

Q.1 What will be the sum of number of Sunday in the months of march and December of 2019?

- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 8

Answer: C

Sol: Information Given:

Year = 2019 (Non-leap year)

Jan 1, 2019 = Tuesday

1. Sundays in March 2019

March has 31 days. In 2019, March 1st was a Friday.

The Sundays in March 2019 were:

- March 3
- March 10
- March 17
- March 24
- March 31

Total Sundays in March = 5

2. Sundays in December 2019

December also has 31 days. In 2019, December 1st fell on a Sunday.

The Sundays in December 2019 were:

- December 1
- December 8
- December 15
- December 22
- December 29

Total Sundays in December = 5

3. Calculating the Sum

Total = Sundays in March + Sundays in December

Total = 5 + 5 = 10

Correct Answer:

C) 10

Q.2 If 'A' stands for '÷', 'B' stands for '×', 'C' stands for '+' and 'D' stands for '-', what will come in place of question mark '?' in the following equation?

29 B 6 C 243 A 9 D 33 = ?

- A. 171
- B. 168
- C. 166
- D. 173

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 29 B 6 C 243 A 9 D 33 = ?

Given LettersABCD

New Sign ÷ × + -

Using BODMAS rule.

| Operation preference wise | Symbol               |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Brackets                  | [], , ()             |
| Orders, of                | (power), √(root), of |
| Division                  | ÷                    |
| Multiplication            | ×                    |
| Addition                  | +                    |
| Subtraction               | −                    |

New equation: 29 × 6 + 243 ÷ 9 - 33 = ?

29 × 6 + 27 - 33 = ?

174 + 27 - 33 = ?

201 - 33 = ?

? = 168

Thus, correct option is (b).

**Q.3** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?  
42, 48, 57, 69, 84, ?

- A. 105
- B. 102
- C. 96
- D. 99

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Information Given:**

Series: 42, 48, 57, 69, 84, ?

**Logic:**

Differences increase by +3 each time

**Explanation:**

Logic: Check consecutive differences

48−42 = 6  
57−48 = 9  
69−57 = 12  
84−69 = 15  
Next difference = 18

84 + 18 = 102

**Final Answer:**

102

**Final Correct Option:**

B

**Q.4** In a certain code language,  
A + B means ‘A is the sister of B’,  
A @ B means ‘A is the brother of B’,  
A - B means ‘A is the wife of B’,  
and A # B means ‘A is the father of B’.  
How is O related to V if ‘O + P - T # G @ V’?

- A. Sister
- B. Mother
- C. Mother's sister
- D. Mother's mother

**Answer:** C

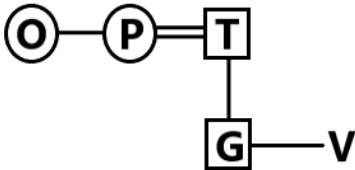
**Sol: Given:** In a certain code language,  
A + B means ‘A is the sister of B’,  
If ‘O + P - T # G @ V’?

Symbols + @ - #

RelationSisterBrotherWifeFather

| Symbol in Diagram | Meaning                  |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| - / O             | Female                   |
| + / □             | Male                     |
| =                 | Married Couple           |
| —                 | Siblings                 |
| └                 | Difference Of Generation |

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, O is the **Mother's sister** of V.  
Thus, correct option is (c).

- Q.5** Seven people E, F, G, H, W, X and Y are sitting around a circular table facing the centre of the table. Y sits to the immediate right of W. H sits to the immediate left of E. F sits second to the right of E. G sits third to the left of Y. Who sits second to the right of X?
- A. H
  - B. E
  - C. G
  - D. F

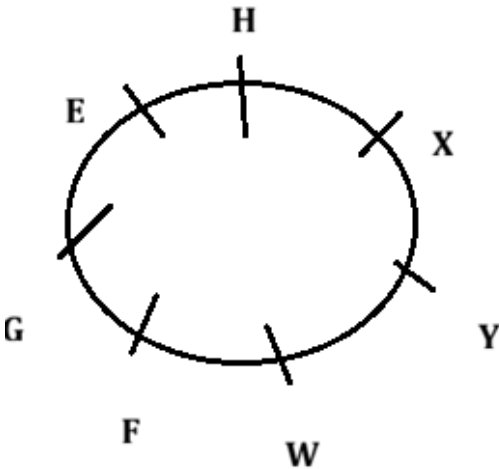
**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given** - Seven people E, F, G, H, W, X and Y are sitting around a circular table facing the centre of the table.  
Y sits to the immediate right of W.

H sits to the immediate left of E.

F sits second to the right of E.

G sits third to the left of Y.

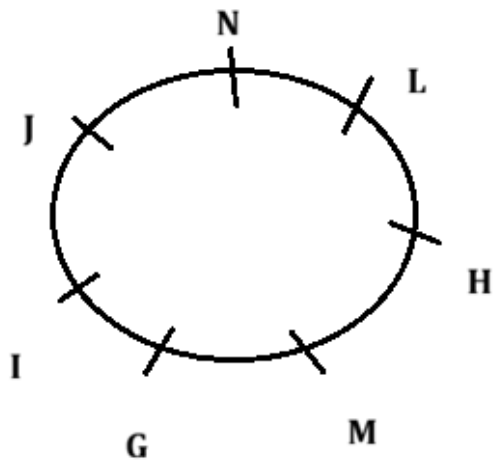


E sits second to the right of X.

- Q.6** Seven friends G, H, I, J, L, M and N are sitting around a circular table facing the center of the table. Only three people sit between N and G when counted from the right of G. J sits to the immediate right of N. Only three people sit between J and M when counted from the left of J. L sits to the immediate right of H. How many people sit between I and H when counted from the left of H?
- A. Three
  - B. Four
  - C. Two
  - D. One

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given** - Seven friends G, H, I, J, L, M and N are sitting around a circular table facing the center of the table.  
Only three people sit between N and G when counted from the right of G.  
J sits to the immediate right of N.  
Only three people sit between J and M when counted from the left of J.  
L sits to the immediate right of H.



2 people sit between I and H when counted from the left of H.

**Q.7** A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. D sits second to the left of B. E sits second to the right of F. C is on the immediate right of D. Who is sitting on the immediate left of A?

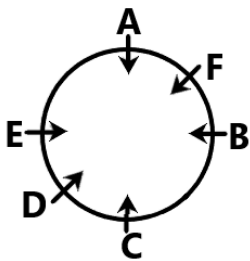
- A. F
- B. E
- C. B
- D. C

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting around a circular table facing the centre.  
D sits second to the left of B.  
E sits second to the right of F.  
C is on the immediate right of D.

**From the given information seating arrangement will be.**



So, **F** is sitting on the immediate left of A.  
Thus, correct option is (a).

**Q.8** In problem, out of four figures marked 1, 2, 3 and 4, three are similar in a certain manner. However one figure is not like the other three. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.

**Answer Fig.**

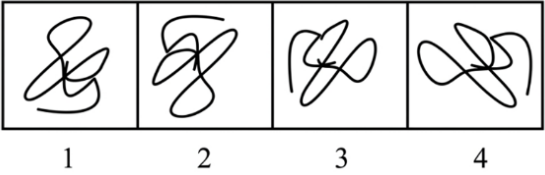


- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Answer:** C

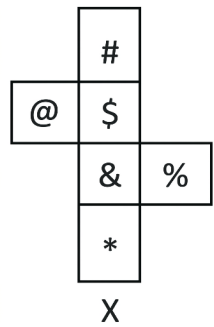
**Sol: Logic:** Figure 1, 2 and 4 are same.

Answer Fig.



Thus, correct option is (c).

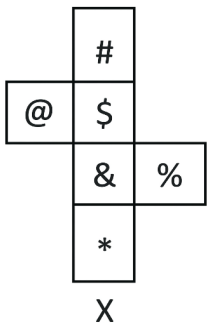
**Q.9** The sheet of paper in fig X is folded to form a cube. Which will come opposite to face showing \$?



- A. @
- B. \*
- C. %
- D. #

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Given



Logic - there is opposites in open dice-



so, \* is opposite to \$.

**Q.10** In certain code PEASANT is written as 16FB19B1420. How will be SUBJECT written in that code?

- A. 19V210F220
- B. 19V2106320
- C. 19V210F320
- D. 19V2105320

**Answer:** C

**Sol: 1. Information Given:**

PEASANT → 16FB19B1420

Rule to decode pattern

**2. Formula Used:**

Consonants → Alphabet position (A=1, B=2, ... Z=26)

Vowels → Next alphabet letter

3. **Explanation:**

Verify rule using PEASANT:

P → 16  
E → F  
A → B  
S → 19  
A → B  
N → 14  
T → 20 ✓

Now apply same logic to SUBJECT:

S → 19  
U → V  
B → 2  
J → 10  
E → F  
C → 3  
T → 20

So, code becomes:

19 V 2 10 F 3 20  
=> 19V210F320

**Final Answer:**

19V210F320

✓ **Final Correct Option:**

C

**Q.11** In certain code PEASANT is written as RGCUZPV, How will be SUBJECT written in that code?

- A. UWDLHEV
- B. UWDLFEV
- C. UWDLDEV
- D. UVDLDEV

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:** In certain code PEASANT is written as RGCUZPV.

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| A  | B  | C  | D  | E  | F  | G  | H  | I  | J  | K  | L  | M  |
| Z  | Y  | X  | W  | V  | U  | T  | S  | R  | Q  | P  | O  | N  |
| 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 |

**Logic:** All letters are increasing + 2 and 5th letter decreasing - 1 place.  
**For,** PEASANT = RGCUZPV  
P + 2 = R, E + 2 = G, A + 2 = C, S + 2 = U, A - 1 = Z, N + 2 = P, T + 2 = V  
Similarly,  
SUBJECT = ?  
S + 2 = U, U + 2 = W, B + 2 = D, J + 2 = L, E - 1 = D, C + 2 = E, T + 2 = V  
So, SUBJECT is written as **UWDLDEV**.  
Thus, correct option is (c).

**Q.12** If 1st January 2018 was a Monday, then what day of the week was 1st January 2019?

- A. Monday
- B. Tuesday
- C. Wednesday
- D. Sunday

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Information Given:**

1 Jan 2018 = Monday  
Year 2018 = Normal year (365 days)

**Logic:**

Odd days in 1 normal year = 1 → Day shifts by +1

Explanation:  
Logic:  $365 \bmod 7 = 1 \rightarrow$  next year advances by 1 day  
Step-by-step: Monday + 1 = Tuesday  
**Short Trick:**  
Normal year  $\rightarrow +1$  day shift; Leap year  $\rightarrow +2$   
**Final Answer:**  
1 Jan 2019 = Tuesday  
**Final Correct Option:**  
B) Tuesday

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**Q.13** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series based on the English alphabetical order?  
KNO, MQL, OTI, ?, SZC

- A. NJI
- B. BGY
- C. QWF
- D. YTR

**Answer:** C

**Sol: 1. Information Given:**  
Series: KNO, MQL, OTI, ?, SZC

**2. Formula Used:**  
Letter pattern (position-wise):

1st letter  $\rightarrow +2$   
2nd letter  $\rightarrow +3$   
3rd letter  $\rightarrow -3$

**3. Explanation:**  
Break the series column-wise:

**First letters:**  
 $K \rightarrow M \rightarrow O \rightarrow Q \rightarrow S$   
(+2 each step)

**Second letters:**  
 $N \rightarrow Q \rightarrow T \rightarrow W \rightarrow Z$   
(+3 each step)

**Third letters:**  
 $O \rightarrow L \rightarrow I \rightarrow F \rightarrow C$   
(-3 each step)

**Now find the missing term:**  
1st letter:  $O + 2 = Q$   
2nd letter:  $T + 3 = W$   
3rd letter:  $I - 3 = F$

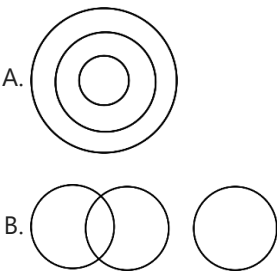
Missing term = QWF

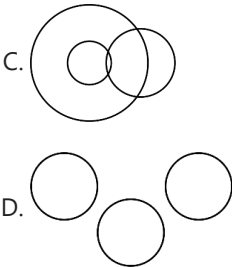
**Final Answer:**  
Missing term = QWF

✔ **Correct Option:** C

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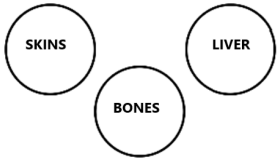
**Q.14** Venn diagram that best represents the given set of classes:  
SKINS, BONES, LIVER





Answer: D

Sol: Given: SKINS, BONES, LIVER



All three are different parts of the body.  
Thus, correct option is (d).

- Q.15** If ‘E’ stands for ‘+’, ‘F’ stands for ‘-’, ‘G’ stands for ‘×’ and ‘H’ stands for ‘÷’, what will come in place of question mark ‘?’ in the following equation?  
45 G 3 E 28 H 7 F 8 = ?
- A. 133  
B. 131  
C. 129  
D. 135

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 45 G 3 E 28 H 7 F 8 = ?

Given LettersEFGH

New Sign + - × ÷

Using **BODMAS** rule.

| Operation preference wise | Symbol                       |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Brackets                  | $[], , ()$                   |
| Orders, of                | $(power), \sqrt{(root)}, of$ |
| Division                  | $\div$                       |
| Multiplication            | $\times$                     |
| Addition                  | $+$                          |
| Subtraction               | $-$                          |

**New equation:**  $45 \times 3 + 28 \div 7 - 8 = ?$

$45 \times 3 + 4 - 8 = ?$

$135 + 4 - 8 = ?$

$139 - 8 = ?$

$? = \mathbf{131}$

Thus, correct option is (b).

- Q.16** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?  
193, 183, 173, 163, 153, ?

- A. 143  
B. 144  
C. 133  
D. 132

Answer: A

Sol: **1. Information Given:**

Series: 193, 183, 173, 163, 153, ?

**2. Formula Used:**

Common difference =  $-10$

3. **Explanation:**

Observe the pattern:

193 – 10 = 183  
183 – 10 = 173  
173 – 10 = 163  
163 – 10 = 153

Continuing the same pattern:

153 – 10 = 143

**Final Answer:**

143

✔ **Correct Answer: 143**

**Q.17** Which of the given options would be the meaningful order of the given Words?

- 1) Pulp
- 2) Print
- 3) Paper
- 4) Purchase
- 5) Publish

- A. 1, 3, 2, 5, 4
- B. 1, 4, 5, 2, 3
- C. 1, 2, 3, 5, 4
- D. 1, 5, 4, 2, 3

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Information Given:**

Pulp  
Print  
Paper  
Purchase  
Publish

**Logic:**

Arrange in logical sequence (process flow)

**Explanation:**

Logic: Raw material → final output → selling

Pulp → Paper → Print → Publish → Purchase  
So order: 1 → 3 → 2 → 5 → 4

**Final Answer:**

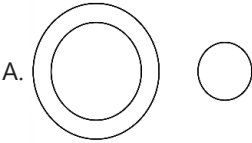
1, 3, 2, 5, 4

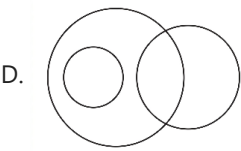
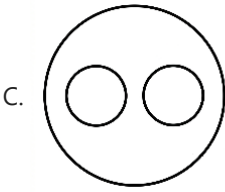
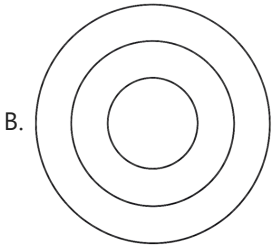
**Final Correct Option:**

A

**Q.18** Venn diagram that best represents the given set of classes:

QUADRILATERALS, PARALLELOGRAMS, CONES





**Answer:** A

**Sol: Information Given:**

Classes: Quadrilaterals, Parallelograms, Cones

**Logic:**

Check subset and unrelated groups

**Explanation:**

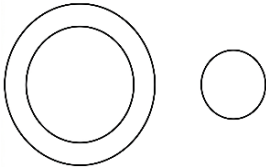
Logic: Parallelogram  $\subset$  Quadrilateral, Cone unrelated

Parallelograms are a type of Quadrilaterals ✓

Cones are completely different (3D shape) ✗

So diagram:

One circle inside another + one separate circle



**Final Answer:**

Parallelogram inside Quadrilateral, Cone separate

**Final Correct Option: A**

**Q.19** If 'A' stands for ' $\div$ ', 'B' stands for ' $\times$ ', 'C' stands for ' $+$ ' and 'D' stands for ' $-$ ', what will come in place of question mark '?' in the following equation?  
49 A 7 C 8 B 9 D 5 = ?

- A. 73
- B. 72
- C. 71
- D. 74

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Information Given:**

A =  $\div$ , B =  $\times$ , C =  $+$ , D =  $-$

Expression:

49  $\div$  7 + 8  $\times$  9 - 5

**Logic:**

Replace symbols  $\rightarrow$  apply BODMAS

**Explanation:**

Logic: Solve  $\times$  and  $\div$  first

49  $\div$  7 = 7

8 × 9 = 72

Now:  
7 + 72 – 5 = 74

**Final Answer:**  
74

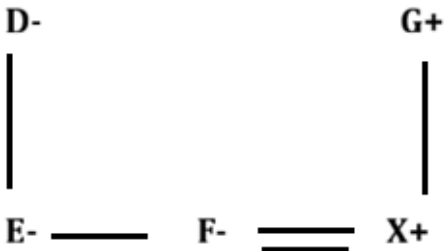
**Final Correct Option:**  
D

**Q.20** D is the mother of E. E is the sister of F. G is the father of X. X is the husband of F. How is D related to G?

- A. Father's sister
- B. Sister
- C. Son's wife's mother
- D. Mother's sister

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given** - D is the mother of E. E is the sister of F. G is the father of X. X is the husband of F.



D is G's Son's wife's mother.

**Q.21** Which of the following is a characteristic of the onset of puberty in boys?

- A. Growth of hairs on head
- B. Growth of a moustache
- C. Growth of pineal gland
- D. Growth of liver

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) Growth of a moustache**

**Explanation:**

- During puberty, boys develop secondary sexual characteristics due to testosterone.
- This includes the growth of facial hair (moustache and beard), deepening of the voice, and broadening of shoulders.

**Information Booster:**

- Puberty is the period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Options A, C, and D: These are general growth patterns or internal organ functions not specific to the onset of puberty.

**Q.22** What was the ‘License Raj’ (or Permit Raj) that existed from 1947 to 1990?

- A. A system of government permissions (licenses) needed to start or expand a business
- B. A tax collection system
- C. A system of land distribution
- D. A foreign trade policy

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(A) A system of government permissions (licenses) needed to start or expand a business**

**Explanation:**

- 'License Raj' refers to the elaborate system of licenses, regulations, and red tape that were required to set up and run businesses in India between 1947 and 1990.
- It restricted private players and foreign investment.

**Information Booster:**

- This system was largely dismantled by the 1991 Economic Reforms.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- The aim was originally to ensure planned development, but it eventually stifled economic growth.
- 

**Q.23** To which country did India deliver 73 tonnes of medicines and vaccines as humanitarian aid?

- A. Nepal
- B. Afghanistan
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. Myanmar

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is (b) Afghanistan.

- India delivered **73 tonnes of life-saving medicines, vaccines, and supplements** to **Kabul, Afghanistan**.
- This humanitarian aid aims to support Afghanistan’s **struggling healthcare system**.
- The mission was announced by the **Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)** of India.

**Information Booster:**

- Aid included: Medicines, vaccines & nutritional supplements
  - Delivered to: **Kabul**
  - Purpose: **Healthcare support**
  - Lead agency: **MEA, Government of India**
  - Strengthens India–Afghanistan **people-to-people ties**
- 

**Q.24** Who presented the RBI’s regional language banking initiative details in the Rajya Sabha?

- A. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman
- B. Pankaj Chaudhary, MoS for Finance
- C. RBI Governor
- D. Secretary, Department of Financial Services

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct answer is: (b) Pankaj Chaudhary, MoS for Finance

**Explanation:**

- Minister of State for Finance, **Pankaj Chaudhary**, provided details in Rajya Sabha via written reply.
- Highlighted importance of **multilingual banking** for inclusion and customer service.

**Information Booster:**

- Focuses on enhancing rural and semi-urban banking services.
  - Aligns with financial inclusion goals of the government.
  - Encourages PSBs to adopt trilingual policies.
  - Strengthens customer satisfaction and trust.
  - Emphasizes RBI’s role in regional language banking policy.
- 

**Q.25** A long straight conductor carries current vertically upwards. What will be the direction of magnetic field at a point lying to the east of the wire?

- A. Towards east
- B. Towards south
- C. Towards west
- D. Towards north

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(D) Towards north**

**Explanation:**

- Using Maxwell’s Right-Hand Thumb Rule: if the thumb points upward (current), the fingers curl in a counter-clockwise direction (viewed from top).
- At a point to the East of the wire, the tangent to the circular magnetic field line points toward the North.

**Information Booster:**

- Right-Hand Thumb Rule: Thumb = Current direction; Folded fingers = Magnetic field direction.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- If the point was to the West, the field would be towards the South.
- If the current was flowing downwards, the field at the East point would be towards the South.

**Q.26** Who was the first Indian woman badminton player to win an individual Olympic medal?

- A. P.V. Sindhu
- B. Saina Nehwal
- C. Jwala Gutta
- D. Ashwini Ponnappa

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(b) Saina Nehwal**.

**Saina Nehwal** became the first Indian woman and the first Indian badminton player overall to win an individual Olympic medal when she secured the **bronze medal** at the **2012 London Olympics**.

## Explanation:

- **Historic Achievement:** Saina Nehwal's bronze medal in 2012 was a landmark moment for Indian sports, marking the country's first-ever Olympic medal in badminton.
- **Career Highlights:** She is a former world no. 1 and has won over 24 international titles, including ten Superseries titles.
- **Paving the Way:** Her success at the international level is credited with increasing the popularity of badminton in India and inspiring a new generation of players.

## Information Booster:

- **P.V. Sindhu (Option A):** While she won medals after Saina, P.V. Sindhu is the **first Indian woman to win two individual Olympic medals** (Silver at Rio 2016 and Bronze at Tokyo 2020).
- **Karnam Malleswari:** For historical context, she was the **first Indian woman ever** to win an individual Olympic medal (Bronze in Weightlifting at the 2000 Sydney Olympics).

## Additional Knowledge:

- **Jwala Gutta (Option C) & Ashwini Ponnappa (Option D):** This duo is famous for winning India's first-ever top-tier international medal in women's doubles (Bronze at the 2011 World Championships) and a Gold at the 2010 Commonwealth Games, but they have not won an Olympic medal.

**Q.27** The term ‘Ayurveda’ is linguistically derived from two Sanskrit words; what is the literal meaning of this term?

- A. Science of Medicine
- B. Knowledge of Spirituality
- C. Science of Life
- D. Knowledge of Nature

**Answer:** C



To break the monotony of the hard labor, women would rhythmically beat the floor while singing.

- It is now a vibrant folk performance characterized by energetic movements and the sound of sticks hitting the ground in synchronization with the music.

**Information Booster:**

- **Instruments:** The dance is accompanied by traditional musical instruments like the Zanz, Manjira, and Turi.
- **Other Gujarat Dances:** Garba, Dandiya Raas, Bhavai (theatre), and Padhar are other major folk art forms of the state.
- **Saurashtra:** The region where the dance specifically flourishes, known for its rich maritime and construction history.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Rajasthan (Option A):** Known for Ghoomar, Kalbelia, and Bhavai (distinct from Gujarat's Bhavai).
- **Maharashtra (Option C):** Famous for Lavani, Dhangari Gaja, and Koli (Fishermen's dance).
- **Punjab (Option D):** Renowned for Gidda (women) and Bhangra (men).

**Q.30** Who among the following wrote ‘The Palace of Illusions’?

- A. Aravind Adiga
- B. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni
- C. Gayatri Sinha
- D. Rajiv Malhotra

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Correct Answer:(B) Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni**

**Explanation:**

**Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni** is the author of **"The Palace of Illusions"**, a novel published in **2008**. This book is a **retelling of the Mahabharata from the perspective of Draupadi (Panchali)**, the wife of the Pandavas.

- The novel explores **Draupadi's emotions, struggles, and viewpoints**, presenting the great epic through her eyes.
- It portrays **her relationships with Krishna, Karna, and the Pandavas**, and highlights her **strength, intelligence, and inner conflicts**.
- **The book gives a feminist reinterpretation of the Mahabharata**, bringing forward **Draupadi’s personal experiences, desires, and pain**.

**Information Booster:**

- **Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni** is an **Indian-American author**, known for writing on themes of **women, immigration, and mythology**.
- Some of her other notable books:
  - **"The Forest of Enchantments"** – A retelling of the **Ramayana from Sita’s perspective**.
  - **"Mistress of Spices"** – Adapted into a film starring **Aishwarya Rai**.
  - **"Sister of My Heart"** – A novel about the deep bond between two sisters.
- **"The Palace of Illusions"** **presents a unique feminist perspective** on one of India's greatest epics, making it widely popular.

**Additional Information:**

- **Aravind Adiga** – He is the author of **"The White Tiger"**, which won the **Man Booker Prize in 2008**.
- **Gayatri Sinha** – She is an **art critic and historian**, not a novelist.
- **Rajiv Malhotra** – He is known for his books on **Indian civilization and philosophy**, such as **"Breaking India"** and **"Being Different"**, but did not write this novel.

**Q.31** What is the minimum speed required for an object to escape the Earth's gravitational pull?

- A. Orbital velocity
- B. Terminal velocity
- C. Escape velocity
- D. Sound velocity

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

The correct answer is Escape velocity.

**Explanation**

Escape velocity is the minimum speed that a body must have to escape from the gravitational influence of a massive body, like a planet or star, without any further propulsion. For Earth, the escape velocity from the surface is approximately 11.2 kilometers per second {about 25,000 mph}.

**Additional Information**

· {a} Orbital velocity is the speed required to maintain a stable orbit *around* a body, which is less than the escape velocity.

- {b} Terminal velocity is the constant speed that a freely falling object eventually reaches when the resistance of the medium {like air} through which it is falling equals the force of gravity.
- {d} Sound velocity is the speed at which sound waves propagate through a medium.

**Q.32** Which was the first port to be developed after Independence to compensate for the loss of the Karachi port to Pakistan after Independence?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru port in Mumbai
- B. Marmagao port in Goa
- C. Kandla port in Kuchchh
- D. Haldia port in Haldia

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is (c) Kandla port in Kuchchh.

**Explanation:**

- After the partition of India in 1947, the Karachi port became part of Pakistan.
- To serve the needs of Western and North-Western India, Kandla was developed as the first major port after Independence3333.
- It was built in the 1950s in the Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat.

**Information Booster:**

- Kandla Port is now officially known as Deendayal Port.
- It is a tidal port and handles a large volume of crude oil and petroleum imports.
- It was the first port in India to be declared a Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva) – Largest container port in India, located in Maharashtra.
- Marmagao Port – Major iron ore exporting port located in Goa.
- Haldia Port – Developed to relieve pressure on the Kolkata port.

**Q.33** Which among the following Indian states does not share an international border with Bangladesh?

- A. Assam
- B. Manipur
- C. Mizoram
- D. Meghalaya

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** Correct Answer: (B) Manipur

**Explanation:**

- Bangladesh shares borders with several northeastern Indian states.
- **Assam, Meghalaya, and Mizoram share international borders with Bangladesh.**
- Manipur shares its border with Myanmar, not Bangladesh.
- Hence, Manipur is the correct answer.

**Information Booster:**

- **India and Bangladesh share a long international boundary.**
- Bordering states include West Bengal and northeastern states.
- The border is important for trade and security.
- **Land Boundary Agreement improved bilateral relations.**
- Border management is handled jointly by both countries.

**Q.34** In which year did the Central Government merge the CSO and NSSO and establish NSO under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)?

- A. 2019
- B. 2017
- C. 2018
- D. 2016

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** · In **2019**, the Government of India **merged the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)** and the **National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)** to form the **National Statistical Office (NSO)**.

- This merger was done under the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** to streamline and enhance the efficiency of statistical data collection, processing, and analysis in the country.

# Additional Information:

- The CSO was responsible for the compilation of national income statistics and other macroeconomic indicators, while the NSSO conducted large-scale surveys on various social, economic, and demographic issues.
- The formation of the **NSO** aimed to strengthen the statistical system in India by bringing these two important organizations under one umbrella to improve data collection and ensure more accurate and reliable statistics for policymaking.

**Q.35** Which of the following Veda mentions about music?

- A. Atharvana Veda
- B. Rigveda
- C. Yajurveda
- D. Samaveda

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is: (d) **Samaveda**  
**Explanation:**

- **Samaveda** is known as the *Veda of melodies and chants*.
- It contains hymns from the Rigveda, but they are arranged musically for chanting during rituals.
- It is the foundation of **Indian classical music and dance traditions**.

**Information Booster:**

- The **four Vedas**: Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda.
- Samaveda contributed to **Sangeet (music)** and **Natya Shastra (dance & drama)**.
- It consists of about **1,875 verses**, most borrowed from Rigveda.
- It is directly linked with **ritual chanting** in Yajnas.
- Considered the **origin of Indian music system**.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Atharvaveda:** Deals with everyday life, health, charms, and remedies.
- **Rigveda:** Oldest Veda, collection of hymns dedicated to deities.
- **Yajurveda:** Contains mantras and procedures for sacrificial rituals (Yajnas).

**Q.36** Which Indian state has the lowest population?

- A. Bihar
- B. Assam
- C. Goa
- D. Sikkim

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** (d) **Sikkim**

# Explanation:

According to the **2011 Census of India**, **Sikkim** has the **lowest population** among all Indian states, with **610,577 people**. Despite its **small population**, Sikkim has a **high literacy rate** and a relatively **low population density** due to its mountainous terrain.

# Key Points:

- **Sikkim is India's least populated state.**
- **Total population (2011 Census): 610,577.**
- **Capital: Gangtok.**
- **Population density: ~86 people per square kilometer.**
- **Only Indian state with 100% organic farming.**

# Analysis of Other Options:

- **(a) Bihar** – Incorrect; it is the **third most populous** state
- **(c) Goa** – Incorrect; Goa is **small in area** but has a higher population than Sikkim.

# Additional Information:

- **India's most populated state: Uttar Pradesh (~200 million people, Census 2011).**
- **Least populated Union Territory: Lakshadweep (~64,473 people, Census 2011).**
- **Sikkim joined India in 1975.**

**Q.37** Aurangzeb died in-

- A. 1707
- B. 1717
- C. 1747
- D. 1751

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is (a) **1707**

Explanation:

- **Aurangzeb**, the sixth Mughal emperor, died in **1707**.
- He ruled from 1658 until his death and was the last significant Mughal emperor who expanded the empire to its greatest territorial extent.
- After his death, the Mughal Empire began to decline, and his successors were not able to maintain the empire's strength.

Information Booster:

- Aurangzeb's death marked the beginning of a long period of decline for the Mughal Empire, which eventually weakened under the rule of his successors.
- His death also led to the succession struggle between his sons, notably between **Bahadur Shah I** and **Azam Shah**.

Additional Knowledge:

- (b) **1717**
- This is not the year of Aurangzeb's death; he had already passed away a decade earlier.

- (c) **1747**
- This is much later than the actual death year of Aurangzeb.

- (d) **1751**
- This year is also after Aurangzeb's death and does not correspond to any major event related to his rule or passing.

**Q.38** Who killed the last Shunga ruler and founded the Kanva dynasty?

- A. Vasudeva
- B. Agnimitra
- C. Kalashoka
- D. Pushyamitra

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(A) Vasudeva**

**Explanation:**

- Vasudeva Kanva was the minister of the last Shunga King, Devabhuti. He assassinated the king and usurped the throne around 73 BCE.
- This marked the end of the Shunga dynasty and the beginning of the Kanva dynasty (also known as Kanvayana).
- The Kanva dynasty was a Brahmanical dynasty that ruled from Pataliputra, similar to the Shungas.
- The dynasty was relatively short-lived, lasting only about 45 years before being overthrown by the Satavahanas.

**Information Booster:**

- **Kanva Rulers:** There were four major rulers: Vasudeva, Bhumimitra, Narayana, and Susharman.
- **Transition:** The Kanvas continued the Shunga tradition of patronizing Brahmanism, which had seen a revival after the decline of the Mauryas.
- **End of Dynasty:** The last Kanva king, Susharman, was killed by the founder of the Satavahana dynasty, Simuka.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Agnimitra (Option B):** He was the second king of the Shunga dynasty and the son of Pushyamitra Shunga. He is the hero of Kalidasa's famous play 'Malavikagnimitram'.
- **Kalashoka (Option C):** A ruler of the Shishunaga dynasty who organized the Second Buddhist Council at Vaishali.
- **Pushyamitra (Option D):** The founder of the Shunga dynasty who came to power by assassinating the last Mauryan ruler, Brihadratha, in 185 BCE.

**Q.39** According to the Women's Reservation Bill, 2023, how many seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies are reserved for women?

- A. Two-thirds
- B. One-third
- C. One-fourth
- D. Half

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

- The correct answer is (b) One-third.
- The **Women's Reservation Bill, 2023** proposes to reserve **one-third** (33%) of the seats in the **Lok Sabha** (the lower house of India's Parliament) and **state legislative assemblies** for women.
  - This bill aims to enhance women's representation in politics and decision-making bodies, ensuring greater gender equality in governance.
  - The bill specifies that these reserved seats for women will be allocated on a rotational basis, meaning that different constituencies will be reserved for women in each general election.

**Information Booster:**

**Lok Sabha:**

- The Lok Sabha is the lower house of India's Parliament, consisting of 543 elected members.
- One-third of these seats will be reserved for women if the bill is implemented.

**State Legislative Assemblies:**

- Each state in India has its own legislative assembly, and one-third of the seats in these assemblies will also be reserved for women.

**Other Reservation Systems:**

- In India, there are also reservations for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies.
- The reservation for women is intended to increase political representation and participation of women across the country.

**Q.40** Which Five-year plan is also called Mahalanobis plan?

- A. First Five Year Plan
- B. Second Five Year Plan
- C. Third Five Year Plan
- D. Fifth Five Year Plan

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) Second Five Year Plan**

**Explanation:**

- The Second Five Year Plan (1956–1961) was based on the P.C. Mahalanobis Model.
- The main focus of this plan was 'Rapid Industrialization', specifically the development of heavy and basic industries.
- It aimed at a 25% increase in national income through rapid industrial growth.
- P.C. Mahalanobis is known as the 'Father of Indian Statistics'.

**Information Booster:**

- **First Plan (1951-56):** Harrod-Domar Model; focused on Agriculture.
- **Third Plan (1961-66):** Gadgil Yojana; aimed to make the economy self-reliant.
- **Fourth Plan:** Focus on 'Growth with Stability'.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **First Plan (Option A):** Primarily focused on irrigation and power projects like Bhakra Nangal Dam.
- **Third Plan (Option C):** Failed due to Sino-Indian war and Indo-Pak war.
- **Fifth Plan (Option D):** Focus was on 'Garibi Hatao' (Poverty Removal) and self-reliance.

**Q.41** Find the simplified value of the following expression.

$$\frac{(36 \div 3) \times (48 \div 6) - (16 \div 2)}{4}$$

- A. 23
- B. 22
- C. 21
- D. 24

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

**Given**

Expression:  $\frac{(36 \div 3) \times (48 \div 6) - (16 \div 2)}{4}$

**Solution**

$$\frac{(36 \div 3) \times (48 \div 6) - (16 \div 2)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{(12) \times (48 \div 6) - (16 \div 2)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{12 \times (8) - (16 \div 2)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{12 \times 8 - (8)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{96 - 8}{4}$$

$$= \frac{88}{4}$$

$$= 22$$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.42** The sum of two numbers is 1260. Their HCF is 70. How many pairs of such numbers are possible?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 3

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Sum of the numbers = 1260

HCF of the numbers = 70

**Formula Used:**

Numbers =  $HCF \times a$  and  $HCF \times b$  (where a and b are coprime)

**Solution:**

Let the numbers be 70a and 70b, where a and b are coprime integers.

$$70a + 70b = 1260$$

$$70(a + b) = 1260$$

$$a + b = \frac{1260}{70}$$

$$a + b = 18$$

We need to find the pairs of (a, b) that sum to 18 and are coprime (GCD = 1).

Possible pairs for (a, b):

(1, 17) → Coprime

(5, 13) → Coprime

(7, 11) → Coprime

The other pairs summing to 18 like (2, 16), (3, 15), (4, 14), (6, 12), (8, 10), and (9, 9) are not coprime as they share common factors. Hence, there are exactly 3 possible pairs.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (d)

**Exam Hall Method:**

Sum = 1260  
HCF = 70

THE HCF PAIRS TRICK

Base Sum =  $\frac{1260}{70} = 18$

Pairs summing to 18:

(1, 17)

~~(2, 16)~~

~~(3, 15)~~

~~(4, 14)~~

(5, 13)

~~(6, 12)~~

~~(7, 11)~~

~~(8, 10)~~

~~(9, 9)~~

(Share factors!)

→ Valid Co-Prime Pairs = 3

- Q.43** The diagonal of a cube is  $\sqrt{6912}$  cm. What is its volume (in  $\text{cm}^3$ )?
- A. 110592  
B. 110295  
C. 110529  
D. 101592

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given**

Diagonal =  $\sqrt{6912} \text{cm}$ .

**Formula Used**

Diagonal of a cube =  $a\sqrt{3}$

Volume =  $a^3$

**Solution**

$a\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{6912}$

$3a^2 = 6912 \implies a^2 = 2304$

$a = \sqrt{2304} = 48 \text{cm}$ .

Volume =  $48^3 = 48 \times 48 \times 48 = 110592 \text{cm}^3$ .

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

- Q.44** An item is sold for ₹660 after allowing a discount of 20% on its marked price. Find the marked price of the item.
- A. ₹825  
B. ₹830  
C. ₹835  
D. ₹840

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given**

Selling Price = ₹660

Discount = 20%

**Formula Used**

Marked Price = Selling Price  $\times \frac{100}{100 - \text{Discount}\%}$

**Solution**

Marked Price =  $660 \times \frac{100}{100 - 20}$

Marked Price =  $660 \times \frac{100}{80}$

Marked Price =  $660 \times 1.25 = ₹825$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

- Q.45** One pipe can fill a tank in 2 minutes, while another pipe can empty the completely filled tank in 4 minutes. If both the pipes are opened together when the tank is empty, how many minutes will it take to fill one-half of the tank?
- A. 2
  - B. 5
  - C. 4
  - D. 3

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given**

Time taken by fill pipe = 2 minutes  
Time taken by empty pipe = 4 minutes  
Required fill volume = Half of the tank

**Formula Used**

Net work rate = (Rate of filling) - (Rate of emptying)

**Solution**

Part of tank filled in 1 minute =  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Part of tank emptied in 1 minute =  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Net part filled in 1 minute when both are open =  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$   
Total time to fill the complete tank = 4 minutes  
Time taken to fill half of the tank =  $\frac{4}{2} = 2$  minutes

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

- 
- Q.46** The HCF and LCM of two numbers are 42 and 9282 respectively. If one of the numbers lies between 500 and 600, then what is the product of the digits of the other number?
- A. 28
  - B. 120
  - C. 12
  - D. 10

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given**

HCF = 42  
LCM = 9282

**Formula Used**

$HCF \times LCM = \text{Product of two numbers}$

The numbers can be written as 42a and 42b, where a and b are co-prime.

**Solution**

$42a \times 42b = 42 \times 9282$   
 $42ab = 9282$   
 $ab = 221$

Co-prime factors of 221 are (13, 17) and (1, 221).

If a = 13, number =  $42 \times 13 = 546$ .

If b = 17, number =  $42 \times 17 = 714$ .

One number (546) is between 500 and 600. So the other number is 714.

Product of digits of 714 =  $7 \times 1 \times 4 = 28$ .

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

- 
- Q.47** In an election contested by two candidates, one candidate got 40% of the total votes polled and lost by 1000 votes. Find the total number of votes cast.
- A. 7000
  - B. 5000
  - C. 1000

D. 3000

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given:**

Losing candidate got 40% of total votes.  
Margin of loss = 1000 votes.

**Formula Used:**

Total votes = 100%  
Winner's % = 100% - Loser's %  
Winning margin = Winner's votes - Loser's votes

**Solution:**

Loser's votes = 40%  
Winner's votes = 100% - 40% = 60%  
Difference between their votes = 60% - 40% = 20%  
This difference is equal to 1000 votes.

20% of total votes = 1000

$$\frac{20}{100} \times TotalVotes = 1000$$

$$Total\ Votes = \frac{1000 \times 100}{20}$$

Total Votes = 50 × 100 = 5000.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.48** A and B start a business by investing ₹40,000 and ₹60,000, respectively. At the end of the year, they earn a profit of ₹20,000. How much profit will A receive?

- A. ₹8,000
- B. ₹7,500
- C. ₹9,000
- D. ₹8,500

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given**

A's investment = ₹40,000  
B's investment = ₹60,000  
Total profit = ₹20,000

**Formula Used**

Profit Ratio = Ratio of Investments (when time is constant)

**Solution**

Ratio of investments = 40,000 : 60,000 = 4 : 6 = 2 : 3

Total parts = 2 + 3 = 5

$$A's\ share = \frac{2}{5} \times 20,000$$

$$A's\ share = 2 \times 4,000 = 8,000$$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.49** A shopkeeper buys a toy for ₹500 and spends ₹50 on packaging. He then sells it to a customer at 10% profit. Find the selling price of the toy.

- A. ₹550
- B. ₹605
- C. ₹600
- D. ₹650

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given**

Cost price = ₹500  
Packaging expense = ₹50  
Profit percentage = 10%

**Formula Used**

Total Cost Price = Item Cost + Overhead expenses

$$Selling\ Price = Total\ Cost\ Price \times \frac{100 + Profit\%}{100}$$

**Solution**

Total Cost Price = 500 + 50 = ₹550

Profit amount = 10% of 550 = 55  
Selling Price = 550 + 55 = ₹605  
**Final Answer**  
So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.50** The area of a rhombus is 216 m<sup>2</sup> and the length of one of its diagonals is 24 m. The length of each side of the rhombus will be:

A. 12 m  
B. 18 m  
C. 15 m  
D. 30 m

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**  
Area of Rhombus = 216 sq. m.  
Length of one of its diagonal = 24 m  
**Formula Used:**  
Area of diagonal =  $\frac{1}{2} \times AC \times BD$   
**Concept Used:**  
All the sides of the rhombus are equal  
The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles.  
**Solution:**  
Here, AC = 24 m and Area = 216 sq. m.  
Area of Rhombus =  $(\frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times BD)$   
 $\Rightarrow 216 = (\frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times BD)$   
 $\Rightarrow 216 = 12BD$   
 $\Rightarrow BD = \frac{216}{12}$   
 $\Rightarrow BD = 18$  m  
Now,  
We know that, the diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles.  
So,  
 $OA = \frac{1}{2} \times AC$   
 $\Rightarrow OA = (\frac{1}{2} \times 24)$  m  
 $\Rightarrow OA = 12$  m  
 $OB = \frac{1}{2} \times BD$   
 $\Rightarrow OB = (\frac{1}{2} \times 18)$  m  
 $\Rightarrow OB = 9$  m  
Now,  
In ΔOAB  
 $AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2$   
 $\Rightarrow AB^2 = (12^2 + 9^2)$   
 $\Rightarrow AB^2 = 144 + 81$   
 $\Rightarrow AB^2 = 225$   
 $\Rightarrow AB = 15$  m  
∴ The length of each side of the rhombus is 15 m

**Q.51** The radius and the height of a right circular cylinder are 0.14 m and 0.21 m respectively. Find its volume (in cu.cm.).

A. 12369  
B. 12639  
C. 12936  
D. 12969

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**  
Radius (r) = 0.14 m  
Height (h) = 0.21 m  
**Formula Used:**  
Volume of cylinder =  $\pi r^2 h$   
**Solution:**  
First, convert the dimensions from meters to centimeters to get the volume in cu.cm:

Radius (r) = 0.14 m = 14 cm  
Height (h) = 0.21 m = 21 cm  
Calculate the volume:  
$$\text{Volume} = \frac{22}{7} \times (14)^2 \times 21$$
$$= 22 \times 14 \times 14 \times 3$$
$$= 22 \times 196 \times 3$$
$$= 66 \times 196 = 12936 \text{ cu.cm.}$$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.52** Two numbers are in the ratio 7 : 9. If 5 is subtracted from each, the new ratio becomes 4 : 5. What is the larger number?

- A. -45
- B. 35
- C. -35
- D. 45

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Initial ratio of two numbers = 7 : 9  
Value subtracted from each = 5  
New ratio = 4 : 5

**Formula Used:**

$$\frac{a - x}{b - x} = \frac{c}{d}$$

**Solution:**

Let the two numbers be 7x and 9x.

According to the question:

$$\frac{7x - 5}{9x - 5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$5 \times (7x - 5) = 4 \times (9x - 5)$$

$$35x - 25 = 36x - 20$$

$$36x - 35x = -25 + 20$$

$$x = -5$$

The two numbers are:

$$\text{First number} = 7 \times (-5) = -35$$

$$\text{Second number} = 9 \times (-5) = -45$$

The larger number among -35 and -45 is -35 (since -35 is closer to zero on the number line).

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.53** The LCM of the numbers 1.3, 7.6 and 0.13 is:

- A. 107
- B. 98.8
- C. 102
- D. 100

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given**

Numbers = 1.3, 7.6, and 0.13

**Formula Used**

$$\text{LCM of fractions} = \frac{\text{LCM of numerators}}{\text{HCF of denominators}}$$

**Solution**

Convert the given decimal numbers into fractions:

$$1.3 = \frac{130}{100}$$

$$7.6 = \frac{760}{100}$$

$$0.13 = \frac{13}{100}$$

The fractions are  $\frac{130}{100}$ ,  $\frac{760}{100}$ , *and*  $\frac{13}{100}$ .  
Numerators are 130, 760, 13.  
LCM of (130, 760, 13) = 9880  
Denominators are 100, 100, 100.  
HCF of (100, 100, 100) = 100  
LCM of given numbers =  $\frac{9880}{100} = 98.8$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.54** A shopkeeper offers the following four schemes.  
A) Two successive discounts of 28% and 28%  
B) Buy 1, get 4  
C) Discount of 35%  
D) Two successive discounts of 27% and 26%  
Which scheme is best for the customer?

- A. D
- B. B
- C. A
- D. C

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given**

Scheme A: 28% and 28% successive discounts  
Scheme B: Buy 1, get 4  
Scheme C: 35% fixed discount  
Scheme D: 27% and 26% successive discounts

**Formula Used**

Equivalent successive discount =  $a + b - \frac{a \times b}{100}$   
Discount % for 'Buy X get Y' =  $\frac{\text{Free Items}}{\text{Total Items}} \times 100$

**Solution**

Scheme A equivalent discount =  $28 + 28 - \frac{28 \times 28}{100} = 56 - 7.84 = 48.16\%$   
Scheme B (Buy 1 get 4): The customer gets 4 items free out of 5 total items. Discount =  $\frac{3}{4} \times 100 = 75\%$   
Scheme C discount = 35%  
Scheme D equivalent discount =  $27 + 26 - \frac{27 \times 26}{100} = 53 - 7.02 = 45.98\%$   
Comparing all options, Scheme B provides the maximum discount of 75%, which is the best for the customer.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.55** A boat can row 36 km downstream in the same time as it takes to row 24 km upstream. If the speed of the stream is 3 km/h, what is the speed of the boat in still water?  
A. 15 km/h  
B. 12 km/h  
C. 21 km/h  
D. 18 km/h

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given**

Downstream distance = 36 km  
Upstream distance = 24 km  
Time taken downstream = Time taken upstream  
Speed of stream (y) = 3 km/h

**Formula Used**

Downstream Speed = Boat Speed (x) + Stream Speed (y)  
Upstream Speed = Boat Speed (x) - Stream Speed (y)  
Time =  $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$

**Solution**  
Let the speed of the boat in still water be x km/h.  
Downstream time =  $\frac{36}{x + 3}$   
Upstream time =  $\frac{24}{x - 3}$   
Since both times are equal:  
 $\frac{36}{x + 3} = \frac{24}{x - 3}$   
 $36(x - 3) = 24(x + 3)$   
 $36x - 108 = 24x + 72$   
 $12x = 180$   
 $x = 15$  km/h  
**Final Answer**  
So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.56** The sum of the present ages of a man and his son is 50 years. After five years, the man's age will be three times that of his son. Find the present age of the son.

A. 12 years  
B. 11 years  
C. 10 years  
D. 14 years

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given**  
Sum of present ages = 50 years  
After 5 years, Man's age = 3 × Son's age  
**Solution**  
Let the present age of the Man be M and the Son be S.  
 $M + S = 50$   
 $M = 50 - S$   
After 5 years:  
 $M + 5 = 3 \times (S + 5)$   
Substitute  $M = 50 - S$  into the equation:  
 $(50 - S) + 5 = 3S + 15$   
 $55 - S = 3S + 15$   
 $4S = 40$   
 $S = 10$  years  
**Final Answer**  
So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.57** A boat takes 58 minutes to go 21.3 km upstream. The ratio of the speed of the boat in still water to that of the stream is 8 : 2. How much total time (in hours) will the boat take to go 49.2 km upstream and 24.5 km downstream?

A. 5.2  
B. 2.9  
C. 3.5  
D. 1.2

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given:**  
Upstream distance = 21.3 km, time = 58 min  
Ratio of boat speed : stream speed = 8 : 2  
Total journey = 49.2 km upstream and 24.5 km downstream  
**Concept Used:**  
Boat and Stream (Relative Speed)  
**Formula Used:**  
Upstream =  $b - s$   
Downstream =  $b + s$   
Speed =  $\frac{Distance}{Time}$   
**Solution:**  
Let boat speed = 8x, stream speed = 2x  
Upstream speed = 6x

Speed =  $\frac{21.3}{58/60} = \frac{21.3 \times 60}{58} = 22.034$   
So,  $6x = 22.034 \Rightarrow x = 3.672$   
Boat speed =  $8x = 29.376$ , Stream speed =  $2x = 7.344$   
Downstream speed =  $29.376 + 7.344 = 36.72$   
Time upstream =  $\frac{49.2}{22.034} = 2.23$   
  
Time downstream =  $\frac{24.5}{36.72} = 0.67$   
Total time =  $2.23 + 0.67 = \mathbf{2.9 \text{ hours}}$

- Q.58** The price of an article was ₹1600. It increased by 10% in the first year and by 30% in the second year. What is the price (in ₹) of the article after two years?57
- A. 2288
  - B. 2080
  - C. 2248
  - D. 1760

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given**  
Initial price = ₹1600  
First year increment = 10%  
Second year increment = 30%  
**Formula Used**  
Final Price = Initial Price  $\times (1 + \frac{R1}{100}) \times (1 + \frac{R2}{100})$   
**Solution**  
Price after first year =  $1600 \times 1.10 = 1760$   
Price after second year =  $1760 \times 1.30 = 2288$   
**Final Answer**  
So the correct answer is (a)

- Q.59** A 628 m long train crosses a man walking at a speed of 10.1 km/h in the opposite direction in 12 seconds. What is the speed (in km/h) of the train?
- A. 180.2
  - B. 180.6
  - C. 179.3
  - D. 178.3

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given**  
Length of train = 628 m  
Speed of man = 10.1 km/h  
Time taken = 12 seconds  
  
**Formula Used**  
Relative Speed =  $\frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Time}}$   
Speed in km/h = Speed in m/s  $\times \frac{18}{5}$   
  
**Solution**  
Let the speed of the train be x km/h.  
Relative speed =  $(x + 10.1)$  km/h  
Distance covered = 628 m  
Time = 12 s  
Relative speed in m/s =  $\frac{628}{12} = \frac{157}{3}$  m/s  
Convert relative speed to km/h =  $\frac{157}{3} \times \frac{18}{5} = \frac{942}{5} = 188.4$  km/h  
 $x + 10.1 = 188.4$   
 $x = 188.4 - 10.1 = 178.3$  km/h  
  
**Final Answer**  
So the correct answer is (d)

- 
- Q.60** 10 skilled persons can complete a work in 8 days and 10 semi-skilled persons take 12 days to complete the work. How many days will 4 skilled persons and 6 semi-skilled persons together take to complete the work?
- A. 8 days
  - B. 12 days
  - C. 14 days
  - D. 10 days

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given**  
10 skilled persons complete the work in 8 days  
10 semi-skilled persons complete the work in 12 days  
Required group: 4 skilled + 6 semi-skilled

**Formula Used**  
Work = Men × Days  
Efficiency (1 Day Work) =  $\frac{1}{\text{Total Days Required}}$

**Solution**  
1 skilled person's 1 day work =  $\frac{1}{10 \times 8} = \frac{1}{80}$   
1 semi-skilled person's 1 day work =  $\frac{1}{10 \times 12} = \frac{1}{120}$   
Work done by 4 skilled and 6 semi-skilled persons in 1 day:  
$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{80} + 6 \times \frac{1}{120}$$
$$= \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20}$$
$$= \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$$

Since their combined 1 day work is  $\frac{1}{10}$ , they will complete the total work in 10 days.

**Final Answer**  
So the correct answer is (d)

- 
- Q.61** Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?  
Do greenhouse gases cause global warming?
- A. Is global warming caused by greenhouse gases?
  - B. Are global warming caused by greenhouse gases?
  - C. Does global warming caused by greenhouse gases?
  - D. Do global warming caused by greenhouse gases?

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** **Explanation:** The correct option is (a). The active voice interrogative sentence is in the simple present tense: “Do greenhouse gases cause global warming?” To convert it into passive voice, the object “global warming” becomes the subject, and the structure becomes **Is/Are + subject + past participle + by + agent?** Since “global warming” is singular, we use **Is**. Hence, the correct passive form is: **Is global warming caused by greenhouse gases?**

**Structure:**  
**Active Voice:** Do/Does + Subject + base verb + Object?  
**Passive Voice:** Is/Am/Are + Object + past participle + by + Subject?

**Example:** Do students read this chapter? → Is this chapter read by students?

**Why the other options are incorrect:**

- **Option B** is incorrect because “global warming” is singular, so “Are” cannot be used.
- **Option C** is incorrect because after “Does”, the sentence should be in active structure, and “caused” is not appropriate there.
- **Option D** is also grammatically incorrect for the same reason and uses an incorrect auxiliary.

**Information Booster:** In passive interrogatives, the helping verb comes before the subject, and the main verb always changes to the past participle form. So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.62** Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, select 'No error'.  
Ram ran back to the/ window to see the bars dangling / a few feet before the ground.

- A. window to see the bars dangling
- B. Ram ran back to the
- C. No error
- D. a few feet before the ground.

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**  
Option (d) contains an error.  
**Explanation:** The phrase “a few feet before the ground” is incorrect in this spatial context. The correct preposition is “above” as the bars are hanging higher than the ground.

· **Grammatical Rule Used:**  
· **Preposition Usage:** “Before” is used for time or sequence; “above” is used for spatial height or elevation.  
· **Explanation of the rule in Hindi:**  
· “Before” का प्रयोग समय या क्रम के लिए होता है। ऊँचाई बताने के लिए “above” का प्रयोग होता है – जैसे “above the ground” (ज़मीन से ऊपर)।

**Meanings of the options:**

- (a) **window to see the bars dangling** – Correct usage.  
· **Hindi:** खिड़की से लटकती हुई सलाखों को देखने के लिए – सही प्रयोग।
- (b) **Ram ran back to the** – Introductory clause, correct.  
· **Hindi:** राम दौड़ कर वापस गया – सही वाक्यांश।
- (c) **No error** – Incorrect as error exists in (d).  
· **Hindi:** कोई त्रुटि नहीं – गलत विकल्प।
- (d) **a few feet before the ground** – Incorrect preposition.  
· **Hindi:** ज़मीन से कुछ फीट पहले – “before” गलत है, “above” होना चाहिए।

**Q.63** The word “bank” is a homonym. In which sentence does it mean the side of a river?

- A. She deposited her salary in the bank.
- B. They had a picnic on the bank of the Ganga.
- C. He decided to bank on his friends for support.
- D. The central bank controls the country's money supply.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Explanation:**

The word 'bank' has multiple meanings. In Option (B), it refers to the land alongside or sloping down to a river or lake. (नदी का किनारा)

**Meanings in other options:**

- **Option A & D:** Refer to a financial institution where money is kept or lent. (बैंक/वित्तीय संस्थान)
- **Option C:** Used as a verb 'bank on', meaning to rely on or depend on someone/something. (भरोसा करना)

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.64** Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.

The one who rides horses professionally.

- A. Rider
- B. Groom
- C. Farrier
- D. Jockey

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** **Explanation:** The correct option is (d). The correct one-word substitution for a person who rides horses professionally is **Jockey**. A jockey is specially trained to ride horses in races and is associated with horse racing as a profession. In Hindi, it means घुड़दौड़ में पेशेवर घुड़सवार.

**Example:** The jockey guided the horse skillfully to victory in the final lap.

**Meanings of the other options:**

- **Rider:** A general term for anyone who rides a horse, bicycle, or other vehicle. (सवार)
- **Groom:** A person who looks after horses, cleaning and feeding them. (घोड़ों की देखभाल करने वाला)
- **Farrier:** A person who shoes horses and cares for their hooves. (घोड़ों की नाल लगाने वाला)

Although a jockey is also a rider, the word **jockey** is more precise because the question asks for someone who rides horses **professionally**. So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.65** Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the highlighted word in the given sentence. If the spelling in the given sentence is already correct, choose Option "No replacement required".

Her ostentateous jewellery drew attention at the party, though it lacked genuine elegance.

- A. ostentatius
- B. ostentatious
- C. ostentious
- D. No replacement required

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b). Option (b) gives the correct replacement.

**Correct Spelling:** "Ostentatious" means designed to attract notice by being overly showy or pretentious. It is usually used for display that lacks simplicity or genuine taste. In Hindi, "ostentatious" means "दिखावटी" or "आडंबरपूर्ण".

Example: His ostentatious lifestyle impressed some people but annoyed many others.

**Explanation:**

The sentence talks about jewellery that drew attention but lacked genuine elegance. This context perfectly suits the adjective "ostentatious," which describes something flashy and showy in an excessive way. Hence, the highlighted word needs replacement with "ostentatious".

**Meanings of Other Options:**

Option (a) "ostentatius" is incorrect spelling.

Option (c) "ostentious" is also incorrect spelling.

Option (d) "No replacement required" is wrong because the highlighted word is misspelt.

This is a spelling-based contextual replacement question. So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.66** From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.  
**Wear out one's welcome.**

- A. To greet someone very happily and eagerly; to give someone a very warm, enthusiastic welcome
- B. To remain a guest in a place, especially someone's home, for too long, to the point where the host no longer wishes one to stay
- C. To welcome one with an extensive or elaborate display of friendliness and hospitality
- D. An expression of glib commiseration used when one shares some unpleasant condition or situation with one or more other people

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b). Option (b) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.  
**Given Idiom:** "Wear out one's welcome" means to stay somewhere or continue in someone's company for so long that the person is no longer pleased by one's presence. It suggests that the original welcome has faded due to overstay or overfamiliarity. In Hindi, it means "अधिक देर रुककर स्वागत की भावना समाप्त कर देना".

Example: The relatives stayed for so many weeks that they began to wear out their welcome.

**Other Related Idioms and Their Meanings:**

"Roll out the red carpet" means to welcome someone with special honour.

"Make oneself at home" means to behave comfortably in another person's house.

"Outstay one's welcome" is a closely related expression and has almost the same meaning.

The idiom clearly matches option (b). So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.67** Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.  
**Hyped**

- A. Reduced
- B. Upped
- C. Parlayed
- D. Dilate

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

- **Hyped** means to promote or publicize something intensively or exaggerate its importance.
- The correct antonym is **reduced**, which means to diminish in size, amount, or importance.

**Hindi Meaning of 'Hyped':** ज़रूरत से ज़्यादा प्रचार करना या बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर पेश करना

**Example:** The movie was hyped, but it didn't meet expectations.

**Correct Answer Word - Reduced:**

- To lessen the amount or degree of something.
- Hindi: घटाया गया, कम किया गया
- **Example:** The noise level was reduced after the protest ended.

**Synonyms:** exaggerated, overpublicized, boosted.

**Antonyms:** reduced, minimized, downplayed, underemphasized.

**Meanings of all options:**

- (a) **Reduced:** To make smaller or less (घटाया)
- (b) **Upped:** Increased (बढ़ाया)
- (c) **Parlayed:** Transformed into something of greater value (बढ़ा कर बदलना)
- (d) **Dilate:** Expand or enlarge (फैलाना)

**Q.68** Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.  
**Contrite**

- A. persistent
- B. remorseful
- C. advertent
- D. renitent

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

- The correct synonym of the given word is **(b) remorseful**.
- **Given word:** *Contrite* – Feeling or showing sorrow and remorse for a wrong act.
  - **Hindi meaning:** अपराधबोध से भरा हुआ / पश्चातापी
  - **Example:** The student was contrite after being caught cheating on the exam.
  - **Correct answer word:** *Remorseful* – Deeply regretful or full of guilt for wrongdoing.
  - **Hindi meaning:** पछतावे से भरा हुआ
  - **Example:** He looked remorseful after realizing the harm his words had caused.
  - **Synonyms:** remorseful, repentant, apologetic, regretful.
  - **Antonyms:** unrepentant, shameless, indifferent, defiant.

**Meanings of all the other given options:**

- **(a) Persistent:** continuing firmly or obstinately.
- **Hindi:** लगातार प्रयास करने वाला
- **(c) Advertent:** Attentive or heedful.
- **Hindi:** सावधान, सजग
- **(d) Renitent:** Resisting pressure or control.
- **Hindi:** विरोधी, जिद्दी

**Q.69** Choose the word that is the antonym of incredible.

- A. Unbelievable
- B. Ordinary
- C. Amazing
- D. Extraordinary

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b) **Ordinary**.

**Explanation:** The word **incredible** means extraordinary, unbelievable, or very remarkable. It is used for something so unusual or impressive that it is hard to believe. Therefore, its antonym should be a word meaning common, usual, or not special. **Ordinary** exactly gives that opposite meaning. The Hindi meaning of **incredible** is अविश्वसनीय / असाधारण, while **ordinary** means साधारण.

**Example:** Her performance was incredible.  
It was just an ordinary day at the office.

**Synonyms of incredible:** unbelievable, extraordinary, astonishing, remarkable.

**Antonyms of incredible:** ordinary, common, usual, believable.

**Meanings of the other options:**

- **Unbelievable** – too extraordinary to be believed. (अविश्वसनीय)
- **Amazing** – causing great surprise or wonder. (आश्चर्यजनक)
- **Extraordinary** – very unusual or remarkable. (असाधारण)

These three options are close in meaning to “incredible”, not opposite to it. So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.70** Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?  
Shakespeare wrote many plays.

- A. Many plays were written by Shakespeare.
- B. Many plays was written by Shakespeare.
- C. Many plays have be written by Shakespeare.
- D. Many plays has been written by Shakespeare.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** **Explanation:** The correct option is (a). The active voice sentence is in the simple past tense: “Shakespeare wrote many plays.” To convert it into passive voice, the object “many plays” becomes the subject, and the structure changes into **subject + was/were + past participle + by + agent**. Since “plays” is plural, we use **were written**. Thus, the correct passive form is: **Many plays were written by Shakespeare**.

**Structure:**  
**Active Voice:** Subject + V2 + Object  
**Passive Voice:** Object + was/were + V3 + by + Subject

**Example:** The teacher checked the notebooks. → The notebooks were checked by the teacher.

**Why the other options are incorrect:**

- **Option B** uses **was** with the plural subject “many plays”, which is incorrect.
- **Option C** uses the ungrammatical phrase **have be written**.
- **Option D** uses **has been**, which is singular and also changes the tense unnecessarily.

**Information Booster:** While converting active to passive, tense must remain the same. The helping verb changes according to the number and person of the new subject. So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.71** The passage suggests that classical political economists like Ricardo and Mill differed from Marx primarily in their:

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In the annals of economic history, few transformations have been as rapid, as sweeping, or as structurally consequential as the industrialisation of agrarian societies in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The movement of populations from subsistence farming communities into densely packed urban manufacturing centres did not simply alter where people lived and how they earned their livelihoods; it fundamentally reconfigured the relationship between capital and labour, between the individual and the state, and between the local community and the emergent global market. The factory system, whatever its extraordinary capacity for generating material wealth, also generated concentrations of misery that contemporaries found both alarming and difficult to theorise adequately within existing moral and political frameworks. Classical political economists of the period were, on the whole, sanguine about industrialisation's long-run prospects. Figures such as Ricardo and Mill acknowledged the short-term dislocations and the degraded conditions of the labouring poor but maintained that the competitive discipline of the market would, over time, produce efficiencies that would eventually benefit even the lowest strata of society. Their critics, most forcefully Karl Marx, argued that this optimism was structurally naive: capitalism's internal logic of surplus extraction would perpetually reproduce inequality, regardless of aggregate growth, because the very mechanisms of accumulation required the systematic subordination of labour to capital. This debate—between those who view the market as a self-correcting system and those who regard it as inherently exploitative—has never been definitively resolved and continues, in various reformulations, to animate contemporary political economy. What is less frequently acknowledged in these grand theoretical contests is the degree to which industrialisation's social costs fell disproportionately on those who possessed the least institutional power to resist them: women, children, recent rural migrants, and ethnic minorities. Factory legislation in Britain, for instance, was bitterly contested at every stage by manufacturers who invoked the language of economic liberty to resist what they characterised as parliamentary overreach. The eventual passage of successive Factory Acts, limiting working hours and regulating child labour, represented not the natural evolution of enlightened capitalism but the outcome of organised working-class agitation, journalistic exposure, and the morally motivated interventions of reformers whose leverage derived as much from religious sentiment as from utilitarian calculation. Contemporary development economists studying the late industrialisation of Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have been struck by troubling parallels. The export-processing zones of Bangladesh and Cambodia, the mineral extraction enclaves of the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the garment supply chains of Myanmar reproduce, with remarkable fidelity, the structural asymmetries that characterised Victorian Manchester or Gilded Age Pittsburgh. What has changed is the geographical and juridical complexity: the exploitation now occurs across multiple national jurisdictions, coordinated by transnational corporations whose legal residency in low-tax jurisdictions insulates them from the regulatory frameworks of any single nation-state. In this environment, the reformist leverage available to nineteenth-century labour movements—access to a responsive national legislature and a mobilisable electorate within a single sovereign territory—is substantially attenuated.

- A. Belief that industrialisation would ultimately harm even the wealthiest sections of society
- B. View that market competition would eventually produce widespread benefit despite short-term hardship
- C. Insistence that the state should intervene immediately to redistribute industrial profits
- D. Conviction that agrarian communities were inherently superior to urban manufacturing centres

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** **Explanation**

The correct option is (b). Ricardo and Mill are presented as classical political economists who believed that market competition would eventually generate efficiencies and benefits even for the lowest sections of society. They acknowledged short-term suffering but remained optimistic about the long-run effects of industrialisation.

## Context of the passage

The passage contrasts this view with Marx's criticism. Marx believed that capitalism's logic of surplus extraction would continuously reproduce inequality. Thus, the main difference lies in their assessment of whether the market is ultimately self-correcting or inherently exploitative.

## Other options are incorrect because

**Option A** is incorrect because Ricardo and Mill did not believe industrialisation would harm even the wealthiest; they were optimistic about its long-run prospects.

Option C is incorrect because the passage does not say that they insisted on immediate state redistribution.

Option D is incorrect because they did not argue for the superiority of agrarian communities over urban manufacturing centres.

Hence, their primary difference from Marx was their belief in the eventual benefits of market competition despite temporary hardship. So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.72** According to the passage, the passage of Factory Acts in Britain was primarily the result of:

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In the annals of economic history, few transformations have been as rapid, as sweeping, or as structurally consequential as the industrialisation of agrarian societies in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The movement of populations from subsistence farming communities into densely packed urban manufacturing centres did not simply alter where people lived and how they earned their livelihoods; it fundamentally reconfigured the relationship between capital and labour, between the individual and the state, and between the local community and the emergent global market. The factory system, whatever its extraordinary capacity for generating material wealth, also generated concentrations of misery that contemporaries found both alarming and difficult to theorise adequately within existing moral and political frameworks. Classical political economists of the period were, on the whole, sanguine about industrialisation's long-run prospects. Figures such as Ricardo and Mill acknowledged the short-term dislocations and the degraded conditions of the labouring poor but maintained that the competitive discipline of the market would, over time, produce efficiencies that would eventually benefit even the lowest strata of society. Their critics, most forcefully Karl Marx, argued that this optimism was structurally naive: capitalism's internal logic of surplus extraction would perpetually reproduce inequality, regardless of aggregate growth, because the very mechanisms of accumulation required the systematic subordination of labour to capital. This debate—between those who view the market as a self-correcting system and those who regard it as inherently exploitative—has never been definitively resolved and continues, in various reformulations, to animate contemporary political economy.

What is less frequently acknowledged in these grand theoretical contests is the degree to which industrialisation's social costs fell disproportionately on those who possessed the least institutional power to resist them: women, children, recent rural migrants, and ethnic minorities. Factory legislation in Britain, for instance, was bitterly contested at every stage by manufacturers who invoked the language of economic liberty to resist what they characterised as parliamentary overreach. The eventual passage of successive Factory Acts, limiting working hours and regulating child labour, represented not the natural evolution of enlightened capitalism but the outcome of organised working-class agitation, journalistic exposure, and the morally motivated interventions of reformers whose leverage derived as much from religious sentiment as from utilitarian calculation.

Contemporary development economists studying the late industrialisation of Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have been struck by troubling parallels. The export-processing zones of Bangladesh and Cambodia, the mineral extraction enclaves of the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the garment supply chains of Myanmar reproduce, with remarkable fidelity, the structural asymmetries that characterised Victorian Manchester or Gilded Age Pittsburgh. What has changed is the geographical and juridical complexity: the exploitation now occurs across multiple national jurisdictions, coordinated by transnational corporations whose legal residency in low-tax jurisdictions insulates them from the regulatory frameworks of any single nation-state. In this environment, the reformist leverage available to nineteenth-century labour movements—access to a responsive national legislature and a mobilisable electorate within a single sovereign territory—is substantially attenuated.

- A. Manufacturers voluntarily accepting ethical responsibilities towards their workers
- B. The natural evolution of enlightened capitalist thinking among industrialists
- C. A combination of working-class agitation, journalistic exposure, and reformist moral intervention
- D. Pressure exerted by international trade partners who threatened economic sanctions

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

## Explanation

The correct option is (c). According to the passage, the Factory Acts in Britain resulted from a combination of organised working-class agitation, journalistic exposure, and morally motivated intervention by reformers. The author clearly states that these laws were not the natural outcome of enlightened capitalism.

## Context of the passage

Manufacturers resisted factory legislation by using the language of economic liberty and describing parliamentary regulation as overreach. Therefore, legal reform had to be forced through social pressure, exposure of abuses, and moral arguments made by reformers.

## Other options are incorrect because

Option A is incorrect because manufacturers did not voluntarily accept ethical responsibilities; they resisted regulation.

Option B is directly contradicted by the passage, which says the Acts were not the natural evolution of enlightened capitalism.

Option D is incorrect because the passage does not mention international trade partners or sanctions in relation to the Factory Acts.

Thus, the Factory Acts were mainly the result of collective agitation, exposure, and reformist moral intervention. So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.73** The author uses the phrase 'structural asymmetries' in the final paragraph to refer to:  
Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In the annals of economic history, few transformations have been as rapid, as sweeping, or as structurally consequential as the industrialisation of agrarian societies in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The movement of populations from subsistence farming communities into densely packed urban manufacturing centres did not simply alter where people lived and how they earned their livelihoods; it fundamentally reconfigured the relationship between capital and labour, between the individual and the state, and between the local community and the emergent global market. The factory system, whatever its extraordinary capacity for generating material wealth, also generated concentrations of misery that contemporaries found both alarming and difficult to theorise adequately within existing moral and political frameworks. Classical political economists of the period were, on the whole, sanguine about industrialisation's long-run prospects. Figures such as Ricardo and Mill acknowledged the short-term dislocations and the degraded conditions of the labouring poor but maintained that the competitive discipline of the market would, over time, produce efficiencies that would eventually benefit even the lowest strata of society. Their critics, most forcefully Karl Marx, argued that this optimism was structurally naive: capitalism's internal logic of surplus extraction would perpetually reproduce inequality, regardless of aggregate growth, because the very mechanisms of accumulation required the systematic subordination of labour to capital. This debate—between those who view the market as a self-correcting system and those who regard it as inherently exploitative—has never been definitively resolved and continues, in various reformulations, to animate contemporary political economy. What is less frequently acknowledged in these grand theoretical contests is the degree to which industrialisation's social costs fell disproportionately on those who possessed the least institutional power to resist them: women, children, recent rural migrants, and ethnic minorities. Factory legislation in Britain, for instance, was bitterly contested at every stage by manufacturers who invoked the language of economic liberty to resist what they characterised as parliamentary overreach. The eventual passage of successive Factory Acts, limiting working hours and regulating child labour, represented not the natural evolution of enlightened capitalism but the outcome of organised working-class agitation, journalistic exposure, and the morally motivated interventions of reformers whose leverage derived as much from religious sentiment as from utilitarian calculation. Contemporary development economists studying the late industrialisation of Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have been struck by troubling parallels. The export-processing zones of Bangladesh and Cambodia, the mineral extraction enclaves of the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the garment supply chains of Myanmar reproduce, with remarkable fidelity, the structural asymmetries that characterised Victorian Manchester or Gilded Age Pittsburgh. What has changed is the geographical and juridical complexity: the exploitation now occurs across multiple national jurisdictions, coordinated by transnational corporations whose legal residency in low-tax jurisdictions insulates them from the regulatory frameworks of any single nation-state. In this environment, the reformist leverage available to nineteenth-century labour movements—access to a responsive national legislature and a mobilisable electorate within a single sovereign territory—is substantially attenuated.

A. The geographical distance between the nations that produce goods and the nations that consume them  
B. The unequal distribution of power and benefit between capital owners and labourers within the industrial system  
C. The legal inconsistencies between factory regulations adopted in different countries  
D. The difference in cultural attitudes towards labour between Asian countries and Western nations

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

## Explanation

The correct option is (b). The phrase **structural asymmetries** refers to the unequal distribution of power and benefit between capital owners and labourers within the industrial system. In the passage, the author compares modern export-processing zones and global supply chains with Victorian Manchester and Gilded Age Pittsburgh to show that the same basic imbalance continues to exist.

## Context of the passage

The passage explains that industrialisation generated wealth but also created deep inequality. Workers, especially those with little institutional power, suffered because capital had greater control over wages, working conditions, and legal influence. In the final paragraph, the author argues that modern global capitalism reproduces these older patterns through transnational corporations and weak regulatory control.

## Other options are incorrect because

- Option A** focuses only on geographical distance, but the passage is concerned with power imbalance, not merely distance between producers and consumers.
- Option C** mentions legal inconsistencies, which are discussed indirectly, but the phrase **structural asymmetries** is broader and refers mainly to unequal power relations.
- Option D** talks about cultural attitudes, but the passage does not base the argument on cultural differences between Asian and Western countries.
- Therefore, the phrase refers to the unequal structural relationship between labour and capital. So the correct answer is (b)

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**Q.74** Why does the author contend that the reformist leverage available to nineteenth-century labour movements is 'substantially attenuated' in the contemporary context?  
Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In the annals of economic history, few transformations have been as rapid, as sweeping, or as structurally consequential as the industrialisation of agrarian societies in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The movement of populations from subsistence farming communities into densely packed urban manufacturing centres did not simply alter where people lived and how they earned their livelihoods; it fundamentally

reconfigured the relationship between capital and labour, between the individual and the state, and between the local community and the emergent global market. The factory system, whatever its extraordinary capacity for generating material wealth, also generated concentrations of misery that contemporaries found both alarming and difficult to theorise adequately within existing moral and political frameworks.

Classical political economists of the period were, on the whole, sanguine about industrialisation's long-run prospects. Figures such as Ricardo and Mill acknowledged the short-term dislocations and the degraded conditions of the labouring poor but maintained that the competitive discipline of the market would, over time, produce efficiencies that would eventually benefit even the lowest strata of society. Their critics, most forcefully Karl Marx, argued that this optimism was structurally naive: capitalism's internal logic of surplus extraction would perpetually reproduce inequality, regardless of aggregate growth, because the very mechanisms of accumulation required the systematic subordination of labour to capital. This debate—between those who view the market as a self-correcting system and those who regard it as inherently exploitative—has never been definitively resolved and continues, in various reformulations, to animate contemporary political economy.

What is less frequently acknowledged in these grand theoretical contests is the degree to which industrialisation's social costs fell disproportionately on those who possessed the least institutional power to resist them: women, children, recent rural migrants, and ethnic minorities. Factory legislation in Britain, for instance, was bitterly contested at every stage by manufacturers who invoked the language of economic liberty to resist what they characterised as parliamentary overreach. The eventual passage of successive Factory Acts, limiting working hours and regulating child labour, represented not the natural evolution of enlightened capitalism but the outcome of organised working-class agitation, journalistic exposure, and the morally motivated interventions of reformers whose leverage derived as much from religious sentiment as from utilitarian calculation.

Contemporary development economists studying the late industrialisation of Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have been struck by troubling parallels. The export-processing zones of Bangladesh and Cambodia, the mineral extraction enclaves of the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the garment supply chains of Myanmar reproduce, with remarkable fidelity, the structural asymmetries that characterised Victorian Manchester or Gilded Age Pittsburgh. What has changed is the geographical and juridical complexity: the exploitation now occurs across multiple national jurisdictions, coordinated by transnational corporations whose legal residency in low-tax jurisdictions insulates them from the regulatory frameworks of any single nation-state. In this environment, the reformist leverage available to nineteenth-century labour movements—access to a responsive national legislature and a mobilisable electorate within a single sovereign territory—is substantially attenuated.

- A. Modern workers are less politically motivated and less willing to organise than their Victorian counterparts
- B. Transnational corporations operate across multiple jurisdictions, reducing the regulatory power of any single national legislature
- C. Contemporary governments are more sympathetic to corporate interests than nineteenth-century parliaments were
- D. The decline of trade unionism globally has eliminated the only mechanism through which workers could previously exert pressure

Answer: B

Sol: 

## Explanation

The correct option is (b). The author says that reformist leverage is **substantially attenuated** today because transnational corporations operate across multiple national jurisdictions. This makes it difficult for any single national legislature to regulate them effectively.

## Context of the passage

In the nineteenth century, labour movements could put pressure on a national legislature and a mobilisable electorate within one sovereign territory. In the contemporary global economy, exploitation is spread across countries, while corporations may legally reside in low-tax jurisdictions. This weakens the direct political tools available to workers and reformers.

## Other options are incorrect because

**Option A** is not supported because the passage does not claim that modern workers lack motivation or willingness to organise.

**Option C** may seem possible, but the passage does not primarily blame contemporary governments' sympathy for corporations; it focuses on the structural complexity of transnational regulation.

**Option D** is too absolute. The passage does not say that trade unionism has been eliminated globally.

Therefore, the loss of leverage is mainly due to the multi-jurisdictional structure of global corporations. So the correct answer is (b)

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**Q.75** Which of the following best describes the author's overall stance in this passage?

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In the annals of economic history, few transformations have been as rapid, as sweeping, or as structurally consequential as the industrialisation of agrarian societies in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The movement of populations from subsistence farming communities into densely packed urban manufacturing centres did not simply alter where people lived and how they earned their livelihoods; it fundamentally reconfigured the relationship between capital and labour, between the individual and the state, and between the local community and the emergent global market. The factory system, whatever its extraordinary capacity for generating material wealth, also generated concentrations of misery that contemporaries found both alarming and difficult to theorise adequately within existing moral and political frameworks.

Classical political economists of the period were, on the whole, sanguine about industrialisation's long-run prospects. Figures such as Ricardo and Mill acknowledged the short-term dislocations and the degraded conditions of the labouring poor but maintained that the competitive discipline of the market would, over time, produce efficiencies that would eventually benefit even the lowest strata of society. Their critics, most forcefully Karl Marx, argued that this optimism was structurally naive: capitalism's internal logic of surplus extraction would perpetually reproduce inequality, regardless of aggregate growth, because the very mechanisms of accumulation required the systematic subordination of labour to capital. This debate—between those who view the market as a self-correcting system and those who regard it as inherently exploitative—has never been definitively resolved and continues, in various reformulations, to animate contemporary political economy.

What is less frequently acknowledged in these grand theoretical contests is the degree to which industrialisation's social costs fell disproportionately on those who possessed the least institutional power to resist them: women, children, recent rural migrants, and ethnic minorities. Factory legislation in Britain, for instance, was bitterly contested at every stage by manufacturers who invoked the language of economic liberty to resist what they characterised as parliamentary overreach. The eventual passage of successive Factory Acts, limiting working hours and regulating child labour, represented not the natural evolution of enlightened capitalism but the outcome of organised working-class agitation, journalistic exposure, and the morally motivated interventions of reformers whose leverage derived as much from religious sentiment as from utilitarian calculation.

Contemporary development economists studying the late industrialisation of Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have been struck by troubling parallels. The export-processing zones of Bangladesh and Cambodia, the mineral extraction enclaves of the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the garment supply chains of Myanmar reproduce, with remarkable fidelity, the structural asymmetries that characterised Victorian Manchester or Gilded Age Pittsburgh. What has changed is the geographical and juridical complexity: the exploitation now occurs across multiple national jurisdictions, coordinated by transnational corporations whose legal residency in low-tax jurisdictions insulates them from the regulatory frameworks of any single nation-state. In this environment, the reformist leverage available to nineteenth-century labour movements—access to a responsive national legislature and a mobilisable electorate within a single sovereign territory—is substantially attenuated.

- A. Enthusiastically celebratory of industrial capitalism's role in generating global prosperity
- B. Nostalgically idealistic about pre-industrial agrarian communities and their social harmony
- C. Critically analytical, tracing persistent structural inequalities from historical industrialisation to contemporary globalisation
- D. Firmly Marxist, rejecting any possibility that regulated capitalism can ever produce equitable outcomes

Answer: C

Sol: Explanation

The correct option is (c). The author's overall stance is **critically analytical**. The passage does not merely condemn industrial capitalism emotionally; rather, it traces a historical pattern from nineteenth-century industrialisation to contemporary globalised production systems and examines how inequalities persist in new forms.

Context of the passage

The author discusses both sides of the classical debate: the optimism of Ricardo and Mill and the criticism of Marx. The passage then shifts focus to the social costs borne by vulnerable groups and finally compares past industrial exploitation with modern supply chains in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. This shows a careful analytical approach.

Other options are incorrect because

Option A is incorrect because the passage is not enthusiastically celebratory; it repeatedly highlights misery, exploitation, and inequality.

Option B is incorrect because the author does not idealise agrarian communities or claim that pre-industrial life was harmonious.

Option D is incorrect because although Marx's criticism is mentioned, the author does not adopt a rigidly Marxist position or reject all possibilities of reform. The discussion is balanced and analytical.

Thus, the best description of the author's tone and stance is critically analytical. So the correct answer is (c)

Q.76 Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.  
Your success were short-lived and had disastrous outcomes.

- A. No error
- B. had disastrous outcomes.
- C. short-lived and
- D. Your success were

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) contains the error.

Explanation:

“Success” is a **singular uncountable noun**, so it takes the **singular verb “was,”** not “were.”

**Correct sentence:** Your success **was** short-lived and had disastrous outcomes.

**Grammatical Rule Used:**

- Uncountable nouns such as success, advice, information are **always singular** and take singular verbs.

**Example:** His advice **was** very useful.

**Information Booster:** “Were” is used with plural subjects. “Success” is never plural.

**Q.77** Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into active voice?  
The heritage manuscripts are preserved by the National Archives for future generations.

- A. The National Archives preserves the heritage manuscripts for future generations.
- B. The National Archives has preserved the heritage manuscripts for future generations.
- C. The National Archives preserved the heritage manuscripts for future generations.
- D. The National Archives is preserving the heritage manuscripts for future generations.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a) **The National Archives preserves the heritage manuscripts for future generations.**  
**Explanation:** The given passive sentence is in the **simple present tense: are preserved**. To convert it into active voice, the doer **the National Archives** becomes the subject, and the verb changes into the simple present active form **preserves**. Thus, the correct active form is **The National Archives preserves the heritage manuscripts for future generations**.

**Structure:**  
Passive Voice: **Object + is/am/are + V3 + by + subject**  
Active Voice: **Subject + V1/V5 + object**

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- **B** changes the tense to present perfect.
- **C** changes the tense to simple past.
- **D** changes the tense to present continuous.

**Example:** The books are arranged by the librarian. → The librarian arranges the books.

Therefore, option (a) is the exact active voice conversion. So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.78** Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into active voice?  
Will the project have been completed by the research team before the deadline?

- A. Has the research team completed the project before the deadline?
- B. Is the research team completing the project before the deadline?
- C. Will the research team complete the project before the deadline?
- D. Will the research team have completed the project before the deadline?

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** **Explanation:** The correct option is (d). The passive sentence is in the future perfect passive form: **Will + subject + have been + past participle**. To convert it into active voice, we retain the same tense and make the agent “the research team” the subject. Therefore, the correct active voice is: **Will the research team have completed the project before the deadline?**

**Structure:**  
Passive Voice: **Will + object + have been + V3 + by + subject?**  
Active Voice: **Will + subject + have + V3 + object?**

**Example:** Will the report have been finished by the manager? → Will the manager have finished the report?

**Why the other options are incorrect:**

- **Option A** changes the tense to present perfect.
- **Option B** changes the tense to present continuous.
- **Option C** changes the tense to simple future.
- **Option D** alone preserves the future perfect sense of completion before a future point.

**Information Booster:** In voice conversion, preserving tense is essential. If the original sentence is future perfect passive, the active sentence must also remain in future perfect. So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.79** Select the most appropriate option to substitute the bracketed segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select ‘no substitution required’.  
(Because he has been in custody from last July.) Pickard will now be released in four months.

- A. Because he had been in custody from last July,

- B. Because he has been in custody since last July,
- C. Because he had been under custody from last July,
- D. No substitution required

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

The correct substitution is **(b) Because he has been in custody since last July.**

**Explanation:** “From” is incorrect when referring to a point in time in Present Perfect tense. “Since” is the correct preposition with “has been”.

- **Grammatical Rule Used:**
- **Present Perfect Tense + since + specific time = ongoing action from a point in the past to present.**
- **Explanation in Hindi:**
- जब कोई कार्य भूतकाल में शुरू होकर अभी तक जारी है, और समय निश्चित है (जैसे July), तो “since” का प्रयोग होता है।

**Meanings of the options:**

- **(a)** Incorrect tense – "had been" refers to past perfect.
- **Hindi:** यह past perfect है जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है
- **(b)** Correct tense and preposition.
- **Hindi:** "has been" और "since" का सही प्रयोग
- **(c)** "Under custody" is awkward phrasing.
- **Hindi:** "under custody" औपचारिक नहीं है
- **(d)** Incorrect as it uses “from” with Present Perfect.
- **Hindi:** Present Perfect में "from" का प्रयोग नहीं होता

**Q.80** Choose the word that is the antonym of Enquired.

- A. Asked
- B. Answered
- C. Questioned
- D. Investigated

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Given Word:**

**Enquired:** This means to have asked for information or investigated a matter thoroughly (पूछताछ की).

**Example:** He enquired about the price of the tickets at the counter.

**Correct Answer Word:**

**Answered:** This means to have provided a response to a question or a situation (जवाब दिया).

**Example:** She answered all the questions correctly during the interview.

**Synonyms:** Queried, Interrogated, Examined, Probed.

**Antonyms:** Answered, Replied, Responded, Ignored.

**Meanings of all the other given options:**

- **Asked:** To say something in order to obtain information (पूछा).
- **Questioned:** To ask someone questions, especially in an official context (सवाल किया).
- **Investigated:** To carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to discover and examine facts (जाँच की).

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.81** किसी संज्ञेय अपराध की सूचना मिलने पर पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज की जाने वाली 'सूचना' को क्या कहते हैं?

- A. Case Diary
- B. First Information Report (FIR)
- C. Charge Sheet
- D. Summons

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** सही उत्तर का विश्लेषण: **(B) FIR**

जब भी किसी **संज्ञेय (Cognizable)** अपराध—यानी वह गंभीर अपराध जिसमें पुलिस बिना वारंट के गिरफ्तार कर सकती है (जैसे चोरी, हत्या, अपहरण)—की सूचना मिलती है, तो पुलिस सबसे पहले जो दस्तावेज़ तैयार करती है, उसे **FIR** कहते हैं।

**2026 का अपडेट:** अब भारत में पुराने कानूनों (CrPC) की जगह भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (BNSS) लागू हो चुकी है। अब FIR दर्ज करने की प्रक्रिया और डिजिटल FIR (e-FIR) के प्रावधान और भी स्पष्ट हो गए हैं।

**अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:**

| विकल्प | नाम          | क्या होता है?                                                                                                                                          |
|--------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A)    | Case Diary   | यह जांच अधिकारी (IO) का अपना दैनिक रिकॉर्ड होता है। इसमें वह लिखता है कि उसने दिन भर जांच में क्या-क्या किया। यह FIR के बाद की प्रक्रिया है।           |
| (C)    | Charge Sheet | जब पुलिस अपनी पूरी जांच (Investigation) खत्म कर लेती है और उसे सबूत मिल जाते हैं, तब वह इसे <b>अदालत</b> में जमा करती है। इसे 'आरोप पत्र' भी कहते हैं। |
| (D)    | Summons      | यह पुलिस नहीं, बल्कि <b>न्यायालय (Court)</b> जारी करता है। यह एक कानूनी बुलावा है जिसमें व्यक्ति को कोर्ट में पेश होने का आदेश दिया जाता है।           |

याद रखने योग्य महत्वपूर्ण बातें:

- FIR:** मामले की शुरुआत (The Beginning).
- Case Diary:** जांच का ब्यौरा (The Process).
- Charge Sheet:** जांच का निष्कर्ष (The Conclusion).
- Summons:** कोर्ट का आदेश (The Call).

यहाँ विस्तृत रूप से प्रशासनिक शब्दों का वर्गीकरण दिया गया है:

**1. पुलिस और आपराधिक जाँच (Police & Investigation)**

पुलिस कार्यवाही के दौरान अक्सर ये शब्द आपके सामने आते हैं:

- संज्ञेय अपराध (Cognizable Offense):** वे गंभीर अपराध (जैसे हत्या, डकैती) जिनमें पुलिस बिना वारंट के अपराधी को गिरफ्तार कर सकती है।
- असंज्ञेय अपराध (Non-Cognizable Offense):** कम गंभीर अपराध जिनमें गिरफ्तारी के लिए कोर्ट के वारंट की आवश्यकता होती है।
- पंचनामा (Panchnama):** अपराध स्थल पर मौजूद गवाहों के सामने पुलिस द्वारा तैयार किया गया दस्तावेज़।
- शिनाख्त परेड (Identification Parade):** जब गवाह से संदिग्ध व्यक्ति की पहचान करवाई जाती है।
- रिमांड (Remand):** जब आरोपी को आगे की पूछताछ के लिए फिर से पुलिस की अभिरक्षा या जेल भेजा जाता है।
- आरोप पत्र (Charge Sheet):** जांच पूरी होने के बाद पुलिस द्वारा कोर्ट में दाखिल रिपोर्ट, जिसमें आरोपी के खिलाफ सबूतों का विवरण होता है।

**2. न्यायालय और विधिक प्रक्रिया (Courts & Legal Process)**

अदालती कार्यवाही में प्रयुक्त मुख्य शब्द:

- हलफनामा (Affidavit):** शपथ पत्र या लिखित बयान जो सत्यता की शपथ लेकर दिया जाता है।
- याचिकाकर्ता (Petitioner/Appellant):** वह व्यक्ति जो कोर्ट में केस दायर करता है या अपील करता है।
- प्रतिवादी (Respondent):** वह व्यक्ति जिसके खिलाफ केस दायर किया गया है।
- स्थगन आदेश (Stay Order/Injunction):** कोर्ट का वह आदेश जो किसी चालू कार्यवाही या काम को अस्थाई रूप से रोक देता है।
- स्वतः संज्ञान (Suo Motu):** जब कोर्ट किसी घटना पर बिना किसी की शिकायत के खुद ही कार्यवाही शुरू कर दे।
- न्यायिक समीक्षा (Judicial Review):** कोर्ट द्वारा किसी सरकारी कानून या आदेश की संवैधानिक जाँच करना।
- दोषमुक्ति (Acquittal):** जब कोर्ट आरोपी को निर्दोष पाकर बाइज्जत बरी कर देता है।

**3. सामान्य प्रशासन (General Administration)**

सरकारी कार्यालयों और फाइलों में प्रयोग होने वाले शब्द:

- राजपत्र (Gazette):** सरकार का आधिकारिक सूचना पत्र जिसमें नए कानून, नियुक्तियाँ या घोषणाएँ प्रकाशित होती हैं।
- कार्यवाहक (Ad-hoc):** किसी विशेष उद्देश्य के लिए या अस्थाई रूप से की गई नियुक्ति।
- पदेन (Ex-officio):** वह पद जो किसी व्यक्ति को उसके वर्तमान पद के कारण स्वतः मिल जाता है (जैसे उपराष्ट्रपति, राज्यसभा का पदेन सभापति होता है)।
- कोरम (Quorum):** किसी सभा या मीटिंग को वैध बनाने के लिए उपस्थित सदस्यों की न्यूनतम संख्या (गणपूर्ति)।
- अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही (Disciplinary Action):** नियमों का उल्लंघन करने पर किसी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ की गई विभागीय जांच।

- सतर्कता (Vigilance):** भ्रष्टाचार या अनियमितताओं को रोकने वाली सरकारी इकाई।

#### 4. राजस्व और भूमि शब्दावली (Revenue & Land Terms)

भूमि संबंधी मामलों में ये शब्द अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं:

- नामांतरण (Mutation):** सरकारी रिकॉर्ड में जमीन के मालिकाना हक का बदलना (दाखिल-खारिज)।

- खसरा (Khasra):** भूमि का एक विशेष नंबर जो उसकी पहचान बताता है।

- खतौनी (Khatauni):** एक रजिस्टर जिसमें किसी व्यक्ति या परिवार की सभी जमीनों का ब्यौरा होता है।

- लीज (Lease):** पट्टा या किसी संपत्ति को तय समय के लिए किराए पर देना।

#### त्वरित संदर्भ तालिका (Quick Glossary)

| प्रशासनिक शब्द   | अंग्रेजी शब्द     | सरल अर्थ                       |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| अधिपत्र          | Warrant           | कोर्ट का लिखित आदेश।           |
| न्यायालय अवमानना | Contempt of Court | कोर्ट का अपमान करना।           |
| परिवहन           | Transit           | एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान जाना।  |
| राजस्व           | Revenue           | सरकार की आय (Tax आदि)।         |
| अनुसमर्थन        | Ratification      | किसी समझौते की पुष्टि करना।    |
| परिवीक्षा        | Probation         | काम सीखने या जांच की समय अवधि। |

**Q.82** पुलिस द्वारा सड़क पर सुरक्षा या जाँच के लिए लगाए गए 'अवरोधक' (बैरिकेडिंग) को तकनीकी रूप से क्या कहा जाता है?

- A. Fence  
B. Boundary  
C. Barricade  
D. Checkpoint

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) Barricade

**व्याख्या:**

सड़क पर पुलिस द्वारा सुरक्षा, भीड़ नियंत्रण या वाहनों की जाँच के लिए अस्थायी रूप से लगाए गए ढाँचों को तकनीकी रूप से **'बैरिकेड' (Barricade)** कहा जाता है। यद्यपि बोलचाल में हम इसे 'बैरिकेडिंग' कहते हैं, लेकिन संज्ञा के रूप में उस वस्तु को 'बैरिकेड' ही कहा जाता है।

**विकल्पों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण:**

| विकल्प | शब्द       | प्रशासनिक/तकनीकी अर्थ                                                                                         |
|--------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A)    | Fence      | यह आमतौर पर किसी संपत्ति या खेत के चारों ओर की जाने वाली स्थायी <b>घेराबंदी</b> (बाड़) होती है।               |
| (B)    | Boundary   | इसका अर्थ <b>सीमा</b> या सरहद होता है, जो दो क्षेत्रों के बीच की रेखा को दर्शाता है।                          |
| (C)    | Barricade  | <b>सटीक उत्तर:</b> यह वह भौतिक <b>अवरोधक</b> है जिसे पुलिस अस्थायी रूप से रास्ता रोकने के लिए प्रयोग करती है। |
| (D)    | Checkpoint | यह वह <b>स्थान</b> (नाका) है जहाँ जाँच की प्रक्रिया होती है। बैरिकेड का उपयोग चेकप्वाइंट पर किया जाता है।     |

#### अतिरिक्त प्रशासनिक और विधिक शब्दावली (Extensive Glossary)

जैसा कि आपने और अधिक व्यापक जानकारी माँगी थी, यहाँ कुछ और महत्वपूर्ण शब्द दिए गए हैं जो प्रशासनिक और पुलिसिया कामकाज में निरंतर प्रयुक्त होते हैं:

##### 1. गिरफ्तारी और जाँच (Arrest & Inquiry)

- Detention (नजरबंदी/हिरासत):** किसी व्यक्ति को पूछताछ के लिए कुछ समय तक रोक कर रखना। यह 'Arrest' से थोड़ा अलग होता है क्योंकि इसमें औपचारिक रूप से आरोप दर्ज होना अनिवार्य नहीं होता।
- Interrogation (पूछताछ):** किसी संदिग्ध से गहराई से और तकनीकी तरीके से सवाल-जवाब करना।

- **Seizure (जब्ती):** किसी अवैध वस्तु या अपराध से संबंधित सामान को सरकारी कब्जे में लेना।
- **Search Warrant (तलाशी वारंट):** किसी के घर या परिसर की तलाशी लेने का अदालती लिखित आदेश।

## 2. अदालती आदेश (Court Orders)

- **Summons (समन):** कोर्ट द्वारा किसी गवाह या आरोपी को हाजिर होने के लिए भेजा गया लिखित बुलावा।
- **Bailable Offence (जमानती अपराध):** ऐसे अपराध जिनमें आरोपी को अधिकार के रूप में जमानत मिल सकती है।
- **Non-Bailable Offence (गैर-जमानती अपराध):** गंभीर अपराध जिनमें जमानत देना या न देना जज के विवेक पर निर्भर करता है।
- **Ex-parte (एकपक्षीय):** जब अदालत दूसरी पार्टी के आए बिना ही फैसला सुना दे।

## 3. सरकारी और कार्यालयी शब्द (Official Terms)

- **Gazetted Officer (राजपत्रित अधिकारी):** वे अधिकारी जिनकी नियुक्ति, पदोन्नति आदि का विवरण सरकारी 'गजट' (राजपत्र) में प्रकाशित होता है।
- **Liaison (संपर्क/तालमेल):** दो विभागों या संस्थाओं के बीच समन्वय स्थापित करना।
- **Discretionary Power (विवेकाधीन शक्ति):** वह शक्ति जहाँ अधिकारी अपने निर्णय स्वयं लेने के लिए स्वतंत्र होता है।
- **Status Quo (यथास्थिति):** किसी मामले में 'जैसी स्थिति है वैसी ही बनाए रखना' (अक्सर कोर्ट के आदेशों में उपयोग होता है)।

**Q.83** न्यायालय द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी के लिए जारी किए गए 'अधिपत्र' को अंग्रेज़ी में क्या कहते हैं?

- A. Affidavit  
B. Notice  
C. Warrant  
D. Contract

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) Warrant

**व्याख्या:**

न्यायालय (Court) द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करने या किसी विशेष स्थान की तलाशी लेने के लिए जारी किए गए आधिकारिक लिखित आदेश या '**अधिपत्र**' को अंग्रेजी में '**Warrant**' कहा जाता है। इसे अक्सर 'Arrest Warrant' (गिरफ्तारी वारंट) या 'Search Warrant' (तलाशी वारंट) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

**विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:**

विकल्प शब्द हिन्दी अर्थ

विवरण

(A) Affidavit शपथ पत्र यह एक लिखित बयान होता है जिसे व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से शपथ लेकर देता है।

(B) Notice सूचना यह केवल एक जानकारी या चेतावनी होती है, यह अनिवार्य रूप से गिरफ्तारी का आदेश नहीं है।

(C) Warrant अधिपत्र **सटीक उत्तर:** यह किसी को गिरफ्तार करने का कानूनी अधिकार प्रदान करने वाला पत्र है।

(D) Contract अनुबंध / सविदा यह दो या दो से अधिक पक्षों के बीच एक कानूनी समझौता होता है।

## विस्तृत प्रशासनिक शब्दावली (Administrative & Legal Glossary)

चूँकि आपने व्यापक जानकारी की माँग की थी, यहाँ कुछ और '**हाई-लेवल**' प्रशासनिक शब्द दिए गए हैं जो 2026 की प्रशासनिक परीक्षाओं और सरकारी कामकाज में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं:

### 1. अदालती प्रक्रिया (Legal Proceedings)

- **Summons (समन):** कोर्ट द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति को साक्ष्य देने या उपस्थित होने के लिए भेजा गया आदेश। (नोट: वारंट और समन में अंतर होता है; समन केवल बुलावा है, जबकि वारंट गिरफ्तारी का आदेश है)।
- **Affirmation (अभिपष्टि):** शपथ (Oath) का वह विकल्प जो उन लोगों के लिए होता है जो धार्मिक आधार पर शपथ नहीं लेना चाहते।
- **Caveat (कैविएट):** एक पूर्व-सूचना जो कोर्ट में दाखिल की जाती है ताकि कोर्ट बिना सूचित किए कोई एकपक्षीय आदेश न दे।
- **Adjournment (स्थगन):** कोर्ट की कार्यवाही को किसी निश्चित समय या तारीख के लिए रोक देना।

### 2. प्रशासनिक एवं सरकारी (Official & Government)

- **Protocol (शिष्टाचार / संलेख):** सरकारी कार्यों या विदेशी राजनयिकों के साथ व्यवहार करने के औपचारिक नियम।
- **In-lieu of (के स्थान पर):** किसी चीज़ के बदले में उपयोग होने वाला शब्द।
- **De-facto (वास्तविक):** वह जो वास्तव में सत्ता या पद पर है, भले ही कानूनी रूप से न हो।
- **De-jure (विधिवत):** वह जो कानून की दृष्टि में अधिकार रखता है।
- **Ex-gratia (अनुग्रह राशि):** वह भुगतान जो सरकार किसी कानूनी बाध्यता के बिना, सहानुभूति के तौर पर करती है (जैसे दुर्घटना सहायता)।

3. पद और योग्यता (Position & Qualification)

- **Deputation (प्रतिनियुक्ति):** जब किसी कर्मचारी को उसके मूल विभाग से हटाकर अस्थायी रूप से दूसरे विभाग में भेजा जाता है।
- **Lien (पूर्वाधिकार):** किसी पद पर अपना अधिकार बनाए रखना, भले ही व्यक्ति अस्थायी रूप से कहीं और काम कर रहा हो।
- **Gazetted (राजपत्रित):** वे पद जिनका विवरण सरकारी गजट में आता है और जिन्हें स्वयं के हस्ताक्षर (Attestation) का अधिकार होता है।

याद रखने का सूत्र:

- **समन (Summons)** = आओ (बुलावा)।
- **वारंट (Warrant)** = पकड़ो (आदेश)।
- **शपथ पत्र (Affidavit)** = लिख कर दो कि सब सच है।

**Q.84** किस विकल्प में अंग्रेजी पारिभाषिक शब्द का समकक्ष हिन्दी पारिभाषिक शब्द सही है ?

- A. Custodian /अभिरक्षक  
B. Promotion/पदावनति  
C. Contravention / पालन  
D. Authentication /स्पष्टीकरण

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** सही उत्तर: A: Custodian / अभिरक्षक

**व्याख्या:**

"Custodian" का अर्थ होता है कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति जो किसी संपत्ति या वस्तु की देखभाल या सुरक्षा करता है। इसे हिंदी में **"अभिरक्षक"** कहा जाता है, जो वही कार्य दर्शाता है।

**सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:**

| विकल्प                         | सही/गलत | कारण                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Custodian / अभिरक्षक        | सही     | "Custodian" का सही हिंदी समकक्ष "अभिरक्षक" है, जिसका अर्थ है संरक्षक या रखवाला।                       |
| B. Promotion / पदावनति         | गलत     | "Promotion" का सही हिंदी समकक्ष "पदोन्नति" होता है, न कि "पदावनति" (जो नीचे जाने को दर्शाता है)।      |
| C. Contravention / पालन        | गलत     | "Contravention" का अर्थ होता है उल्लंघन, जबकि "पालन" का अर्थ है पालन करना, जो विपरीत अर्थ है।         |
| D. Authentication / स्पष्टीकरण | गलत     | "Authentication" का सही समकक्ष "प्रमाणीकरण" है, न कि "स्पष्टीकरण" (जो स्पष्टीकरण से संबंधित होता है)। |

**Q.85** निम्नलिखित अव्यवस्थित क्रम वाले वाक्यों को क, ख, ग, घ की संज्ञा दी गई है इन्हें ध्यान से पढ़कर, उचित वाक्य क्रम वाला विकल्प चुनिए:

- क - इसके अलावा, चिकित्सा शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में निवेश को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।  
ख - जो लाखों भारतीयों को सस्ती और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान करती है।  
ग- स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए, 'आयुष्मान भारत' योजना लागू की गई है।  
घ - जिससे स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का लाभ प्रत्येक देशवासी को मिल सके।

- A. ख क घ ग  
B. ग ख क घ  
C. क ग ख घ

D. घ ग ख क

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) ग ख क घ  
व्याख्या: वाक्यों का तार्किक क्रम इस प्रकार है:  
1. ग: विषय की शुरुआत 'आयुष्मान भारत' योजना के परिचय से होती है।  
2. ख: यह 'योजना' (ग) की विशेषता बता रहा है कि यह सस्ती सेवा प्रदान करती है।  
3. क: 'इसके अलावा' शब्द अतिरिक्त प्रयासों (निवेश) को जोड़ रहा है।  
4. घ: यह निष्कर्ष है जो पूरे प्रयासों के 'उद्देश्य' (लाभ मिलना) को स्पष्ट करता है।  
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

| विकल्प | विश्लेषण                                                                            |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A)    | 'ख' से शुरुआत नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि 'जो' एक आश्रित उपवाक्य है।                       |
| (B)    | सही उत्तर। ग-ख (योजना और कार्य) और क-घ (अतिरिक्त निवेश और उद्देश्य) का सटीक मेल है। |
| (C)    | 'क' (इसके अलावा) से अनुच्छेद शुरू नहीं हो सकता।                                     |
| (D)    | 'घ' (जिससे) परिणाम सूचक है, यह आरंभिक वाक्य नहीं हो सकता।                           |

Q.86 निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो शुद्ध शब्द का सही विकल्प है।

- A. शूची
- B. वीहंगम
- C. परिचारक
- D. ग्रिहीनी

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C)  
व्याख्या: विकल्प (C) 'परिचारक' की वर्तनी पूर्णतः शुद्ध है। इसका अर्थ 'सेवक' होता है।  
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

| विकल्प | विश्लेषण                                                           |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A)    | शूची: अशुद्ध रूप है। शुद्ध वर्तनी 'शुचि' (पवित्र) होती है।         |
| (B)    | वीहंगम: अशुद्ध है। शुद्ध वर्तनी 'विहंगम' होती है।                  |
| (C)    | परिचारक: (सही उत्तर) यह वर्तनी की दृष्टि से मानक और शुद्ध शब्द है। |
| (D)    | ग्रिहीनी: अशुद्ध है। शुद्ध वर्तनी 'गृहिणी' होती है।                |

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: हिंदी वर्तनी में 'ऋ' की मात्रा और इ/ई की मात्राओं का प्रयोग उच्चारण के अनुसार अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

Q.87 निम्न शब्दों में से अशुद्ध शब्द पहचानिए।

- A. रचियता
- B. पूजनीय
- C. आँख
- D. नरक

Answer: A



| विकल्प                                                                                                                                                                              | विश्लेषण                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A)                                                                                                                                                                                 | 'दर्शन' शब्द नित्य बहुवचन है, अतः इसके साथ 'करने आया हूँ' का प्रयोग सही है।                                     |
| (B)                                                                                                                                                                                 | यह अशुद्ध है। शुद्ध रूप होगा - 'यह बात कहने में किसी को संकोच न होगा'।                                          |
| (C)                                                                                                                                                                                 | यह अशुद्ध है। शुद्ध रूप होगा - 'मैं अपनी बात के स्पष्टीकरण के लिए तैयार हूँ'। इसमें अनावश्यक पदों का प्रयोग है। |
| (D)                                                                                                                                                                                 | यह अशुद्ध है। 'एकाध' के साथ एकवचन 'बात' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए - 'ऐसी एकाध बात और देखने में आती है'।              |
| <b>अतिरिक्त जानकारी:</b> वाक्य शुद्धि में लिंग, वचन, कारक और पदक्रम का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए। 'दर्शन', 'प्राण', 'आँसू' और 'हस्ताक्षर' जैसे शब्द सदैव बहुवचन में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। |                                                                                                                 |

**Q.90** निम्नलिखित वाक्य को शुद्ध करें।  
वह वाराणसी से वापस लौट आया ।

- A. वह वाराणसी से लौट आया।
- B. वह वाराणसी से वापस लौट कर आया गया।
- C. आप वाराणसी से वापस लौट आया।
- D. वे वाराणसी से वापस लौट आया।

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**  
सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A)  
व्याख्या:  
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

| विकल्प                                                                                       | विश्लेषण                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A)                                                                                          | विकल्प (A) का विश्लेषण: 'वापस' और 'लौटना' दोनों का अर्थ एक ही है। हिन्दी व्याकरण में एक ही अर्थ वाले दो शब्दों का साथ प्रयोग 'पुनरुक्ति दोष' कहलाता है। अतः 'लौट आया' का प्रयोग शुद्ध है। |
| (B)                                                                                          | यहाँ 'वापस लौट कर आया गया' में शब्दों की अनावश्यक पुनरावृत्ति है।                                                                                                                         |
| (C)                                                                                          | यहाँ 'आप' के साथ 'आया' (एकवचन) क्रिया का प्रयोग अशुद्ध है।                                                                                                                                |
| (D)                                                                                          | यहाँ 'वे' (बहुवचन) के साथ 'आया' (एकवचन) क्रिया का प्रयोग अशुद्ध है।                                                                                                                       |
| अतिरिक्त जानकारी: इसी प्रकार 'कृपया कर' या 'केवल मात्र' जैसे प्रयोग भी अशुद्ध माने जाते हैं। |                                                                                                                                                                                           |

**Q.91** 'गोद लिया हुआ पुत्र' के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द क्या होगा?  
A. दत्त  
B. दत्तक  
C. दत्तचित्त  
D. दंपती

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** **सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B)**  
**व्याख्या:** वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द के अनुसार, जिस पुत्र को वैधानिक रूप से गोद लिया गया हो, उसे 'दत्तक' या 'दत्तक पुत्र' कहा जाता है।  
**सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:**

| विकल्प | विश्लेषण |
|--------|----------|
|--------|----------|

- (A)

'दत्त' का अर्थ होता है - दिया हुआ।
- (B)

'दत्तक' वह शब्द है जो गोद लिए हुए पुत्र के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।
- (C)

'दत्तचित्त' का अर्थ है - जिसने अपना चित्त (मन) किसी कार्य में पूरी तरह लगा दिया हो।
- (D)

'दंपती' का अर्थ है - पति और पत्नी का जोड़ा।
- अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

प्राचीन हिंदू कानून में दत्तक पुत्र को भी उत्तराधिकार के समान अधिकार प्राप्त होते थे। 'दत्तक ग्रहण' एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक और कानूनी प्रक्रिया है।

**Q.92** निम्नलिखित वाक्यांश के लिए सार्थक शब्द का चयन करें। "जिसे भेदा न जा सके।"

- A. अमर
- B. अभेद्य
- C. भेद्य
- D. अपरिमेय

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) अभेद्य  
व्याख्या: 'अ' (नहीं) + 'भेद्य' (भेदे जाने योग्य)। जिसे किसी भी शस्त्र या युक्ति से तोड़ा या भेदा न जा सके, उसे 'अभेद्य' कहते हैं (जैसे— अभेद्य दुर्ग)।  
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

| विकल्प | विश्लेषण                                    |
|--------|---------------------------------------------|
| (A)    | अमर: जो कभी न मरे।                          |
| (B)    | अभेद्य: वाक्यांश का सटीक एक शब्द।           |
| (C)    | भेद्य: जिसे भेदा जा सके।                    |
| (D)    | अपरिमेय: जिसे मापा न जा सके (Immeasurable)। |

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: महाभारत में 'चक्रव्यूह' को एक अभेद्य रचना माना जाता था जिसे केवल अभिमन्यु और अर्जुन भेदना जानते थे।

**Q.93** 'साखी' का मूल तत्सम शब्द क्या है ?

- A. दिया
- B. सिर
- C. शिक्षा
- D. साक्षी

**Answer:** D

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D) साक्षी  
व्याख्या: 'तद्भव' शब्द संस्कृत के 'तत्सम' शब्दों के बिगड़े हुए रूप होते हैं।  
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

| विकल्प | विश्लेषण                                  |
|--------|-------------------------------------------|
| (A)    | दिया: इसका तत्सम 'दीप' या 'दीपक' होता है। |
| (B)    | सिर: इसका तत्सम 'शिर' या 'शीर्ष' होता है। |

(C) शिक्षा: यह स्वयं एक तत्सम शब्द है, जिसका तद्भव 'सीख' होता है।

(D) विकल्प (D) का विश्लेषण: संस्कृत शब्द 'साक्षी' (गवाह) से ही तद्भव शब्द 'साखी' बना है। कबीरदास की रचनाओं को 'साखी' इसीलिए कहा जाता है क्योंकि वे उनके द्वारा साक्षात् देखे गए सत्य (साक्षी) के प्रमाण हैं।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: नियम— तत्सम का 'क्ष' वर्ण, तद्ध्रस्व में अक्सर 'ख' या 'छ' में बदल जाता है (जैसे— पक्षी -> पंछी, क्षीर -> खीर)।

**Q.94** निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'काटना' का तत्सम है ?

- A. कट्टित  
B. कटित  
C. कर्तन  
D. कटन

**Answer: C**

**Sol:**

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) कर्तन

व्याख्या:

'काटना' एक तद्भव क्रिया है, जिसका शुद्ध संस्कृत (तत्सम) रूप 'कर्तन' है। इसी से 'कटाई-छँटाई' या वैज्ञानिक संदर्भों में 'कर्तन' शब्द का प्रयोग होता है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प विश्लेषण

(A) कटितः अशुद्ध वर्तनी।

(B) कटितः संस्कृत व्याकरण के अनुसार 'कर्तित' हो सकता है, पर 'कर्तन' मूल रूप है।

(C) सही उत्तर: 'कर्तन' का अर्थ काटने की क्रिया है।

(D) कटनः अशुद्ध रूप।

**Q.95** 'साफल्य' शब्द है:

- A. भाववाचक संज्ञा  
B. सर्वनाम  
C. विशेषण  
D. क्रिया विशेषण

**Answer: A**

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A) भाववाचक संज्ञा

व्याख्या:

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) भाववाचक संज्ञा: 'सफल' (विशेषण) में 'य' प्रत्यय जोड़ने पर 'साफल्य' बनता है, जो सफलता के भाव को दर्शाता है।

(B) सर्वनाम: संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्द (जैसे— मैं, तुम)।

(C) विशेषण: 'सफल' विशेषण है, 'साफल्य' नहीं।

(D) क्रिया विशेषण: जो क्रिया की विशेषता बताए (जैसे— सफलतापूर्वक)।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: जिस संज्ञा शब्द से किसी के गुण, दोष, अवस्था या भाव का बोध हो, वह भाववाचक संज्ञा कहलाती है।

Q.96

प्राचीनकाल में कौन-सा देश विश्व में शिक्षा और संस्कृति का प्रमुख केंद्र था?

अवतरण को पढ़ कर दिए गए प्रश्नों को पढ़िए। प्रश्नों के उत्तर चार विकल्पों में दिए गए हैं। समुचित उत्तर चुनिए ।

प्राचीन समय में भारत विश्व में शिक्षा और संस्कृति का प्रमुख केंद्र होता था। देश-विदेश के विद्यार्थी यहाँ शिक्षा प्राप्त करने आते थे। प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थी को पुस्तकीय ज्ञान और आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ उसे शारीरिक शिक्षा भी दी जाती थी। उसे युद्ध-कौशल सिखाया जाता था। इस प्रकार प्राचीन शिक्षण संस्थाएँ या आश्रम विद्यार्थी के चहुँमुखी विकास पर ध्यान देता था। आज स्थिति बिलकुल भिन्न है। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली सिर्फ डिग्रीधारी बेरोजगारों की भीड़ उत्पन्न कर रही है। आज के अधिकांश युवा शिक्षा पाकर भी स्वावलंबी नहीं बन पाते। उनके हृदय में देश और समाज के प्रति दायित्व बोध नहीं होता। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली युवाओं में राष्ट्र गौरव की भावना उत्पन्न करने में असफल रही है। समय-समय पर भारत की नीति पर भी ध्यान देना जरूरी है। नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा प्रणाली में विद्यार्थियों के नैतिक, मानसिक और शारीरिक विकास पर बल देने का प्रयास किया गया है। अब नवीन शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थियों को जाति, धर्म और भाषा के संकुचित दायरे से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्रहित में कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। इस शिक्षा प्रणाली में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रणाली पर बल दिया जा रहा है, ताकि शिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

A. चीन

B. अमेरिका

C. रूस

D. भारत

Answer: D

Sol:

उत्तर: (d) भारत

व्याख्या: प्राचीन समय में भारत शिक्षा और संस्कृति का प्रमुख केंद्र था। यहाँ के शिक्षण संस्थाओं और आश्रमों में लोग ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए आते थे।

Q.97

प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थी को दिया जाता था-

अवतरण को पढ़ कर दिए गए प्रश्नों को पढ़िए। प्रश्नों के उत्तर चार विकल्पों में दिए गए हैं। समुचित उत्तर चुनिए ।

प्राचीन समय में भारत विश्व में शिक्षा और संस्कृति का प्रमुख केंद्र होता था। देश-विदेश के विद्यार्थी यहाँ शिक्षा प्राप्त करने आते थे। प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थी को पुस्तकीय ज्ञान और आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ उसे शारीरिक शिक्षा भी दी जाती थी। उसे युद्ध-कौशल सिखाया जाता था। इस प्रकार प्राचीन शिक्षण संस्थाएँ या आश्रम विद्यार्थी के चहुँमुखी विकास पर ध्यान देता था। आज स्थिति बिलकुल भिन्न है। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली सिर्फ डिग्रीधारी बेरोजगारों की भीड़ उत्पन्न कर रही है। आज के अधिकांश युवा शिक्षा पाकर भी स्वावलंबी नहीं बन पाते। उनके हृदय में देश और समाज के प्रति दायित्व बोध नहीं होता। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली युवाओं में राष्ट्र गौरव की भावना उत्पन्न करने में असफल रही है। समय-समय पर भारत की नीति पर भी ध्यान देना जरूरी है। नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा प्रणाली में विद्यार्थियों के नैतिक, मानसिक और शारीरिक विकास पर बल देने का प्रयास किया गया है। अब नवीन शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थियों को जाति, धर्म और भाषा के संकुचित दायरे से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्रहित में कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। इस शिक्षा प्रणाली में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रणाली पर बल दिया जा रहा है, ताकि शिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

A. पुस्तकीय ज्ञान

B. आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान

C. शारीरिक शिक्षा

D. उपरोक्त सभी

Answer: D

Sol:

उत्तर: (d) उपरोक्त सभी

व्याख्या: प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में विद्यार्थियों को पुस्तकीय ज्ञान, आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान और शारीरिक शिक्षा दी जाती थी। उन्हें युद्धकौशल और अन्य जीवन कौशल भी सिखाए जाते थे।

**Q.98** प्राचीन शिक्षण संस्थाएँ किस पर ध्यान देती थीं?

अवतरण को पढ़ कर दिए गए प्रश्नों को पढ़िए। प्रश्नों के उत्तर चार विकल्पों में दिए गए हैं। समुचित उत्तर चुनिए ।  
प्राचीन समय में भारत विश्व में शिक्षा और संस्कृति का प्रमुख केंद्र होता था। देश-विदेश के विद्यार्थी यहाँ शिक्षा प्राप्त करने आते थे। प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थी को पुस्तकीय ज्ञान और आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ उसे शारीरिक शिक्षा भी दी जाती थी। उसे युद्ध-कौशल सिखाया जाता था। इस प्रकार प्राचीन शिक्षण संस्थाएँ या आश्रम विद्यार्थी के चहुँमुखी विकास पर ध्यान देता था। आज स्थिति बिलकुल भिन्न है। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली सिर्फ डिग्रीधारी बेरोजगारों की भीड़ उत्पन्न कर रही है। आज के अधिकांश युवा शिक्षा पाकर भी स्वावलंबी नहीं बन पाते। उनके हृदय में देश और समाज के प्रति दायित्व बोध नहीं होता। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली युवाओं में राष्ट्र गौरव की भावना उत्पन्न करने में असफल रही है। समय-समय पर भारत की नीति पर भी ध्यान देना जरूरी है। नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा प्रणाली में विद्यार्थियों के नैतिक, मानसिक और शारीरिक विकास पर बल देने का प्रयास किया गया है। अब नवीन शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थियों को जाति, धर्म और भाषा के संकुचित दायरे से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्रहित में कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। इस शिक्षा प्रणाली में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रणाली पर बल दिया जा रहा है, ताकि शिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

- A. विद्यार्थी के व्यावहारिक विकास पर।
- B. विद्यार्थी के चहुमुखी विकास पर।
- C. विद्यार्थी के स्वास्थ्य पर।
- D. विद्यार्थी के पुस्तकीय ज्ञान पर।

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** **उत्तर:** (b) विद्यार्थी के चहुमुखी विकास पर।  
**व्याख्या:** प्राचीन शिक्षण संस्थाएँ विद्यार्थियों के शारीरिक, मानसिक और आध्यात्मिक विकास पर ध्यान देती थीं, ताकि उनका समग्र विकास हो सके।

**Q.99** वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली दोषपूर्ण है क्योंकि-

अवतरण को पढ़ कर दिए गए प्रश्नों को पढ़िए। प्रश्नों के उत्तर चार विकल्पों में दिए गए हैं। समुचित उत्तर चुनिए ।  
प्राचीन समय में भारत विश्व में शिक्षा और संस्कृति का प्रमुख केंद्र होता था। देश-विदेश के विद्यार्थी यहाँ शिक्षा प्राप्त करने आते थे। प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थी को पुस्तकीय ज्ञान और आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ उसे शारीरिक शिक्षा भी दी जाती थी। उसे युद्ध-कौशल सिखाया जाता था। इस प्रकार प्राचीन शिक्षण संस्थाएँ या आश्रम विद्यार्थी के चहुँमुखी विकास पर ध्यान देता था। आज स्थिति बिलकुल भिन्न है। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली सिर्फ डिग्रीधारी बेरोजगारों की भीड़ उत्पन्न कर रही है। आज के अधिकांश युवा शिक्षा पाकर भी स्वावलंबी नहीं बन पाते। उनके हृदय में देश और समाज के प्रति दायित्व बोध नहीं होता। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली युवाओं में राष्ट्र गौरव की भावना उत्पन्न करने में असफल रही है। समय-समय पर भारत की नीति पर भी ध्यान देना जरूरी है। नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा प्रणाली में विद्यार्थियों के नैतिक, मानसिक और शारीरिक विकास पर बल देने का प्रयास किया गया है। अब नवीन शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थियों को जाति, धर्म और भाषा के संकुचित दायरे से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्रहित में कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। इस शिक्षा प्रणाली में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रणाली पर बल दिया जा रहा है, ताकि शिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

- A. डिग्रीधारी बेरोजगारों की भीड़ हो गई है।
- B. विद्यार्थी में किसी प्रकार का कर्तव्य बोध नहीं होता।
- C. विद्यार्थी प्राचीन परंपराओं का सम्मान नहीं करते।
- D. उपरोक्त सभी

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** **उत्तर:** (a) डिग्रीधारी बेरोजगारों की भीड़ हो गई है।  
**व्याख्या:** वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली केवल डिग्री प्राप्त करने पर जोर देती है, जिससे डिग्रीधारी बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और युवाओं को रोजगार प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हो रही है।

**Q.100** नवीन शिक्षा प्रणाली में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा पर बल दिया जा रहा है ताकि-

अवतरण को पढ़ कर दिए गए प्रश्नों को पढ़िए। प्रश्नों के उत्तर चार विकल्पों में दिए गए हैं। समुचित उत्तर चुनिए ।  
प्राचीन समय में भारत विश्व में शिक्षा और संस्कृति का प्रमुख केंद्र होता था। देश-विदेश के विद्यार्थी यहाँ शिक्षा प्राप्त करने आते थे। प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थी को पुस्तकीय ज्ञान और आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ उसे शारीरिक शिक्षा भी दी जाती थी। उसे युद्ध-कौशल सिखाया जाता था। इस प्रकार प्राचीन शिक्षण संस्थाएँ या आश्रम विद्यार्थी के चहुँमुखी विकास पर ध्यान देता था। आज स्थिति बिलकुल भिन्न है। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली सिर्फ डिग्रीधारी बेरोजगारों की भीड़ उत्पन्न कर रही है। आज के अधिकांश युवा शिक्षा पाकर भी स्वावलंबी नहीं बन पाते। उनके हृदय में देश और समाज के प्रति दायित्व बोध नहीं होता। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली युवाओं में राष्ट्र गौरव की भावना उत्पन्न करने में असफल रही है। समय-समय पर भारत की नीति पर भी ध्यान देना जरूरी है। नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा प्रणाली में विद्यार्थियों के नैतिक, मानसिक और शारीरिक विकास पर बल देने का प्रयास किया गया है। अब नवीन शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थियों को जाति, धर्म और भाषा के संकुचित दायरे से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्रहित में कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। इस शिक्षा प्रणाली में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रणाली पर बल दिया जा रहा है, ताकि शिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

- A. राष्ट्र का विकास हो सके।
- B. शिक्षितों को रोजगार मिल सके।
- C. विद्यार्थी का नैतिक, शारीरिक तथा मानसिक विकास हो।
- D. वैश्विकता।

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** **उत्तर:** (b) शिक्षितों को रोजगार मिल सके।  
**व्याख्या:** नवीन शिक्षा प्रणाली में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है, ताकि विद्यार्थियों को रोजगार मिलने के अवसर बढ़ें और वे आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें।