

PART I : GENERAL HUMANITIES APTITUDE

This section contains **20 Single Choice Questions (Q : 01 to Q : 20)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

1. Nationalism in India which emerged as a force in the late nineteenth century meant strong devotion for :
- (A) All countries of the world
(B) One's own country, its history and culture
(C) One's own country and hatred towards others
(D) One's own country without appreciation of other nations
2. Which of the following statements testifies the beliefs of the conservatives?
- (A) Traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.
(B) Markets should not be controlled by the state.
(C) Autocracy and clerical privileges should be ended.
(D) Monarchy should be abolished.
3. The ___ has led to division of land among successive generations and rendered the land-holding size uneconomical.
- (A) right to extraction
(B) right to acquire
(C) right to earn
(D) right to inheritance
4. Which of the following agro-climatic conditions is most suitable for the cultivation of tea in India?
- (A) Dry and hot summers with alluvial soil.
(B) Hot and humid climate with well-drained loamy soil and frequent showers.
(C) Cold climate with sandy soil and low rainfall.
(D) Semi-arid conditions with black soil and scanty rainfall.
5. Which agricultural reform is incorrectly matched with its objective?
- (A) Minimum Support Price - Price guarantee to farmers
(B) Crop Insurance - Compensation for crop loss.
(C) HYV seeds - Reduce need for irrigation.
(D) Land Ceiling - Prevent land concentration.

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6. Federalism is the most popular form of democratic governance today. With reference to a federal political system, which of the following does NOT hold true?
- (A) Spain, Pakistan and South Africa are examples of a federal system.
- (B) Holding together federations always give equal power to its constituent units.
- (C) The jurisdiction and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally mandated.
- (D) For a dispute relating to division of powers it is the High Courts and Supreme Court of India which interpret the Constitution.
7. Which of the following is an example of asymmetric federalism in India?
- (A) Special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 (now abrogated)
- (B) Division of power between Centre and State
- (C) States having equal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- (D) Uniform laws across all states
8. One major drawback of most political parties in India is:
- (A) They never contest elections
- (B) They promote internal democracy at every level
- (C) Decisions are often made by top leaders without consulting other members
- (D) All members are elected through public voting.
9. Which of the following measures can reduce disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector?
- (A) Reduce minimum support prices
- (B) Surplus workers should be shifted to non-farm activities.
- (C) Increase fertilizer subsidies
- (D) Lower the number of irrigation projects

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10. Of the 200 households in the village of Chandanwadi, 100 are debtors. They have borrowed money from the following sources.

Sources of Credit	No. of Households
Landlords	22
Bank of India	5
Farmers' cooperative bank	15
Money lenders	18
Bank of Allahabad	10
Friends and relatives	15
Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank	15

Based on the table given above which of the following statements are correct?

- I. Formal sources of credit are lower than informal sources.
 - II. Informal sources of credit are lower than formal sources.
 - III. One-fifth of debtors borrowed from friends and relatives.
 - IV. Money lenders and landlords continue to be major sources of credit in the village.
- (A) I and III
 (B) I and IV
 (C) II and III
 (D) III and IV

11. **Assertion (A)** : The concept of the modern nation-state emerged after the French Revolution.

Reason (R) : The French Revolution promoted the idea that sovereignty belonged to the people and not to a monarch.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

12. **Assertion** : In India, no individual can refuse to accept a payment made in rupees.

Reason : The Rupee is the legal tender in India.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

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13. Identify the act and choose the correct option :


- (i) The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
- (ii) It gave power to the government to repress political activities.
- (iii) It empowered the government to detain the political prisoner without trial.

- (A) Rowlatt Act
- (B) Vernacular Press Act
- (C) Government of India Act
- (D) Inland Emigration Act

14. Suppose a political party wins 4% of votes in a state assembly election but does not win any seats. Will it be recognized as a state party?

- (A) Yes, because it contested elections
- (B) No, because it failed to meet seat and vote percentage criteria
- (C) Yes, if it contested all seats
- (D) Yes, if Election Commission allows it

15. 'Slash and Burn Agriculture' is known by specific name in different states of India. Match the shaded states marked in the given map with codes given in the Table (Different name of Slash and Burn Agriculture) and select the correct answer using the code given below.

	Table (Different Names of Slash and Burn Agriculture)
	I. Bringa
	II. Waltra
	III. Dahiya
IV. Kuruwa	

- (A) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- (B) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
- (C) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
- (D) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

16. Identify the type of mineral with the help of the following features :

- (i) It is formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates.
- (ii) Its deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak Plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni.
- (iii) Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district are the most important deposits in the state.

- (A) Bauxite
- (B) Mica
- (C) Iron ore
- (D) Copper

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17. Match **List-I** (Political Systems) with **List-II** (Nations) and select the answer using the codes given below.

List I	List II
(Political Systems)	(Nations)
A. Federal, Presidential, Republic	1. France
B. Federal, Parliamentary, Republic	2. United Kingdom
C. Unitary, Parliamentary, Monarchy	3. Germany
D. Presidential cum Parliamentary Republic	4. United States of America

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

18. Match the following minerals with their uses:

Mineral	Use
A. Iron	1. Electronics
B. Copper	2. Construction
C. Mica	3. Electrical insulation
D. Gypsum	4. Plaster of Paris

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

19. In light of political development in the first quarter of twentieth century India, match the following:

List I	List II
Place	Year
A. Amritsar	1. 1922
B. Kheda	2. 1917
C. Ahmedabad	3. 1918
D. Chauri Chaura	4. 1919

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

20. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence-

1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa.
2. Congress gave its support to Khilafat Movement.
3. Dandi March
4. Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

Options:

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

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PART II : LOGICAL REASONING

This section contains **10 Single Choice Questions (Q : 21 to Q : 30)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

21. 'Action' is related to 'Reaction' in the same way as 'Stimulus' is related to '_____'.

- (A) Reception
- (B) Vision
- (C) Response
- (D) Feedback

22. Three of the following four letter-clusters are alike in a certain way and one is different. Pick the odd one out.

- (A) CFIL
- (B) GHIJ
- (C) MOQS
- (D) PSUX

23. Three of the following four numbers are alike in a certain way and one is different. Pick the number that is different from the rest.

- (A) 126
- (B) 189
- (C) 254
- (D) 217

24. 'Lawyer' is related to 'Justice' in the same way as 'Arbitrator' is related to '_____'.

- (A) Judgement
- (B) Injustice
- (C) Settlement
- (D) Communication

25. Select the option that is related to the third letter-cluster in the same way as the second letter-cluster is related to the first letter-cluster.

CEGI : AGEK : : DFHJ : ?

- (A) CHFI
- (B) CGIK
- (C) BHFL
- (D) BDKJ

Read and Answer the following questions. (26-30)

Words remain an enigma, their presence within human sphere is a unique mystery. They form the intricate tapestry that convinces us of our existence, blurring lines between fact and fiction. An engagement with words is the most captivating, enchanting, and sometimes daunting encounter with the world. A word, a symbolic entity formed from the ethereal, exists neither as animate nor inanimate, yet pulsates with life. It can emanate warmth or coldness, absorb emotions, or stand as dry as a rock. Words can provoke smiles and elicit joy. They are like glow-worms, momentarily dispelling the surrounding darkness and act as life-saving rafts amid the tumultuous ocean waves.

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Words grant us the ability to explore the universe, and "to see a world in a grain of sand." as William Blake noted. They impart a semantic existence to the lifeless, and bestow aesthetic form upon the formless. Scriptures say the word is the world. I say the world within the word is the abode of faith.

- 26.** What is the central theme of the passage?
- (A) The history of the human language
 (B) The impact of words on human existence
 (C) The importance of storytelling
 (D) The mystery of human cognition
- 27.** According to the passage, what does a 'word' symbolize?
- (A) An inanimate object
 (B) An animate entity
 (C) A tangible entity
 (D) An intangible concept
- 28.** How does the passage describe words' ability to affect emotions?
- (A) Words can only evoke positive emotions.
 (B) Words can absorb emotions and become emotion themselves.
 (C) Words have no impact on emotions.
 (D) Words can be devoid of emotions.

- 29.** "An engagement with words is the most captivating, enchanting, and sometimes daunting encounter with the world." Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statement?
- (A) Words can be used to manipulate others.
 (B) The power of words should be used carefully.
 (C) Words can capture the atrocities of the world.
 (D) Words can paint a picture of the world in all its different colours.
- 30.** In the context of the passage, what is the significance of the "world within the word"?
- (A) It refers to the power of language to create inspiration, energy and faith.
 (B) It signifies the author's love for the global community.
 (C) It represents the mysteries hidden in language.
 (D) It describes the author's mission to explore different cultures.

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PART III : CURRENT AFFAIRS

This section contains **10 Single Choice Questions (Q : 31 to Q : 40)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

- 31.** As per the declaration in Union Budget of 2025-26, which state in India is set to host its first nuclear power plant under the National Nuclear Energy Mission?
- (A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Bihar
(C) Gujarat
(D) Madhya Pradesh
- 32.** What percentage of reservation has been mandated for women in Ladakh Hill Councils?
- (A) 25%
(B) 30%
(C) 33%
(D) 50%
- 33.** What is the theme of World Environment Day 2025?
- (A) Connect with Nature
(B) Beat Plastic Pollution
(C) Land Restoration, Desertification, and Drought Resilience
(D) Biodiversity Matters
- 34.** In which village in Tamil Nadu was the Pandya-Era Shiva temple discovered?
- (A) Kiladi
(B) Gangaikondacholapuram
(C) Udampatti
(D) Thanjavur
- 35.** Which organization won the Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar in 2025?
- (A) NDRF
(B) SDMA Odisha
(C) INCOIS
(D) DRDO
- 36.** Who won a second term as Australian Prime Minister?
- (A) Scott Morrison
(B) Anthony Albanese
(C) Malcolm Turnbull
(D) Julia Gillard
- 37.** What is the theme of the 11th International Day of Yoga 2025?
- (A) Yoga for Harmony and Peace
(B) Yoga for Wellness
(C) Yoga for One Earth, One Health
(D) Yoga for Humanity

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38. Where is India's first e-waste recycling park being developed?
- (A) Bengaluru
(B) Hyderabad
(C) Holambi Kalan, North Delhi
(D) Chennai
39. Where did Arunachal Pradesh drill its first geothermal production well?
- (A) Tawang
(B) Itanagar
(C) Dirang
(D) Ziro
40. Which Indian naval ship showcased Indian naval prowess at IMDEX Asia 2025 in Singapore?
- (A) INS Vikrant
(B) INS Kolkata
(C) INS Kiltan
(D) INS Shivalik

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PART IV : READING COMPREHENSION

This section contains **20 Single Choice Questions (Q : 41 to Q : 60)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

Passage-1 :

Freedom in India and Government

Freedom in India has been deeply rooted in its struggle against colonial rule. After gaining independence in 1947, India adopted a democratic system of government to ensure political freedom and individual rights. The Constitution guarantees fundamental rights such as freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, and freedom to form associations or unions. However, these freedoms are not absolute and can be restricted in the interests of sovereignty, public order, and morality.

The government plays a crucial role in protecting and regulating freedom. For instance, the Right to Information Act (2005) has strengthened citizens' freedom to seek information about government functioning, enhancing transparency and accountability. Yet, concerns remain over misuse of laws such as sedition or excessive internet shutdowns, which can limit freedom of expression and access to information.

In India, freedom is viewed not merely as absence of external constraints but as the ability to develop oneself and participate meaningfully in society. Therefore, the government also implements welfare schemes, educational policies, and reservation systems to enable disadvantaged groups to enjoy real freedom and equality of opportunity.

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41. What type of government did India adopt after independence to ensure freedom?
 - (A) Dictatorship
 - (B) Monarchy
 - (C) Military rule
 - (D) Democratic government

 42. Which inferred limitation suggests that fundamental rights in India may be conditional?
 - (A) Rights are revoked during national festivals
 - (B) Rights can be restricted for higher national interests
 - (C) Rights depend on a citizen's income level
 - (D) Rights are applicable only to elected officials

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43. What underlying purpose does the Right to Information Act (2005) serve in the context of democratic governance?
- (A) Empowering citizens through access to official processes
 - (B) To promote internet shutdown
 - (C) Enforcing censorship of sensitive government data
 - (D) Decreasing public scrutiny of elected officials
44. How does the passage redefine the concept of freedom from a socio-political lens?
- (A) Freedom is a universal constant unaffected by social policy
 - (B) It is primarily economic independence achieved through private means
 - (C) It is a dynamic condition shaped by opportunities for self-growth and civic participation
 - (D) Freedom refers to unrestricted use of technology and media
45. According to the passage, what is the broader meaning of freedom in India?
- (A) Only absence of external restrictions
 - (B) Ability to develop oneself and participate meaningfully in society
 - (C) Doing anything without responsibility
 - (D) Freedom from education and work

Passage-2 : Drug Abuse in India

Drug abuse has emerged as a serious social problem in India, particularly among youth. Reports suggest that Punjab, Manipur, and parts of Maharashtra and Delhi have high rates of drug consumption, with substances ranging from cannabis and opioids to synthetic drugs. The 2019 Magnitude of Substance Use in India report estimated that around 2.8% of Indians (over 30 million people) used cannabis products, while opioid use disorders affected nearly 0.7% of the population. One of the major causes of drug abuse is peer pressure, especially among adolescents and college students. Unemployment, family conflicts, mental stress, and lack of awareness about harmful effects also contribute significantly. Drug abuse not only affects an individual's physical and mental health but also leads to social issues like crime, domestic violence, and breakdown of families. The government has initiated various programmes under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, such as NashaMukt Bharat Abhiyaan, focusing on awareness campaigns, de-addiction centres, and rehabilitation programmes.

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However, experts argue that effective enforcement of laws against drug trafficking, combined with counselling, skill development, and community participation, is essential to tackle this problem holistically.

- 46.** What percentage of Indians use cannabis products as per the 2019 report?
- (A) 2.8%
 (B) 5%
 (C) 0.7%
 (D) 10%
- 47.** What is the focus of Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan?
- (A) Increasing drug supply
 (B) Awareness campaigns and rehabilitation programmes
 (C) Promoting synthetic drug use
 (D) Encouraging cannabis farming
- 48.** Based on the passage, which inference best explains the geographic variation in drug abuse across India?
- (A) Urban states have better access to rehabilitation.
 (B) Certain regions may have socio-political or economic stressors encouraging drug consumption.
 (C) Only northern states struggle with substance use.
 (D) Southern states have solved youth-related drug problems.

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- 49.** What does the mention of peer pressure, unemployment, and lack of awareness indicate about the nature of drug abuse?
- (A) It is solely a legal issue to be addressed through policing
 (B) It is a multi-dimensional issue influenced by psychosocial and economic factors
 (C) It only affects youth in metropolitan areas
 (D) It can be cured by medical treatment alone
- 50.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause of drug abuse in the passage?
- (A) Peer pressure
 (B) Unemployment
 (C) Religious beliefs
 (D) Mental stress

Passage-3 :

Industrialization and Indian Society

A 2020 study published in the Journal of Rural Studies found that industrialization of rural India, particularly through the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), has resulted in displacement of over 14 million people between 2005 and 2019, most of whom are small and marginal farmers. This phenomenon of

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land alienation leads to depeasantisation, a process that not only eliminates agrarian livelihoods but also disrupts food security in local regions.

Scientific assessments by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) have shown that over 60% of industrial units set up in rural belts do not treat their effluents adequately, causing contamination of local water bodies with heavy metals like arsenic, lead, and cadmium. A longitudinal health study conducted in industrial villages of Gujarat reported a 32% increase in respiratory disorders and a 28% rise in water-borne diseases within five years of industrial operations.

Moreover, a 2018 socio-economic survey in rural Maharashtra revealed that the influx of industries replaced community-based cooperative work systems with wage labour, leading to increased individualism and erosion of collective identities. Women faced disproportionate impacts as they lost their traditional agricultural roles; the same study noted a 40% decline in female workforce participation post-industrialisation. Additionally, soil fertility declined due to deposition of fly ash and other particulate pollutants, resulting in 15-30% reduction in crop yields near industrial zones.

These findings raise concerns regarding unplanned rural industrialisation, highlighting how it exacerbates inequality, damages health and ecology, and fragments rural society - countering the developmental optimism often portrayed by policymakers.

51. According to the passage, what was the estimated number of people displaced due to SEZ-based industrialization between 2005 and 2019?
- (A) 5 million
(B) 8 million
(C) 20 million
(D) 14 million
52. Which of the following statements about gender impacts is correct as per the passage?
- (A) Female workforce participation declined by 40% post-industrialisation
(B) Women shifted to higher-paying industrial jobs
(C) Industrialization increased female workforce participation by 40%
(D) Industrialisation had no significant impact on rural women

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53. How did industrialization impact the nature of labour systems in rural Maharashtra according to the 2018 survey?
- (A) Strengthened cooperative systems
(B) Transitioned to remote work
(C) Shifted to wage-based labour
(D) Increased agricultural employment
54. What societal transformation accompanied the shift from cooperative work to wage labour in industrialized rural communities?
- (A) Rise of communal identities
(B) Increased collectivism
(C) Strengthened tribal systems
(D) Growth of individualism
55. Overall, what critique does the paragraph raise about rural industrialization?
- (A) It improves food production
(B) It enhances traditional practices
(C) It fragments society and exacerbates inequality
(D) It promotes sustainable development

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Passage 4 :**Role of Literature in National Unity**

Literature has historically played a pivotal role in fostering national unity by shaping collective consciousness and cultural identity. During India's freedom struggle, literary works in various regional languages, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, and others, articulated shared aspirations, thereby uniting diverse linguistic communities. For instance, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's "VandeMataram", composed in 1870 and later adopted as the national song, became a rallying cry for anti-colonial movements, transcending regional divides through its emotive Sanskritised Bengali verses.

Similarly, poets like Iqbal, through works such as Tarana-e-Hindi ("Saare Jahan Se Achha"), envisioned the idea of India as a spiritually united homeland, inspiring patriotism across religious groups. In South India, Subramania Bharati's Tamil poems challenged caste inequalities while invoking nationalist pride, thereby linking social reform with the unity of the nation.

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Post-independence literature has also emphasised national integration by portraying the struggles and aspirations of marginalised communities, promoting empathy, and challenging divisive ideologies. Writers like Premchand depicted rural poverty and communal harmony, while Rabindranath Tagore stressed universal humanism that included but transcended nationalism. Contemporary literature continues this tradition by foregrounding pluralism as India's core strength.

Thus, literature does not merely entertain; it acts as a potent instrument to construct, sustain, and refine national unity by creating narratives that emphasise shared histories, struggles, and moral values.

- 56.** What function does literature serve beyond entertainment, according to the passage?
- (A) Commercial promotion
 - (B) Political propaganda
 - (C) Tool for cultural fragmentation
 - (D) Instrument for constructing national unity

- 57.** What thematic focus is most central to post-independence literature's role in unity?
- (A) Technological advancement
 - (B) Marginalised voices and pluralism
 - (C) Expansion of elite narratives
 - (D) Preservation of colonial legacies
- 58.** Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the role of literature during India's freedom struggle?
- I.** Literature was confined to regional concerns and did not contribute to national unity.
 - II.** Literary works articulated shared aspirations across linguistic communities.
 - III.** Literary expression helped transcend regional divides.
- (A) Only II
 - (B) II and III
 - (C) I and III
 - (D) All of the above

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59. Assertion (A) : Premchand's literary contributions weakened communal harmony in post-independence India.

Reason (R) : He focused primarily on elite urban narratives.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is false, but R is true
- (D) Both A and R are false

60. Identify the underlying theme that connects literature across pre-independence and post-independence periods in India:

- (A) Literary elitism
- (B) Pluralistic values and unity in diversity
- (C) Scientific rationalism
- (D) Technocratic nationalism

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