

MAT 2019 Memory Based Answer Key PDF

[1] . (C) Quarrelsome .

Explanation - "Cantankerous" describes a person who is bad-tempered, argumentative, and uncooperative in nature. "Quarrelsome" is the most accurate synonym provided as both terms define someone prone to fighting or arguing. Therefore, it perfectly captures the essence of the original word in a social or behavioral context.

[2] . (C) Ridicule .

Explanation - "Derision" refers to the act of treating someone with contemptuous mockery or extreme scorn. "Ridicule" is the correct synonym because it describes the action of making fun of someone in a harsh way. Both words imply a lack of respect and the intent to belittle another person's ideas or actions.

[3] . (A) Commonplace .

Explanation - "Trite" describes an idea, remark, or expression that has been overused and consequently lacks originality or freshness. "Commonplace" serves as the best synonym because it refers to things that are ordinary and lack interest due to repetition. It suggests that the subject matter has become dull and hackneyed over time.

[4] . (B) Dullness .

Explanation - "Knack" refers to a natural skill or an acquired talent for performing a specific task with ease. "Dullness" is the most suitable opposite because it implies a lack of mental sharpness, skill, or aptitude. While a knack makes one proficient, dullness suggests a struggle or lack of ability in that area.

[5] . (D) Beneficial .

Explanation - "Pernicious" describes something that has a harmful or destructive effect, often in a subtle or gradual manner. Its direct opposite is "Beneficial," which refers to something that results in good or has a helpful effect. Choosing this option highlights the contrast between causing damage and providing a positive advantage.

[6] . (D) Poverty .

Explanation - "Opulence" refers to a state of great wealth, luxury, and lavishness often displayed through physical surroundings. "Poverty" is the exact antonym as it describes the condition of being extremely poor and lacking basic necessities. This choice reflects the maximum possible contrast between abundance and absolute scarcity.

[7] . (B) young and inexperienced .

Explanation - The idiom "wet behind the ears" is used to describe a person who is new to a job or situation and lacks experience. It originates from the literal image of a newborn animal whose coat has not yet dried from birth. Thus, it emphasizes the person's status as a novice who is still learning the ropes.

[8] . (C) welcomes all members .

Explanation - To "keep an open house" means to be extremely hospitable and welcome any guests or visitors at any time. It implies a social setting where the host is generous and does not restrict entry to a specific select group. This phrase conveys a sense of warmth and inclusivity toward everyone in the community.

[9] . (A) tractor sales has seen .

Explanation - The grammatical error lies in part (a) regarding subject-verb agreement for plural nouns. The subject "tractor sales" is plural and therefore requires the plural auxiliary verb "have" instead of the singular "has." The corrected version should read "tractor sales have seen" to be grammatically accurate.

[10] . (B) share the earth form .

Explanation - There is a structural error in part (b) where the word "form" is likely a typo for the preposition "from." Alternatively, "share the earth" is a complete phrase, and "form" disrupts the logical flow of the sentence. Correcting this requires either deleting the word or replacing it to link the creatures to their origins.

[11] . (C) nay see revival .

Explanation - The word "nay" in part (c) is used incorrectly as it is an archaic term for "no" or a vote against something. The context clearly requires the modal verb "may" to express the possibility of seeing a revival of efforts in the future. Replacing "nay" with "may" restores the intended meaning and grammatical correctness of the statement.

[12] . (B) environmental and forests is .

Explanation - Part (b) contains an error in the formal name of the government body, which should be "Environment and Forests." Standard capitalization and noun forms are necessary for official titles in formal writing to ensure professional accuracy. This correction ensures the Ministry is referred to by its proper, legally recognized designation.

[13] . (B) CDEB .

Explanation - The logical sequence (CDEB) explains that educational institutions act as mirrors of historical change because their rituals have preserved an empty identity. Sentence (A), regarding keeping an inner life, is the odd one out because it focuses on personal psychology rather than institutional history. This arrangement creates a coherent argument about the nature of administrative traditions.

[14] . (B) DEAC .

Explanation - This arrangement starts with (D) mentioning the credit markets, followed by (E) the call for Parliamentary action, and (A) highlighting the labour market. Finally,

(C) concludes by mentioning the spillover into other economic areas, making a complete economic argument. Sentence (B) is removed as it does not fit the specific thematic flow of policy and markets.

[15] . (C) CEDA .

Explanation - The paragraph begins with (C) describing the economy in a shambles and (E) noting the failure of leaders despite gloomy forecasts. It continues with (D) identifying the government's specific failures and ends with (A) a call to act judiciously to restore order. Sentence (B) is excluded because it introduces the start-up ecosystem, which deviates from the macro-leadership theme.

[16] . (A) DBAC .

Explanation - The flow starts with (D) the goal of curbing specific practices and (B) the effort to make this goal evident to others. It proceeds to (A) the willingness to take risks regarding appraisals and (C) illustrates this point by citing a great writer's example. Sentence (E), about an announcement name, is the odd sentence as it adds irrelevant specific detail.

[17] . (C) EDAC .

Explanation - The sequence establishes that (E) legislation alone is not enough (D) to completely eradicate superstition from a society. However, (A) it acknowledges that laws still have utility (C) in curbing the prevalence of inhuman rituals and practices. Sentence (B), regarding heeding the line between traditions, is discarded as it does not align with the focus on legislative impact.

[18] . (A) once again calls for .

Explanation - In the context of international relations, a "furious response" to criticism usually "calls for" or demands a specific reaction or scrutiny from the public. This phrase suggests that the situation has repeated itself, necessitating a fresh look at the country's reform promises. It emphasizes the tension between the government's actions and its stated progressive goals.

[19] . (A) called for the .

Explanation - This is the standard diplomatic phrasing used when a government official publicly requests the release of a detained person in another country. Using "called for the" indicates a formal and public demand made by the Canadian Foreign Minister regarding the activist. It fits the narrative of a specific incident leading to a significant diplomatic rift.

[20] . (C) has long campaigned against .

Explanation - This phrase accurately describes the persistent and historical efforts of an activist working to change deeply rooted social and legal systems. By using the present perfect continuous tense, it indicates that the struggle against guardianship laws started in the past and continues today. It provides necessary background on the activist's dedication and the cause for her detention.

[21] . (D) The branch timings of banks generally do not coincide with off-work hours. .
Explanation - The passage explicitly states that one hurdle for low-wage earners is that bank branch timings rarely coincide with their off-work hours. This mismatch makes it physically difficult for the labour class to access banking services without missing their own work shifts.

[22] . (B) Only (B) .
Explanation - The author notes that delivery partners, such as Business Correspondent Agents, often lack the specialized knowledge and skills required for complex banking. They are typically only able to propose the most basic financial products to customers, which fails to meet the broader expansion goals of the banks. This limitation prevents the delivery network from effectively tapping into the diverse needs of the unbanked rural and urban populations.

[23] . (A) The banks always prefer the cheapest package (to cut cost) while making a choice of technology. .
Explanation - The passage suggests that financial inclusion is compromised because banks often prioritize the cheapest technological packages rather than those that offer scalability. By choosing low-cost solutions to save on immediate investment, they sacrifice the long-term efficiency and reach of their banking platforms. This short-sighted approach to technology selection ultimately undermines the viability and sustainability of the entire financial inclusion initiative.

[24] . (D) All of the given characteristics have been specified. .
Explanation - The author details several hurdles in the on-boarding process, including the mandatory collection and validation of various physical documents from applicants. It also mentions the issuance of smart cards and the significant latency issues where the process can take up to two full weeks. These combined factors create a discouraging experience for new customers, often causing their initial enthusiasm for banking to fade away.

[25] . (B) Strategies that may help bank to expand in the unbanked market. .
Explanation - The primary focus of this passage is to highlight the various strategic and logistical challenges banks face when trying to enter unbanked territories. It discusses the need for innovative technology, better delivery partner training, and more flexible branch timings to reach the inclusion segment.

[26] . (C) As this group represents the first generation to enter the workplace expecting to use their own devices. .
Explanation - The survey focused on employees in their early twenties because they are the first “digital native” generation to join the professional workforce. These individuals have grown up with sophisticated gadgets and enter their careers with a pre-established expectation to use personal technology for work.

[27] . (C) They may lack mature IT strategies and policies required to protect confidential data. .

Explanation - Smaller financial businesses are at higher risk because they often do not possess the robust IT infrastructure or mature security policies found in larger firms. Without these safeguards, allowing personal devices on their networks can lead to accidental data leaks or malicious subversion of confidential information.

[28] . (B) Only (B) .

Explanation - Younger employees increasingly expect to use their own mobile devices in the workplace for professional tasks without being restricted by corporate rules. They view these gadgets as extensions of their personal identity and find traditional, stringent company IT policies to be outdated and unnecessary.

[29] . (B) As they have access to their favourite applications while working. .

Explanation - According to the survey findings, a major reason employees prefer using personal devices is the immediate access it provides to their favorite non-work applications. Being able to use familiar social media or entertainment apps during the workday enhances their personal satisfaction and comfort while performing tasks.

[30] . (D) To throw light upon the fact that employees even after knowing the risks involved, prefer to use their own devices. .

Explanation - The author's main objective is to expose the tension between known security risks and the personal benefits that drive employees to ignore corporate commands. The passage illustrates that despite understanding the potential for data subversion, workers prioritize their own convenience and application access.

[31] . (B) Japanese banks have provided loans indiscriminately to the creditworthy as well as non-creditworthy people. .

Explanation - The recession in Japan was triggered when banks shifted their lending practices from creditworthy individuals to those who were essentially non-creditworthy. This indiscriminate distribution of capital created a massive debt bubble that was unsustainable and eventually led to a widespread financial collapse. The author argues that this departure from sound financial management principles was the fundamental cause of the country's long-term economic downturn.

[32] . (C) American and European markets have had a large number of credit defaulters. .

Explanation - The passage notes that the traditional Western markets in America and Europe became saturated with credit defaulters, leading to a collapse of their previous financial models. As a result, global companies like Toyota are now forced to look toward developing nations like India for sustainable growth opportunities. These emerging markets represent a "new world" where a vast, untapped population can be converted into a fresh and reliable consumer base.

[33] . (B) Non creditworthy people defaulted which led to a collapse of the entire system. .

Explanation - The Japanese recession occurred because the "shortcut" taken by banks—lending

to people who could not afford it—resulted in predictable and massive defaults. Once these non-creditworthy borrowers failed to repay their loans, the entire financial structure built on that debt began to crumble and eventually vanished. This serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of abandoning rigorous financial management in favour of rapid, unsustainable market expansion.

[34] . (B) By paying the developing world the developed world would increase its own profit, in turn bringing affluence to developing world as well. .

Explanation - The author invokes Henry Ford's logic, suggesting that paying workers enough to buy the products they make creates a self-sustaining cycle of wealth. In a global context, investing in and paying people in the developing world creates a new class of consumers who can then buy Western goods. This strategy essentially turns global poverty into global profit, creating a win-win scenario that brings affluence to all participating nations.

[35] . (C) Poverty became non-existent. .

Explanation - While providing loans to the non-creditworthy initially allowed people to buy more goods and helped businesses grow, it did not eliminate poverty. The passage describes the eventual collapse of this model, proving that the apparent prosperity was temporary and built on a flawed financial foundation. Therefore, the claim that poverty became non-existent is factually incorrect and is not supported by the economic outcomes described in the text.

[36] . (D) Making a case for the international society to engineer a second Green Revolution. .

Explanation - The author argues that because the first Green Revolution's benefits have plateaued and global food security is again at risk, a new effort is needed. The passage emphasizes that current agricultural growth is failing to keep pace with demand and that investment in the sector has been neglected. Consequently, the main goal is to persuade global leaders to act now to create a sustainable, technologically advanced "Second Green Revolution."

[37] . (D) Farmers rioted as food prices fell so low that they could not make ends meet. .

Explanation - A negative consequence of the early Green Revolution's success was an oversupply of food, which caused market prices to plummet by nearly 60%. This sharp decline in income meant that many farmers could no longer afford basic necessities or sustain their livelihoods, leading to widespread social unrest. These riots were a direct result of the economic instability that followed the sudden and massive increase in global food production.

[38] . (C) Agricultural growth has artificially inflated India's GDP and such growth is not real. .

Explanation - The phrase suggests that while India's overall GDP growth looks impressive on paper, it is fragile because it relies heavily on an unpredictable agricultural sector. If the monsoon fails, the resulting 2% hit to agriculture can make the projected 7% national growth target appear unrealistic or "too rich." It serves as a warning that

the country's economic success is not yet fully decoupled from the vulnerabilities of traditional farming.

[39] . (C) Attention of policy makers and aid organizations was diverted from agriculture to other sectors. .

Explanation - Following the initial success of the Green Revolution, many leaders incorrectly assumed that the global food problem had been permanently solved. This led to a significant shift in funding and focus toward industrialization, services, and urban development, leaving the farming sector underfunded. This long-term neglect of agricultural research and infrastructure is identified as a primary reason for the current stagnation in food productivity.

[40] . (B) The realization of the link between food security and political stability. .

Explanation - In 2008, global leaders were spurred into action by the "fierce food riots" that toppled various governments and threatened international order. They realized that chronic food shortages and high prices lead directly to civil unrest, making agricultural investment a matter of national security. This recognition shifted food policy from a purely humanitarian concern to a critical component of maintaining global administrative and political stability.

[41] . (C) Dancer .

Explanation - Based on the seating arrangement logic, the Professor is placed equidistant from the people from Ranchi and Durgapur. When the remaining constraints are applied to the circular table, the Dancer occupies the seat directly across from the Professor. This deduction follows the elimination of other professions like the Teacher and Architect who are assigned to specific city and adjacency rules.

[42] . (D) None of these .

Explanation - The Burdwan guy is explicitly stated to be adjacent to the individuals who entered in the 3rd and 5th positions. Upon solving the full arrangement, neither the Teacher, Architect, nor the Professor is identified as his immediate neighbor. Therefore, the correct adjacency involves other members of the group not listed in the first three options provided for this specific question.

[43] . (C) 5th .

Explanation - According to the rules, the person who entered 1st sits opposite to the person from Ranchi. Since the Ranchi guy is at the 5th position in this logical mapping, the guy from Burdwan (who is adjacent to the 5th) sits opposite him. This placement ensures that all the distance and "equidistant" constraints mentioned in the puzzle are mathematically and spatially satisfied within the circle.

[44] . (C) Durgapur .

Explanation - The Dancer is identified through the process of elimination of the other six professions and their linked cities. Since the Teacher is from Kolkata, the Doctor from Chennai, and the Ranchi/Burdwan/Darbhanga links are assigned to others, the Dancer is left with Durgapur. This completes the unique mapping of each professional to their

respective city of origin as required by the puzzle.

[45] . (B) Varun – Mona and Rakesh – Nuri .

Explanation - In this family tree, Varun is identified as the grandfather of Tarun and Nuri, making him the husband of Mona. Rakesh is the father of Nuri and son-in-law to Varun, which confirms the generational links described in the text. This pair represents the correct matrimonial and parental relationships that form the core of the three-generation family structure presented.

[46] . (C) Tarun and Basketball .

Explanation - The text states that Tarun likes Punjabi food and supports a specific sport, which is identified as Basketball through the process of elimination. While Rakesh and Nuri have their own preferences, Tarun's specific combination is unique within the family's diverse interests.

[47] . (C) a, c, c, b, c .

Explanation - This letter series follows a repeating pattern where the letters "a", "b", and "c" are arranged in a specific cyclical sequence. By inserting "a, c, c, b, c" into the blanks, the string "cabba/cabc/acba/c..." emerges as a rhythmic and predictable logical flow. This type of puzzle requires testing each option until the internal pattern of the string remains consistent across all segments.

[48] . (A) BC3D; B5CD .

Explanation - The pattern in this series involves a fixed block of letters "BCD" with a single digit that moves its position and increments by two. Starting from "B2CD", the next term "BC3D" moves the digit one place right, followed by "BCD4", and finally "B5CD" where the digit returns to the start and increases. This logical progression of both position and value defines the sequence of the four terms provided.

[49] . (C) II3 .

Explanation - The sequence follows a dual pattern where the leading letters (P, M, J, G, D) decrease by three steps in the alphabet. Simultaneously, the numbers (3, 8, 15, 24, 35) increase by odd-numbered intervals of 5, 7, 9, and 11 respectively. However, the option "II3" appears to be a typographical error in the source for "J15," which is the mathematically correct next term in this series.

[50] . (D) Alto and Punto .

Explanation - If Alto changes its position with the car "i10" and Punto changes with "SX4," their new spatial arrangement is calculated relative to the neighbor of Alto. In the new layout, the car "Beat" is positioned adjacent to both the Alto and the Punto based on the original parking rules.

[51] . (D) Alto and Swift .

Explanation - After the positions of Alto/i10 and Punto/SX4 are swapped, the layout

of the grid is recalculated based on the adjacency rules. The new neighbors for the designated car, derived from the diagonal and row constraints, are Alto and Swift.

[52] . (D) IV .

Explanation - Gourav exceeds the age limit of 33 years but possesses 12 years of supervisory experience, which is more than the required 10. According to sub-clause (b), his case must be referred to the Director for a final admission decision.

[53] . (B) II .

Explanation - Kamaljeet meets the age and graduation percentage requirements but fails the entrance test criterion of a minimum 60% score. Since she does not qualify for any of the special sub-clauses for referral, the final decision is that she is not admitted.

[54] . (D) IV .

Explanation - Gourav exceeds the age limit of 33 years but possesses 12 years of supervisory experience, which is more than the required 10. According to sub-clause (b), his case must be referred to the Director for a final admission decision.

[55] . (D) S is the fifth product to be launched. .

Explanation - The logical sequence based on constraints is R - T - V, with W, S, Y, and Q following in various possible orders. Given the dependency that S must come after V, it is mathematically possible for S to be the fifth product in the sequence.

[56] . (A) W is the fifth product to be launched. .

Explanation - W must be launched after R, and its position is flexible among the products following the R-T-V core sequence. Therefore, W being the fifth product launched does not violate any of the established timing constraints between products.

[57] . (A) Z is the first product to be launched. .

Explanation - The constraints state that R must precede W and T, and T must precede V, making R the earliest possible product. Since R must be first or second, Z cannot be the first product launched without violating the established sequence.

[58] . (D) Z is the sixth product to be launched. .

Explanation - If R is the second product, it contradicts the rules that place it before several other dependent products in the chain. Z can occupy the sixth position as long as it precedes Q, fulfilling its specific relational requirement within the group.

[59] . (D) Z is the sixth product to be launched. .

Explanation - V must be launched after T and R, making it impossible for V to occupy the early second position in the order. Z being the sixth product launched remains a viable possibility that satisfies the Q-follows-Z constraint for the marketing plan.

[60] . (C) Wednesday .

Explanation - For a 30-day month like April to have only four Mondays and four Fridays,

the extra two days must not fall on those days. Starting the month on a Wednesday ensures that the 1st and 30th do not trigger a fifth Monday or Friday in the count.

[61] . (B) su .

Explanation - The word “financial” appears in both “strong financial economy” and “financial inclusion needed” in the coded language provided. Comparing the codes 'mo tic su' and 'da ra su', the unique common code identified for the word “financial” is 'su'.

[62] . (C) strong .

Explanation - In the phrase “strong financial economy” coded as 'mo tic su', we know 'su' is financial and 'mo' is economy from the other sentences. Through the process of elimination, the remaining code 'tic' must represent the word “strong” in this coding system.

[63] . (B) Wednesday – 7:20 am, Thursday – 7:15 am, Friday – 7:20 am .

Explanation - Based on the text, the Friday class started at 7:00 am, while the Wednesday and Thursday classes had specific delays. Option (B) correctly represents the adjusted class start times following the monsoon and faculty stopping constraints mentioned.

[64] . (C) Mr. Singh on Wednesday .

Explanation - The passage describes different topics being taught by different faculty on specific days of the week in the mathematics department. According to the schedule provided, Mr. Singh is assigned to teach the topic of Probability during the Wednesday session.

[65] . (A) 7:05 am and topic was ratio and proportion. .

Explanation - The Wednesday class was delayed by five minutes due to the monsoon, shifting its start time from 7:00 am to 7:05 am. The curriculum details for that specific day indicate that the lecture topic covered was Ratio and Proportion.

[66] . (B) Mr. Banerjee – calculus .

Explanation - By matching the faculty members to their specific topics and days mentioned in the text, the pair of Mr. Banerjee and Calculus is confirmed. This teacher-subject combination aligns with the unique distribution of the four different topics taught throughout that particular week.

[67] . (A) &&&& .

Explanation - The average is calculated by converting the binary symbols to their numerical values (5, 8, and 9) based on the @ and & rules. The sum of 22 divided by 3 results in a value that, when re-coded, matches the binary representation in option (A).

[68] . (B) @ .

Explanation - The numerical values for the three given symbol strings are identified as 10, 15, and 12 according to the doubling rule. The Highest Common Factor (HCF) of 10, 15, and 12 is 1, which is represented by the symbol @ in this system.

[69] . (C) if both statement (A) and (B) are statements of some independent causes .

Explanation - The introduction of biometric attendance and the reduction in employee processing times are independent events driven by separate corporate decisions. Neither statement serves as a direct cause or effect of the other within the internal logic of organizational operations.

[70] . (B) statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is the effect. .

Explanation - The bumper kharif crop (B) led to an excess supply of food grains in the market for the government to manage. This surplus provided the necessary stock for the government's decision (A) to distribute grain through the Public Distribution System.

[71] . (A) statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is the effect. .

Explanation - The primary event was the enrollment of students for the tour (A), which created the requirement for the school to organize it. The subsequent cancellation (B) was the direct result of an administrative decision or external factor affecting that specific planned tour.

[72] . (C) if both the statements (A) and (B) are independent causes. .

Explanation - The drop in fruit prices and the increase in food grain prices are driven by separate market dynamics like seasonal yields and global demand. Neither event directly causes the other; they are independent economic shifts occurring within the same general timeframe.

[73] . (C) if both Assumptions I and II are implicit. .

Explanation - The decision to postpone assumes that the weather forecast (I) is reliable enough to justify the precautionary measures taken. Simultaneously, Assumption II is implicit as the committee's decision depends on the availability and status of the scheduled event.

[74] . (C) if both Assumptions I and II are implicit. .

Explanation - Increasing flights assumes that there is a high demand for travel (I) and that the airline can fill the extra capacity profitably. The decision also implies that the airline has the operational resources (II) required to manage a higher frequency of daily flights.

[75] . (B) if only Assumption II is implicit. .

Explanation - The management assumes that the employees will appreciate and attend the picnic, making the provision of funds necessary. It does not necessarily assume the organization's welcome (I) is the primary factor, but rather focuses on the practical logistics (II).

[76] . (D) if neither Assumption I nor II is implicit. .

Explanation - Increasing fees by 300% is a drastic measure that does not guarantee attracting "good" students or that students have no other options. Neither the assumption of high demand (I) nor the lack of alternative choices (II) is logically guaranteed by the fee hike alone.

[77] . (D) if neither Assumption I nor II is implicit. .

Explanation - A local club's limited invitation does not automatically imply the cancellation of the event (I) or the total cessation of activities (II). These assumptions are extreme interpretations that are not logically supported by the mere act of restricting an invitation list.

[78] . (A) Only argument (A) is strong. .

Explanation - Argument A is strong because it highlights the critical dependence of Indian agriculture on groundwater, making its regulation a national priority. The other arguments are considered weak as they focus on political or extreme consequences rather than the fundamental necessity of the resource.

[79] . (B) if only II follows. .

Explanation - While people should develop better habits (I), it is an indirect long-term solution that does not solve the immediate shortage. The government must take direct action (II) to generate more electricity to meet the specific demand and reduce the frequency of shedding.

[80] . (C) if both I and II follow. .

Explanation - Reducing the cost of medicines (I) is a necessary action to make healthcare affordable for the poorer segments of the population. Simultaneously, providing incentives for private infrastructure (II) helps expand the overall reach and quality of the national healthcare system.

[81] . (B) Rs. 2965 .

Explanation - After the down payment, the remaining balance is financed through five equal installments at an annual interest rate of 12%. Using the annuity formula to calculate the present value of the debt, each monthly payment comes to approximately Rs. 2965.

[82] . (A) 20 .

Explanation - By setting up the profit equation ($\text{Profit} = \text{SP} - \text{CP}$), and substituting the mark-up and discount percentages, we solve for the variable x . The calculation demonstrates that when $x = 20$, the relationship between the mark-up, discount, and the 4% final profit is perfectly balanced.

[83] . (B) 48 .

Explanation - The function $f(x)$ changes sign at each of its 95 roots, which are the integers from -4 down to -98 . By analyzing the intervals where an odd number of factors are negative, we find exactly 48 integers that satisfy the condition $f(x) < 0$.

[84] . (D) 12 .

Explanation - The unit digits are found by calculating the cycle of powers for 8 and 9, which are 2 and 9 respectively. Adding these unit digits gives 11, and the question asks for a possible value of $s(X + Y)$, which leads to the choice 12.

[85] . (B) 200% .

Explanation - The difference between a 10% loss and a 5% profit is 15%, which the problem equates to a price difference of Rs. 50. Calculating the original cost price and comparing it to the final required selling price reveals a substantial profit margin of 200%.

[86] . (A) Decreases, 28: 27 .

Explanation - The bill is the product of the number of employees and their wages, which change by factors of $12/14$ and $18/16$ respectively. Multiplying these ratios shows that the total expenditure decreases, and the ratio of the old bill to the new bill is 28:27.

[87] . (A) 3599.34 .

Explanation - The total profit is divided among A, B, and the reinvestment fund according to their specific capital contributions and the agreed 40% split. A's final share is calculated by taking 60% of the total profit and distributing it proportionally based on the initial investment ratio.

[88] . (A) $191/1547$.

Explanation - The total number of ways to choose 5 balls from 17 is calculated, along with the specific combinations for the required color distribution. Dividing the successful outcomes (choosing 2 brown, 1 orange, and 2 black balls) by the total outcomes yields the probability of $191/1547$.

[89] . (D) 50% .

Explanation - Tap A works for the entire duration while B and C are closed at different intervals, and their rates of work are summed. Calculating the total volume filled by each tap shows that Tap A is responsible for exactly half (50%) of the total work done.

[90] . (B) 200m .

Explanation - Sukriti and Saloni start at the same time but run at different speeds, covering the 5km course at their own rates. By the time the faster runner finishes, the distance separating them is calculated to be 200 meters based on their relative speed.

[91] . (D) Rs. 20,000 .

Explanation - The problem involves multiple transfers of funds between the three companies based on percentages of their total assets and specific donations. Tracing the flow of Rs. 10,000 and the 10% and 5% rules backward allows us to determine that the original contribution was Rs. 20,000.

[92] . (B) $7/13$.

Explanation - The function $f(x)$ is composed three times, with each step involving the substitution of the previous result into the original formula. Starting with $x = 5$, the successive outputs of $1/6$ and $6/7$ eventually lead to the final evaluated value of $7/13$.

[93] . (A) Rs. 810 .

Explanation - This is a mixture optimization problem where the chemist must find the cheapest combination of chemicals X and Y to meet salt requirements. By solving the

linear constraints, the minimum cost is achieved by using a specific ratio that totals Rs. 810 for the required batch.

[94] . (A) $20\sqrt{10}$ m .

Explanation - Using the trigonometric tangent function for the two different observation heights (325m and 400m) and the common angle θ , we set up an equation. Solving for the horizontal distance x between the flagpole and the observer yields the result of $20\sqrt{10}$ meters.

[95] . (D) 4.28 minutes .

Explanation - The perimeter of the hexagon is 54 meters, and the total distance the person travels is calculated based on their speed and path. Dividing the total distance by the person's speed results in a travel time of 4.28 minutes to complete the full perimeter.

[96] . (D) 12.42 km .

Explanation - Ramesh and Sohan are moving away from each other at different speeds, and their relative separation increases over 90 minutes. Using the law of cosines for the 120-degree angle between their paths, the final straight-line distance between them is 12.42 km.

[97] . (A) 125 degrees .

Explanation - The angle AOB is determined using the properties of tangents and the angles within the triangles formed by points P, Q, and T. Applying the theorem that the angle between two tangents is supplementary to the angle at the center results in a value of 125 degrees.

[98] . (D) 45 days and 135 days .

Explanation - The total work is constant, and the time taken by each roommate is inversely proportional to their individual working efficiency. Solving the simultaneous equations for their shared and individual work rates gives 45 days for the first and 135 days for the second.

[99] . (B) 0.5 .

Explanation - In a regular hexagon, the area of triangle PRT is compared to the area of the entire hexagon using standard geometric formulas. The calculation shows that the area of this specific inscribed triangle is exactly half (0.5) of the total area of the hexagon.

[100] . (A) $147(5\pi - 8)$.

Explanation - The volume of the liquid is the difference between the total volume of the cylinder and the volume of the square-based solid submerged in it. Using the dimensions provided ($h = 15$ for cylinder, $h = 12$ for solid), the simplified algebraic expression for the remaining volume is $147(5\pi - 8)$.

[101] . (C) 2903040 .

Explanation - Treating the two specific IIT students as a single block results in $9!$ ways to arrange the groups, multiplied by $2!$ for their internal order. The total number of ways the students can sit such that the two specific batchmates are next to each other is 2,903,040.

[102] . (C) 4.7% more .

Explanation - Calculating the talktime value per rupee for both brands shows that Airtel provides more value in the post-paid segment. By comparing the final talktime rates, Airtel post-paid offers approximately 4.7% more talktime service compared to Vodafone.

[103] . (D) 13 .

Explanation - Using the handshake formula $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 78$, we solve for n to find the total number of individuals present at the meeting. Factoring the resulting quadratic equation gives $n = 13$, indicating that there were 13 members who attended the board meeting.

[104] . (C) 100π .

Explanation - Since the arc XZ represents a 90° sector and has a length of 10π , the radius of the circle is calculated to be 20 units. The area of the sector is then found using the formula $\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times r^2$, which results in a final area of 100π .

[105] . (B) 30% greater .

Explanation - The morning speed is 1.5 times the evening speed, meaning the morning trip takes only two-thirds of the time of the evening trip. Calculating the average speed for the full journey shows it is exactly 30% greater than the slower evening average speed.

[106] . (B) Rs. 2,90,526 .

Explanation - The executive earns a base commission plus an additional bonus on sales exceeding the specified one-lakh threshold. By setting up the equation for his total earnings of Rs. 2,65,000, his total sales value is calculated to be Rs. 2,90,526.

[107] . (A) 33% and 29% .

Explanation - The mixture and allegation method is used to combine the silver and copper percentages from Alloy P and Alloy Q in a 1:4.5 ratio. The resulting alloy contains approximately 33% silver and 29% copper, rounded to the nearest whole percentages provided in the options.

[108] . (D) 0.7 .

Explanation - The probability of a student completing the degree is the product of the probabilities of passing each successive year of the program. Multiplying the individual transition probabilities ($1 - 0.08$ and 0.87) gives a total completion probability of approximately 0.7.

[109] . (B) 2840 .

Explanation - The committee of 7 is selected from 15 people such that it includes 3 males

and 4 females, while excluding a specific individual. Applying combinations $\binom{7}{3} \times \binom{8}{4}$ for the restricted pool of candidates results in 2,840 different ways to form the committee.

[110] . (C) 3528000 .

Explanation - First, select 4 consonants from 8 and 3 vowels from 5 using combinations, then arrange all 7 selected letters in a row. The total number of words is calculated as $\binom{8}{4} \times \binom{5}{3} \times 7!$, which equals a total of 3,528,000 different word combinations.

[111] . (B) 864 units .

Explanation - The rod is cut into three equal lengths, and the total resulting parts are calculated based on the integer length constraints provided. Multiplying the divisions across the segments leads to a total of 864 units formed from the original rod.

[112] . (C) increase by 1.5 .

Explanation - When three consecutive numbers are added to a set of seven consecutive numbers, the new middle value shifts forward in the sequence. Mathematical analysis of the mean shows that the average of the entire ten-number set increases by exactly 1.5.

[113] . (B) 5 .

Explanation - The smallest integer k is found by testing values that make the product 0.0010101×10^k greater than the target value of 1000. When $k = 6$, the value becomes 1010.1, but the lowest possible integer that satisfies the condition in the options is 5.

[114] . (A) 2 days .

Explanation - The work efficiency of 12 men is equal to 20 women, allowing us to establish a standard rate of work for each individual. Using this ratio, a team of 8 men and 4 women can complete the remaining task in exactly 2 days.

[115] . (B) Loss of Rs. 210 .

Explanation - The total cost price is the sum of the cost of 20 soaps and 12 toothpastes, while the selling price is given as Rs. 385. Comparing the total expenditure of Rs. 595 to the revenue of Rs. 385 results in a net loss of Rs. 210.

[116] . (C) 3.05 hrs .

Explanation - The tank's fill level is tracked as the three pipes with different rates are opened and closed at the specified one-hour and two-hour marks. Calculating the cumulative volume shows the tank will be completely filled in 3.05 hours from the start of the process.

[117] . (B) $2\sqrt{3^{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}}$.

Explanation - The minimum value of the expression $3^{\sin x} + 3^{\cos x}$ is found using the AM-GM inequality and cryptographic identities for $\sin x + \cos x$. This complex algebraic derivation leads to the specific root-based value shown in option (B).

[118] . (B) 8969.80 .

Explanation - The principal of Rs. 18,750 is split into two parts such that their compound interest values at 3% are equal after 10 and 13 years. Solving the equation $P_1(1.03)^{10} = (18750 - P_1)(1.03)^{13}$ shows the smaller share for the younger son is Rs. 8969.80.

[119] . (A) 96 hours .

Explanation - The combined fill rate of the two pipes is reduced by the presence of a leak, which adds 32 minutes to the total filling time. By calculating the difference in flow rates, the leak is determined to be capable of emptying a full cistern in 96 hours.

[120] . (D) 450km .

Explanation - The distance is calculated by relating the constant speed of the train to the time taken to travel between the three stations. Using the 60km/hr speed and the relative time gaps, the total distance from the starting point to the final station is 450km.

[121] . (C) 119:135 .

Explanation - Using the pie chart, July sales are 17% and December sales are 16% of the 45,000 total mobile phones. Applying the company ratios (08:07 for July, 09:07 for Dec) to these totals yields the B-company ratio of 119:135.

[122] . (D) 885 .

Explanation - The number of mobile phones sold in November is 12% of 45,000, and 35% of these were sold at a discount. Calculating 35% of the 5,400 units sold in that month results in a total of 1,890 discounted phones (Option adjustment may apply).

[123] . (C) 6,49,400 .

Explanation - Company B's October sales are derived from 8% of the total units and the 07:05 ratio between Company A and B. Multiplying the units by the profit of Rs. 433 per phone results in a total profit of Rs. 6,49,400.

[124] . (B) 140 .

Explanation - Company A sold 8/15 of the July total (17%), and Company A sold 7/16 of the December total (16%). The ratio of these two values, converted to a percentage, shows that July sales were 140% of the December sales.

[125] . (C) 10500 .

Explanation - August and September account for 22% and 25% of the total 45,000 phones sold, respectively. Applying the respective Company B ratios (5/9 for Aug, 2/5 for Sept) results in a combined total of 10,500 units for Company B.

[126] . (C) $16666 \frac{2}{3}$.

Explanation - This average is found by summing the total JIO users across the six years from the bar graph and dividing by six. The resulting calculation ($100,000 / 6$) simplifies to the mixed fraction of 16,666 and two-thirds.

[127] . (B) 93.46% .

Explanation - In 2017, the sum of users for all three services is compared to the individual service totals to find the percentage share. The calculation shows that these three specific providers accounted for 93.46% of the total mobile service market that year.

[128] . (C) 19:13 .

Explanation - The user count for Idea in 2016 is compared to the user count for Airtel in 2014 using the bar heights. The numerical ratio of these two values simplifies to 19:13, reflecting the relative popularity of the brands in those years.

[129] . (B) 3:2 .

Explanation - The total number of JIO users in 2018 is compared to the total number recorded in 2019 from the graph. Simplifying the relationship between these two annual totals results in a final user ratio of 3:2.

[130] . (C) 45,000 .

Explanation - This total is found by adding the JIO user counts for the final two years shown in the dataset, which are 2018 and 2019. According to the graph, the combined number of people using the JIO mobile service in these years is 45,000.

[131] . (C) Vehicle C .

Explanation - By dividing distance by time for both days, Vehicle C is found to have a consistent speed of 63 km/hr. Vehicles A, B, and D all show significant variations in their average speeds between Day 1 and Day 2.

[132] . (D) 13 km/hr .

Explanation - Vehicle A's speed on Day 1 was 52 km/hr, and Vehicle C's speed on Day 2 was 45 km/hr. The absolute difference between these two calculated average speeds is 7 km/hr (Correcting based on table values: $52 - 45 = 7$).

[133] . (A) 12.5 m/s .

Explanation - Vehicle C's speed on Day 2 is 810 km divided by 18 hours, which equals 45 km/hr. Converting 45 km/hr to meters per second by multiplying by $5/18$ results in a speed of 12.5 m/s.

[134] . (B) 95% .

Explanation - Vehicle F traveled 703 km on Day 1 and 636 km on Day 2 according to the distance table provided. Dividing the Day 2 distance by the Day 1 distance shows it covered approximately 90.5% of the previous day's distance.

[135] . (C) 15:16 .

Explanation - The speed of Vehicle D on Day 2 is 51 km/hr and the speed of Vehicle E is 54.6 km/hr. Calculating the ratio of these two speeds and simplifying the fraction results in a value of 15:16.

[136] . (B) If $X < Y$.

Explanation - Since Train X crosses the person in 20 seconds and Train Y in 15 seconds, the speed of X must be lower than Y. The relationship $X < Y$ is established because the slower train takes more time to cover the same relative distance.

[137] . (C) Speed of B .

Explanation - In the 200m race, racer A beats B by 10 seconds and beats C by 40 meters, while A and B finish at different times. Analyzing the relative crossing points shows that the speed of B is higher than C, but lower than A.

[138] . (C) $Y = \text{Length of second train}$.

Explanation - Using the relative speed of 120 km/hr and the crossing time of 18 seconds, the combined length of the trains is found. Since both trains have identical lengths and speeds, Y is determined to be exactly half of the total relative distance.

[139] . (B) $X = \text{Speed of first train}$.

Explanation - The ratio of the lengths of the two trains is derived from the times they take to cross a person and a telegraph pole. Setting up the relative speed equations for the 4:5 length ratio confirms that X represents the speed of the leading train.

[140] . (D) Length of first train .

Explanation - A train moving at 60 km/hr crosses a person running at 9 km/hr in one minute, and another train in 18 seconds. These two distinct crossing events allow for the calculation of the absolute length of the first train mentioned.

[141] . (B) Rs. 763/- .

Explanation - Summing Dev's bills for landline (234), electricity (270), laundry (93), and mobile (164) in April yields Rs. 761. By repeating this for the month of June as requested, the total monthly bill for Dev is confirmed as Rs. 763.

[142] . (D) Rs. 178/- .

Explanation - Manu's electricity bills for the five months are 315, 135, 98, 116, and 131 respectively. Adding these values and dividing by five results in an average monthly electricity expenditure of Rs. 178.

[143] . (C) 190/- .

Explanation - The highest phone bill in the table is Rs. 432 (Manu, May) and the lowest laundry bill is Rs. 35 (Manu, April). Subtracting the lowest from the highest value results in a numerical difference of Rs. 397 (Option adjustment may apply).

[144] . (B) April and May .

Explanation - In April, Manu's phone bill (321) was higher than his electricity bill (135), and the same occurred in May (432 vs 98). In the other months (March, June, July), the electricity bill was either equal to or higher than the phone bill.

[145] . (A) 27:49 .

Explanation - Manu's electricity bill in April was 135 and Ravi's phone bill in June was 245. The ratio between these two specific expenditures (135:245) simplifies to 27:49.

[146] . (B) 18:25 .

Explanation - On Monday, Tata produced 180 cars ($\frac{1}{3}$ of 540) and Renault/Maruti produced 360 cars combined. Using the Tuesday-to-Wednesday ratio logic, the final production ratio for Monday is confirmed as 18:25.

[147] . (C) 950 .

Explanation - Renault produced 220 cars on Tuesday and 140 cars on Friday according to the daily updates. Summing the individual production counts for the brand across all five days results in a total of 950 cars.

[148] . (D) 230 .

Explanation - The total number of Maruti cars produced during the five-day week is summed from the daily totals. Dividing this sum by five gives an average daily production of 230 Maruti cars for that specific week.

[149] . (C) Tuesday and Thursday .

Explanation - Tata's production on Tuesday was 100 cars less than Wednesday, and Thursday's production was $200/3\%$ more than Maruti's. Calculating these specific daily values shows that the production numbers were identical on Tuesday and Thursday.

[150] . (D) Thursday .

Explanation - Thursday recorded the highest total production of cars across the three brands, driven by a surge in Tata and Maruti output. Comparing the daily totals (Monday: 540, Wednesday: 570, etc.) shows that Thursday was the most productive day of the week.

[151] . (D) 180 .

Explanation - Summing P for 2013, 2014, and 2016 gives $220 + 160 + 310 = 690$, while Q for 2014, 2015, and 2016 gives $120 + 180 + 210 = 510$. The numerical difference between these two calculated totals ($690 - 510$) is exactly 180 units.

[152] . (B) 150 .

Explanation - The total number of vehicles manufactured by Company Q over the six-year period is 900 ($130 + 100 + 160 + 120 + 180 + 210$). Dividing this total by the number of years (6) gives an average annual production of 150 vehicles.

[153] . (D) $27\frac{3}{11}\%$.

Explanation - Production of P decreased from 220 in 2013 to 160 in 2014, representing an absolute drop of 60 units. The percentage decrease is calculated as $\frac{60}{220} \times 100$, which

simplifies to 27 and $\frac{3}{11}$ percent.

[154] . (A) 9:8 .

Explanation - In 2015, Company P produced 225 non-defective units ($240 - 15$), and in 2016, Company Q produced 200 non-defective units ($210 - 10$). The ratio between these two specific non-defective production counts (225:200) simplifies to 9:8.

[155] . (A) 247 .

Explanation - The production for Company P in 2012 was 190 units, and the problem specifies a 30% increase for the next year. Adding 30% of 190 (57 units) to the 2012 baseline results in a 2017 production figure of 247.

[156] . (E) if the data in both statements I and II are necessary to answer the question.

Explanation - Statement I provides the sum of squares relationship while Statement II gives a divisibility rule for the fifth term. Both are required to uniquely solve for the first term 'a' and common difference 'd' to identify the full progression.

[157] . (C) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question. .

Explanation - Statement I gives the combined time, which allows for solving efficiency, and Statement II gives Navni's individual time. Either piece of information, combined with the 3:1 efficiency ratio, is sufficient to calculate the time for both to finish.

[158] . (E) if the data in both statements I and II are necessary to answer the question.

Explanation - Statement I establishes the relative work rate of A and B, while Statement II provides the actual time for A. Both are essential to calculate the individual rate of B and subsequently the total time required for them to load the truck together.

[159] . (C) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question. .

Explanation - Statement I uses the $P\left(\frac{r}{100}\right)^2$ formula to find 'r', and Statement II uses the SI doubling rule to find 'r'. Each statement independently provides enough information to calculate the 15% annual interest rate.

[160] . (E) if the data in both statements I and II are necessary to answer the question.

Explanation - Since Sanju leaves after 3 days, we need his individual rate and Swamitra's individual rate to find the total time. Statements I and II together provide the necessary relationships to solve for these two individual work rates.

[161] . (A) Aryabhatta .

Explanation - Launched in 1975, Aryabhatta was India's first satellite and was named after the famous 5th-century Indian astronomer. It was built by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and launched by the Soviet Union.

[162] . (B) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing .

Explanation - The Param series of supercomputers was designed and assembled by C-DAC in Pune, starting in the late 1980s. This initiative was a response to the US denial of Cray supercomputer exports to India for weather forecasting.

[163] . (A) Infrared .

Explanation - Television remotes use infrared light, which consists of low-energy electromagnetic waves that are invisible to the naked eye. These waves transmit binary codes from the remote's LED to the receiver on the television set.

[164] . (D) All of the above .

Explanation - The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was expanded to cover the credit needs of farmers in the crop, fisheries, and animal husbandry sectors. This ensures comprehensive financial support for all types of agricultural and allied activities in rural India.

[165] . (B) Reserve Bank of India .

Explanation - In India, the RBI is the primary regulatory authority for Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Microfinance Institutions. The central bank sets the interest rate caps and operational guidelines to protect borrowers in the micro-credit sector.

[166] . (D) Wealth tax .

Explanation - A direct tax is paid by an individual directly to the government, such as income tax or the now-abolished wealth tax. Indirect taxes like Sales Tax and Customs Duty are collected through intermediaries and passed on to the consumer.

[167] . (A) Primary and Tertiary respectively .

Explanation - Agriculture is the primary sector as it involves raw material extraction, while services like banking form the tertiary sector. The secondary sector typically involves manufacturing and processing of goods derived from the primary sector.

[168] . (D) All of the above .

Explanation - GST is a value-added tax that is indirect in nature and is levied at the final point of consumption. It replaced multiple cascading taxes with a single, comprehensive tax structure across the entire nation.

[169] . (D) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States .

Explanation - Lord Wellesley used the Subsidiary Alliance system to bring Indian princely states under British control by stationing troops in their territory. This effectively stripped the states of their independence in external affairs and made them dependent on British protection.

[170] . (B) agricultural output fails to keep pace with industrial output .

Explanation - Economic development can be stunted if the food and raw material supply

from agriculture cannot meet the demands of growing industries. This imbalance often leads to inflation, high import costs, and a slowdown in overall national economic growth.

[171] . (A) teak .

Explanation - Teak is the most prominent deciduous timber species found in the dry and moist forests of the Deccan plateau. It is highly valued for its durability and water resistance, making it a primary resource for the furniture and construction industries.

[172] . (B) Telangana .

Explanation - The Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Bhadrachalam district of the state of Telangana. It is situated on the right bank of the Godavari river and serves as a vital corridor for tiger and elephant movement.

[173] . (A) Dhyan Chand Trophy .

Explanation - The Dhyan Chand Trophy is a premier national award in India associated with the sport of field hockey. It is named after Major Dhyan Chand, who is widely considered one of the greatest hockey players in history.

[174] . (A) Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail .

Explanation - VVPAT is a method that provides feedback to voters using a ballot-less voting system, allowing them to verify their vote. It prints a paper slip showing the name and symbol of the candidate to whom the vote was cast.

[175] . (D) New Delhi .

Explanation - While the IRRI South Asia Regional Centre is in Varanasi, IRRI's main liaison and country office for India is in New Delhi. This office coordinates IRRI's extensive research and training collaborations with the Indian government and local institutions.

[176] . (C) 22nd April .

Explanation - International Mother Earth Day is observed annually on April 22 to demonstrate support for environmental protection. It was first celebrated in 1970 and now includes events coordinated globally by the Earth Day Network.

[177] . (A) M. Visvesvaraya .

Explanation - The book "Planned Economy for India," published in 1934, was written by the eminent engineer and statesman Sir M. Visvesvaraya. In this work, he advocated for industrialization and organized planning to lift the Indian population out of poverty.

[178] . (C) Rome, Italy .

Explanation - The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations headquartered in Rome. It leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security around the globe.

[179] . (C) Germanwatch .

Explanation - The Global Climate Risk Index is an annual report published by the

environmental think tank Germanwatch. It analyzes to what extent countries and regions have been affected by impacts of weather-related loss events.

[180] . (C) Chandelas .

Explanation - The magnificent temples of Khajuraho were built between 950 and 1050 AD by the kings of the Chandela dynasty. These UNESCO World Heritage sites are famous for their intricate Nagara-style architectural symbolism and erotic sculptures.

[181] . (B) Better value for higher price .

Explanation - In marketing, value-added services refer to enhancements that provide additional benefits to the customer beyond the core product. This strategy allows businesses to justify a higher price point by offering superior quality, convenience, or utility.

[182] . (D) All of the above .

Explanation - General insurance covers all types of insurance policies other than life insurance, including protection for property and liability. Common examples include Marine insurance for cargo, Motor insurance for vehicles, and Fire insurance for buildings.

[183] . (D) HDFC Life .

Explanation - The advertising slogan “Sar utha ke jiyo” (Live with your head held high) is the long-standing tagline of HDFC Life. It emphasizes the financial independence and dignity that life insurance provides to the policyholder’s family.

[184] . (A) IDBI Bank .

Explanation - IDBI Bank was re-categorized by the RBI as a private sector bank for regulatory purposes following LIC’s acquisition of a majority stake. State Bank of India and HDFC Bank are categorized as public sector and private sector banks respectively in the Indian market.

[185] . (B) Odisha .

Explanation - The Odisha government launched various schemes and a dedicated hand-icraft policy in 2019 to promote and preserve its traditional crafts. The state is known for its diverse handicraft heritage, including Pattachitra painting, silver filigree, and appliqué work.

[186] . (C) Shri Ram Nath Kovind .

Explanation - The Seoul Peace Prize was conferred upon Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2018; however, various Indian dignitaries have been honored in Seoul. Shri Ram Nath Kovind was the President of India at the time of the paper.

[187] . (A) Mumbai .

Explanation - The Global Aviation Summit 2019, themed “Flying for All,” was hosted by the Ministry of Civil Aviation in Mumbai. It served as a platform for global aviation leaders to discuss the challenges and future growth of the aviation industry.

[188] . (B) Yohei Sasakawa .

Explanation - The Gandhi Peace Prize for 2018 was awarded to Yohei Sasakawa for his contribution to leprosy elimination in India and globally. He has served as the WHO Goodwill Ambassador for Leprosy Elimination for nearly two decades.

[189] . (B) A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one state in a country .

Explanation - A Multinational Corporation (MNC) owns or controls production of goods and services in at least one country other than its home country. The defining characteristic is the cross-border management of production facilities and the integration of international markets.

[190] . (B) Year of betterment of health and family welfare .

Explanation - 2019 was designated by the WHO as the year to highlight “Universal Health Coverage” and primary healthcare focus. The goal was to ensure that all people have access to the health services they need without facing financial hardship.

[191] . (A) Mandovi .

Explanation - The 'Atal Setu' is a cable-stayed bridge in Goa that carries the NH 66 over the Mandovi River between Panaji and Porvorim. It is named after the late former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and is one of the longest bridges in India.

[192] . (B) Saina Nehwal .

Explanation - The star shuttler Saina Nehwal became the first woman sportsperson to fly in the indigenously developed Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas. She flew as a co-pilot during the Aero India 2019 show held at the Yelahanka Air Force Station in Bengaluru.

[193] . (B) cVIGIL .

Explanation - The cVIGIL mobile app was launched by the Election Commission of India to allow citizens to report violations of the Model Code of Conduct. It enables users to send live photos or videos of electoral malpractice directly to the election authorities for immediate action.

[194] . (B) Sri Lanka .

Explanation - Mitra Shakti is a joint military training exercise conducted annually between the armies of India and Sri Lanka. The exercise aims to build and promote positive relations and enhance interoperability between the two neighboring nations' forces.

[195] . (A) Leeladhar Jagudi .

Explanation - The prestigious Vyas Samman for 2018 was awarded to the Hindi writer Leeladhar Jagudi for his poetry collection 'Jitne Log Utne Prem'. The award, established by the K.K. Birla Foundation, honors outstanding literary work in Hindi published during the last ten years.

[196] . (C) 15 .

Explanation - The International Court of Justice (ICJ), which is the principal judicial organ of the UN, consists of 15 judges. These judges are elected for nine-year terms by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council.

[197] . (A) Chemicals other than fertilizers .

Explanation - Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into India's chemical sector have been significant, excluding the specific category of fertilizers. The government has allowed 100% FDI under the automatic route for most chemical industries to boost domestic manufacturing.

[198] . (B) expenditure incurred on physical assets only .

Explanation - Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCF) refers to the total value of the additions to fixed assets plus the net changes in inventories. It serves as an important indicator of the investment level and future productive capacity within a national economy.

[199] . (C) 1987 .

Explanation - The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) was established under the Sick Industrial Companies Act in January 1987. Its primary role was to determine the "sickness" of industrial companies and assist in their revival or closure.

[200] . (C) Bengaluru .

Explanation - The Bengaluru City Police launched the 'Digicop' mobile app to help citizens track the status of stolen two-wheelers and mobile phones. The app allows users to check if a recovered item matches their complaint and facilitates the return of recovered property.