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APPSC GROUP 1 · 1,000 TOPICS IN 100 DAYS

DAY 21
MCQs and explanations

Topics 201-210 · English

> 20 questions across 10 topics, with answer explanations and distractor analysis. Try all questions before reading the solutions.

201	Tripartite struggle for Kanauj
202	Dutch, Danes and the French East India Company
203	United Nations: principal organs and their mandate
204	Central Vigilance Commission and CBI: legal basis, roles and accountability
205	Nominal and real GDP, GDP deflator and base year
206	Major crops of Andhra Pradesh and where they grow
207	National Action Plan on Climate Change: the eight missions
208	Interpersonal skills: communication and active listening
209	Laws of exponents
210	Current affairs: the Padma Awards 2026

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Topic 201
Tripartite struggle for Kanauj

Day 21 · History & Culture | Unit A-2 · English

Practice questions

Q1 · Topic question 1

Consider the following statements about the age of the tripartite struggle:

1. According to NCERT, the hiranya-garbha ritual, when performed with the help of Brahmanas, was thought to lead to the “rebirth” of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya.
2. The Pala king Devapala founded the Vikramashila monastery.
3. Part of the Kavirajamarga, a Kannada work on poetics, is credited to the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.
4. The Arab writer Al-Masudi described the Balhara, that is, the Rashtrakuta king, as the greatest king of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1, 2 and 3 only

(2) 1 and 4 only

(3) 4 only

(4) 2 and 3 only

Q2 · Topic question 2

Match List I (Gurjara-Pratihara ruler) with List II (What the sources record of him):

List I (Gurjara-Pratihara ruler)	List II (What the sources record of him)
A. Nagabhata I	1. Was defeated by the Rashtrakuta king Dhruva; he then took refuge in the deserts of Rajasthan
B. Vatsaraja	2. Took the title Adivaraha as a devotee of Vishnu
C. Nagabhata II	3. Offered stout resistance to the Arab rulers of Sind in the eighth century
D. Mihira Bhoja	4. Is credited in a Gwalior prashasti with a victory over Chakrayudha, the ruler of Kanauj

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

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

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

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

Topic 202
Dutch, Danes and the French East India Company

Day 21 · History & Culture | Unit A-4 · English

Practice questions

Q3 · Topic question 1

Match List I (Settlement) with List II (What it is known for):

List I (Settlement)	List II (What it is known for)
A. Tranquebar	1. Fort Geldria was built there
B. Serampore	2. Granted to a European company by the Nayak of Tanjore in 1620
C. Pulicat	3. Became the headquarters of Dutch Coromandel in the late seventeenth century
D. Nagapattinam	4. Acquired by a European company in 1755; three Baptist missionaries founded a college there in 1818

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

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

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

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

Q4 · Topic question 2

Consider the following statements about the Dutch and the French in India:

1. The first French factory in India was set up at Surat in 1668.
2. Chandernagore passed to India in fact on the same day as Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam.
3. The Dutch were defeated by the forces of Travancore at Colachel in 1741.
4. Yanam, now a region of the Union Territory of Puducherry, is bounded on all sides by Andhra Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 2, 3 and 4 only

(3) 1, 3 and 4 only

(4) 1 and 3 only

Topic 203
United Nations: principal organs and their mandate

Day 21 · Constitution, Polity, Social Justice & IR | Unit B-6 · English

Practice questions

Q5 · Topic question 1

Consider the following statements about the principal organs of the United Nations, as the Charter provides:

1. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters require the concurring votes of all the permanent members.
2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions are made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.
3. The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.
4. A Member loses its vote in the General Assembly when its arrears equal or exceed the contributions due from it for the preceding one full year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 3 and 4 only

(3) 1 and 4 only

(4) 2 and 3 only

Q6 · Topic question 2

Match List I (principal organs of the United Nations) with List II (a provision of the Charter about its members):

List I	List II
A. Security Council	1. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election
B. General Assembly	2. A retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election
C. Economic and Social Council	3. Each member designates one specially qualified person to represent it
D. Trusteeship Council	4. Each Member may have not more than five representatives

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

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

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

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

Topic 204
Central Vigilance Commission and CBI: legal basis, roles and accountability

Day 21 · Constitution, Polity, Social Justice & IR | Unit B-4 · English

Practice questions

Q7 · Topic question 1

Consider the following statements about the Central Vigilance Commission and the CBI:

1. In the Vineet Narain case, the Supreme Court directed that the Director of the CBI be selected on the recommendation of a committee headed by the Prime Minister.
2. A Central Vigilance Commissioner holds office for four years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
3. While conducting an inquiry, the Central Vigilance Commission has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
4. The Central Vigilance Commission presents its annual report to the President, who causes it to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1, 2 and 3 only

(2) 1 and 4 only

(3) 2, 3 and 4 only

(4) 2 and 4 only

Q8 · Topic question 2

Match List I (Provision) with List II (What it provides):

List I (Provision)	List II (What it provides)
A. Section 4A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946	1. Appointment on the recommendation of a committee of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha
B. Section 4 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003	2. Superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment in so far as it relates to the investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
C. Section 25 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013	3. Appointment on the recommendation of a committee of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him
D. Section 8(1)(a) of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003	4. Superintendence over, and directions to, the Delhi Special Police Establishment in matters that the body named in this law has itself referred to it for preliminary inquiry or investigation

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

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

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

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

Topic 205
Nominal and real GDP, GDP deflator and base year

Day 21 · Indian & AP Economy and Planning | Unit C-2 · English

Practice questions

Q9 · Topic question 1

The following illustrative figures (in crore rupees) relate to an economy. Real GDP is measured at the constant prices of a base year.

Year	Nominal GDP	Real GDP
Year 1	2,000	1,600
Year 2	2,310	1,680

What is the rate of growth of the GDP deflator, in per cent, from Year 1 to Year 2?

(1) 10.0 per cent

(2) 12.5 per cent

(3) 15.5 per cent

(4) 37.5 per cent

Q10 · Topic question 2

Consider the following statements about the GDP deflator and the base year of India's national accounts:

1. Unlike the CPI, the GDP deflator includes the prices of imported goods.
2. In the base year of a series, GDP at current prices equals GDP at constant prices, so the GDP deflator for that year is 100.
3. In the series with base year 2022-23, MoSPI applies double deflation in agriculture and manufacturing.
4. Like the CPI, the GDP deflator keeps the weights of goods fixed at those of the base year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 3 and 4 only

(3) 1 and 4 only

(4) 2 and 3 only

Topic 206
Major crops of Andhra Pradesh and where they grow

Day 21 · Geography | Unit D-4 · English

Practice questions

Q11 · Topic question 1

Match List I (Crop) with List II (Andhra Pradesh's place among the States of India, with its source and year):

List I (Crop)	List II (Place of Andhra Pradesh in India)
A. Mango	1. First in production, with about half of India's output (second advance estimates, 2023-24)
B. Oil palm	2. Second among the States in production (Ministry of Agriculture figures, 2017-18)
C. Chillies	3. Fourth among the States in production (Ministry of Agriculture final estimates, 2022-23)
D. Coconut	4. More area under the crop than any other State (Ministry of Agriculture figures, 2020-21)

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

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

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

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

Q12 · Topic question 2

Consider the following statements about the crops of Andhra Pradesh:

1. In the India Meteorological Department's list of the agro-climatic zones of Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool district falls in the same zone as Nellore district.
2. In 2022-23, the rabi season gave more than half of Andhra Pradesh's paddy production.
3. The geographical indication Araku Valley Arabica Coffee covers Odisha as well as Andhra Pradesh.
4. In the State's estimates for red gram in 2025-26, Kurnool district had a larger area under the crop than Ananthapuramu district.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 3 only

(2) 2 and 4 only

(3) 3 only

(4) 1, 2 and 4 only

Topic 207
National Action Plan on Climate Change: the eight missions

Day 21 · Science & Technology | Item 22 · English

Practice questions

Q13 · Topic question 1

Match List I (missions of the National Action Plan on Climate Change) with List II (a goal or initiative set out for the mission):

List I	List II
A. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency	1. Extending the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) to more buildings
B. National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system	2. Setting up a monitoring network and promoting community-based management
C. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change	3. At least 10 thematic networks, 50 chair professor-ships and about 200 trained professionals
D. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat	4. Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT): large industries are set targets, and the certificates they earn can be traded

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

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

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

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

Q14 · Topic question 2

Consider the following statements about the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and related measures:

1. The NAPCC states that India's per capita greenhouse gas emissions will at no point exceed those of developed countries.
2. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was appointed the National Implementing Entity of the National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change.
3. India's updated NDC of August 2022 aims to cut the emissions intensity of its GDP by 45 per cent from the 2015 level by 2030.
4. The Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change held its first meeting after the NAPCC had been released.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 2 and 3 only

(3) 1 and 4 only

(4) 3 and 4 only

Topic 208
Interpersonal skills: communication and active listening

Day 21 · General Mental Ability: Reasoning & Psychological | Item 17 · English

Practice questions

Q15 · Topic question 1

Match List I (technique of active listening) with List II (what a public servant does):

List I (Technique of active listening)	List II (What a public servant does)
A. Paraphrasing	1. A farmer says his land was “taken”. The officer says: “Do you mean the land was fenced off, or that the name in the record was changed?”
B. Reflecting feelings	2. A pensioner says: “Since I moved to my son’s village, nothing has come into my account.” The clerk says: “So your pension has not been paid since your address changed.”
C. Clarifying	3. A woman speaks calmly about her third visit for the same certificate, but her voice shakes. The officer says: “This has worn you down, and you are tired of being sent back.”
D. Summarising	4. At the end of a 40-minute hearing, the officer goes over the three main complaints the villagers raised and what they asked for, before closing the hearing.

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

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

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

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

Q16 · Topic question 2

Consider the following statements about communication:

1. NCERT treats hearing as a biological activity of receiving a message through the senses, while listening also needs attention and the giving of meaning to the message.
2. Congruency, in NCERT's sense, means harmony between a speaker's verbal and non-verbal communication.
3. NCERT holds that the act of speech by itself amounts to communication.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 3 only

(2) 1 and 2 only

(3) 2 and 3 only

(4) 2 only

Topic 209
Laws of exponents

Day 21 · General Mental Ability: Quantitative & Data | Item 9 · English

Practice questions

Q17 · Topic question 1

Simplify: (2^2 × 2^3 × 64^(2/3) × 5^0) ÷ 4^5

(1) 1/2

(2) 1

(3) 5/2

(4) 16

Q18 · Topic question 2

If (1/2)^x = 8^(x - 4), what is the value of x?

(1) 1/2

(2) 1

(3) 3

(4) 6

Topic 210
Current affairs: the Padma Awards 2026

Day 21 · Current Affairs | CA-PER · English

Practice questions

Q19 · Topic question 1

Consider the following statements about the Padma Awards, as the guidelines on the official Padma Awards website state them:

1. The Padma Awards Committee is headed by the Home Secretary.
2. Government servants, including those working with Public Sector Undertakings, are not eligible for the awards, except doctors and scientists.
3. Posthumous awards are counted within the limit of 120 on the total number of awards in a year.
4. A higher category of Padma award can be conferred on a person only where at least five years have elapsed since the earlier Padma award, though the Awards Committee can relax this in highly deserving cases.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 3 and 4 only

(3) 1, 3 and 4 only

(4) 2 and 4 only

Q20 · Topic question 2

Match List I (Padma Shri awardees of 2026 from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) with List II (their field and State as given in the official list):

List I	List II
A. Chandramouli Gaddamanugu	1. Literature and Education; Andhra Pradesh
B. Vempaty Kutumba Sastry	2. Art; Andhra Pradesh
C. Guduru Venkat Rao	3. Medicine; Telangana
D. Maganti Murali Mohan	4. Science and Engineering; Telangana

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

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

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

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

Answer key and explanations

Check your answers only after attempting all 20 questions.

Topic	Q1	Q2
201	Q1: (2)	Q2: (4)
202	Q3: (1)	Q4: (3)
203	Q5: (4)	Q6: (1)
204	Q7: (3)	Q8: (2)
205	Q9: (1)	Q10: (4)
206	Q11: (2)	Q12: (3)
207	Q13: (3)	Q14: (1)
208	Q15: (4)	Q16: (2)
209	Q17: (1)	Q18: (3)
210	Q19: (4)	Q20: (2)

Topic 201
Tripartite struggle for Kanauj

Day 21 · History & Culture | Unit A-2 · English

Answer explanations

Q1 · Topic question 1

Q1. Answer: (2) 1 and 4 only

- Statement 1 is correct: NCERT says Dantidurga performed the hiranya-garbha (golden womb) ritual, and that when it was performed with the help of Brahmanas it was thought to lead to the "rebirth" of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth.
- Statement 2 is wrong: Vikramashila was founded by Dharmapala, Devapala's father. Devapala is the Pala king who endowed five villages for the Shailendra monastery at Nalanda.
- Statement 3 is wrong: part of the Kavirajamarga is credited to Amoghavarsha I. Krishna I is the Rashtrakuta king who built the Kailasa temple at Ellora.
- Statement 4 is correct: Satish Chandra records that Al-Masudi called the Rashtrakuta king the Balhara (Vallabharaja) and described him as the greatest king of India, whose suzerainty most Indian rulers accepted.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) includes the wrong statements 2 and 3, and leaves out statement 4. (3) leaves out statement 1, which is correct. (4) contains only the two wrong statements.

Q2 · Topic question 2

Q2. Answer: (4) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

- Why it is correct: Nagabhata I offered stout resistance to the Arab rulers of Sind in the eighth century (A-3). Vatsaraja was defeated by Dhruva and took refuge in the deserts of Rajasthan (B-1). The Gwalior prashasti credits Nagabhata II with a victory over Chakrayudha, the ruler of Kanauj (C-4). Mihira Bhoja, a devotee of Vishnu, took the title Adivaraha (D-2).
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges Nagabhata I and Mihira Bhoja. It gives the title Adivaraha to Nagabhata I and makes Mihira Bhoja the resister of the Arabs of Sind in the eighth century. Bhoja belongs to the ninth century, and the title Adivaraha is his. B-1 and C-4 are right.
- Why (2) is wrong: it makes both exchanges. Nagabhata I and Mihira Bhoja change places, and so do Vatsaraja and Nagabhata II. No pair in it is right.
- Why (3) is wrong: it exchanges Vatsaraja and Nagabhata II. Both fought Dharmapala and both lost to a Rashtrakuta king, but it was Vatsaraja whom Dhruva drove into the deserts of Rajasthan, and Nagabhata II who defeated Chakrayudha.

Topic 202
Dutch, Danes and the French East India Company

Day 21 · History & Culture | Unit A-4 · English

Answer explanations

Q3 · Topic question 1

Q1. Answer: (1) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

- Why it is correct: Raghunatha Nayak of Tanjore granted Tranquebar to the Danish Company in 1620 (A-2). The Danes founded Serampore in 1755, and Carey, Marshman and Ward founded Serampore College there in 1818 (B-4). Fort Geldria was built at Pulicat (C-1). The headquarters of Dutch Coromandel shifted from Pulicat to Nagapattinam late in the seventeenth century, in 1690 by the account in the notes (D-3).
- Why (2) is wrong: it exchanges the two Danish settlements. Tranquebar (1620) was the first Danish settlement and Serampore (1755) came much later; the missionaries' college was at Serampore.
- Why (3) is wrong: it exchanges the two Dutch settlements. Pulicat was the earlier capital, from 1610, and Fort Geldria stood there; the headquarters moved away from it, to Nagapattinam, late in the seventeenth century.
- Why (4) is wrong: it exchanges both pairs, so all four matches are wrong.

Q4 · Topic question 2

Q2. Answer: (3) 1, 3 and 4 only

- Statement 1 is correct: François Caron's expedition reached Surat in 1668 and set up the first French factory in India. The factory at Masulipatnam came in 1669.
- Statement 2 is wrong: Chandernagore passed to India in fact on 2 May 1950 and in law on 9 June 1952. Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam passed to India in fact only on 1 November 1954.
- Statement 3 is correct: Marthanda Varma's forces defeated the Dutch at Colachel in 1741 and captured their commander De Lannoy. Bipan Chandra's old NCERT textbook says this ended Dutch political power in Kerala.
- Statement 4 is correct: Yanam, a former French settlement, is now one of the regions of the Union Territory of Puducherry, and it is bounded on all sides by Andhra Pradesh.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) includes statement 2, which is wrong, and leaves out statements 3 and 4, which are correct. (2) includes statement 2, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 1, which is correct. (4) leaves out statement 4, which is correct.

Topic 203
United Nations: principal organs and their mandate

Day 21 · Constitution, Polity, Social Justice & IR | Unit B-6 · English

Answer explanations

Q5 · Topic question 1

Q1. Answer: (4) 2 and 3 only

- Statement 1 is wrong: under Article 27, decisions on procedural matters need an affirmative vote of any nine members. The concurring votes of the permanent members are needed only for decisions on other matters.
- Statement 2 is correct: Article 18 says decisions on important questions are made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.
- Statement 3 is correct: this is Article 99, one of the Secretary-General's own powers.
- Statement 4 is wrong: under Article 19 the vote is lost when the arrears equal or exceed the contributions due for the preceding two full years, not one.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) includes statement 1, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 3. (2) includes statement 4, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 2. (3) includes both wrong statements and neither correct one.

Q6 · Topic question 2

Q2. Answer: (1) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

- Why it is correct: a retiring non-permanent member of the Security Council is not eligible for immediate re-election (Article 23(2)) (A-1). Each Member may have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly (Article 9(2)) (B-4). A retiring member of ECOSOC is eligible for immediate re-election (Article 61(2)) (C-2). Each member of the Trusteeship Council designates one specially qualified person to represent it (Article 86(2)) (D-3).
- Why (4) is wrong: it exchanges the two re-election rules between the Security Council and ECOSOC. In both, the General Assembly elects members for fixed terms, two years in the Council and three years in ECOSOC, but only ECOSOC allows a retiring member to be elected again at once.
- Why (3) is wrong: it exchanges the two rules on representatives between the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council. The Assembly allows a delegation of up to five; the Trusteeship Council took one specially qualified person from each member.
- Why (2) is wrong: it makes both exchanges, so all four of its pairs are wrong.

Topic 204
Central Vigilance Commission and CBI: legal basis, roles and accountability

Day 21 · Constitution, Polity, Social Justice & IR | Unit B-4 · English

Answer explanations

Q7 · Topic question 1

Q1. Answer: (3) 2, 3 and 4 only

- Statement 1 is wrong: in Vineet Narain (1997) the Court directed that the Director be chosen on the recommendation of a committee headed by the Central Vigilance Commissioner, with the Home Secretary and the Secretary (Personnel) as members. A committee headed by the Prime Minister came only with the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, which changed section 4A of the DSPE Act.
- Statement 2 is correct: section 5 of the CVC Act, 2003 gives a term of four years or till the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
- Statement 3 is correct: section 11 of the Act gives the Commission all the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, such as summoning witnesses and requiring documents.
- Statement 4 is correct: under section 14 the annual report goes to the President, who causes it to be laid before each House of Parliament.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) includes statement 1, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 4. (2) includes statement 1 and leaves out statements 2 and 3. (4) leaves out statement 3, which is correct.

Q8 · Topic question 2

Q2. Answer: (2) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

- A-3: section 4A of the DSPE Act, as substituted by the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, has the CBI Director appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Justice of India or a Judge nominated by him.
- B-1: section 4 of the CVC Act, 2003 has the Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.
- C-4: section 25 of the Lokpal Act gives the Lokpal superintendence over, and the power to give directions to, the DSPE in matters that the Lokpal has referred to it.
- D-2: section 8(1)(a) of the CVC Act gives the Commission superintendence over the DSPE's investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges the two appointment committees, giving the CBI Director the Home Minister's committee and the CVC the Chief Justice's committee. The superintendence pairs are right in it.
- Why (3) is wrong: it exchanges both pairs: the two committees and the two kinds of superintendence.
- Why (4) is wrong: it exchanges the two kinds of superintendence, giving the Lokpal the general supervision of corruption investigations and the CVC the supervision of referred matters. The committee pairs are right in it.

Topic 205
Nominal and real GDP, GDP deflator and base year

Day 21 · Indian & AP Economy and Planning | Unit C-2 · English

Answer explanations

Q9 · Topic question 1

Q1. Answer: (1) 10.0 per cent

- Worked solution: deflator in Year 1 = 2,000 ÷ 1,600 × 100 = 125. Deflator in Year 2 = 2,310 ÷ 1,680 × 100 = 137.5. Rate of growth = (137.5 - 125) ÷ 125 × 100 = 12.5 ÷ 125 × 100 = 10.0 per cent.
- Check by growth rates: nominal growth = 310 ÷ 2,000 = 15.5 per cent; real growth = 80 ÷ 1,600 = 5.0 per cent; 1.155 ÷ 1.050 = 1.100, that is, 10.0 per cent. The short cut (15.5 - 5.0 = 10.5) also points to 10.0.
- Why (2) is wrong: 12.5 is the rise in index points (137.5 - 125), not the rate of growth. Reading the points as a percentage divides the rise by 100 instead of by the Year 1 deflator of 125: the wrong denominator.
- Why (3) is wrong: 15.5 per cent is the growth of nominal GDP. It takes nominal growth as the price rise and forgets that real output also grew by 5 per cent.
- Why (4) is wrong: 37.5 per cent is the rise of prices in Year 2 over the base year (137.5 against 100). It reads the level of the deflator as the rise over one year; Year 1 is not the base year, since its deflator is 125.

Q10 · Topic question 2

Q2. Answer: (4) 2 and 3 only

- Statement 1 is wrong: it is the other way round. NCERT says the CPI includes imported goods bought by consumers, while the GDP deflator leaves imports out, because it covers only goods produced in the country.
- Statement 2 is correct: in the base year output is valued at that year's own prices in both series, so nominal and real GDP are equal and the ratio × 100 is 100. MoSPI's 2022-23 figures are Rs 2,61,77,001 crore at both current and constant prices.
- Statement 3 is correct: MoSPI's press note of 27 February 2026 lists double deflation in agriculture and manufacturing among the changes in the new series; output and intermediate inputs are deflated separately.
- Statement 4 is wrong: NCERT says the CPI uses constant weights, but the weights in the GDP deflator differ according to the production level of each good.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) includes statement 1, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 3. (2) includes statement 4, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 2. (3) includes both wrong statements.

Topic 206
Major crops of Andhra Pradesh and where they grow

Day 21 · Geography | Unit D-4 · English

Answer explanations

Q11 · Topic question 1

Q1. Answer: (2) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

- A-2: in the Ministry of Agriculture's state-wise table for 2017-18 (provisional, given to the Lok Sabha in 2018) the State produced 44.89 lakh tonnes of mango, second after Uttar Pradesh (45.49 lakh tonnes). The Socio-Economic Survey 2024-25 also ranks it second in mango.
- B-4: in 2020-21 Andhra Pradesh had 1.86 of India's 3.70 lakh hectares under oil palm, about half, so no other State can have more.
- C-1: in 2023-24 the State produced 14.44 of India's 29.13 lakh tonnes of chillies, 49.57 per cent, and tops the list (Spices Board, Second Advance Estimates).
- D-3: in the final estimates for 2022-23 the State produced 1,705.98 of India's 20,535.88 million coconuts (nuts), fourth after Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges mango and chillies. The State is first in chillies and second in mango.
- Why (4) is wrong: it exchanges oil palm and coconut. Konaseema is known for its coconut trees, but in coconut the State stands fourth; it is in oil palm that it has more area than any other State.
- Why (3) is wrong: it makes both exchanges.

Q12 · Topic question 2

Q2. Answer: (3) 3 only

- Statement 1 is wrong: the bulletin places Kurnool with Anantapur in the Scarce Rainfall zone, while Nellore stands with Chittoor and Kadapa in the South Andhra zone.
- Statement 2 is wrong: in 2022-23 rabi paddy gave 48.25 of 126.30 lakh tonnes, about 38 per cent. Rabi yields more per hectare, but its area (6.77 lakh hectares) is less than half the kharif area (14.52 lakh hectares).
- Statement 3 is correct: Araku Valley Arabica Coffee, registered as an agricultural good in 2018-19, is shared by Andhra Pradesh with Odisha.
- Statement 4 is wrong: in 2025-26 Ananthapuramu had 101.64 thousand hectares under red gram, the most of any district, and Kurnool 44.40 thousand hectares.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) contains statement 1, which is wrong. (2) contains statements 2 and 4 and leaves out statement 3. (4) contains statements 1, 2 and 4, all wrong, and leaves out statement 3.

Topic 207
National Action Plan on Climate Change: the eight missions

Day 21 · Science & Technology | Item 22 · English

Answer explanations

Q13 · Topic question 1

Q1. Answer: (3) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

- Why it is correct: the NMEEE carries the NAPCC's market mechanism for trading certified energy savings in large industries, which became Perform, Achieve and Trade; PAT sets targets for large industries, and its certificates can be traded (A-4). The NMSHE is to set up a monitoring network for the Himalayan ecosystem and promote community-based management (B-2). The NMSKCC's targets are at least 10 thematic knowledge networks, 50 chair professorships and about 200 trained professionals (C-3). Extending the Energy Conservation Building Code to more buildings is one of the three parts of the NMSH (D-1), even though the code is about energy.
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges A and D. The building code belongs to sustainable habitat, not to energy efficiency, although its name speaks of energy conservation; PAT, with its targets and tradeable certificates, belongs to enhanced energy efficiency.
- Why (2) is wrong: it exchanges B and C. Both are DST missions and both build networks, but the monitoring network with community-based management is the Himalayan mission's, and the thematic networks with chair professorships are the strategic knowledge mission's.
- Why (4) is wrong: it makes both exchanges, so all four of its pairs are wrong.

Q14 · Topic question 2

Q2. Answer: (1) 1 and 2 only

- Statement 1 is correct: the NAPCC says India is determined that its per capita greenhouse gas emissions will at no point exceed those of developed countries.
- Statement 2 is correct: NABARD has been appointed the National Implementing Entity of the NAFCC; States and UTs prepare their project proposals with it.
- Statement 3 is wrong: the base year is 2005, not 2015. The updated NDC aims to cut the emissions intensity of GDP by 45 per cent from the 2005 level by 2030.
- Statement 4 is wrong: the PMCCC first met on 13 July 2007 and decided then that a national document be prepared; the NAPCC was released almost a year later, on 30 June 2008.
- Why the other options are wrong: (2) includes statement 3, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 1, which is correct. (3) includes statement 4, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 2, which is correct. (4) has both wrong statements and leaves out both correct ones.

Topic 208
Interpersonal skills: communication and active listening

Day 21 · General Mental Ability: Reasoning & Psychological | Item 17 · English

Answer explanations

Q15 · Topic question 1

Q1. Answer: (4) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

- A-2: paraphrasing is putting the speaker's message in the listener's own words. The clerk restates the pensioner's one point, the stopped payments and the move, in his own words.
- B-3: reflecting feelings is identifying the speaker's feelings, whether expressed or not. The woman speaks calmly and states no feeling; the officer names the weariness that her shaking voice shows.
- C-1: clarifying is asking questions to make sure of what has been said. The word "taken" can mean two different things, and the officer asks which one is meant.
- D-4: summarising is a concise overview of the main points and intent of the message. At the end of a long hearing the officer goes over the main complaints and what was asked for.
- Why (1) and (3) are wrong: they exchange A and D. A paraphrase restates one message just heard (item 2); a summary pulls together the main points of the whole meeting at the end (item 4).
- Why (2) and (3) are wrong: they exchange B and C. In item 1 the officer asks about the meaning of a word, which is clarifying; in item 3 he names an unstated feeling, which is reflecting feelings.

Q16 · Topic question 2

Q2. Answer: (2) 1 and 2 only

- Statement 1 is correct: NCERT calls hearing a biological activity in which a message is received through the sensory channels. Listening includes reception, attention, assigning meaning and responding, and needs the listener to be attentive.
- Statement 2 is correct: NCERT defines congruency as harmony between verbal and non-verbal communication.
- Statement 3 is wrong: NCERT says the act of speech by itself is not communication. Communication also needs the people involved to share meaning, so that the message received carries the intent of the message sent.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) includes statement 3, which is wrong, and leaves out statement 2. (3) includes statement 3 and leaves out statement 1. (4) leaves out statement 1, which is correct.

Topic 209
Laws of exponents

Day 21 · General Mental Ability: Quantitative & Data | Item 9 · English

Answer explanations

Q17 · Topic question 1

Q1. Answer: (1) 1/2

- Worked solution, step 1 (write everything as powers of 2): 64 = 2^6, so 64^(2/3) = (2^6)^(2/3) = 2^4 = 16. (Or: the cube root of 64 is 4, and 4^2 = 16.) 4^5 = (2^2)^5 = 2^10. 5^0 = 1.
- Step 2 (product law): 2^2 × 2^3 × 2^4 = 2^(2+3+4) = 2^9.
- Step 3 (quotient law): 2^9 ÷ 2^10 = 2^(-1) = 1/2.
- Check in numbers: 4 × 8 × 16 × 1 = 512, 4^5 = 1,024, and 512 ÷ 1,024 = 1/2.
- Why (2) is wrong: 1 comes from multiplying the exponents instead of adding them: 2^2 × 2^3 taken as 2^6. Then 2^6 × 2^4 ÷ 2^10 = 2^0 = 1.
- Why (3) is wrong: 5/2 comes from forgetting that a^0 = 1 and taking 5^0 as 5. Then 2^9 × 5 ÷ 2^10 = 5/2.
- Why (4) is wrong: 16 comes from a wrong root for the fractional exponent: taking the numerator 2 as the root and the denominator 3 as the power, (√64)^3 = 8^3 = 512 = 2^9. Then 2^5 × 2^9 ÷ 2^10 = 2^4 = 16. In 64^(2/3) the denominator 3 gives the cube root.

Q18 · Topic question 2

Q2. Answer: (3) 3

- Worked solution, step 1 (left side): 1/2 = 2^(-1), so (1/2)^x = 2^(-x).
- Step 2 (right side): 8 = 2^3, so 8^(x - 4) = (2^3)^(x - 4) = 2^(3x - 12). The 3 multiplies the whole exponent x - 4.
- Step 3: the base 2 is positive and is not 1, so the exponents must be equal: -x = 3x - 12, so 4x = 12 and x = 3.
- Check: (1/2)^3 = 1/8, and 8^(3 - 4) = 8^(-1) = 1/8.
- Why (1) is wrong: 1/2 comes from adding the exponents instead of multiplying them in the power of a power: (2^3)^(x - 4) taken as 2^(3 + x - 4) = 2^(x - 1). Then -x = x - 1 gives x = 1/2.
- Why (2) is wrong: 1 comes from multiplying only the x by 3, without the bracket: 2^(3x - 4) in place of 2^(3x - 12). Then -x = 3x - 4 gives x = 1.
- Why (4) is wrong: 6 comes from dropping the minus sign of the reciprocal: (1/2)^x taken as 2^x. Then x = 3x - 12 gives x = 6. Check: (1/2)^6 = 1/64, but 8^2 = 64.

Topic 210
Current affairs: the Padma Awards 2026

Day 21 · Current Affairs | CA-PER · English

Answer explanations

Q19 · Topic question 1

Q1. Answer: (4) 2 and 4 only

- Statement 1 is wrong: the Padma Awards Committee is headed by the Cabinet Secretary. The Home Secretary is one of its members, with the Secretary to the President and four to six eminent persons.
- Statement 2 is correct: the guidelines say that Government servants, including those working with PSUs, except doctors and scientists, are not eligible.
- Statement 3 is wrong: the limit of 120 is on the total "excluding posthumous awards and to NRI/ foreigners/OCIs". That is also why the 131 awards of 2026, with 16 posthumous awardees and 6 foreigners, NRIs, PIOs or OCIs, do not break the rule.
- Statement 4 is correct: a higher category needs a gap of at least five years since the earlier Padma award, and the Awards Committee can relax this in highly deserving cases.
- Why the other options are wrong: (1) and (3) include statement 1, which is wrong; (2) and (3) include statement 3, which is wrong, and (2) leaves out statement 2, which is correct.

Q20 · Topic question 2

Q2. Answer: (2) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

- Why it is correct: in the MHA list of 25 January 2026, Chandramouli Gaddamanugu is in Science and Engineering, Telangana (A-4); Vempaty Kutumba Sastry is in Literature and Education, Andhra Pradesh (B-1); Guduru Venkat Rao is in Medicine, Telangana (C-3); and Maganti Murali Mohan is in Art, Andhra Pradesh (D-2).
- Why (1) is wrong: it exchanges the two Telangana awardees. Guduru Venkat Rao's field is Medicine, and Chandramouli Gaddamanugu's is Science and Engineering.
- Why (3) is wrong: it exchanges the two Andhra Pradesh awardees. Maganti Murali Mohan's field is Art, and Vempaty Kutumba Sastry's is Literature and Education.
- Why (4) is wrong: it exchanges both pairs, so all four of its pairs are wrong.