

EDUCRAT IAS AANKLAN-PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2026

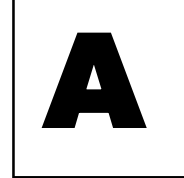


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Test Booklet Series



TEST BOOKLET

GENERAL STUDIES
Paper II

C-A-16-2026

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this test booklet does *not* have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc. if so, get it replaced by a complete test book.
2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. This Test Booklet contains **80** items (questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
4. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet. **All** items carry equal marks.
5. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card.
6. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question
 - (iii) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question
7. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only* the *Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

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Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following **four passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only

PASSAGE 1

As public services move online, citizens increasingly depend on digital platforms for banking, healthcare, and governance. However, frequent data breaches and online fraud reduce trust in these systems. When people fear identity theft or financial loss, they avoid digital services or use them cautiously. Therefore, strengthening cybersecurity is not merely a technical requirement but a foundation for wider digital adoption. Secure platforms encourage confidence and enable innovation in new digital products and services.

1. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Trust is essential for the expansion of digital services
2. Cybersecurity improvement can promote innovation and adoption in the digital economy.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 2

India's demographic advantage depends not merely on the size of its working-age population but on its physical and cognitive health. Persistent undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and high disease burden reduce learning outcomes in childhood and limit productivity in adulthood. These disadvantages accumulate over the life cycle, weakening the economy's ability to shift towards high-skill and knowledge-intensive sectors

2. Which of the following is the most logical corollary based on the passage?

- (a) The expansion of the working-age population, when accompanied by broad macroeconomic growth, can independently generate sustained economic momentum.

(b) Investment in early-life health and nutrition is critical for improving human capital quality and securing favorable long-term economic outcomes.

(c) A strategic reorientation away from manufacturing-led growth towards service-based sectors may better utilize India's existing demographic profile.

(d) Improvements in disease management, while socially beneficial, are unlikely to significantly alter cognitive outcomes or long-term productivity trends.

PASSAGE 3

In many developing economies, agricultural systems are dominated by small and marginal farmers who operate under severe resource constraints. Limited access to credit, technology, and timely financial information restricts their capacity to respond independently to increasing climate variability. While farmers may adjust cropping patterns or irrigation practices based on experience, such autonomous responses are often insufficient to counter the scale of climatic shocks. Consequently, effective adaptation requires a combination of farmer-level responses and planned interventions led by public institutions. However, policy-driven adaptation can succeed only when farmers recognize climate risks and perceive adaptation measures as beneficial and feasible.

3. Which of the following best captures the crux of the passage?

- (a) Autonomous farmer adaptation is sufficient to address climate change impacts
- (b) Government-led adaptation must replace all farmer-level initiatives
- (c) Without farmers' awareness of risks, climate adaptation cannot succeed.
- (d) Climate change adaptation is primarily a technological challenge

PASSAGE 4

Vaccines require long-term research, clinical trials and strict safety monitoring. Private firms invest heavily in development, expecting returns through exclusive marketing rights for a period. Such exclusivity can encourage innovation, but it may also raise prices, especially when supply is limited. During public health

emergencies, governments may need large-scale affordable access to vaccines. In such cases, partnerships, advance purchase commitments, or temporary licensing arrangements can help expand supply without fully undermining innovation incentives. Thus, policy must balance rewarding innovation with ensuring rapid and equitable access.

4. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Exclusivity in vaccine production can encourage private investment in R&D.
2. High vaccine prices can reduce equitable access during emergencies.
3. Temporary licensing or partnerships can improve supply without eliminating incentives.
4. Innovation and affordability are conflicting and near impossible to balance.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

5. Statement:

Only a few numbers are digits.
Some digits are letters.

Conclusion:

- I. All numbers are digits is a possibility
- II. All numbers are letters is a possibility

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Both I and II follow
- (c) Neither I nor II follows
- (d) Only II follows

6. In a certain code language, 'REGIONAL' is coded as 'RANOIGEL'. How is 'UNIVERSE' written in that language?

- (a) USREINVE
- (b) USEVEINE
- (c) USREVINE
- (d) UIVSRENE

7. If A is coded as 11 and BOOK is coded as 83, then how will SEAT be coded as?

- (a) 85
- (b) 81
- (c) 83
- (d) 87

8. Mani starts from Point A and drives 5 km towards the west. He then takes a right turn, drives 8 km, turns right and drives 13 km. He then takes a right turn and drives 19 km, takes a left turn and drives 4 km. He then takes left turn and drives 11 km and stops at Point B. How far and towards which direction should he drive in order to reach Point A from Point B? (All turns are 90 degree turns only)

- (a) 6 km towards the east
- (b) 8 km towards the south
- (c) 9 km towards the south
- (d) 12 km towards the west

9. A and B started a business in partnership by together investing Rs. 12 lakhs. After 4 months, C joined them by investing Rs. 5 lakhs. After 2 more months, A increased his investment by 50%, while B withdrew Rs. 2 lakhs from his investment. At the end of the year, if the profit received by C is $(50/3)\%$ less than that of B, then find the difference between the initial investment of A and B.

- (a) Rs 1 Lakh
- (b) Rs 2 Lakh
- (c) Rs 3 Lakh
- (d) Rs 4 Lakh

10. A village having a population of 5000 requires 250 litres of water per head per day. It has a tank measuring 50 m × 40 m × 25 m. The water of this tank will last for:

- (a) 20 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 60 days
- (d) 40 days

11. P and Q can complete a piece of work, working together in 16 days. if P work for 4.5days and Q work for 11.5 days then 62.5% of the whole work is still

pending in how much time Q alone can do 50% of total work?

- (a) 20
- (b) 24
- (c) 25
- (d) None of these

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:

Read the following **three passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only

PASSAGE 1

In an era of global economic volatility, the effectiveness of a central bank's inflation-targeting mandate is increasingly bound by the "fiscal monetary nexus." When a state faces ballooning public debt alongside rising inflation, the traditional lever of raising interest rates—meant to signal austerity—can backfire by increasing the government's interest-servicing costs. If the state lacks the political will to reduce spending or broaden its tax base, this increased debt burden creates a "fiscal dominance" scenario. In such cases, the public loses faith in the currency, anticipating that the central bank will eventually be forced to abandon its inflation target to prevent a sovereign default. Without a credible commitment to long term fiscal solvency from the government, even the most aggressive monetary tightening by an independent central bank risks becoming a driver of further inflation rather than a cure.

12. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. A central bank's institutional independence is insufficient to guarantee price stability in the absence of government fiscal discipline.
2. High-interest rate regimes are inherently counterproductive for all developing economies regardless of their debt levels.
3. Public perception regarding a government's future ability to pay its debts directly influences the current effectiveness of monetary policy.

Which of the assumptions given above are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

PASSAGE 2

In earlier social settings, relationships often emerged from limited circles—neighbours, colleges, workplaces. Today, dating platforms and social media create the impression that better options are always available. This can reduce commitment and increase comparison. People may evaluate relationships like products, focusing on optimisation rather than growth. The paradox is that greater initial choice does not guarantee satisfaction. In fact, the belief that one can always "upgrade" makes individuals less willing to tolerate ordinary imperfections, even though such imperfections exist in all human relationships. This may lead to frequent switching, emotional fatigue, and shallow bonds.

13. Which statement best expresses the core message of the passage?

- (a) Digital dating platforms fundamentally undermine long-term relationships by replacing traditional social norms with superficial choice.
- (b) More relationship options can weaken commitment by encouraging constant comparison and optimisation.
- (c) A wider dating pool reduces dissatisfaction by allowing individuals to avoid imperfections in relationships.
- (d) Changes in modern lifestyles and time constraints are the primary reasons for declining relationship stability.

PASSAGE 3

Urban transport reforms increasingly rely on data driven planning tools to optimize traffic flow, reduce emissions, and improve service delivery. However, these systems often prioritize efficiency at the aggregate level, overlooking localized disruptions faced by peripheral neighborhoods. Algorithmic route planning may marginalize areas with lower data visibility, while standardized performance benchmarks mask disparities in access and reliability. Additionally,

heavy reliance on integrated transport platforms creates vulnerability to system-wide failures, where a single technical disruption can paralyze mobility across the city. By framing technological optimization as inherently objective, policymakers may underestimate how such systems redistribute mobility advantages, potentially reinforcing spatial and social inequalities that are difficult to correct once embedded in infrastructure.

14. Which of the following is/are the most logical inference(s) that can be made from the above passage?

1. Aggregate efficiency metrics can obscure unequal transport outcomes across different urban areas.
2. Algorithmic transport planning always leads to reduced service quality in peripheral regions.
3. Centralized mobility platforms can magnify the impact of technical failures on urban functioning.
4. Technology-driven transport reforms may unintentionally reshape patterns of social and spatial inequality.

Select the answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

15. A boat takes 10 hours to travel 30 km upstream and return to the starting point. The speed of the stream is 4 kmph. Find the speed (in kmph) of the boat in still water.

- (a) 12
- (b) 6
- (c) 10
- (d) 8

16. 20 persons are invited for a party. The number of ways in which they and the host can be seated at a circular table, if two particular persons be seated on either side of the host is equal to

- (a) $2 \cdot (18)!$
- (b) $18! \cdot 3!$
- (c) $9! \cdot 2!$

- (d) None of these

17. Directions: The question below consists of a question and two statements I and II are given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give the answer.

K is the daughter of M. M is the husband of J. How is J related to V?

- I. V is the only daughter of K.
- II. V is the sister of M.

- (a) Data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) Data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) Data in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) Data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

18. Direction: In the following question, a given question is followed by information in three statements. You have to find out the data in which statement (s) is sufficient to answer the question and mark your answer accordingly.

Five-person P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a row, Who is sitting in the middle of the row?

- I. Q is sitting exactly between S and T.
- II. R is sitting exactly between P and S.
- III. S sits to the right of R

- (a) All are needed.
- (b) I and II together are sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) I and III together are sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) II and III together are sufficient to answer the question.

19. A train X passes another train Y whose length is 2 times more than the length of the X in opposite direction in 20 seconds. Train X passes a platform of

250 m length with a speed of 30 m/sec in 15 seconds.

Find the speed of train Y in m/sec?

- (a) 12
- (b) 10
- (c) 15
- (d) 16

20. The distance between railway station is 1176 km.

To cover this distance, an express train takes 5 hours less than a passenger train while the average speed of the passenger train is 70 km/h less than that of the express train. The time taken by the passenger train to complete the travel is:

- (a) 23 hours
- (b) 17 hours
- (c) 12 hours
- (d) 18 hours

Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following **three passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only

PASSAGE 1

India's crude oil sector is a critical component of its energy security and industrial growth. Effective development requires long-term investment in upstream exploration, refining capacity, and downstream distribution networks, leveraging the interconnections across the oil value chain. Transformational progress also depends on strategic leadership within public and private enterprises to drive modernization and efficiency, while ensuring regulatory frameworks encourage fair competition and environmental sustainability. Moreover, both tangible outputs (e.g., increased refinery capacity, pipeline infrastructure) and intangible outputs (e.g., technological capability, institutional coordination, stakeholder confidence) are essential indicators of systemic improvement. Future policies and investments must balance these outputs to strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of India's oil and manufacturing ecosystem.

21. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Short-term projects alone cannot secure long-term energy and industrial outcomes.
2. Leadership and institutional strategy shape systemic outcomes beyond single projects.
3. Technological and organizational improvements are necessary for sectoral transformation.
4. Physical infrastructure alone is insufficient to measure systemic progress.
5. Expanding refinery capacity automatically ensures energy security and competitiveness.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

22. Which of the following statements best summarizes the passage?

- (a) India's crude oil development relies on long-term investments and leadership.
- (b) Sectoral progress in India's crude oil sector depends mainly on physical infrastructure.
- (c) India's energy security can be achieved through pipeline expansion and refinery capacity.
- (d) Technological upgrades determine competitiveness and systemic transformation in oil.

PASSAGE 2

The recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission emphasize the need for long-term, systemic reforms to improve governance, accountability, and citizen-centric service delivery in India. Effective implementation requires strong leadership to drive change across ministries and departments, while ensuring inclusive institutional processes that empower multiple stakeholders. Reforms are expected to produce tangible outcomes (such as policy changes, better service standards, and streamlined processes) and intangible outcomes (such as improved administrative culture, interdepartmental coordination, and public trust). Future governance initiatives should prioritize both types of outcomes to

achieve meaningful and sustainable administrative transformation.

23. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Comprehensive governance reforms cannot be achieved through piecemeal or short-term measures.
2. Leadership and institutional design influence system-wide administrative outcomes beyond individual policy changes.
3. Shifts in bureaucratic behavior are necessary for measurable improvements in governance performance.
4. Tangible outcomes alone are insufficient to reflect deep administrative transformation.
5. Wide stakeholder participation guarantees quality implementation of ARC 2 reforms.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

PASSAGE 3

Public discussion on water pollution often focuses on household sewage and plastic waste. However, industrial discharge from textile dyeing units receives less attention despite being a major contributor to river contamination in many regions. Untreated dye effluents contain toxic chemicals that reduce dissolved oxygen in water, harm aquatic life, and make water unsafe for irrigation. Even when rules exist, weak monitoring and poor enforcement allow many units to release wastewater without treatment, shifting the cost of pollution onto downstream communities.

24. Which statement best reflects the most logical and practical message conveyed by the passage?

- (a) Reducing industrial discharge requires modernization of effluent treatment.
- (b) Strong enforcement of existing rules can limit river contamination.
- (c) Household and industrial wastewater both contribute significantly to pollution.

(d) Water pollution persists despite both regulation and industrial practices improving.

25. Which of the following numbers will replace the question mark (?) in the given series?

1, 24, 58, 125, 247, 446, ?

- (a) 774
- (b) 747
- (c) 744
- (d) 777

26. Select the alphanumeric-cluster from among the given options that can replace the question mark (?) in the following series.

DE 99, GH 90, ?, MN 78, PQ 75

- (a) IJ 85
- (b) IJ 83
- (c) JK 81
- (d) JK 83

27. At what time between 4 o'clock and 5 o'clock will the two hands of the clock be the right angle to each other for the first time?

- (a) 58/11 min past 4 o'clock
- (b) 422/11 min past 4 o'clock
- (c) 60/11 min past 4 o'clock
- (d) 420/11 min past 4 o'clock

28.
$$\frac{5^{0.25} \times (125)^{0.25}}{(256)^{0.1} \times (256)^{0.15}}$$

- (a) 5
- (b) 4/5
- (c) 4
- (d) 5/4

29. If x,y,z are prime number and x+y+z=50 then the maximum value of x?

- (a) 31
- (b) 37
- (c) 43
- (d) 41

30. Find the probability of occurrence of at least one of A and B, if A and B are two independent events?

- (a) $1 - P(A') P(B')$

- (b) $1 + P(A')P(B')$
(c) $P(A') - P(B') - 1$
(d) $P(A') - P(B') + 1$

31. The probability of simultaneous occurrence of at least one of two events A and B is p. If the probability that exactly one of A, B occurs is q, then $P(A') + P(B')$ = ?

- (a) $2 - 2q + p$.
(b) $p + q + 2$.
(c) $2 - 2p + q$.
(d) $2(p + q)$.

32. If the 3rd day of a normal year is Saturday then how many Wednesday will be there in that year?

- (a) 53
(b) 52
(c) 54
(d) 51

33. What is the unit digit of $8+8^2+8^3+\dots+8^{100}$

- (a) 1
(b) 4
(c) 6
(d) 0

Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following **four passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only

PASSAGE 1

Textile producers in India are often cautious about adopting new manufacturing technologies. Small and medium-scale units, which dominate the sector, may resist modern machinery until its benefits are demonstrated at operational scale. Investment risk is a major concern: advanced equipment can be expensive, and promised productivity gains sometimes fail under real-world factory conditions. Where automation is marketed as “labor-saving” or “fully hands-off,” producers often discover that it requires additional maintenance, worker training, or workflow adjustments, reducing immediate returns on investment. Such practical challenges can slow

modernization despite potential long-term benefits for efficiency and quality.

34. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Textile producers are a little more likely to adopt technology when benefits outweigh risks.
2. Automation’s effectiveness is often constrained by necessary human involvement.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 2

A growing judicial and scholarly movement in India advocates for recognizing hate speech as a constitutional tort. This approach seeks to move beyond narrow statutory prohibitions, creating a civil remedy for individuals or groups whose constitutional rights—especially to dignity and equal protection—are violated by virulent public speech. Proponents argue this empowers victims to directly seek injunctions and damages, making the constitutional guarantee against discrimination horizontally enforceable against non-state actors. Critics, however, caution that it risks privatizing the regulation of fundamental freedoms, potentially leading to a chilling effect on legitimate expression through excessive civil litigation.

35. Based on the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Statutory laws against hate speech are inherently inadequate in providing substantive redress to victims for the violation of their fundamental rights.
2. The threat of civil liability for speech will always disproportionately deter protected expression compared to the threat of criminal penalties.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 3

Philosophical hedonism posits pleasure as the sole intrinsic good. Yet, modern consumer society, ostensibly engineered for pleasure maximization, reveals a paradox. The sheer abundance of choice, from lifestyle products to digital entertainment, can generate anxiety, dissatisfaction, and a hedonic treadmill where desires escalate but fulfillment diminishes. The conscious pursuit of pleasure often leads to its evaporation, as the act of choosing and comparing overshadows the experience itself. This suggests that a life organized around the direct procurement of pleasure may be self-defeating, as pleasure is often a byproduct of engagement, not its premeditated target.

36. Based on the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The anxiety generated by abundant choice is a direct function of the individual's conscious commitment to a hedonistic principle of maximizing pleasure.
2. Pleasure, as a psychological state, is qualitatively different when it arises as an unsought byproduct compared to when it is the explicit goal of an activity.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are invalid?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 4

Climate change policy involves making choices under deep uncertainty. Future technological advances, economic conditions, and political will cannot be predicted with confidence. Nevertheless, the physical consequences of emissions are cumulative and long-lasting. Failure to reduce emissions today may constrain future generations to either endure severe climate impacts or undertake abrupt and economically disruptive mitigation efforts. Responsible decision-making, therefore, requires avoiding paths that could lead to irreversible harm.

37. Which of the following best summarizes the rationale of the passage?

- (a) Climate change effects can be reversed easily in the future
(b) Future generations will have better tools to address climate change
(c) Delayed action increases the risk of extreme and costly outcomes
(d) Climate policy should focus only on adaptation

38. The divisor is 25 times the quotient and 5 times the remainder. If the quotient is 16, the dividend is

- (a) 6400
(b) 6480
(c) 400
(d) 480

39. The remainder when 3^{21} is divided by 5 is

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

40. Find the remainder of $\frac{(93)^{187} + (99)^{187}}{96}$

- (a) 6
(b) 3
(c) 0
(d) 4

41. What is the minimum amount of money required to be added in Rs 149250 for equal distribution among 4744 people?

- (a) Rs 2448
(b) Rs 2558
(c) Rs 2568
(d) None of these

42. Natural numbers between 301 and 501 (including 301 and 501) which are divisible by 7. Find their sum?

- (a) 11277
(b) 12571
(c) 15171
(d) 1157

43. Find the value of $p^{1119} - 1154p^{1111} + p^{1103}$ if $(p + \frac{1}{p}) =$

$2\sqrt{2}$

- (a) 2
- (b) 1
- (c) 0
- (d) 8

44. If $N = 7^{95} - 3^{58}$, then the digit at the unit place of N is

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

45. Direction: Study the information given below and answer the question that follow.

There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F in a competition. Each of them has different heights and weights. No person has equal number of persons taller and heavier than him. For ex: If 3 persons are taller than X, then 3 persons should not be heavier than X.

- i) A is taller than D and C.
- ii) A is lighter than only B.
- iii) B is taller than E, who is heavier than F.
- iv) Neither B nor A is the tallest.
- v) At least two persons are lighter than C.
- vi) D is heavier than C and neither D nor C is the shortest.
- vii) D is not shorter than C.

Which of the following is true above D?

- (a) Three persons are heavier than D
- (b) D is the lightest
- (c) Three persons are taller than D
- (d) None of the above

46. In an election, 80% of the people casted their votes and 45% of the voters who casted votes are employed and 66.67% of employed voters are engineers. Find the percentage of engineers among total voters?

- (a) 12%
- (b) 24%

- (c) 50%
- (d) 76%

47. A boat takes total 10 hours to cover 136 km in downstream and 84 km in upstream. The time spent to cover 51 km in downstream is equal to the time taken to cover 36 km in still water. Speed of boat in upstream is how much more than the speed of current (in km/hr)?

- (a) 5
- (b) 4
- (c) 3
- (d) 4.5

Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following **four passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only

PASSAGE 1

The "Right to Disconnect" legislation, which permits employees to ignore work communications after hours, paradoxically reinforces the very digital encroachment it seeks to curb. By legally codifying a time-bound separation, it legitimizes the expectation of perpetual availability within official hours and implies that out-of-hours contact, while not mandatory, remains an acceptable employer practice requiring legal sanction to refuse. It treats the symptom—the ping after 6 PM—while institutionalizing the disease: the collapse of the fixed workday. True remedy requires challenging the managerial ideology of continuous output, not just managing its overflow.

48. Based on the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Legal interventions that regulate a harmful practice can sometimes inadvertently legitimize and entrench the underlying conditions that produce it.
2. Without a parallel cultural shift in managerial expectations, a purely legal right to disconnect will be rendered ineffective through informal pressures and career penalties.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are invalid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 2

Studies on pesticide use show that repeated spraying of the same chemical increases resistance in insect pests over time. When pests survive treatment, they reproduce and pass on resistant traits, making the pesticide less effective in subsequent seasons. Farmers often respond by increasing dosage or spraying more frequently, which raises production costs and exposes soil and water to chemical residues. This cycle can reduce beneficial insect populations, including natural pest predators, further worsening pest outbreaks. Experts suggest that integrated pest management (IPM), crop rotation, and limited targeted chemical use can help break this pattern while protecting yield

49. Which of the following can be most logically inferred from the passage?

- (a) Repeat spraying of a pesticide can worsen pest management challenges over time.
- (b) Farmers will inevitably abandon chemical pesticides if resistance develops.
- (c) Pesticide resistance occurs regardless of dosage, frequency, or crop type.
- (d) Integrated pest management guarantees complete elimination of all pest threats.

PASSAGE 3

Political philosopher Isaiah Berlin distinguished between "negative" and "positive" liberty. Negative liberty is freedom from interference by others (the state, society). Positive liberty is freedom to be one's own master, to realize one's potential, often requiring resources or capabilities. The state's role is contested: a guarantor of non-interference, or an enabler of self-realization? Critics argue positive liberty can justify paternalism, as the state defines what constitutes "true" self-realization. This dichotomy frames a core tension: is freedom the absence of chains, or the possession of the keys to one's own development?

50. Based on the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The concept of negative liberty presupposes a minimalist or "night-watchman" state whose primary duty is to protect citizens from coercion.
2. Any attempt to synthesize these two concepts into a single theory of freedom is conceptually incoherent, as they are derived from mutually incompatible foundational premises about human nature.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 4

In Marxist theory, "false consciousness" refers to the acceptance by the working class of ideological narratives that justify their own exploitation and obscure their true class interests. It is not mere ignorance but a socially manufactured misunderstanding, perpetuated by institutions like media, education, and religion that disseminate bourgeois ideology. The ruling class's ideas become the ruling ideas, making the social order appear natural and inevitable. Overcoming false consciousness requires a shift to "class consciousness"—a recognition of collective identity and opposition to capitalist relations—which is a prerequisite for revolutionary action.

51. Based on the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The stability of a capitalist social order depends more on the ideological assimilation of the subordinate class than on the direct use of coercive state power.
2. The movement from false to class consciousness is an intellectual awakening that can be achieved primarily through education and theoretical critique.
3. The concept implies that individuals' beliefs about their own social position and interests are unreliable guides to their objective material interests within the economic structure.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are invalid?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

52. A person sells an article at 16% below its cost price. Had he sold it for Rs 33 more, he would have gained 14%. To gain 25%, he should sell the article for:

- (a) Rs 135
- (b) Rs 130.5
- (c) Rs 137.5
- (d) Rs 128

53. Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

In a certain code,

“check list has been generated” is written as “jo ke al si ha”,

“His idea has check” is written as “of al fu ha”,

“number in check list” is written as “ha ya go ke”.

“His number generated there” is written as “ya si fu xo”

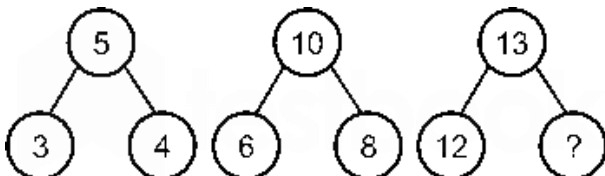
What is the code for “been”?

- (a) of
- (b) jo
- (c) xo
- (d) Either jo or go

54. Find the remainder when (22222101 times) is divided by 11.

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 9

55. Select the option that will correctly replace the question mark (?) in the given pattern.



- (a) 7
- (b) 11
- (c) 13
- (d) 5

56. Ratio of alcohol and water in Y litres of mixture is 1 : 4. $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the mixture is taken out and 250 ml of water is added to remaining mixture in such a way that the quantity of alcohol and water is final mixture become 4 : 19. Find the value of Y.

- (a) 4 L
- (b) 3 L
- (c) 2 L
- (d) 5 L

57. The length of the train is 180m and the length of platform is 25% more than the length of the train. The train crosses the platform in 32.4 seconds. If the speed of the train is increased by 33.33%, then, find the time taken by train to cross a tunnel of 200 m long?

- (a) 25.50 secs
- (b) 20.50 secs
- (c) 22.8 secs
- (d) 23.5 secs

58. The number of arrangement of letters of the word BANANA in which both 'N' do not come close together, is

- (a) 40
- (b) 60
- (c) 80
- (d) 20

59. Direction: There are 1250 total students in 5 different classes in a school. The number of students in class I is 50 less than the number of students in class II. The number of class IV students is 50 more than the number of students in class II. The average number of students in class III and class V is 250. The number of students in class III is 10% less than the number of students in class I.

The average number of students of class II and class III is -

- (a) 180

- (b) 240
- (c) 250
- (d) 215

60. Which is the largest fraction among

- $\left(\frac{5}{113}\right), \left(\frac{7}{120}\right), \left(\frac{13}{145}\right), \left(\frac{17}{160}\right)$
- (a) $\left(\frac{5}{113}\right)$
 - (b) $\left(\frac{7}{120}\right)$
 - (c) $\left(\frac{13}{145}\right)$
 - (d) $\left(\frac{17}{160}\right)$

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:

Read the following **two passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only

PASSAGE 1

Traditional crowd management emphasizes infrastructure: wider gates, more barricades, larger venues. Yet, history's deadliest crowd disasters often occurred in spaces meeting all engineering standards. This reveals a critical flaw in the "infrastructure-first" paradigm—it treats crowds as passive fluid to be channeled, not as a complex adaptive system. Crowd behavior is shaped by psychology (information cascades, competitive anxiety), social dynamics (group identity), and decision architecture (signage, communication). A bottleneck isn't just a physical constraint; it's a perceptual trigger for panic. Therefore, effective management must be pre-emptive and behavioral. It requires granular real-time density analytics, trained "crowd shepherds" who guide through persuasion, and design that minimizes competitive decision points (e.g., ambiguous exits). The goal shifts from containment to creating a shared mental model of safety within the crowd itself.

61. Based on the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Engineering standards for crowd infrastructure are fundamentally inadequate because they cannot

account for the dynamic psychological variables that actually cause disasters.

2. The perceptual experience of individuals in a crowd is a more proximate cause of dangerous collective behavior than the absolute physical capacity of the infrastructure.

3. It is possible to reliably influence and align the collective behavior of a large crowd through deliberate, non-coercive communication and environmental cues.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

62. Which of the following best captures the crux of the author's argument?

- (a) Crowd safety is an interdisciplinary problem that demands integrating engineering standards with insights from psychology and social science to create more robust physical designs.
- (b) The repeated failure of infrastructure-led solutions proves that crowd disasters are primarily caused by irrational panic, which can only be mitigated by expert-led crowd psychology interventions.
- (c) The paradigm for effective crowd management must shift from a static, physical model of containment to a dynamic, behavioral model focused on shaping the crowd's collective perception and decision-making.
- (d) Real-time technology and specially trained personnel are necessary to correct the inherent flaws in venue design, which invariably creates perceptual bottlenecks that trigger competitive behavior.

PASSAGE 2

Invasive species are often framed as competitors or predators. A more systemic threat is trophic downgrading—their tendency to simplify food webs. Generalist invaders frequently outcompete and displace native specialists, reducing functional diversity. For example, an invasive omnivorous fish may replace several native species each with a distinct dietary niche, collapsing a multi-path food web into a single, blunt link. This simplification erodes ecosystem

resilience, making it more vulnerable to further shocks like disease or drought. The primary damage is not the addition of a new species, but the homogenization of ecological complexity, which degrades the system's inherent capacity to adapt and sustain itself.

63. Which of the following best expresses the central idea of the passage?

- (a) The true impact of invasive species lies not in direct predation but in their potential to trigger cascading extinctions by occupying critical positions in the food web.
- (b) The most significant ecological threat from biological invasions is the functional homogenization of ecosystems, which diminishes their inherent resilience by simplifying complex food webs.
- (c) The introduction of any new species into an ecosystem is inherently destabilizing because it necessarily reduces the number of specialist niches, leading to a net loss of biodiversity.
- (d) Effective conservation policy must aim for the complete elimination of invasive generalist species, as they are the primary drivers of irreversible trophic downgrading worldwide.

64. A tap drips at a rate of one drop per second. 600 drops make 100ml. The number of litres wasted in 300 days is

- (a) 4320000
- (b) 432000
- (c) 43200
- (d) 4320

65. What is the sum of all 5 digit numbers which can be formed with digits 0,1,2,3,4 without repetition

- (a) 2599980
- (b) 235500
- (c) 923580
- (d) 765432

66. The LCM of two numbers is 45 times their HCF, and the sum of the LCM and HCF is 1518. If one of the numbers is divided by 16, the quotient is 18 and the remainder is 9. What is the other number?

- (a) 495
- (b) 363

- (c) 330
- (d) 165

67. The average of 15 observations was found to be 30. Later, it was observed that 41 was wrongly taken as 14 and 23 as 32. Also, observation 27 and 46 were not included. Find the correct average.

- (a) 30.82
- (b) 31.82
- (c) 30.56
- (d) 31.56

Directions for the following 2 (two) items:

Read the following **two passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only

PASSAGE 1

Modern industrial agriculture treats soil as a renewable medium for holding plants and nutrients. This perspective ignores its true nature as a complex, slow-forming ecological system. The rate of topsoil loss from intensive tillage and wind/water erosion far outstrips the natural rate of soil formation (which can take centuries per centimeter). This creates a "peak soil" dynamic akin to peak oil, where we are mining a finite resource. The crisis is not merely the loss of fertile dirt, but the irreversible degradation of a living matrix that hosts microbial ecosystems crucial for nutrient cycling, water retention, and carbon sequestration. Erosion, therefore, represents not a logistical problem of fertilizer replacement, but a fundamental depletion of agricultural capital that threatens the long-term foundation of food systems.

68. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The biological and structural complexity of soil provides essential ecosystem services that cannot be fully replicated by synthetic fertilizers and irrigation alone.
2. Since soil formation is a geological-scale process, any human-induced topsoil loss is, for all practical purposes, permanent and irreversible within meaningful agricultural timescales.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 2

The emphasis on EQ in leadership and education can function as a political bypass. By attributing social failures (workplace conflict, educational underachievement) to individuals' lack of emotional skills, it diverts attention from systemic issues like inequitable resource distribution, institutional bias, or oppressive work cultures. The solution becomes training people to be more resilient and empathetic within a flawed system, rather than questioning the system itself. This "psychologization" of social problems places the burden of adaptation on the individual, potentially legitimizing unjust structures by suggesting that better emotional management alone is sufficient to navigate—or succeed within—them.

69. Which of the following best captures the crux of the author's argument in the passage?

- (a) The contemporary focus on emotional intelligence represents a hegemonic cultural shift where psychological explanations and solutions are systematically privileged over political and structural analyses of social problems.
- (b) The effective application of emotional intelligence in leadership is not inherently problematic, but requires a parallel, critical examination of institutional structures to avoid becoming a tool for systemic legitimation.
- (c) The primary function of the "EQ movement" is to relocate the locus of responsibility for social outcomes from institutions and systems onto the internal emotional capacities of individuals.
- (d) The discourse of emotional intelligence, despite its progressive veneer, is a fundamentally conservative force that risks being co-opted to rationalize existing power hierarchies by pathologizing maladjustment to them.

70. The area of a square is 1764m^2 (approx) and the length of a rectangle is $1/3$ of the side of a square. If the breadth is 4m less than length, then find area (in m^2) of a rectangle.

- (a) 126
- (b) 130
- (c) 135
- (d) 140

71. Consider the following question and decide which of the statements is sufficient to answer the question.

Question: Mika is the niece of Mahi. Determine the present ages of Mika and Mahi.

Statements:

- 1. Their mean age is 27.**
- 2. After 15 years, Mahi's age will be twice that of Mika's.**

- (a) Statement 1 and 2 together are not sufficient.
- (b) Statement 1 and 2 together are sufficient.
- (c) Statement 1 alone is sufficient.
- (d) Statement 2 alone is sufficient.

72. Directions: In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find which conclusion among the given conclusions is/are definitely true and then give your answer accordingly.

Statements: $F > J \geq L > K = H$; $H \leq Q < P \leq$

Conclusions:

- I. $F > L$
- II. $N > H$
- (a) None is True
- (b) Both I and II are True
- (c) Only II is True
- (d) Either I or II is True

73. Directions: Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.
A person starts from point E and goes 7 km towards the south direction to reach point F and then turns left and goes 5 km to reach point G. From G he takes a right turn and goes 4 km to point H and from there

he takes a right turn again and goes 11 km to reach the point I. From the point I he takes a right turn and goes 8 km to reach point J and then again he finally takes a right turn and goes 11 km to reach point K. Four of the following five are alike and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

- (a) EF
- (b) JK
- (c) FG
- (d) GH

Directions for the following 2 (two) items:

Read the following **two passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE 1

If there is inequality in the pattern of population growth, there is greater inequality in food production and utilization. As societies become wealthier, their consumption of animal products increases. Consequently, a larger share of basic foodstuffs such as grains and legumes—capable of directly feeding humans—is diverted towards feed for poultry and large farm animals. This conversion of plant-based food into animal-based food for human consumption is highly inefficient. Only about 16% of the calories fed to chickens are recovered by humans upon consumption, and this recovery rate further declines to approximately five to seven percent in the case of large grain-fed animals.

74. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. Increasing consumption of animal products in wealthier societies causes reduction in the amount of food available for direct human consumption.
2. Poultry-based diets are an efficient means of converting plant calories into human nutrition compared to direct grain consumption.
3. Inequality in population growth patterns directly causes low calorie recovery rates in animal-based food systems.

4. Due to inefficient calorie conversion caused by dietary choices, rising affluence can aggravate inequality in food utilization.

Which of the statements given above can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

PASSAGE 2

The unemployment rate is often used as the primary indicator of labour market health. However, it does not capture those who stop actively seeking work due to repeated failure or discouragement. When job seekers drop out of the labour force, they are not counted as unemployed, even though they may still be without employment. Thus, in some situations, a stable or falling unemployment rate can coexist with weak job prospects if labour force participation declines.

75. Which of the following is the most rational, critical inference based on the passage?

- (a) Headline labour statistics may understate employment stress during periods of prolonged job scarcity
- (b) Declining unemployment rates reliably indicate improving labour demand across economic sectors
- (c) Labour force withdrawal primarily reflects voluntary lifestyle choices rather than economic conditions
- (d) Expanding job creation alone eliminates distortions in standard labour market indicators

76. Direction: The following question consists of three statements numbered I, II and III. Decide if data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions below.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, and V are seven friends who took a test. The test was of 100 marks. Who got the second highest marks?

I. S got 5 more marks than U but 4 less marks than P.

II. Score of R is 10% less than that of V, who got 80 marks.

III. The average of the top scorer and the second top

scorer is 76.

(c) 21

(d) 20

- (a) All the statements are needed
- (b) Only I and II are sufficient
- (c) Only II and III are sufficient
- (d) Insufficient data

77. What approximate value should come in the place of question mark (?) in the following question?

$$40.04\% \text{ of } 264.85 + (8.9)^3 \times 3.84 - 4847.88 \div 23.84 \times 8.04 = ?$$

- (a) 1358
- (b) 1284
- (c) 1406
- (d) 1528

78. Directions: question below contains a statement followed by Quantity I, Quantity II and Quantity III.

You have to study the information along with the question and compare the value derived from Quantity I, Quantity II and Quantity III. There are 15 athletes out of which 7 are male and 8 are female only three athletes are selected to play nationals

Quantity I: probability of selecting no male

Quantity II: probability of selecting no female

Quantity III: At least one male

- (a) Quantity III < Quantity I < Quantity II
- (b) Quantity II < Quantity I < Quantity III
- (c) Quantity I < Quantity II < Quantity III
- (d) Quantity III < Quantity II < Quantity I

79. Find the remainder when $(12^{13} + 12)$ is divided by 13.

- (a) 2
- (b) 1
- (c) 12
- (d) 11

80. How many numbers are there from 400 to 700 in which the digit 6 occurs exactly twice?

- (a) 19
- (b) 18

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