Group 2A Mains – Daily Practice 16 (17 November 2026)

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Questions

1. Consider the following statements about the Indian National Army (INA):
1. The first INA was formed in 1942 by Mohan Singh with Japanese help.
2. On 21 October 1943 Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed the Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind) at Singapore.
3. The INA's Rani of Jhansi Regiment was led by Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan.
Which of the above are correct?

A. 1 only
B. 1 and 2 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

2. Match the Acts (List I) with their key features (List II):
(a) Regulating Act, 1773 – 1. Open competition for the civil services
(b) Charter Act, 1813 – 2. Governor-General of Bengal became Governor-General of India
(c) Charter Act, 1833 – 3. Supreme Court at Calcutta
(d) Charter Act, 1853 – 4. ₹1 lakh a year for the education of Indians

A. (a)-3, (b)-2, (c)-4, (d)-1
B. (a)-3, (b)-4, (c)-2, (d)-1
C. (a)-4, (b)-3, (c)-2, (d)-1
D. (a)-3, (b)-4, (c)-1, (d)-2

3. Assertion (A): The Vaikom Satyagraha (1924–25) was a struggle for the right of people of all castes to use the roads around the Vaikom temple.
Reason (R): Thanthai Periyar, who took part in it and was jailed, was hailed as 'Vaikom Veerar'.

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

4. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. The Kamaraj Plan

2. The Madras Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act

3. The first Justice Party ministry

4. Rajaji's modified scheme of elementary education

A. 3, 2, 4, 1

B. 2, 3, 4, 1

C. 3, 4, 2, 1

D. 3, 2, 1, 4

5. Which of the following regarding Annie Besant is NOT correct?

A. She was the founder-President of the Theosophical Society, established in New York in 1875

B. She launched the Home Rule League at Madras in September 1916

C. She ran the daily 'New India'

D. She became the first woman President of the Indian National Congress at the Calcutta session of 1917

6. Consider the following statements about the Finance Commission:

1. Under Article 280 the President constitutes a Finance Commission every five years or earlier.

2. It consists of a Chairman and four other members.

3. Its recommendations are binding on the Union Government.

Which of the above are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 1 and 2 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

7. Match the committees / commissions (List I) with the year in which they were set up (List II):

(a) Rajamannar Committee – 1. 1983

(b) Sarkaria Commission – 2. 2007

(c) Punchhi Commission – 3. 1966

(d) First Administrative Reforms Commission – 4. 1969

A. (a)-4, (b)-2, (c)-1, (d)-3

B. (a)-3, (b)-1, (c)-2, (d)-4

C. (a)-4, (b)-1, (c)-2, (d)-3

D. (a)-1, (b)-4, (c)-2, (d)-3

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8. Assertion (A): No criminal proceedings can be instituted or continued against the Governor of a State in any court during his term of office.
Reason (R): Article 361 gives the President and the Governors personal immunity from legal proceedings.

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

9. Which of the following regarding the State Election Commission is NOT correct?

A. Article 243K provides for the State Election Commission for panchayat elections
B. The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor
C. The State Election Commissioner can be removed only in the manner and on the grounds of a High Court judge
D. The State Election Commission also conducts elections to the State Legislative Assembly

10. Which Article of the Constitution provides for a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities?

A. Article 350A
B. Article 350B
C. Article 347
D. Article 351

11. Consider the following statements about the human kidney:
1. The nephron is the structural and functional unit of the kidney.
2. Urea is produced in the kidneys.
3. Dialysis is used to clean the blood when the kidneys fail.
Which of the above are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

12. Match the inventions (List I) with their inventors (List II):
(a) Telephone – 1. Alfred Nobel
(b) Dynamite – 2. Guglielmo Marconi
(c) World Wide Web – 3. Alexander Graham Bell
(d) Wireless telegraphy (radio) – 4. Tim Berners-Lee

A. (a)-3, (b)-4, (c)-1, (d)-2
B. (a)-2, (b)-1, (c)-4, (d)-3
C. (a)-1, (b)-3, (c)-4, (d)-2
D. (a)-3, (b)-1, (c)-4, (d)-2

13. Assertion (A): Bats can fly in the dark without colliding with obstacles.
Reason (R): Bats emit ultrasonic waves and locate obstacles from the echoes that bounce back.

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

14. Which of the following regarding photosynthesis is NOT correct?

A. Chlorophyll absorbs mainly blue and red light
B. The oxygen released in photosynthesis comes from water
C. Photosynthesis takes place in the mitochondria
D. Glucose is a product of photosynthesis

15. The agricultural scientist M.S. Swaminathan, born at Kumbakonam, is hailed as the father of which 'revolution' in India?

A. White Revolution
B. Green Revolution
C. Blue Revolution
D. Yellow Revolution

16. Consider the following statements about the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:
1. Every employer of a workplace with 10 or more employees must constitute an Internal Complaints Committee.
2. A Local Committee is constituted at the district level by the District Officer.
3. The Act applies only to the organised sector.
Which of the above are correct?

A. 1 only
B. 1 and 2 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

17. Match the social reform laws (List I) with the year of enactment (List II):
(a) Bengal Sati Regulation – 1. 1929
(b) Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act – 2. 1856
(c) Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sarda Act) – 3. 1954
(d) Special Marriage Act – 4. 1829

A. (a)-4, (b)-2, (c)-1, (d)-3
B. (a)-4, (b)-1, (c)-2, (d)-3
C. (a)-2, (b)-4, (c)-1, (d)-3
D. (a)-4, (b)-2, (c)-3, (d)-1

18. Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu's total fertility rate (TFR) is below the replacement level.
Reason (R): The replacement-level total fertility rate is about 2.1.

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

19. Which of the following regarding the Reserve Bank of India is NOT correct?

A. It began operations on 1 April 1935 under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
B. It was nationalised on 1 January 1949
C. Its central office was moved from Calcutta to Bombay in 1937
D. It was set up on the recommendation of the Narasimham Committee

20. Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), extended for five years from 1 January 2024, how much foodgrain is given free each month to a beneficiary of a priority household?

A. 5 kg per person
B. 3 kg per person
C. 10 kg per person
D. 35 kg per person

21. Consider the following statements about the cropping seasons of India:
1. Kharif crops are sown with the onset of the south-west monsoon and harvested in September–October.
2. Wheat and mustard are rabi crops.
3. Zaid crops such as watermelon and cucumber are grown in the short summer season between the rabi and kharif seasons.
Which of the above are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

22. Match the tribes of Tamil Nadu (List I) with the areas where they mainly live (List II):
(a) Toda – 1. Kolli Hills
(b) Kanikkar – 2. Nilgiris
(c) Paliyar – 3. Palani Hills
(d) Malayali – 4. Hills of Kanniyakumari district

A. (a)-2, (b)-3, (c)-4, (d)-1
B. (a)-1, (b)-4, (c)-3, (d)-2
C. (a)-2, (b)-4, (c)-3, (d)-1
D. (a)-2, (b)-4, (c)-1, (d)-3

23. Assertion (A): Tropical evergreen forests are found on the western slopes of the Western Ghats.
Reason (R): These areas receive heavy rainfall of over 200 cm a year.

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

24. Which of the following pairs of minerals / fuels and places is NOT correctly matched?

A. Neyveli – lignite
B. Kolar – mica
C. Khetri – copper
D. Kudremukh – iron ore

25. Consider the following statements about wind power in Tamil Nadu:
1. The National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) is located in Chennai.
2. Winds funnelled through gaps such as the Aralvaimozhi pass, the Palghat gap and the Shencottah gap help the wind farms.
3. Wind power generation in Tamil Nadu peaks during the north-east monsoon season.
Which of the above are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

26. Find the next number in the series:
4, 9, 25, 49, 121, ?

A. 144
B. 196
C. 169
D. 225

27. A student needs 35% of the marks to pass. He gets 200 marks and fails by 10 marks. What are the maximum marks?

A. 500
B. 650
C. 700
D. 600

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28. 6 men can complete a piece of work in 10 days. How many men are needed to complete the same work in 4 days?

A. 12
B. 18
C. 15
D. 24

29. The circumference of a circle is 88 cm. What is its area? (π = 22/7)

A. 616 sq cm
B. 576 sq cm
C. 1,232 sq cm
D. 308 sq cm

30. A man walks 6 km north and then 8 km east. How far is he from the starting point in a straight line?

A. 14 km
B. 12 km
C. 2 km
D. 10 km

Answers with explanations

1. **D) 1, 2 and 3** – All three are correct. The first INA was raised in 1942 by Mohan Singh from Indian prisoners of war held by the Japanese. Netaji, who took charge in 1943, proclaimed the Provisional Government at Singapore on 21 October 1943. The women's Rani of Jhansi Regiment was led by Dr Lakshmi Swaminathan (later Lakshmi Sahgal) of Madras. The INA trials at Delhi's Red Fort in 1945 stirred the whole country.

2. **B) (a)-3, (b)-4, (c)-2, (d)-1** – Regulating Act (1773) – Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774); Charter Act 1813 – ₹1 lakh a year for the education of Indians and an end to the Company's trade monopoly in India (except tea and the China trade); Charter Act 1833 – the Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India (William Bentinck the first); Charter Act 1853 – open competition for the civil services.

3. **B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)** – Both are true, but (R) does not explain (A). The satyagraha began at Vaikom in Travancore on 30 March 1924 to win the oppressed castes the right to walk on the roads around the temple; in November 1925 the roads were partly opened. Periyar's role (R) is a separate fact – it does not explain the aim of the struggle (A).

4. **A) 3, 2, 4, 1** – First Justice Party ministry – December 1920 (A. Subbarayalu Reddiar); Temple Entry Act – 1939 (Rajaji ministry, after the entry into the Madurai Meenakshi temple); modified elementary education scheme – 1953; Kamaraj Plan – 1963. So 3, 2, 4, 1.

5. **A) She was the founder-President of the Theosophical Society, established in New York in 1875** – The Theosophical Society was founded in New York in 1875 by Helena Blavatsky and Henry Steel Olcott; Olcott was its first President. Its headquarters has been at Adyar, Madras, since 1882. Annie Besant became its President only in 1907. The other three are correct.

6. **B) 1 and 2 only** – 1 and 2 are correct. The Finance Commission is a constitutional body under Article 280, with a Chairman and four other members. Its recommendations are advisory, not binding – so 3 is wrong. The report and an explanatory memorandum of action taken are laid before Parliament (Article 281). The 16th Finance Commission (Chairman Arvind Panagariya) kept the States' share at 41% for 2026–31.

7. **C) (a)-4, (b)-1, (c)-2, (d)-3** – Rajamannar Committee – 1969, set up by the Tamil Nadu Government (on State autonomy); Sarkaria Commission – 1983, by the Union Government; Punchhi Commission – 2007 (the second commission on Centre–State relations); First Administrative Reforms Commission – 1966 (chaired by Morarji Desai, later K. Hanumanthaiya).

8. **A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)** – Both are true and (R) explains (A). Article 361(1) – they are not answerable to any court for the exercise of the powers of their office; 361(2) – no criminal proceedings may be instituted or continued against them during the term of office; 361(3) – no process for their arrest or imprisonment may issue; 361(4) – civil proceedings for personal acts only after two months' notice.

9. **D) The State Election Commission also conducts elections to the State Legislative Assembly** – Elections to Parliament, the State Legislatures and the offices of President and Vice-President are conducted by the Election Commission of India (Article 324). The State Election Commission conducts elections to panchayats (243K) and municipalities (243ZA); the Commissioner is appointed by the Governor and removable only like a High Court judge (243K(2)).

10. **B) Article 350B** – Article 350B – a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities appointed by the President (inserted by the 7th Amendment, 1956). 350A – instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage; 347 – language spoken by a section of the population of a State; 351 – directive for the development of Hindi.

11. **C) 1 and 3 only** – 1 and 3 are correct. Each kidney has about a million nephrons. Urea is produced in the liver (urea or ornithine cycle); the kidneys only filter it out of the blood – so 2 is wrong. In kidney failure, dialysis (an artificial kidney) removes wastes from the blood.

12. **D) (a)-3, (b)-1, (c)-4, (d)-2** – Telephone – Graham Bell (patent 1876); dynamite – Alfred Nobel (1867; the Nobel Prizes come from his will); World Wide Web – Tim Berners-Lee (CERN, 1989); wireless telegraphy – Marconi (Nobel Prize in Physics 1909, shared with Ferdinand Braun).

13. **A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)** – Both are true and (R) explains (A). Bats emit ultrasound (above 20,000 Hz) and judge the distance of an obstacle from the time the echo takes to return – echolocation. SONAR on ships works on the same principle.

14. **C) Photosynthesis takes place in the mitochondria** – Photosynthesis takes place in the chloroplasts; mitochondria are the site of respiration, where energy (ATP) is released – so C is wrong. $6CO_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$; the oxygen released comes from the splitting of water (photolysis). Leaves look green because chlorophyll reflects green light.

15. **B) Green Revolution** – M.S. Swaminathan (1925–2023) spread high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice and led the Green Revolution of the 1960s. He received the first World Food Prize (1987), founded the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation in Chennai and was awarded the Bharat Ratna (posthumously) in 2024. The White Revolution (milk) is linked with Verghese Kurien.

16. **B) 1 and 2 only** – 1 and 2 are correct. The Local Committee hears complaints from workplaces with fewer than 10 employees and from domestic workers. The Act covers the unorganised sector and domestic workers too – so 3 is wrong. The Act grew out of the Supreme Court's Vishaka guidelines (1997).

17. **A) (a)-4, (b)-2, (c)-1, (d)-3** – Sati abolished – 1829 (William Bentinck, after Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign); Widows' Remarriage Act – 1856 (drafted under Dalhousie, passed under Canning; Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar); Sarda Act – 1929 (Har Bilas Sarda); Special Marriage Act – 1954 (civil marriage irrespective of religion).

18. **B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)** – Both are true, but (R) does not explain (A). As per NFHS-5 (2019–21), Tamil Nadu's TFR is 1.8 (India 2.0). The replacement level (2.1) is only a benchmark; Tamil Nadu is below it because of female education, institutional deliveries, health services and a higher age at marriage.

19. **D) It was set up on the recommendation of the Narasimham Committee** – The RBI was set up on the recommendation of the Hilton Young Commission (Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926) – so D is wrong. The Narasimham Committees (1991, 1998) dealt with banking-sector reform. The other three are correct.

20. **A) 5 kg per person** – Priority households get 5 kg per person per month and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households 35 kg per household per month – the entitlements of the National Food Security Act, 2013, now given completely free since 2023. The 35 kg is per AAY household, not per person.

21. **D) 1, 2 and 3** – All three are correct. Kharif – rice, maize, cotton (sown June–July); rabi – wheat, mustard, barley, peas (sown October–December, harvested April–June); zaid – summer crops. Tamil Nadu's rice seasons have their own names (Kuruvai, Samba, Thaladi).

22. **C) (a)-2, (b)-4, (c)-3, (d)-1** – Todas – buffalo-herding tribe of the Nilgiris ('mund' hamlets; Toda embroidery has a GI tag); Kanikkar – Western Ghats of Kanniyakumari district; Paliyar – Palani Hills (parts of Dindigul and Madurai districts); Malayalis – Kolli, Shevaroy and Javadhu hills.

23. **A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)** – Both are true and (R) explains (A). Dense evergreen forests that do not shed their leaves together grow where rainfall exceeds 200 cm a year with high humidity – the windward (western) side of the Western Ghats, the north-eastern States and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Examples: ebony, rosewood, mahogany.

24. **B) Kolar – mica** – Kolar (Karnataka) is famous for gold (Kolar Gold Fields, closed in 2001); mica comes mainly from Jharkhand (Koderma) and Andhra Pradesh (Nellore). Neyveli (Cuddalore district) – lignite; Khetri (Rajasthan) – copper; Kudremukh (Karnataka) – iron ore.

25. **A) 1 and 2 only** – 1 and 2 are correct. The south-west monsoon winds blow strongly through the gaps in the Western Ghats (Aralvaimozhi – Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli; Palghat gap – Coimbatore, Tiruppur; Shencottah – Tenkasi). So wind generation peaks in May–September, the south-west monsoon season – 3 is wrong. NIWE is an autonomous institution under the Union Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, headquartered in Chennai.

26. **C) 169** – These are squares of prime numbers: 2^2, 3^2, 5^2, 7^2, 11^2. The next prime is 13 → $13^2 = 169$.

27. **D) 600** – Pass marks = 200 + 10 = 210. 35% of the total = 210 → total = 210 × 100 ÷ 35 = 600.

28. **C) 15** – Total work = 6 × 10 = 60 man-days. To finish in 4 days: 60 ÷ 4 = 15 men.

29. **A) 616 sq cm** – $2\pi r = 88 \rightarrow r = 88 \times 7 \div 44 = 14$ cm. Area = $\pi r^2 = 22/7 \times 14 \times 14 = 616$ sq cm.

30. **D) 10 km** – North and east form a right angle. By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{(6^2 + 8^2)} = \sqrt{(36 + 64)} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ km.

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