UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES
April 2022

06 April 2022

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM
RBI ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

13 April 2022

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

11:30 AM to 01:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS
(English & Bengali)

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS
(English & Odia)

BILINGUAL

05:30 PM to 06:30 PM
CCC ONLINE LIVE CLASS
(NIELIT COMPUTER COURSE)

BILINGUAL

20 April 2022

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

04:15 PM to 06:15 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS
(English & Bengali)

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS
(English & Odia)

BILINGUAL

10:30 AM to 11:30 AM
ENGLISH SPEAKING COURSE 2022
(ENGLISH SPEAKING COURSE)

BILINGUAL

27 April 2022

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

www.mahendras.org   7052477777/7052577777

debasish chakraborty 9 hours ago

Homework :
All together not sufficient
Thank you mam. Awesome session

👍 👎 REPLY

Sonam Pundir 9 hours ago

Thank you ma'am for nice session as always ❤️
Hw. All together are not sufficient.

👍 👎 REPLY

Bhavika Goyal 1 hour ago

Homework question : All 3 statements together not sufficient
Thank u mam 😇

👍 👎 REPLY

Nadeem 4 hours ago

Homework
All together are not Sufficient
🍀 Thank you Mam 😊 🎉 💐 💐

👍 👎 REPLY

Rahul Bhakat 3 hours ago

All together are not sufficient.

Thank you ma'am!

👍 👎 REPLY

AD SAHA 5 hours ago

all together not sufficient....thank u mam

👍 👎 REPLY

. Eight persons P,Q, R, S, T,U, V and W are sitting around a square table such that four of them sits at the corner and for of them sits in the middle of the sides facing the center, but not necessarily in the same order. How many persons sit between R and T, when counted from left of T?

(I) Three persons sit between P and Q, who does not sit at any corner. S does not sit at any corner of the table and also does not sit near to R.

(II) W sits third to the left of Q and three persons sit between W and R.

(III) V does not sit near to R and P.

. आठ व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि उनमें से चार कोने पर बैठे हैं और उनमें से चार भुजाओं के मध्य में केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं, लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं एक ही आदेश। T के बायें से गिनने पर, R और T के मध्य कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

(I)P और Q के मध्य तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं, जो किसी भी कोने पर नहीं बैठा है। S, मेज के किसी कोने पर नहीं बैठा है और R के निकट भी नहीं बैठा है।

(II)W, Q के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और W और R के मध्य तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं।

(III)V, R और P के निकट नहीं बैठा है।

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are living in a building of eight floors such that the ground floor is numbered as 1 and the topmost floor is numbered as 8 but not necessarily in the same order. If T lives one of the floors below U, then how many persons live between W and T?

(I)   Only three persons live between Q and S, who lives above Q. S lives on an even number floor.

(II)   Only three persons live between P and U, who lives immediately below Q.

(III) Only two persons live between S and W

आठ व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W आठ मंजिलों की एक इमारत में इस प्रकार रहते हैं कि भूतल की संख्या 1 है और सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल की संख्या 8 है लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो। यदि T, U के नीचे किसी एक मंजिल पर रहता है, तो W और T के बीच कितने व्यक्ति रहते हैं?

Q और S, जो Q के ऊपर रहता है, के बीच केवल तीन व्यक्ति रहते हैं। S एक सम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है।

P और U के मध्य केवल तीन व्यक्ति रहते हैं, जो Q के ठीक नीचे रहता है।

(III) S और W के बीच केवल दो व्यक्ति रहते हैं

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H have different heights. B is taller than only one person. D is taller than E but shorter than A. The second tallest person height is 175cm. C is taller than A and F. F's height is 170cm.E is taller than G. The third shortest person height is 160cm. C is not the one who is tallest.

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H की ऊंचाई अलग-अलग है। B केवल एक व्यक्ति से लम्बा है। D, E से लंबा है लेकिन A से छोटा है। दूसरे सबसे लंबे व्यक्ति की ऊंचाई 175 सेमी है। C, A और F से लंबा है। F की ऊंचाई 170 सेमी है। E, G से लंबा है। तीसरे सबसे छोटे व्यक्ति की ऊंचाई 160 सेमी है। C वह नहीं है जो सबसे लंबा है।

If F is taller than A and the sum of height of A and E is 325cm, then what can be the possible height of D?
(a) 165cm (b) 152cm (c) 150cm (d) 161cm (e) None of these

If the Sum of height of C and H is 360cm and the sum of height of G and E is 325 cm, then what will be the sum of height of H and G? (a) 355cm (b) 350cm (c) 340cm (d) Both (a) and (b) (e) Cannot be determined

. **Statement:** "If you are intelligent, we are the right people for improving your performance."
– An advertisement of a coaching institute.

Assumptions:

I.   Brilliant students prefer to join coaching classes.

II.   Coaching classes help the students to improve their performance.

III.   No other institute provides such coaching.

. कथन: "यदि आप बुद्धिमान हैं, तो हम आपके प्रदर्शन में सुधार के लिए सही लोग हैं।" - एक कोचिंग संस्थान का विज्ञापन।

धारणाएं:
1. मेधावी छात्र कोचिंग कक्षाओं में शामिल होना पसंद करते हैं।
2. कोचिंग कक्षाएं छात्रों को उनके प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने में मदद करती हैं।
3. कोई अन्य संस्थान ऐसी कोचिंग प्रदान नहीं करता है।

(a) Only I and II are implicit (b) Only II and III are implicit
(c) Only I and III are implicit (d) All are implicit (e) None of these

Statement: 'Several labour and industrial courts in this State have no proper premises. Vacancies of judges and stenos are kept pending.' – A statement of a retired judge of State X.

Assumptions:

I.   Adequate number of staff and judges helps in the smooth functioning of the industrial and labour courts.

II. The state is not bothered about the condition of the labour and industrial courts.

III. Physical facilities of an office help in increasing efficiency of its employees.

कथन: 'इस राज्य में कई श्रम और औद्योगिक न्यायालयों में कोई उचित परिसर नहीं है। न्यायाधीशों और आशुलिपिकों की रिक्तियों को लंबित रखा जाता है।' - राज्य के एक सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश का एक बयान एक्स।

धारणाएं:

1.   पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी और न्यायाधीश औद्योगिक और श्रम न्यायालयों के सुचारू कामकाज में मदद करते हैं।

2.   राज्य को श्रम और औद्योगिक न्यायालयों की स्थिति की परवाह नहीं है।

3.   एक कार्यालय की भौतिक सुविधाएं उसके कर्मचारियों की दक्षता बढ़ाने में मदद करती हैं।

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Conclusions:

Some chair being Table is a possibility
Some pot being chair is a possibility

Statements:

a) All table are sofa, some chair are sofa, No pot is chair
b) All table are sofa, No chair is sofa, all pots are table
c) Some table are sofa, some chair are sofa, No pot is chair
d) Some table are sofa, some chair are sofa, No table is chair
e) Some tables are sofa, some chair are sofa, all pot is Chair

Conclusions:

All Trees being Forest is a possibility

All City being Forest is a possibility

Statements:

Statements – 1: All City are Trees . No Trees is Forest . All Branch are Forest

Statements – 2: All City are Trees . No Trees is Branch . All Branch are Forest

Statements – 3: Some City are Trees . No Trees is Forest . All Branch are Forest

Statements – 4: No City is Forest . No Trees is Branch . All Branch are Forest

Statements – 5: Some City are Trees . No Trees is Branch . No City is Forest

A.Only Statements – 1
B.Only Statements – 2
C.Both Statements – 3 and 4
D.Only Statements – 5
E.Both Statements – 4 and 5

Conclusions:

Some Banana are fruit is a possibility.
Some Guava is not mangoes.

Statements:

Statements – 1: All fruits are oranges. All oranges are Guavas. No orange is mango. No Banana is Guava.

Statements – 2: Some fruits are oranges. All oranges are Guava. Some orange is mango. No Banana is Guava.

Statements – 3: All fruits are oranges. All oranges are Guava. No orange is mango. All Banana is Guava.

Statements – 4: All fruits are oranges. All oranges are Guava. No Banana is a fruit. Some Banana are Mangoes

Statements – 5: Some fruits are oranges. All oranges are Guava. No orange is mango. Some Banana are Mangoes

A.Only Statements – 1 and 2
B.Only Statements – 2 and 3
C.Only Statements – 3 and 5
D.Only Statements – 4 and 5
E.Only Statements – 5

Conclusions:

All Appy are juices.

Some juices are not Water.

Statements:

Statements – 1: Some Appy are milks. Some milks are juice.No Water is milk

Statements – 2: All juices are milks. Some milks are Appy. No Water is milk

Statements – 3: All Appy are milks. Some milks are juice. Some Water are juice

Statements – 4: All Appy are milks. All milks are juice. No Water is milk

Statements – 5: All Appy are milks. All milks are juice. Some Water are juice

A.Only Statements – 1 and 2
B.Only Statements – 3
C.Only Statements – 4 and 5
D.Only Statements – 4
E.Only Statements – 5`

Seven poles namely A, B, C, D, E, F, and G are installed in a society for electric wires. Pole D is 5m to the east of Pole A. Pole F is 8m to the west of Pole B, which is 15m south of Pole D. Pole E is 3m west of Pole A. Pole C is 15m to the east of Pole G, which is 12 m north of Pole A.

एक सोसायटी में बिजली के तारों के लिए सात पोल ए, बी, सी, डी, ई, एफ और जी लगाए गए हैं। ध्रुव D, ध्रुव A के पूर्व में 5 मीटर है। ध्रुव F, ध्रुव B के पश्चिम में 8 मीटर है, जो ध्रुव D के 15 मीटर दक्षिण में है। ध्रुव E, ध्रुव A के 3 मीटर पश्चिम में है। ध्रुव C, ध्रुव G के 15 मीटर पूर्व में है, जो ध्रुव A के 12 मीटर उत्तर में है।

What is the shortest distance between Pole A and Pole C?
(a) 11m (b) √369m (c) √129 m (d) 17m (e) None of the above

What is the total distance between Pole F and Pole E?
(a) 11m (b) 13m (c) 16m (d) 15m (e) None of the above

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are members of a family consisting of three generations and two married couples. Both H and B are male and C is the only brother of E, who is granddaughter of H. Neither A nor B is married to H, who has two children and one of them is unmarried. G is the paternal aunt of F, who is married to the mother of C.

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G, और H तीन पीढ़ियों और दो विवाहित जोड़ों वाले परिवार के सदस्य हैं। H और B दोनों पुरुष हैं और C, E का इकलौता भाई है, जो H की पोती है। न तो A और न ही B, H से विवाहित है, जिसके दो बच्चे हैं और उनमें से एक अविवाहित है। G, F की पैतृक आंटी है, जिसका विवाह C की माता से हुआ है।

Who is Paternal Grandmother of C?
(a) H (b) A (c) B (d) D (e) None of these

How is B related to G? (a) Niece (b) Brother (c) Nephew (d) Father (e) None of these

आठ डिब्बे P, Q, R, S, T, A, B, और C को एक के ऊपर एक रखा गया है, प्रत्येक डिब्बे में अलग-अलग उत्पाद हैं अर्थात। शैंपू, साबुन, डिटर्जेंट, तेल, क्रीम, मसाले, बिस्कुट और टॉफी लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। टॉफी के डिब्बे और शैम्पू के डिब्बे के बीच केवल दो डिब्बे रखे जाते हैं और दोनों डिब्बे तेल के डिब्बे के ऊपर रखे जाते हैं। डिब्बा R, डिटर्जेंट के डिब्बे के ठीक नीचे रखा गया है। बॉक्स C को बॉक्स S के ऊपर लेकिन बॉक्स T के नीचे रखा गया है। बॉक्स A, जिसमें मसाले और क्रीम नहीं हैं और बॉक्स P, जिसमें बिस्कुट और टॉफ़ी नहीं है, के बीच तीन बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। वह डिब्बा जिसमें साबुन है, डिब्बा P के ठीक नीचे रखा है। साबुन के डिब्बे और तेल के डिब्बे के बीच केवल तीन डिब्बे रखे गए हैं। डिब्बा Q को तेल के डिब्बे के ठीक नीचे रखा गया है। बिस्कुट के डिब्बे, जो सबसे ऊपर रखा गया है और डिब्बा B, जिसमें साबुन और मसाले नहीं हैं, के बीच दो डिब्बे रखे गए हैं।

Eight boxes P, Q, R, S, T, A, B, and C are kept one above another, each box contains different products viz. Shampoo, Soaps, Detergent, Oils, Creams, Spices, Biscuits and Toffees but not necessarily in the same order. Only two boxes are kept between box of Toffee and the box of Shampoo and both boxes are kept above the box of oils. Box R is kept just below the box of Detergent. Box C is kept above Box S but below Box T. Three boxes are kept between Box A, which doesn't contain Spices and Creams and Box P, which doesn't contain Biscuits and Toffee. The box which contains Soaps is kept just below Box P. Only three boxes are kept between the box of Soaps and the box of Oils. Box Q is kept just below the box of oils. Two boxes are kept between the box of Biscuits, which is kept at the top and Box B, which doesn't contains Soaps and Spices.

Eight boxes P, Q, R, S, T, A, B, and C are kept one above another, each box contains different products viz. Shampoo, Soaps, Detergent, Oils, Creams, Spices, Biscuits and Toffees but not necessarily in the same order. Only two boxes are kept between box of Toffee and the box of Shampoo and both boxes are kept above the box of oils. Box R is kept just below the box of Detergent. Box C is kept above Box S but below Box T. Three boxes are kept between Box A, which doesn't contain Spices and Creams and Box P, which doesn't contain Biscuits and Toffee. The box which contains Soaps is kept just below Box P. Only three boxes are kept between the box of Soaps and the box of Oils. Box Q is kept just below the box of oils. Two boxes are kept between the box of Biscuits, which is kept at the top and Box B, which doesn't contains Soaps and Spices.

Boxes	Products
T	Biscuits
P	Shampoo
C	Soaps
B	Creams
S	Toffee
A	Detergent
R	Oils
Q	Spices

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Which Box Contains Shampoo?
(a) Box S (b) Box A (c) Box B (d) Box T (e) None of these

How many Boxes are kept between Box Q and the box which contains Soaps? (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four (e) None of these

The number of boxes kept below P is same as above_____?
(a) T (b) A (c) B (d) R (e) None of these

Choose the incorrect combination from the given alternatives? (a) P- Shampoo (b) R- Oils (c) Q- Spices (d) B- Toffee (e) All are incorrect

In a certain way if C is related to Shampoo and S is related Creams, then in the same pattern R is related to_____?
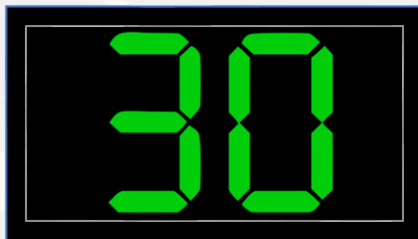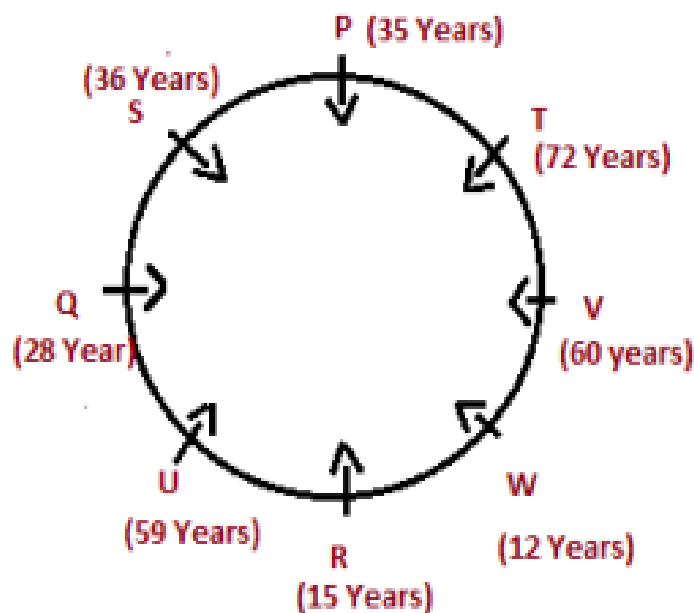(a) Toffee (b) Spices (c) Biscuits (d) Oils (e) None of these

आठ व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, और W एक वृताकार मेज के चारो ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। उन सभी की आयु अलग-अलग है अर्थात 15 वर्ष, 13 वर्ष, 35 वर्ष, 36 वर्ष, 60 वर्ष, 28 वर्ष, 72 वर्ष और 59 वर्ष लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। S और P एक दूसरे के निकटतम पडोसी हैं लेकिन इनमें से कोई भी 36 वर्ष से अधिक पुराना नहीं है. U, T का निकटतम पडोसी नहीं है. W की आयु 60 वर्ष नहीं है और वह R के ठीक बाएं नहीं बैठा है. P, S से एक वर्ष छोटा है. W, R से छोटा है. Q, जिसकी आयु 7 का गुणज है R के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और R और P के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। R और 60 वर्ष की आयु वाले व्यक्ति के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। वह व्यक्ति जिसकी आयु 59 वर्ष है, 60 वर्ष की आयु वाले व्यक्ति के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। T, जो सबसे बड़ा व्यक्ति है और जिसकी आयु 59 वर्ष है, के मध्य तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं।

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W are sitting around a circular table facing the center. they all have different age viz.15 years, 13 years, 35 years, 36 years, 60 years, 28 years, 72 years, and 59 years but not necessarily in the same order. S and P are immediate neighbors of each other but neither of them is more than 36 years old. U is not an immediate neighbor of T. W's age is not 60 years and also he doesn't sit immediate left of R. P is one year younger to S. W is younger to R. Q, whose age is a multiple of 7 sits second to the left of R and three persons sit between R and P. Only one person sit between R and the one who is age is 60 years. The one whose age is 59 years sits third to the left of the one whose age is 60 years. Three persons sit between T, who is the eldest person and the one whose age is 59 years.

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W are sitting around a circular table facing the center. they all have different age viz.15 years, 13 years, 35 years, 36 years, 60 years, 28 years, 72 years, and 59 years but not necessarily in the same order. S and P are immediate neighbors of each other but neither of them is more than 36 years old. U is not an immediate neighbor of T. W's age is not 60 years and also he doesn't sit immediate left of R. P is one year younger to S. W is younger to R. Q, whose age is a multiple of 7 sits second to the left of R and three persons sit between R and P. Only one person sit between R and the one who is age is 60 years. The one whose age is 59 years sits third to the left of the one whose age is 60 years. Three persons sit between T, who is the eldest person and the one whose age is 59 years.

P (35 Years)

(36 Years) S

T (72 Years)

Q (28 Year)

V (60 years)

U (59 Years)

W (12 Years)

R (15 Years)

Who sits third to the left of the one who age is 59 Years?
(a) S (b) T (c) U (d) W (e) P

Who among the following sits opposite to the one who sit third to the left of V?
(a) T (b) Q (c) P (d) R (e) None of these

How many maximum persons sit between the youngest and the oldest person when counted from the left of the youngest person?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four (e) Five

Which of the following statement is true about Q? (a) Q sits immediate left of U (b) Q sits second to the right of the one whose age is perfect square (c) Q faces V (d) All are true (e) Both (a) and (c)

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on a group, which of the following does not belong to that group? (a) Q – 35 Years (b) R – 15 Years (c) U – 59 Years (d) V -60 Years (e) S- 36 Years

. "Dowry" which is illegal in India but it is entertained very pleasantly by the family members and grooms itself. They take it as their birth right. There is a mindset in society that women have to take care of kitchen, babies and home and men have to see their office only. But the bitter truth is that a woman gives many sacrifices in comparison to men in persuasion of society. . "दहेज" जो भारत में अवैध है लेकिन परिवार के सदस्यों और दूल्हों द्वारा बहुत ही सुखद मनोरंजन किया जाता है। वे इसे अपना जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार मानते हैं। समाज में एक मानसिकता है कि महिलाओं को रसोई, बच्चों और घर की देखभाल करनी है और पुरुषों को केवल अपना कार्यालय देखना है। लेकिन कड़वी सच्चाई यह है कि एक महिला समाज को मनाने के लिए पुरुषों की तुलना में कई बलिदान देती है।

Which of the following is not in line according to above statement?
I.   There should be awareness program about dowry which should be regulated in the society on timely basis.
II.   There should be law of death penalty for rape cases which is a must do step in India.
III. It is also believed that women should follow the customs that are made by the society for better civilization.

(a) Only III (b) Both I and III (c) Both II and III (d) Only II (e) None of these

नौ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, और I नौ अलग-अलग वर्षों में पैदा हुए हैं अर्थात। 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1991, 1995, 2001, 2004 लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। (व्यक्तियों की आयु की गणना वर्ष 2021 के संबंध में की जाएगी।) उन सभी का व्यवसाय अलग-अलग है अर्थात। ड्राइवर, प्लंबर, बढ़ई, पेंटर, सिंगर, नर्स, बैंकर, डॉक्टर और इंजीनियर लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। F, G से छोटा है लेकिन H से बड़ा है, जो नर्स नहीं है। जिसकी आयु 41 वर्ष है वह गायक नहीं है। प्लंबर और C की आयु का योग 62 वर्ष है। B से केवल तीन व्यक्ति छोटे हैं, जो कि एक ड्राइवर है। दूसरा सबसे बड़ा व्यक्ति बढ़ई है। D की आयु 26 वर्ष नहीं है। E, B के एक साल बाद पैदा हुआ था, लेकिन वह लीप ईयर में पैदा नहीं हुआ था। E और A के बीच केवल दो व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ था। D की आयु और डॉक्टर की आयु का योग 67 वर्ष है। नर्स और बढ़ई की आयु के बीच का अंतर 6 वर्ष है। A नर्स नहीं है। मेरा जन्म 1984 में नहीं हुआ था और वह न तो प्लंबर है और न ही बढ़ई। D न तो इंजीनियर है और न ही बैंकर है। पेंटर और सिंगर की आयु का योग 61 वर्ष है। A इंजीनियर नहीं है

Nine persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I are born in nine different year viz. 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1991, 1995, 2001, 2004 but not necessarily in the same order. (The age of persons will be calculated with respect to the year 2021.) They all have different occupation viz. Driver, Plumber, Carpenter, Painter, Singer, Nurse, Banker, Doctor, and Engineer but not necessarily in the same order. F is younger than G but older than H, who is not a nurse. The one whose age is 41 years is not a singer. The sum of age the plumber and C is 62 years. Only three persons are younger to B, who is a driver. The one who is the second oldest is Carpenter. D's age is not 26 years. E was born in a year after B, but he was not born in a leap year. Only two persons was born between E and A. The sum of age of D and the one who is Doctor is 67 years. The difference between the age of Nurse and the carpenter is 6 years. A is not a Nurse. I was not born in 1984 and he is neither a plumber nor a carpenter. D is neither an Engineer nor a Banker. The sum of age of Painter and Singer is 61 years. A is not an Engineer

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Years	Age	Persons	Profession
1976	45	C	Engineer
1978	43	G	Carpenter
1980	41	D	Painter
1984	37	F	Nurse
1988	33	A	Banker
1991	30	B	Driver
1995	26	I	Doctor
2001	20	E	Singer
2004	17	H	Plumber

What is the sum of the age of the Engineer and the Plumber?
(a) 62 years (b) 63 years (c) 71 years (d) 65 years
(e) None of these

How many persons are younger than A?
(a) Three (b) Four (c) One (d) Five (e) Two

In which year F was born?
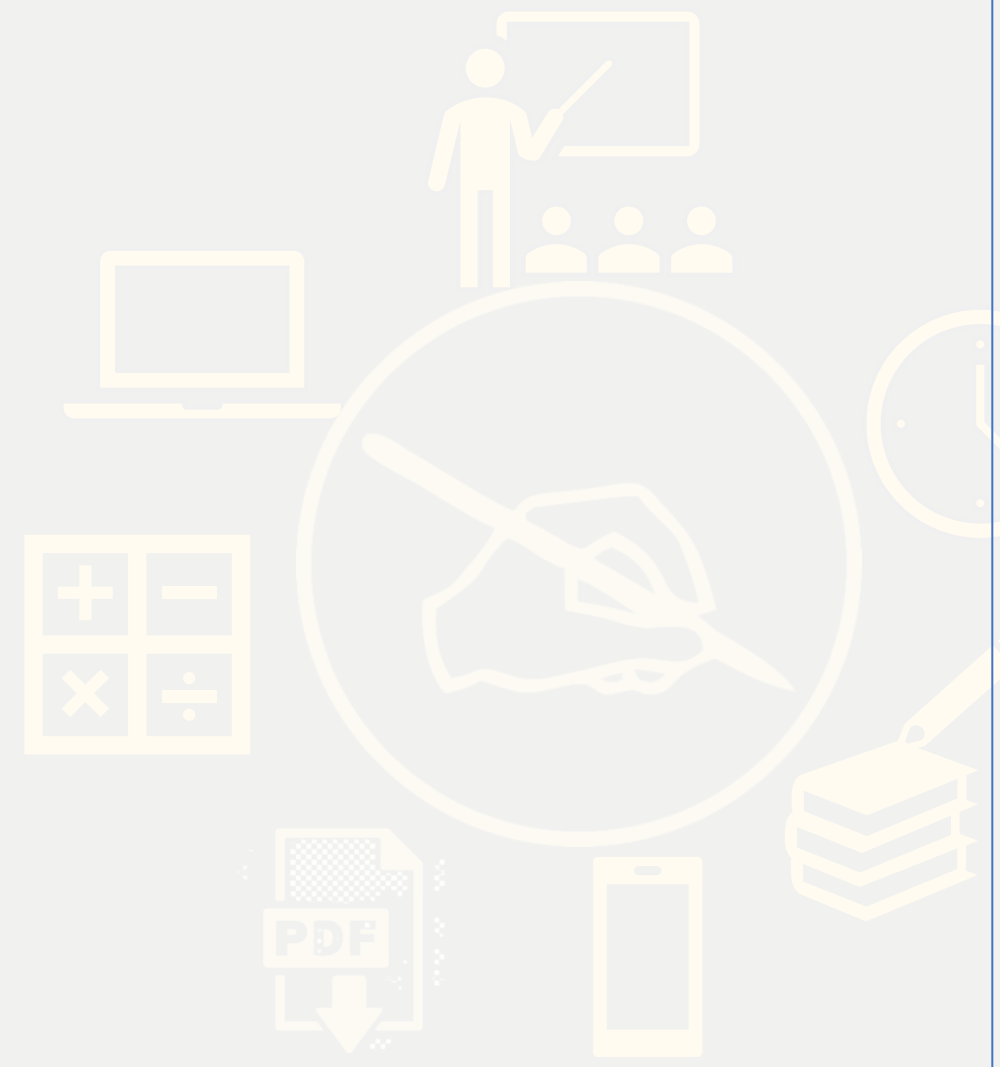(a) 1976 (b) 1980 (c) 1978 (d) 1984 (e) None of these

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on a group, which among the following does not belong to that group? (a) Plumber (b) Engineer (c) Carpenter (d) Painter (e) Banker
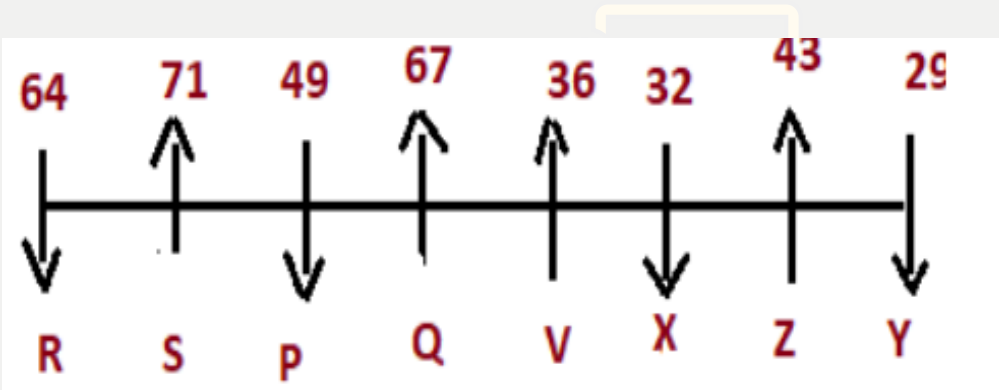
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आठ व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, V, X, Y और Z एक सीधी पंक्ति में इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि उनमें से कुछ का मुख उत्तर की ओर है और उनमें से कुछ का मुख दक्षिण दिशा की ओर है लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उन सभी के पास अलग-अलग राशि है अर्थात। 29 रुपये, 49 रुपये, 64 रुपये, 36 रुपये, 71 रुपये, 67 रुपये, 32 रुपये और 43 रुपये लेकिन जरूरी नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। Y और X, Z के विपरीत दिशा की ओर उन्मुख हैं, जिसके पास 43 रुपये हैं। R के पास P से अधिक धन है, जो Q के निकट बैठा है। X के पास P से कम धन है। X के निकटतम पडोसी का मुख समान दिशा की ओर है। Y, V के निकट नहीं बैठा है। जिसके पास सबसे अधिक धन है, वह V के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। न तो V और न ही वह जिसके पास सबसे अधिक धन है, कोने पर बैठा है। जिस व्यक्ति के पास सबसे अधिक धन है उसका निकटतम पड़ोसी दक्षिण दिशा की ओर उन्मुख है। 67 रुपये वाले व्यक्ति और सबसे कम धन रखने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं और उनमें से एक पंक्ति के दाएं कोने पर बैठा है। जिसके पास सबसे कम धनराशि है, वह उस व्यक्ति का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है जिसके पास सबसे अधिक धनराशि है। V के पास 36रुपये हैं। Q के पास न तो सबसे अधिक और न ही सबसे कम राशि है। Z, Q के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। Y और X, Z के निकटतम पडोसी हैं। Y और V के बीच बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या, V और S के बीच बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है, जिनका मुख दक्षिण की ओर नहीं है। V के बायें बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या, Q के दायीं ओर बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है।

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, V, X, and Z are sitting in a straight row such that some of them are facing north and some of them are facing south direction but not necessarily in the same order. They all have different amount of money with them viz. Rs29, Rs49, Rs64, Rs36, Rs71, Rs67, Rs.32, and Rs43 but not necessarily in the same order. Y and X faces the opposite direction as Z, who has 43 rupee. R has more money than P, who sits near to Q. X has less money than P. Immediate neighbor of X faces the same direction. Y does not sit near to V. The one who has the highest amount of money sits third to the left of V. Neither V nor the one who has highest amount of money sits at the corner. The immediate neighbor of the one who has highest money faces south direction. Three persons sits between the one who has Rs67 and the one who has the least amount of money and one of them sits at the right corner of the row. The one who has the least amount of money is not an immediate neighbor of the one who has the highest amount of money. V has 36ruppes. Q neither have the highest nor the lowest amount money. Z sits third to the right of Q. Y and X are immediate neighbors of Z. The number of persons sitting between Y and V is same as the number of persons sitting between V and S, who does not face south. The number of persons sitting to the left of V is same as the number of persons siting to the right of Q.

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64   71   49   67   36 32   43   29

R   S   P   Q   V   X   Z   Y

. What is the difference of the money persons sitting at the corner have? (a) Rs31 (b) Rs38 (c) Rs33 (d) Rs35 (e) None of these

What is the position of Z, with respect to P? (a) Second to the left (b) Second to the right (c) Third to the right (d) Either (a) or (b) (e) None of these

How many persons have less money than P? (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Five (e) None of these

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Statement: Should all the students graduating in any discipline desirous of pursuing postgraduation of the subjects of their choice be allowed to enroll in the post-graduate courses?

Arguments:
I.   Yes. The students are the best judge of their capabilities and there should not be restrictions for joining post-graduate courses.
II.   No. The students need to study relevant subjects in graduate courses to enroll in post-graduate courses and the students must fulfill such conditions.
III. No. There are not enough institutes offering postgraduate courses which can accommodate all the graduates desirous of seeking post-graduate education of their own choice.

कथन: क्या अपनी पसंद के विषयों के स्नातकोत्तर करने के इच्छुक किसी भी विषय में स्नातक करने वाले सभी छात्रों को स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में नामांकन करने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए?
तर्क:
हां। छात्र अपनी क्षमताओं के सर्वश्रेष्ठ न्यायाधीश हैं और स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में शामिल होने के लिए कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होना चाहिए।
नहीं। छात्रों को स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में नामांकन के लिए स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रासंगिक विषयों का अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता है और छात्रों को ऐसी शर्तों को पूरा करना होगा।
नहीं, स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने वाले पर्याप्त संस्थान नहीं हैं जो अपनी पसंद की स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक सभी स्नातकों को समायोजित कर सकें।

(a) None is strong (b) Only I and II are strong (c) All are strong (d) Only I and III are strong (e) None of these

The argument about whether demonetization was good or bad for the economy refuses to die down even a year after the event. While one can endlessly debate, with very little data, on whether the ban on high-value currency notes dealt a body blow to terrorism, corruption and counterfeiting, one area in which its impact can be quantified with data is tax compliance. In FY18, net collections increased by 17.1%. Which of the following can be postulated from the given statement?

I.   Counterfeiting of notes was one of the major concern for Government of India.
II. Many economists has termed it wrong as it has impact badly on the weaker section of the society.
III. There has been revamp in the percentage increase of direct tax with respect to indirect tax.

अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए विमुद्रीकरण अच्छा था या बुरा, इस बारे में तर्क घटना के एक साल बाद भी समाप्त होने से इनकार करता है। जबकि बहुत कम आंकड़ों के साथ कोई अंतहीन बहस कर सकता है कि क्या उच्च मूल्य के मुद्रा नोटों पर प्रतिबंध आतंकवाद, भ्रष्टाचार और जालसाजी के लिए एक बड़ा झटका है, एक क्षेत्र जिसमें इसके प्रभाव को डेटा के साथ निर्धारित किया जा सकता है, कर अनुपालन है। वित्त वर्ष 18 में शुद्ध संग्रह में 17.1% की वृद्धि हुई। निम्नलिखित में से कौन दिए गए कथन से अभिगृहीत किया जा सकता है?
1. नोटों की जालसाजी भारत सरकार के लिए प्रमुख चिंताओं में से एक थी।
2. कई अर्थशास्त्रियों ने इसे गलत करार दिया है क्योंकि इसका समाज के कमजोर वर्ग पर बुरा असर पड़ता है।
3. अप्रत्यक्ष कर के संबंध में प्रत्यक्ष कर की प्रतिशत वृद्धि में सुधार किया गया है।

(a) Only III   (b) Both I and III   (c) Both II and III (d) Only II   (e) None of these