



Maharashtra Talathi Bharti Syllabus 2026 (Subject-wise Detailed)

The exam consists of 4 main subjects:

- Marathi, English, General Knowledge, Intelligence Test

□ 1. Marathi Language (मराठी)

मराठीमय अकॅडमी

संपूर्ण मराठी व्याकरण

विभक्ती (8) व विभक्तीचे अर्थ (2)

विभक्ती

- नामे व सर्वनामे यांचे वाक्यातील क्रियापदाशी किंवा इतर शब्दाशी येणारे संबंध ज्या _____ दाखवले जातात त्या विकारांना विभक्ती म्हणतात (आयोग २०१३)
- नामांस व सर्वनामांस जे विकार झाल्याने त्यांचा वाक्यातील इतर शब्दाशी असलेला _____ समजतो, त्या विकाराच्या भिन्नभिन्न जातीस विभक्ती असे म्हणतात. - मो.के. दामले

प्रत्यय

- नाम व सर्वनामांचा संबंध वाक्यातील इतर शब्दांशी ज्या _____ जोडला जातो त्या जणीना प्रत्यय म्हणतात.
- जी अक्षरे नामाचे अथवा सर्वनामाचे विभक्तीचे रूप तयार करणेसाठी त्यांना जोडली जातात त्या _____ प्रत्यय म्हणतात.

सामान्य रूप

- विभक्ती प्रत्यय लावण्यापूर्वी नाम व सर्वनामाच्या _____ म्हणजे सामान्य रूप
- नामाच्या किंवा सर्वनामाच्या रूपात जो बदल होतो त्यास विभक्ती म्हणतात (आयोग 2020)
(आयोगाने हा प्रश्न विचारला तेव्हा पर्यायात सामान्यरूप हा पर्याय नव्हता - उत्तर विभक्ती दिले आहे)

मूळ शब्द	सामान्यरूप	विभक्तीप्रत्यय	विभक्तीरूप
शाळा	शाळे	त	शाळेत
राम	रामा	ला	रामाला
मांजर	मांजरा	शी	मांजरीशी

विभक्तीचे प्रकार

नामांचा वाक्यातील इतर शब्दांशी असणारा संबंध आठ प्रकारचा असतो.

विभक्ती	एकवचन		अनेकवचन	
	प्रत्यय	शब्दांची रूपे	प्रत्यय	शब्दांची रूपे
प्रथमा	प्रत्यय नसतो	मूल	प्रत्यय नसतो	मुले
द्वितीया	स, ला, (ते)	मुलास, मुलाला	स, ला, ना, (ते)	मुलांस, मुलांना
तृतीया	ने, ए, शी	मुलाने, मुलाशी	नी, शी, (ई) (ही)	मुलांनी, मुलांशी
चतुर्थी	स, ला, (ते)	मुलास, मुलाला	स, ला, ना, (ते)	मुलांस, मुलांना
पंचमी	ऊन, हुन	मुलाहून	ऊन, हुन	मुलांहून
षष्ठी	चा, ची, चे,	मुलाचा-ची-चे	चे, च्या, ची	मुलांचे-च्या, ची
सप्तमी	त, ई, (आ)	मुलात	त, ई, (आ)	मुलांत
संबोधन	प्रत्यय नसतो	मुला	नो	मुलांनो

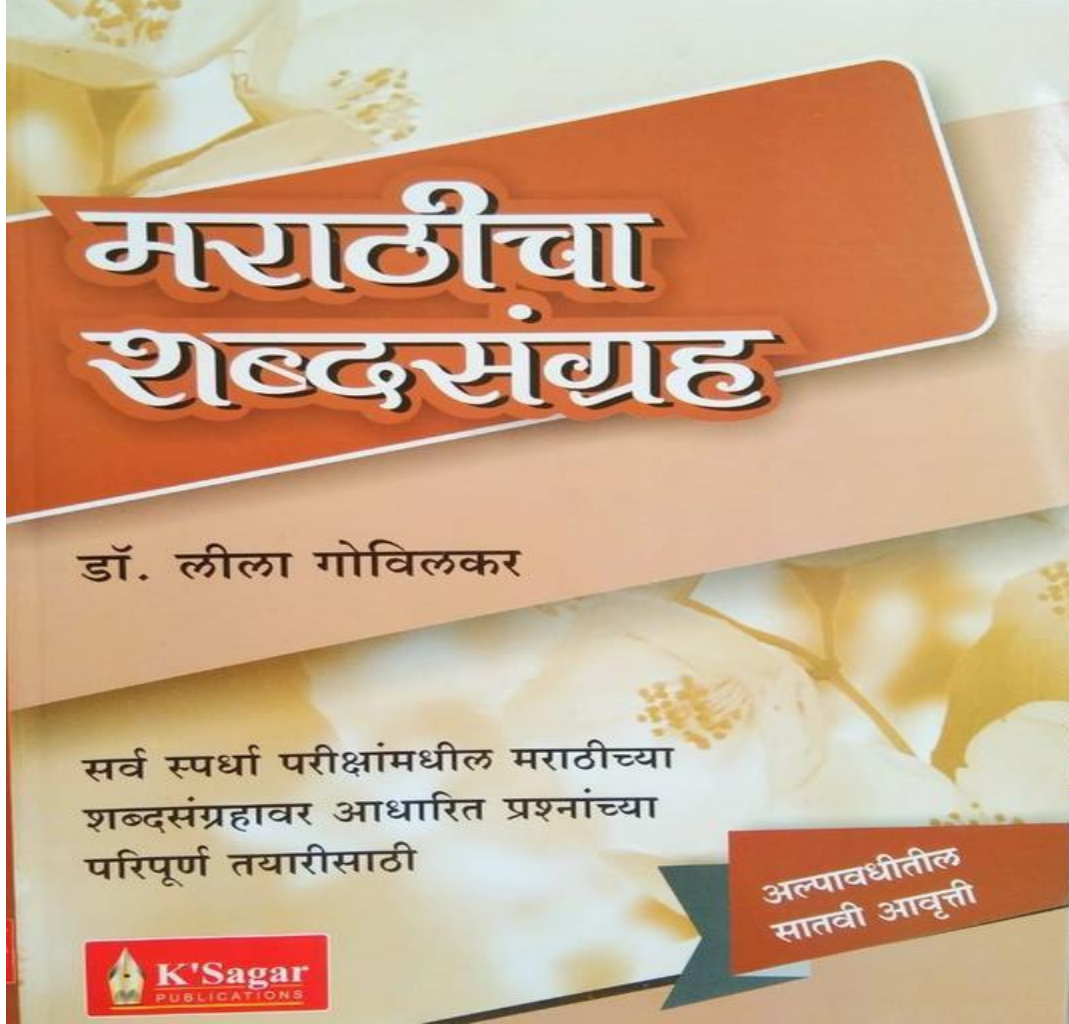
मागदिशक - राजेंद्र वावळे (निवड - PSI व STI)

Tel - @Marathimay

वाक्यप्रचार

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| (१) भान विसरणे | - | दंग होऊन जाणे. |
| (२) थक्क होणे | - | आश्चर्य वाटणे. |
| (३) विरून जाणे | - | नष्ट होणे. |
| (४) नाक मुरडणे | - | नापसंती दर्शवणे. |
| (५) हवालादिल होणे | - | काहीही करता न येणे. |
| (६) हाहाकार उडणे | - | प्रचंड गोंधळ माजणे. |
| (७) आक्रोश करणे | - | खूप शोक करणे. |
| (८) उर भरून घेणे | - | भावना दाटून येणे, गदगदून येणे. |
| (९) जीव की प्राण असणे | - | प्राणा इतके अतिशय प्रिय असणे. |
| (१०) डोळ्यात तेल घालून जपणे | - | अतिशय काळजी घेणे. |

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (१) नाव मिळवणे. | अर्थ : कीर्ती मिळविणे. |
| वाक्य : शालान्त परीक्षेत जिल्ह्यात प्रथम येऊन सुप्रियाने नाव मिळविले. | |
| (२) रक्ताचे पाणी करणे. | अर्थ : खूप कष्ट करणे. |
| वाक्य : शिवाजी महाराजांनी रक्ताचे पाणी केले आणि स्वराज्याची स्थापना केली. | |
| (३) सोंग काढणे. | अर्थ : नक्कल करणे. |
| वाक्य : सुमित सर्व शिक्षकांचे हुबेहूब सोंग काढतो. | |
| (४) रात्रीचा दिवस करणे. | अर्थ : खूप कष्ट करणे. |
| वाक्य : रात्रीचा दिवस करून आई-वडिलांनी सानियाला शिकवले. | |
| (५) भांबावून जाणे. | अर्थ : गोंधळून जाणे. |
| वाक्य : गावचा सुनिल पहिल्यांदा शहरात आला, तेव्हा इथली गर्दी पाहून तो भांबावून गेला. | |
| (६) डोक्यावर घेणे. | अर्थ : अतिलाड करणे. |
| वाक्य : तुषार पोहण्याच्या स्पर्धेत पहिला आला, तेव्हा बाबांनी त्याला डोक्यावर घेतले. | |
| (७) आळा घालणे. | अर्थ : बंदी आणणे. |
| वाक्य : जंगलतोड करणाऱ्या चोरांना सजा देऊन पोलिसांनी गैरकृत्याला आळा घातला. | |



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Important Topics:

- विभक्ती (Vibhakti)
- काळ व त्याचे प्रकार (Tenses)
- संधी व संधीचे प्रकार
- शब्दसंग्रह (Vocabulary)
- म्हणी व वाक्प्रचार (Idioms & Phrases)
- समानार्थी शब्द (Synonyms)
- विरुद्धार्थी शब्द (Antonyms)
- नाम, सर्वनाम, क्रियापद, विशेषण, क्रियाविशेषण
- शब्दसमूहासाठी एक शब्द
- प्रसिद्ध पुस्तके आणि लेखक

□ Focus: Grammar + Vocabulary + Usage

□ 2. English Language

TENSES IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR (FORMULA AND EXAMPLES)		
PRESENT SIMPLE Subject + Verb I play tennis.	PRESENT CONTINUOUS Subject + am/is/ar + verb + -ing She is reading a book.	PRESENT PERFECT Subject + have/has + past participle They have finished their homework.
PAST SIMPLE Subject + verb (past form) I watched a movie.	PAST CONTINUOUS Subject + was/were + verb + -ing She was cooking dinner.	PAST PERFECT Subject + had + past participle They had left by the time he arrived.
FUTURE SIMPLE Subject + will I will visit my grandpa.	FUTURE CONTINUOUS Subject + will be + verb + -ing She will be working one.	FUTURE PERFECT Subject + will have + verb + -ing She will have been traveling for months.
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS Subject + have/has + been + verb + -ing I have been studying for two hours.	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS Subject + had been + verb + -ing She had been waiting for an hour.	FUTURE PERFECT Subject + will have been + verb + -ing They will have been traveling for months.

Error detection Practice Questions for Competitive Exams

DIRECTIONS: In these questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct as they are. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, write (d) as the answer.

1. A free press is not a privilege (a) / but the organic necessity (b) / in a free society (c) / No error (d)
2. Where he (a) / to see you, (b) / he would have been surprised. (c) / No error. (d)
3. The number of marks carried by each questions (a) / are indicated (b) / at the end of the question. (c) / No error (d)
4. It is tme (a) / we did something (b) / to stop road accidents (c) / No error. (d)
5. An animal (a) / can be just as unhappy in a vast area (b) / or in a small one. (c) / No error (d)
6. This is an excellent site (a) / for a stadium (b) / and which we should like to acquire (c) / No error (d)
7. If you absent from (a) / college your name is likely (b) / to be struck off the rolls (c) / No error (d)
8. When I lived in England (a) / it was natural for me (b) / to speak a lot of English. (c) / No error (d)
9. Neither he is (a) / nor his wife is (b) / coming. (c) / No error (d).
10. Can you (a) / repair my watch (b) / until Tuesday? (c) / No error (d)
11. This picture (a) / is the best (b) / of the two (c) / No error (d)
12. The drawing room was a mess (a) / with all the furnitures (b) / scattered in total disarray (c) / No error (d)
13. No sooner did (a) / the doctor enter the house (b) / then the patient died. (c) / No error (d)
14. As I prefer coffee than tea (a) / my friends always take the trouble (b) / to get me a cup of coffee, whenever I visit them. (c) / No error (d)

Name _____

Reading Skills Practice Test 1

Reading Comprehension

Read each passage. Then, fill in the circle that best completes each sentence or answers each question.



SAMPLE

Since 1870, the National Weather Service has been trying to do predict the weather. Today, this government agency gives out a w times a day. To make its forecasts, the Weather Service uses inform land stations, ships, and weather radars.

- 1 In this passage the word **forecast** means
 - (A) warning.
 - (B) prediction.
 - (C) sample.
 - (D) hurricane.
- 2 What is the bes
 - (A) "Weather Fo
 - (B) "You Can't F
 - (C) "The Nation
 - (D) "Land StatioWeather Ra

A. Peer **mediation** helps cut down on playground fighting and school suspensions. With peer mediation, kids in grades 4 to 12 are trained to settle arguments before they turn into fights. When a disagreement breaks out, two mediators step in. They listen to both sides and ask students how they want to see the problem resolved. If both kids agree to the

- 1 In this passage means
 - (A) resolving co
 - (B) writing cont
 - (C) using violen
 - (D) ignoring cor
- 2 This passage is
 - (A) playground

Important Topics:

- Tenses & Types
- Articles (A, An, The)
- Voice (Active/Passive)
- Narration (Direct/Indirect Speech)
- Question Tags
- Verb Forms
- Spot the Error
- Synonyms & Antonyms
- Idioms & Phrases
- One Word Substitution
- Sentence Structure
- Fill in the blanks
- Reading Comprehension
- Spelling & Punctuation

☐ Focus: Basic Grammar + Comprehension

☐ 3. General Knowledge (सामान्य ज्ञान)



Panchayati Raj

Gram Sabha

Gram Sabha is a meeting where adult people directly participate and seek answers from their elected representatives.



Panchayat President

Panchayat President is a sarpanch, elected by the representatives of the panchayat.



Panch

Panch is an elected member of a panchayat.



BPL (Below Poverty Line)

The monthly income of the people who do not provide two meals a day is called below the poverty line.



Gram Panchayats

Gram Panchayats are bodies of elected representatives at village level.



Janpnd Panchayat

It consists of all Gram Panchayats of a Block.



Zila Parishad

All Panchayats of the district are termed as Zila Parishad.





Important Topics:

- Maharashtra History & Geography
- Indian History, Geography, Polity
- Panchayati Raj System
- Constitution of India
- Indian Culture
- General Science
- Current Affairs (National & State)
- Banking Awareness
- Computer Awareness
- Sports (National & International)
- District-level Geography

☐ Focus: Maharashtra GK + Current Affairs

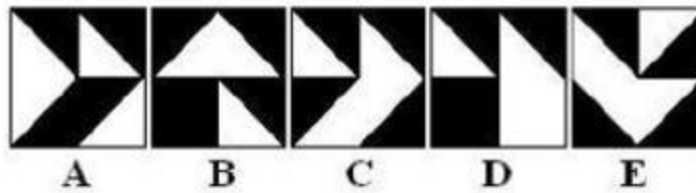
☐ **4. Intelligence Test / Reasoning & Quantitative Aptitude**

General Instructions:

APTITUDE (15 ITEMS)

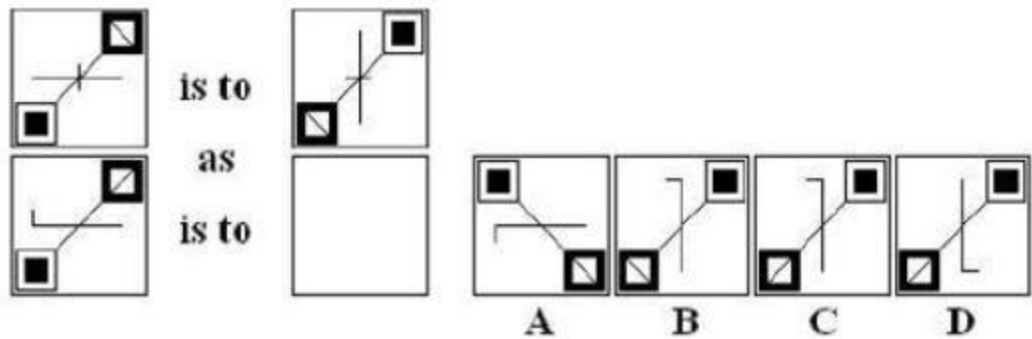
Instructions:

1. Which figure is the odd one out?



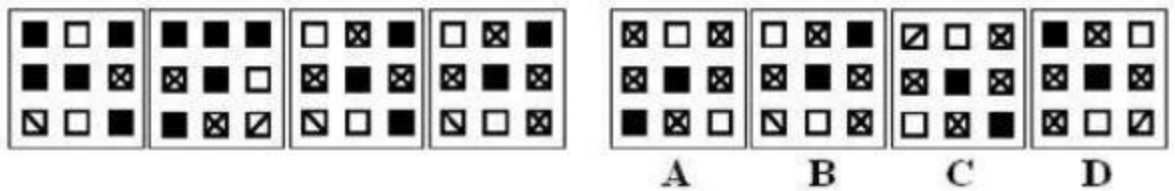
ANSWER: B

2. Which figure completes the statement?



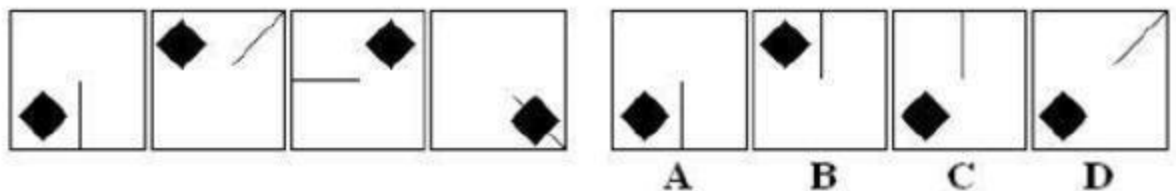
ANSWER: D

3. Which figure completes the series?



ANSWER: A

4. Which figure completes the series?



Profit and Loss Tricks

1. Profit, $P = SP - CP$; $SP > CP$
2. Loss, $L = CP - SP$; $CP > SP$
3. $P\% = (P/CP) \times 100$
4. $L\% = (L/CP) \times 100$
5. $SP = \{(100 + P\%)/100\} \times CP$
6. $SP = \{(100 - L\%)/100\} \times CP$
7. $CP = \{100/(100 + P\%)\} \times SP$
8. $CP = \{100/(100 - L\%)\} \times SP$
9. Discount = $MP - SP$
10. $SP = MP - \text{Discount}$

Time and Work - Questions and Solutions

1. A can do a piece of work in 10 days, B in 15 days. Time together?

A's 1 day work = $1/10$, B's 1 day work = $1/15$

Together = $1/10 + 1/15 = 1/6$ → Time = 6 days

2. A and B together = 12 days, A alone = 20 days. Time for B alone?

$A = 1/20$, $A+B = 1/12$ → $B = 1/12 - 1/20 = 1/30$ → Time = 30 days

3. A is twice as efficient as B; B takes 24 days. A and B together?

$B = 1/24$, $A = 1/12$ → $A+B = 1/12 + 1/24 = 1/8$ → Time = 8 days

4. A = 10 days, B = 12, C = 15. Time together?

$A = 1/10$, $B = 1/12$, $C = 1/15$ → Combined = $1/4$ → Time = 4 days

5. $A+B = 1/8$, $B+C = 1/12$, $A+C = 1/16$. Find individual times.

$A = 1/32$, $B = 1/48$, $C = 1/96$ → Times: A = 32, B = 48, C = 96 days

6. A works 4 days, then B for 6 days. A = $1/12$. Time for B?

A's 4-day work = $1/3$, Remaining = $2/3$ → $B = (2/3)/6 = 1/9$ → Time = 9 days

7. A = 10 days, B = 12 days. Alternate days starting with A.

2-day work = $11/60$, 5 cycles = $55/60$, Remaining = $5/60$ by A ($1/10$ per day)

Extra = $1/6$ day = 4 hours → Total = 10 days 4 hours

8. $A+B+C = 1/6$, 2 days work = $1/3$. Remaining = $2/3$ in 4 days by A+B.

$A+B = 1/6$ → Same as $A+B+C$ → $C = 0$ → Contradiction. Clarify values.

9. 100 workers for 40 days = 4000 man-days. After 10 days, 20 fired.

First 10 days = 1000 man-days, Remaining = 3000 by 80 workers → 37.5 days

Total = 47.5 days → Extra = 7.5 days

10. A = 20 days at 8 hrs/day → 160 hours total. Now works 5 hrs/day.

Time = $160 / 5 = 32$ days

Important Topics:☐ **Quantitative Aptitude:**

- Percentage
- Profit & Loss
- Ratio & Proportion
- Time & Work
- Simple & Compound Interest
- Average
- Number System
- HCF & LCM
- Decimal System
- Simplification

☐ **Reasoning Ability:**

- Logical Reasoning
- Analytical Reasoning
- Series & Pattern
- Coding-Decoding
- Classification
- Direction & Blood Relation

☐ Focus: Speed + Accuracy

☐ **Subject-wise Weightage (Expected)**

Subject	Questions	Marks
Marathi	25	50
English	25	50
General Knowledge	25	50
Intelligence Test	25	50

☐ Total: **100 Questions | 200 Marks**