

INFINITE IAS KAS

COMMERCIAL TAX INSPECTOR (RPC)-2024

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Commercial Tax Inspector (RPC) – General Knowledge Paper-I (Subject Code: 570)

Questions, Answers and Explanations

Question Booklet Series: D | Exam held on 21-01-2024

Note: Answers are prepared according to the uploaded official key chart. For a few questions where the official key is debatable or an older institutional name is used, the explanation includes a concept note for future aspirants.

1. Which of the following is not true about Self Help Groups?

- (1) They were introduced in 1982
- (2) They are a small association of rural people
- (3) They help rural poor to access the benefits of the credit system
- (4) All of the above are false

Answer: (1) They were introduced in 1982

Explanation: Self Help Groups are small voluntary associations of people, usually from similar socio-economic backgrounds, created mainly for thrift, savings and access to credit. The SHG-bank linkage idea became prominent through NABARD in the early 1990s; therefore the statement that SHGs were introduced in 1982 is not true in the usual exam context. Statements 2 and 3 describe the nature and purpose of SHGs.

2. Name the Committee appointed in 1986 by Rajiv Gandhi on “Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institution for Democracy and Development”.

- (1) Ashok Mehta Committee
- (2) L. M. Singhvi Committee
- (3) G. V. K. Rao Committee
- (4) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

Answer: (2) L. M. Singhvi Committee

Explanation: The L. M. Singhvi Committee was appointed in 1986 to examine revitalisation of Panchayati Raj institutions. It recommended constitutional recognition to Panchayats and emphasised Gram Sabha as the foundation of local democracy. These ideas later influenced the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

3. Which of the following is not a source of funds of Panchayats in Karnataka?

- (1) Tax assignment and sharing from Government
- (2) Grants from Government
- (3) Own tax and non-tax revenue
- (4) Loans from Nationalised Banks

Answer: (4) Loans from Nationalised Banks

Explanation: Panchayats normally receive funds through own revenues, assigned/shared taxes, grants-in-aid, Finance Commission transfers and scheme funds. Loans from nationalised banks are not treated as a regular constitutional/statutory source of Panchayat funds. Therefore option 4 is the odd one.

4. Which of the following are working towards the improvement of rural roads and their maintenance?

I. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

II. Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane (MMGRAY)

III. Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane (NGNRY)

IV. Namma Kere Namma Raste (NKNR)

- (1) I and II only
- (2) I, II and III only
- (3) I, II and IV only
- (4) I, II, III and IV

Answer: (2) I, II and III only

Explanation: PMGSY is a centrally sponsored scheme for rural road connectivity. Karnataka also has State-level road programmes such as MMGRAY and Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane. Namma Kere Namma Raste is not generally listed as a core rural road improvement and maintenance programme in this context; hence I, II and III only is accepted.

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer.

List-I (Local Winds): (a) Chinook, (b) Sirocco, (c) Brickfielder, (d) Mistral

List-II (Region): (i) U.S.A., (ii) Australia, (iii) Europe, (iv) Africa

- (1) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
- (2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
- (3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
- (4) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)

Answer: (1) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)

Explanation: Chinook is a warm, dry wind on the eastern slopes of the Rockies in North America. Sirocco blows from the Sahara towards southern Europe, hence its origin/region is Africa. Brickfielder is a hot dry wind of Australia, and Mistral is a cold wind of southern France/Europe. Thus the matching is (i), (iv), (ii), (iii).

6. Which among the following is the most insignificant deep sea ocean deposit?

- (1) Globigerina ooze
- (2) Diatom ooze

- (3) Red clay
- (4) Radiolarian ooze

Answer: (4) Radiolarian ooze

Explanation: Deep-sea deposits include terrigenous red clay and biogenic oozes such as globigerina, diatom and radiolarian ooze. Radiolarian ooze is siliceous and occurs only under comparatively limited oceanic conditions, so it is less extensive than the major calcareous oozes and red clay. Hence it is treated here as the most insignificant deposit.

7. Which of the following is not an intrusive type of igneous rock?

- (1) Basalt igneous rock
- (2) Plutonic igneous rock
- (3) Laccolith igneous rock
- (4) Batholith igneous rock

Answer: (1) Basalt igneous rock

Explanation: Intrusive igneous rocks form when magma cools beneath the Earth's surface; batholiths and laccoliths are common intrusive forms. Basalt is usually an extrusive volcanic rock formed from lava at or near the surface. Therefore basalt is not an intrusive type.

8. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I: (a) Sandstone, (b) Limestone, (c) Coal, (d) Clay

List-II: (i) Schist, (ii) Quartzite, (iii) Marble, (iv) Graphite

- (1) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
- (2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
- (3) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)
- (4) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)

Answer: (2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)

Explanation: Under metamorphism, sandstone becomes quartzite, limestone becomes marble, coal may become graphite under high-grade metamorphism, and clay-rich rocks can form schist. Therefore the correct matching is sandstone-quartzite, limestone-marble, coal-graphite and clay-schist.

9. Which of the following hills is the connecting link of Eastern and Western Ghats?

- (1) Anaimalai Hills
- (2) Nilgiri Hills
- (3) Javadi Hills
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Nilgiri Hills

Explanation: The Nilgiri Hills are located at the tri-junction of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and form a meeting zone between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. Anaimalai is part of the southern Western Ghats, while Javadi is associated with the Eastern Ghats. Hence Nilgiri Hills are the connecting link.

10. The two physiographic divisions of Karnataka Plateau are

- (1) Malnad region and Maidan region
- (2) Malwa and Mysore plateau
- (3) Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand
- (4) Marwar and Deccan Plateau

Answer: (1) Malnad region and Maidan region

Explanation: Karnataka's plateau is commonly divided into the Malnad region and the Maidan region. Malnad refers to the hilly Western Ghats and adjoining high rainfall zone, while Maidan refers to the more open plateau plains of the interior. The other options belong to regions outside Karnataka.

11. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Origin of Rivers): (a) Singi Khamban, (b) Devprayag, (c) Namcha Barwa, (d) Mahabaleshwar

List-II (Name of Rivers): (i) The Ganga River, (ii) The Brahmaputra River, (iii) The Krishna River, (iv) The Indus River

- (1) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
- (2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
- (3) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
- (4) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)

Answer: (2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)

Explanation: The Indus originates near the Tibetan region close to Singi Khamban/Mansarovar area. The Ganga is formed at Devprayag by the confluence of Bhagirathi and Alaknanda. The Brahmaputra takes a great bend near Namcha Barwa, and Krishna rises near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra. Hence the correct matching is (iv), (i), (ii), (iii).

12. Who gave the concentric zone model of urban structure?

- (1) E. W. Burgess
- (2) Homer Hoyt
- (3) M. R. Davis
- (4) None of them

Answer: (1) E. W. Burgess

Explanation: E. W. Burgess proposed the concentric zone model of urban structure in 1925. It explained urban growth as a series of rings expanding outward from the central business district. Homer Hoyt is associated with the sector model, not the concentric zone model.

13. Which among the following clouds are accompanied by convectional rain, lightning and thunder?

- (1) Cirrus
- (2) Altostratus
- (3) Stratocumulus
- (4) Cumulonimbus

Answer: (4) Cumulonimbus

Explanation: Cumulonimbus clouds are towering vertical clouds formed due to strong convection. They are associated with thunderstorms, lightning, heavy showers, hail and sometimes squalls. Cirrus and altostratus are not thunderstorm clouds.

14. Which set of facts is true for the Great Barrier Reef of Australia?

- I. It is found in north-east of Australia**
- II. It is the longest and largest reef of the world**
- III. It is made up of volcanic lava**
- IV. It is made up of corals**

- (1) I, II and III are correct
- (2) II, III and IV are correct
- (3) I, III and IV are correct
- (4) I, II and IV are correct

Answer: (4) I, II and IV are correct

Explanation: The Great Barrier Reef lies off the north-eastern coast of Australia in the Coral Sea. It is the world's largest coral reef system and is formed by coral polyps, not by volcanic lava. Therefore statements I, II and IV are correct.

15. In the Andaman Island group, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Island was formerly known as

- (1) Neil Island
- (2) Havelock Island
- (3) Ross Island
- (4) St. Lawrence Island

Answer: (3) Ross Island

Explanation: Ross Island in the Andaman group was renamed Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Island.

Similarly, Havelock Island was renamed Swaraj Dweep and Neil Island was renamed Shaheed Dweep. Therefore Ross Island is the correct answer.

16. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is compiled and published by

- (1) Central Statistics Office (CSO)
- (2) National Statistical Office (NSO)
- (3) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (4) Indian Industries Association (IIA)

Answer: (1) Central Statistics Office (CSO)

Explanation: The uploaded answer key marks CSO. Traditionally, the Index of Industrial Production was compiled and released by the Central Statistics Office under MoSPI. Aspirants should note that after statistical reorganisation, the term National Statistical Office (NSO) is often used in current official releases; however, for this paper the official key answer is CSO.

17. The main aim of Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) is to

- (1) maintain agriculture production and productivity in the country
- (2) eliminate chemical pesticides and promotion of good agronomic practices
- (3) increase agricultural production and better marketing facilities
- (4) provide agricultural insurance and protection to the farmers

Answer: (2) eliminate chemical pesticides and promotion of good agronomic practices

Explanation: Zero Budget Natural Farming promotes chemical-free agriculture by reducing external input costs and replacing synthetic fertilisers and pesticides with natural preparations. It emphasises practices such as jeevamrutha, beejamrutha, mulching and soil aeration. Therefore the main aim is eliminating chemical pesticides and promoting good agronomic practices.

18. The rate of Goods and Services Tax (GST) imposed on gold in India is

- (1) 0%
- (2) 3%
- (3) 5%
- (4) 12%

Answer: (2) 3%

Explanation: Gold attracts GST at 3% on the value of gold. In addition, making charges on jewellery may attract GST separately. Hence the basic GST rate on gold is 3%.

19. Fiscal Responsibility Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 aims to

- (1) reduce both fiscal deficit and revenue deficit
- (2) eliminate fiscal deficit and revenue deficit
- (3) eliminate fiscal deficit and reduce revenue deficit
- (4) eliminate revenue deficit and reduce fiscal deficit

Answer: (4) eliminate revenue deficit and reduce fiscal deficit

Explanation: The FRBM Act was enacted to institutionalise fiscal discipline in the Union Government. Its original targets aimed at eliminating revenue deficit and reducing fiscal deficit to a sustainable level. It does not aim at eliminating fiscal deficit altogether because governments may still borrow for capital expenditure.

20. Which of the following countries has first rank under World Press Freedom Rank?

- (1) South Africa
- (2) Sweden
- (3) Finland
- (4) Norway

Answer: (4) Norway

Explanation: Norway has consistently topped the World Press Freedom Index in recent years. The index is published by Reporters Without Borders and evaluates pluralism, media independence, legal framework, transparency and safety of journalists. Therefore Norway is the correct choice.

21. Characteristics of social goods are

I. Exclusion feasible

II. Rival in nature

III. Non-rival in nature

IV. Exclusion not feasible

- (1) I and II
- (2) III and IV
- (3) II and IV
- (4) I and III

Answer: (2) III and IV

Explanation: Social goods or public goods are generally non-rival and non-excludable. Non-rival means one person's consumption does not reduce availability for others. Non-excludable means it is difficult or not feasible to exclude people from use. Hence III and IV are correct.

22. Which was the first cooperative society registered under Cooperative Societies Act, 1904 and in which year it was registered?

- (1) Agriculture Credit Cooperative Society, 1905
- (2) Grant Road Society, 1914
- (3) Madras Cooperative Union, 1914
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Agriculture Credit Cooperative Society, 1905

Explanation: The first cooperative credit society under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1904 is generally associated with agricultural credit cooperation and is dated 1905. Cooperative credit was promoted to reduce rural indebtedness and dependence on moneylenders. Thus option 1 is accepted.

23. Consider the following statements with reference to sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Karnataka during 2022-23 when compared to 2021-22.

I. Marginal increase in the percentage share of agriculture sector.

II. Marginal decrease in the percentage share of agriculture sector.

III. Marginal increase in the percentage share of industrial sector.

IV. Marginal increase in the percentage share of service sector.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) I and III only
- (4) II and IV only

Answer: (1) I only

Explanation: As per the answer key, only the statement on a marginal increase in the percentage share of agriculture is correct. Sectoral composition questions must be read in relation to the specific base years and State Economic Survey figures. Here, the paper expects that industry and services did not match the stated increase pattern, leaving statement I alone as correct.

24. Montreal Protocol is related to which of the following?

- (1) Global warming
- (2) Deforestation
- (3) Ozone layer depletion
- (4) Sustainable development

Answer: (3) Ozone layer depletion

Explanation: The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty designed to phase out ozone-depleting substances such as CFCs and halons. It protects the stratospheric ozone layer from depletion. It is not primarily a treaty on global warming or deforestation.

25. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (i) Minamata — SO_2
- (ii) Itai-Itai — Cd
- (iii) Silicosis — Hg
- (iv) Emphysema — Smoke of cigarette

- (1) (ii) only
- (2) (iv) only
- (3) (ii) and (iv)
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) (ii) and (iv)

Explanation: Itai-Itai disease is caused by cadmium poisoning. Emphysema is strongly associated with cigarette smoke and chronic exposure to pollutants. Minamata disease is due to mercury poisoning, not sulphur dioxide, and silicosis is caused by silica dust, not mercury. Hence (ii) and (iv) are correct.

26. Who is responsible for monitoring EIA in India?

- (1) Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
- (2) DST under Ministry of Science and Technology
- (3) The local municipal corporation for supporting overall supervision
- (4) NITI Aayog

Answer: (1) Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change

Explanation: Environmental Impact Assessment in India is administered under the Environment (Protection) Act framework. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is the nodal authority for environmental clearance procedures and monitoring of compliance. Therefore option 1 is correct.

27. The ratio between energy flows at different points in a food chain is known as

- (1) Ecological capacity
- (2) Ecological efficiency
- (3) Ecological assimilation
- (4) Ecological potential

Answer: (2) Ecological efficiency

Explanation: Ecological efficiency refers to the percentage of energy transferred from one trophic level to the next. It is often discussed through the 10% law, although actual transfer varies among ecosystems. Hence the ratio of energy flow at different points in a food chain is ecological efficiency.

28. Match List-I (method of solid waste disposal) with List-II (terms pertaining to methods).

List-I: (a) Incineration, (b) Sanitary landfill, (c) Composting, (d) Salvage by sorting

List-II: (i) Requires pre-sorting, grinding and turning, (ii) Limited to special waste and selected material, (iii) High operational and maintenance cost, (iv) Rat and fly breeding

- (1) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
- (2) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
- (3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
- (4) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

Answer: (2) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)

Explanation: The uploaded official key marks option 2. However, for conceptual clarity, composting normally requires pre-sorting, grinding and turning; incineration is generally high-cost; sanitary landfills may create rat and fly problems if poorly managed; and salvage by sorting is limited to selected recoverable materials. Aspirants should remember the conceptual matching even though this answer follows the official key.

29. In solid waste management, waste utilization is achieved by

- (1) recover, reclamation and reproduce
- (2) reuse, reclamation and recycling
- (3) recover, recycling and reproduce
- (4) reuse, reproduce and recycling

Answer: (2) reuse, reclamation and recycling

Explanation: Waste utilisation focuses on reducing disposal by putting materials back into productive use. Reuse uses the same item again, reclamation recovers useful materials or land value, and recycling converts waste into usable raw material. Therefore option 2 best represents waste utilisation.

30. “Green Accounting” means measuring the National Income of the country, taking into account the estimation of

- (1) the total forest area of the country
- (2) the destruction of forest cover of the country
- (3) pollution and environmental damage
- (4) area of reclaimed fallow land

Answer: (3) pollution and environmental damage

Explanation: Green accounting adjusts conventional national income by including environmental costs and depletion of natural resources. It accounts for pollution, ecological degradation and environmental damage that GDP alone may ignore. Hence pollution and environmental damage is the correct answer.

31. Consider the following.

I. Disaster Management Act was passed by the Parliament in 2005.

II. Home Minister heads NDMA of India.

III. NDMA may have not more than 9 members including Vice-Chairman.

IV. Tenure of the members of NDMA shall be five years.

V. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) works under Home Ministry.

VI. Ministry of Defence is the nodal ministry at the centre for coordinating disaster management activities for all natural disaster except drought.

Which of the statements given above is correct?

- (1) I, II, III, IV and VI
- (2) I, III, IV and V
- (3) II, III, IV, V and VI
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (2) I, III, IV and V

Explanation: The Disaster Management Act was enacted in 2005. NDMA is chaired by the Prime Minister, so statement II is false. NDMA membership and tenure provisions make III and IV correct in the exam context. NDRF is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, while statement VI is wrong because MHA is the nodal ministry for disaster management except drought-related matters. Therefore I, III, IV and V are correct.

2. With reference to the Revolt of 1857, match the following.

English General: (i) James Outram, (ii) John Nicholson, (iii) Colin Campbell, (iv) Hugh Rose

Place Occupied: (a) Delhi, (b) Lucknow, (c) Jhansi, (d) Bareilly

- (1) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)
- (2) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c)
- (3) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)
- (4) (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a)

Answer: (2) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c)

Explanation: James Outram is associated with the Lucknow campaign, John Nicholson with the British assault on Delhi, Hugh Rose with Jhansi, and the official key associates Colin Campbell with Bareilly in this matching set. Hence the code is (b), (a), (d), (c).

33. “Benki biddide manege O Bega banni! Ellaru Eddedu Odi Banni! Kannadada Gadi Kaye, Gudi Kaye, Nudi Kaye, Kayalarene Sahe! O Banni Banni!” The poet who wrote these lines on Unification of Karnataka was

- (1) Huilgol Narayana
- (2) Gangadhar Deshpande
- (3) Kayyar Kinhana Rai

(4) Kuvempu

Answer: (3) Kayyar Kinhanna Rai

Explanation: These lines are connected with the Kannada unification movement and are attributed to Kayyar Kinhanna Rai. He was an important Kannada poet and activist, especially remembered in the context of linguistic identity and Karnataka unification. Hence option 3 is correct.

34. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): At the beginning of the 20th century, the Movement of Backward Classes started in Mysore State.

Reason (R): The influence of western culture and English education helped the Movement of Backward Classes.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (4) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Answer: (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Explanation: In Mysore State, backward class mobilisation gained strength in the early 20th century, particularly in response to representation and education issues. Western education and new political ideas helped socially disadvantaged groups articulate demands for reservation and representation. Thus both the assertion and the reason are correct, and the reason explains the assertion.

35. Match the following.

List-I: (i) Hind Swaraj, (ii) Economic History of India, (iii) Political Economy of Indirect Rule in Mysore, (iv) Planned Economy for India

List-II: (a) R. C. Dutt, (b) M. K. Gandhi, (c) M. Visvesvaraya, (d) Bjorn Hettne

- (1) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)
- (2) (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a)
- (3) (i)-(d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a)
- (4) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c)

Answer: (4) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c)

Explanation: Hind Swaraj was written by M. K. Gandhi. Economic History of India is associated with R. C. Dutt. Political Economy of Indirect Rule in Mysore is associated with Bjorn Hettne, and Planned Economy for India with Sir M. Visvesvaraya. Therefore the correct code is (b), (a), (d), (c).

36. The Whitley Commission was concerned with

- (1) Labour

- (2) Education
- (3) Public Health
- (4) Administration

Answer: (1) Labour

Explanation: The Royal Commission on Labour in India, popularly called the Whitley Commission, was appointed in 1929. It studied labour conditions, industrial relations, wages, working hours and welfare. Hence it was concerned with labour.

37. Among Central, Provincial and Concurrent Revenues, which of the following is a source of Central Revenue under Lord Ripon's rule?

- (1) Prison
- (2) Forest
- (3) Excise
- (4) Post and Telegraph

Answer: (4) Post and Telegraph

Explanation: During financial decentralisation under British rule, revenues were divided into central, provincial and divided/concurrent heads. Posts and telegraphs remained an important central subject and source of central revenue. Prison, forest and excise were generally provincial or shared heads in different phases.

38. The Third Buddhist Council was held at

- (1) Pataliputra
- (2) Bodh Gaya
- (3) Vaishali
- (4) Vidisha

Answer: (1) Pataliputra

Explanation: The Third Buddhist Council was held at Pataliputra during the reign of Ashoka, traditionally under the presidency of Moggaliputta Tissa. It is associated with the compilation/clarification of Buddhist doctrine and the spread of Buddhism through missions. Therefore Pataliputra is correct.

39. Which one of the following scripts has not been used in writing Asokan Edicts?

- (1) Brahmi
- (2) Aramaic
- (3) Kharoshthi
- (4) Siddhamatrika

Answer: (4) Siddhamatrika

Explanation: Ashokan edicts were mainly written in Brahmi script, with Kharoshthi used in the north-west. Some inscriptions also used Greek and Aramaic in frontier regions. Siddhamatrika developed later and was not used for Ashokan edicts.

40. Which Zamindar Movement in Karnataka also had a national paper named after it?

- (1) Kannadiga Zamindar Movement with national paper named Kannadiga
- (2) Mysore Zamindar Movement with national paper named Mysore Daily
- (3) Bedas Zamindar Movement with national paper named Bedas
- (4) Kodagu Zamindar Movement with national paper named Kodagu Weekly

Answer: (4) Kodagu Zamindar Movement with national paper named Kodagu Weekly

Explanation: The official answer key marks the Kodagu Zamindar Movement with the paper Kodagu Weekly. Such questions require memorising local freedom movement associations and regional newspapers. The paper name helps identify the linked movement.

41. What proposal was made in the “August Offer” of 1940?

- (1) Complete Independence for India gradually
- (2) Dominion status
- (3) Provincial autonomy
- (4) Representative Government at the centre

Answer: (2) Dominion status

Explanation: The August Offer of 1940 was made by the British during World War II. It promised expansion of the Viceroy’s Executive Council and the framing of a post-war constitution, with Dominion status as the ultimate objective. It did not offer immediate complete independence.

42. Name the prominent Mint Town during Kalyani Chalukyas, Hoysalas and Sevunas period.

- (1) Barakuru
- (2) Dorasamudra
- (3) Lakkundi
- (4) Puliger

Answer: (3) Lakkundi

Explanation: Lakkundi in present-day Gadag district was an important medieval centre under the Kalyani Chalukyas and related powers. It was known for temples, inscriptions, coinage and economic activity. Hence it is identified as the prominent mint town.

43. The book Milinda Panha contains dialogues between

- (1) Buddha and Angulimala
- (2) Ashoka and Upagupta
- (3) Kanishka and Asvaghosa
- (4) Menander and Nagasena

Answer: (4) Menander and Nagasena

Explanation: Milinda Panha means “Questions of Milinda”. It records a dialogue between the Indo-Greek king Menander (Milinda) and the Buddhist monk Nagasena. The text discusses important Buddhist philosophical questions through a question-answer format.

44. During which period did people have the knowledge of agriculture?

- (1) Palaeolithic age
- (2) Mesolithic age
- (3) Neolithic age
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Neolithic age

Explanation: Agriculture and domestication of animals are key features of the Neolithic period. Earlier Palaeolithic and Mesolithic communities depended mainly on hunting, gathering and fishing, though Mesolithic people began some transitional practices. Full knowledge of agriculture is associated with the Neolithic age.

45. The endemic arising due to mutation in an existing population at a particular place is called as

- (1) Neoendemic
- (2) Paleoendemic
- (3) Microendemic
- (4) Pseudo-endemic

Answer: (4) Pseudo-endemic

Explanation: The uploaded official key marks option 4, Pseudo-endemic. Conceptually, many ecology texts use “neoendemic” for taxa that have recently arisen in a particular area through mutation, hybridisation or polyploidy. Therefore this question appears debatable; for this paper, follow the official key, but remember the standard conceptual distinction.

46. The soil is sandy having large amount of lime and salts but poor in nitrogen and other mineral nutrients. Ground water is brackish, water table is only few meters deep and the temperature is moderate. The common plants of these forests are Casuarina, Borassus, Phoenix, Manilkara,

Calophyllum, Pandanus, Thespesia, Cocos, Spinifex and a number of twiners and climbers. Such forests are known as

- (1) Mangrove forests
- (2) Salt water forests
- (3) Brackish forests
- (4) Beach forests

Answer: (4) Beach forests

Explanation: Beach forests occur along sandy coastal belts and contain salt-tolerant species such as Casuarina, Pandanus, Cocos and Spinifex. The described soil, brackish water influence and coastal vegetation are characteristic of beach or littoral forests. Hence option 4 is correct.

47. Patenting of seed oil from the Indian Neem tree by U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and W. R. Grace (Columbia) in 1992 was a case of

- (1) biopiracy
- (2) plant filching
- (3) product spoliation
- (4) intellectual property

Answer: (1) biopiracy

Explanation: Biopiracy refers to the commercial use or patenting of biological resources and traditional knowledge without proper recognition or benefit-sharing. The neem patent controversy is a classic example involving traditional Indian knowledge about neem's pesticidal properties. Therefore it is considered biopiracy.

48. The gradual replacement of one type of plant community by the other is referred to as

- (1) species diversity
- (2) phenology
- (3) ecological amplitude of a species
- (4) plant succession

Answer: (4) plant succession

Explanation: Plant succession is the orderly, gradual replacement of one plant community by another over time. It may be primary succession on bare surfaces or secondary succession after disturbance. Species diversity and phenology are different ecological concepts.

49. The organic and upper leached layer of the soil is called as

- (1) epipedon
- (2) epilimnion

- (3) euthenics
- (4) endemic

Answer: (1) epipedon

Explanation: Epipedon is a surface diagnostic horizon used in soil classification and refers to the upper soil layer modified by organic matter accumulation, eluviation and weathering. Epilimnion is an upper lake-water layer, not a soil layer. Thus epipedon is the correct term.

50. The theory of continental drift was propounded by which of the following scientists?

- (1) Alfred Wegener
- (2) A. P. de Candolle
- (3) Sir John Eliot
- (4) Engler

Answer: (1) Alfred Wegener

Explanation: Alfred Wegener proposed the continental drift theory in the early 20th century. He suggested that continents were once joined in a supercontinent called Pangaea and later drifted apart. Later plate tectonics provided a stronger mechanism for continental movement.

51. Patrol : Security :: Insurance : ?

- (1) Savings
- (2) Risk cover
- (3) Policy
- (4) Money

Answer: (2) Risk cover

Explanation: The analogy is based on function. Patrol is done to provide security; insurance is taken to provide risk cover. Therefore the correct relation is Insurance : Risk cover.

52. The total amount of loan to Mr. X is ₹50,000 for simple interest. One part is lent at 7% p.a. and the other part at 11% p.a. If the average rate of interest is 9.4%, then the two parts of amount lent are

- (1) ₹20,000 and ₹30,000
- (2) ₹30,000 and ₹20,000
- (3) ₹25,000 each part
- (4) ₹28,000 and ₹22,000

Answer: (1) ₹20,000 and ₹30,000

Explanation: Let ₹x be lent at 7% and ₹(50,000 - x) at 11%. Average rate is 9.4%, so $7x + 11(50,000 -$

$x) = 9.4 \times 50,000$. This gives $550,000 - 4x = 470,000$, so $x = 20,000$. The other part is ₹30,000.

53. P, Q and R have started a business by investing ₹1,05,000, ₹1,65,000 and ₹2,05,000 respectively. Out of the total profit of ₹71,250, Q's share of profit is

- (1) ₹16,500
- (2) ₹20,500
- (3) ₹10,500
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: Profit is divided in the ratio of investments: $1,05,000 : 1,65,000 : 2,05,000 = 21 : 33 : 41$. Total ratio = 95. Q's share = $71,250 \times \frac{33}{95} = 750 \times 33 = ₹24,750$. Since ₹24,750 is not in the options, the answer is None of the above.

54. Find the missing term: $125 : 216 :: 1331 : ?$

- (1) 144
- (2) 729
- (3) 1728
- (4) 2744

Answer: (3) 1728

Explanation: $125 = 5^3$ and $216 = 6^3$, so the relation is between consecutive cubes. $1331 = 11^3$; the next consecutive cube is $12^3 = 1728$. Therefore the missing term is 1728.

55. At what time between 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock do the hands of a clock make a 40° angle between them?

- (1) 5:20 p.m.
- (2) 5:30 p.m.
- (3) 5:18 p.m.
- (4) 5:32 p.m.

Answer: (1) 5:20 p.m.

Explanation: At 5 o'clock, the hour hand is at 150° from 12. After t minutes, the minute hand is at $6t$ degrees and the hour hand is at $150 + 0.5t$ degrees. The angle is $|150 - 5.5t|$. Setting this equal to 40 gives $t = 20$ minutes for the smaller time in the options. Hence 5:20 p.m. is correct.

56. X introduces Y saying, “He is the husband of the granddaughter of the father of my father.” How is Y related to X?

- (1) Son-in-law
- (2) Son
- (3) Brother-in-law
- (4) Brother

Answer: (3) Brother-in-law

Explanation: The father of my father is my grandfather. The granddaughter of my grandfather can be my sister in the usual direct-family interpretation. The husband of my sister is my brother-in-law. Therefore Y is X's brother-in-law.

57. P, Q, R, S, T, V and W are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. R is third to the right of V, who is second to the right of P. T is second to the left of Q who is second to the left of W. V is sitting between S and W. Who is to the immediate left of R?

- (1) Q
- (2) T
- (3) P
- (4) Data inadequate

Answer: (4) Data inadequate

Explanation: The seating clues do not fix a unique circular arrangement. More than one arrangement can satisfy the given relations, producing different persons to the immediate left of R. Therefore the information is insufficient, and the correct answer is Data inadequate.

58. A basket costing ₹90 was sold for ₹120. Find the percentage of profit on its market price.

- (1) 27%
- (2) 30%
- (3) 33.33%
- (4) 25%

Answer: (4) 25%

Explanation: Cost price = ₹90 and selling/market price = ₹120. Profit = ₹120 - ₹90 = ₹30. Profit percentage on market price = $30/120 \times 100 = 25\%$. Therefore option 4 is correct.

59. Anu is older than Mamta. Gopal is older than Mamta, but younger than Anu. Kapil is younger than Ram and Mamta. Mamta is older than Ram. Whose age is between Gopal and Ram?

- (1) Mamta
- (2) Kapil

- (3) Anu
- (4) None of them

Answer: (1) Mamta

Explanation: From the statements: Anu > Gopal > Mamta and Mamta > Ram > Kapil. Thus the descending age order is Anu, Gopal, Mamta, Ram, Kapil. The person between Gopal and Ram is Mamta.

60. If FOUGHT is coded as EQRKCZ, how will TOUR be coded?

- (1) SQRT
- (2) SRQV
- (3) QSRV
- (4) SQRV

Answer: (4) SQRV

Explanation: The code alternates backward and forward with increasing numbers: F-1=E, O+2=Q, U-3=R, G+4=K, H-5=C, T+6=Z. Applying the same pattern to TOUR: T-1=S, O+2=Q, U-3=R, R+4=V. Hence TOUR becomes SQRV.

61. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (1) Forest Satyagraha — Turuvanuru
- (2) Aramane Satyagraha — Bangalore
- (3) Salt Satyagraha — Ankola
- (4) Dhawaja Satyagraha — Esuru

Answer: (4) Dhawaja Satyagraha — Esuru

Explanation: Salt Satyagraha is associated with Ankola, and Aramane Satyagraha is associated with Bangalore in Karnataka's freedom movement. Esuru is better known for the Quit India period and local rebellion, not as the standard location for Dhawaja Satyagraha. Therefore Dhawaja Satyagraha — Esuru is not correct.

62. Consider the following events in the history of modern Mysore.

I. Established the Central College at Bangalore.

II. Established the Kannada Sahitya Parishat.

III. Established the Mysore University.

IV. Justice Miller Committee.

Which is the correct chronological order of the above events starting from the earliest time?

- (1) I - II - III - IV
- (2) III - II - IV - I
- (3) II - III - I - IV

(4) IV - III - II - I

Answer: (1) I - II - III - IV

Explanation: Central College, Bangalore, belongs to the earlier phase of modern education in Mysore. Kannada Sahitya Parishat was established in 1915, Mysore University in 1916, and the Miller Committee came later in 1918. Therefore the sequence is I - II - III - IV.

63. Which of the following is true according to the 100th Amendment to the Constitution?

- (1) 10% reservation was provided to economically weaker section
- (2) Gave effect to the exchange of certain territories by India and Bangladesh
- (3) Revoked Article 370 and made Jammu and Kashmir into Union Territories
- (4) Substituted the NJAC for the collegium system of appointing Judges

Answer: (2) Gave effect to the exchange of certain territories by India and Bangladesh

Explanation: The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015 gave effect to the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement. It enabled exchange of enclaves and settlement of boundary issues between the two countries. EWS reservation is linked to the 103rd Amendment, and NJAC was the 99th Amendment.

64. With reference to the Fundamental Duties, which of the following Committees was set up by the Government of India?

- (1) Swaran Singh Committee
- (2) Raja Chelliah Committee
- (3) K. V. Kamath Committee
- (4) Balwanth Rai Mehta Committee

Answer: (1) Swaran Singh Committee

Explanation: The Swaran Singh Committee recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties during the Emergency period. On its recommendation, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment added Part IVA and Article 51A to the Constitution. Raja Chelliah is linked with tax reforms, and Balwantrai Mehta with Panchayati Raj.

65. Which one of the following posts is not a Constitutional post?

- (1) The Chief Election Commissioner
- (2) The Chairman of National Human Rights Commission
- (3) The Attorney General
- (4) The Prime Minister

Answer: (2) The Chairman of National Human Rights Commission

Explanation: The Chief Election Commissioner, Attorney General and Prime Minister are mentioned in

the Constitution. The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body created under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Therefore the Chairman of NHRC is not a constitutional post.

66. Which one of the following articles deals with Uniform Civil Code?

- (1) Article 32
- (2) Article 44
- (3) Article 69
- (4) Article 98

Answer: (2) Article 44

Explanation: Article 44 is part of the Directive Principles of State Policy and says that the State shall endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code for citizens. Article 32 relates to constitutional remedies. Hence Article 44 is correct.

67. Which of the following States does not enjoy special provisions under Article 371 and its sub clauses?

- (1) Goa
- (2) Tamil Nadu
- (3) Sikkim
- (4) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (2) Tamil Nadu

Explanation: Article 371 and its sub-clauses provide special provisions for several States, including Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh/Telangana, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Karnataka. Tamil Nadu does not have such a special provision under Article 371. Therefore option 2 is correct.

68. Which one of the following Schedules gives information about scheduled languages?

- (1) 8th Schedule
- (2) 5th Schedule
- (3) 3rd Schedule
- (4) 12th Schedule

Answer: (1) 8th Schedule

Explanation: The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution lists the scheduled languages of India. It currently includes 22 languages. The Fifth Schedule deals with scheduled areas and scheduled tribes, while the Twelfth Schedule deals with municipalities.

69. Provision of emergencies and suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergencies were borrowed from which one of the following countries' Constitution?

- (1) United States of America
- (2) South Africa
- (3) Ireland
- (4) Germany

Answer: (4) Germany

Explanation: The emergency provisions and suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency were influenced by the Weimar Constitution of Germany. The Indian Constitution borrowed different features from various countries; for example, DPSPs from Ireland and judicial review/fundamental rights ideas from the USA.

70. When was the Election Commission established in India?

- (1) 26th November, 1949
- (2) 26th January, 1950
- (3) 26th December, 1949
- (4) 25th January, 1950

Answer: (4) 25th January, 1950

Explanation: The Election Commission of India was established on 25 January 1950, a day before the Constitution came into force. This date is now observed as National Voters' Day. Therefore option 4 is correct.

71. Which one of the following Acts conferred women the limited right to vote?

- (1) Council Act of India, 1909
- (2) Government of India Act, 1919
- (3) Government of India Act, 1935
- (4) Independence Act of India, 1947

Answer: (3) Government of India Act, 1935

Explanation: The official key marks the Government of India Act, 1935. The Act expanded the electorate significantly, though franchise remained limited by property, education and other qualifications. For exam purposes, remember that women's voting rights were still restricted and not universal under colonial reforms.

72. Which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold for the first time that the Fundamental Rights are un-amendable by the Parliament?

- (1) A. K. Gopalan's Case

- (2) Kesavananda Bharati Case
- (3) M. C. Mehta Case
- (4) Golaknath Case

Answer: (4) Golaknath Case

Explanation: In I. C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967), the Supreme Court held that Parliament could not amend Fundamental Rights. This position was later modified by the Kesavananda Bharati case, which upheld Parliament's power to amend but introduced the Basic Structure doctrine. Hence Golaknath is correct for "first time".

73. Rajya Sabha enjoys special powers than the Lok Sabha in case of

- (1) Money Bills
- (2) Non Money Bills
- (3) Setting up of new All India Services
- (4) Amendment of the Constitution

Answer: (3) Setting up of new All India Services

Explanation: Under Article 312, Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting declaring that a new All India Service is necessary in the national interest. Only after such a resolution can Parliament create the service by law. This is a special power of Rajya Sabha.

74. Which Amendment to the Constitution enabled to bring into force the anti-defection law?

- (1) 62nd Amendment
- (2) 52nd Amendment
- (3) 72nd Amendment
- (4) 42nd Amendment

Answer: (2) 52nd Amendment

Explanation: The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 inserted the Tenth Schedule into the Constitution. The Tenth Schedule contains provisions related to disqualification of legislators on grounds of defection. Therefore the 52nd Amendment is correct.

75. Which of the following Acts are not included in the 9th Schedule of our Constitution?

- (1) Uttar Pradesh's Abolition of Zamindari Act, 1950
- (2) Tamil Nadu's Reservation of Seats in Education and Appointments to SC, ST and OBC Act, 1993
- (3) Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- (4) POCSO Act, 2012

Answer: (3) Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Explanation: The uploaded official key marks option 3. As a concept, the Ninth Schedule was created to protect certain laws, especially land reform and reservation-related laws, from judicial challenge. Aspirants should verify individual entries from the official Ninth Schedule because this question is commonly debated; this document follows the uploaded key chart.

76. Pragyan Rover of the Chandrayaan-3 Mission has confirmed the presence of which element on the Moon's surface?

- (1) Potassium
- (2) Sulphur
- (3) Sodium
- (4) Chlorine

Answer: (2) Sulphur

Explanation: The Pragyan rover carried the Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS), which confirmed the presence of sulphur near the lunar south polar region. It also detected elements such as aluminium, calcium, iron, chromium, titanium, manganese, silicon and oxygen. Therefore sulphur is the expected answer.

77. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A): Earth System Boundaries (ESBs) are scientifically measured limits for climate, freshwater, biodiversity and different kinds of pollution.

Reason (R): Operating within these limits can help maintain a stable and resilient planet.

- (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion
- (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion
- (3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (4) Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

Explanation: Earth System Boundaries define safe and just limits for major environmental systems such as climate, biodiversity, freshwater and pollution. Staying within these limits reduces the risk of destabilising Earth systems and helps maintain planetary resilience. Thus both statements are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.

78. Consider the following countries.

I. Canada

II. United States

III. Australia

IV. New Zealand

V. Germany

VI. United Kingdom

Which of the above countries are part of Five Eyes Alliance?

- (1) I, II, III, IV and V
- (2) I, II, III, V and VI
- (3) I, III, IV, V and VI
- (4) I, II, III, IV and VI

Answer: (4) I, II, III, IV and VI

Explanation: The Five Eyes intelligence alliance consists of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. Germany is not a member of the Five Eyes group. Therefore the correct set is I, II, III, IV and VI.

79. Under which Ministry was the Vishwakarma Scheme announced by the Government of India under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Independence Day, 2023?

- (1) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- (2) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (3) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (4) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Answer: (1) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Explanation: PM Vishwakarma is implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in coordination with other ministries. The scheme supports traditional artisans and craftspeople with recognition, skill training, toolkit incentives, credit support and market linkage. Hence MSME Ministry is correct.

80. G20 countries do not have a permanent Secretariat and are supported by the previous, current and future holders of the presidency, known as the Troika. In G20 Summit 2023, the Troika consisted of

- (1) Italy, France and China
- (2) Indonesia, Brazil and India
- (3) Italy, Russia and South Africa
- (4) Afghanistan, Japan and UAE

Answer: (2) Indonesia, Brazil and India

Explanation: The G20 Troika consists of the previous, current and next presidencies. During India's G20 Presidency in 2023, the Troika was Indonesia (previous), India (current) and Brazil (next). Therefore option 2 is correct.

81. What is the tenure and retirement age of the Chairman of National Human Rights Commission?

- (1) 5 years, 70 years
- (2) 5 years, 62 years
- (3) 5 years, 60 years
- (4) 5 years, 65 years

Answer: (1) 5 years, 70 years

Explanation: The uploaded key marks 5 years and 70 years. For current aspirants, note that the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019 changed the term of the NHRC Chairperson and members to 3 years or until the age of 70, whichever is earlier. This question follows the official key option available in the paper.

82. The number of women that were present in the Constituent Assembly of India is

- (1) 15
- (2) 16
- (3) 18
- (4) 14

Answer: (1) 15

Explanation: There were 15 women members in the Constituent Assembly of India. Prominent women members included Hansa Mehta, Durgabai Deshmukh, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sucheta Kripalani and Dakshayani Velayudhan. Hence option 1 is correct.

83. The age of antique specimens can be found by which of the following methods?

- (1) Radio carbon dating
- (2) Sodium dating
- (3) Potassium dating
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (1) Radio carbon dating

Explanation: Radiocarbon dating measures the decay of carbon-14 in organic materials and is widely used for dating archaeological specimens. It is especially useful for once-living material up to tens of thousands of years old. Therefore radio carbon dating is correct.

84. The highest and the most prestigious national recognition by the Government of India for outstanding contribution to science is

- (1) Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize
- (2) Bharat Ratna
- (3) B. C. Roy Award

(4) Param Vir Chakra

Answer: (1) Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize

Explanation: The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize is one of India's most prestigious science awards for outstanding research contributions by Indian scientists. Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award overall, not specifically a science recognition. Therefore option 1 is correct in the science-award context.

85. If the temperature of an object is -200°C , then its temperature in Fahrenheit is

- (1) 428°F
- (2) -328°F
- (3) 228°F
- (4) -228°F

Answer: (2) -328°F

Explanation: Use the conversion formula $F = (9/5)C + 32$. For $C = -200$, $F = (9/5 \times -200) + 32 = -360 + 32 = -328^{\circ}\text{F}$. Hence option 2 is correct.

86. An observer always observes the same face of the Moon from the surface of Earth. This is due to

- (1) Nearly the same rotational time period of Moon and Earth
- (2) Nearly the same rotational time period of Moon and Moon's revolution time period around Earth
- (3) Nearly the same rotational time period of Earth and Moon's revolution time period around Earth
- (4) Nearly the same revolution time periods of Moon and Earth

Answer: (2) nearly the same rotational time period of Moon and Moon's revolution time period around Earth

Explanation: The Moon is tidally locked to Earth. Its rotational period about its own axis is nearly equal to its revolution period around Earth, so the same lunar hemisphere faces Earth. This is why we always see the same face of the Moon.

87. The nuclear power plant with highest power production capacity in India is located at

- (1) Tarapur
- (2) Kaiga
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Kudankulam

Answer: (4) Kudankulam

Explanation: Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu has the largest installed nuclear power capacity in India. It uses VVER reactors set up with Russian collaboration. Hence Kudankulam is the correct answer.

88. The 3rd largest supplier of coal to India is

- (1) England
- (2) America
- (3) China
- (4) Russia

Answer: (4) Russia

Explanation: The official key marks Russia. India imports coal from major suppliers such as Indonesia, Australia, South Africa, Russia and the USA depending on the year and coal type. In the context of this paper, Russia is treated as the third largest supplier.

89. Land Reforms are in general expected to

- (1) Improve agricultural efficiency
- (2) Move towards social equality
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Both (1) and (2)

Explanation: Land reforms aim to redistribute land, provide security of tenure, abolish intermediaries and consolidate holdings. These measures are expected to improve agricultural productivity and also reduce rural inequality. Therefore both agricultural efficiency and social equality are objectives.

90. Who among the following Chief Ministers implemented the Land Reforms in Karnataka?

- (1) Veerendra Patil
- (2) Ramakrishna Hegde
- (3) K. C. Reddy
- (4) D. Devaraj Urs

Answer: (4) D. Devaraj Urs

Explanation: D. Devaraj Urs is strongly associated with the implementation of land reforms in Karnataka, especially through tenancy reforms and the slogan “land to the tiller”. His government played a major role in abolishing tenancy exploitation and empowering backward classes and rural poor. Hence option 4 is correct.

91. Which of the following is associated with the Land Reform?

- (1) The Fundamental Rights

- (2) The Fundamental Duties
- (3) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) The Directive Principles of State Policy

Explanation: Land reform is closely linked to Directive Principles such as Article 39(b) and 39(c), which speak of distributing material resources for the common good and preventing concentration of wealth. Many land reform laws were placed in the Ninth Schedule to protect them from litigation. Therefore DPSP is the correct association.

92. Which one of the following is not concerned with the Panchayats?

- (1) The State Election Commission will conduct Panchayat elections
- (2) The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act
- (3) There shall be a fixed 5 year term for all Panchayats
- (4) Fresh elections would have to be held within 6 months of the dissolution of a Panchayat

Answer: (2) The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act

Explanation: Panchayats are covered by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. The 74th Amendment deals with urban local bodies/municipalities. State Election Commissions conduct Panchayat elections, Panchayats have a five-year term and elections must be held within six months if dissolved. Hence option 2 is not concerned with Panchayats.

93. Who can dissolve a Zilla Panchayat?

- (1) Zilla Panchayat President
- (2) State Government
- (3) Central Government
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) State Government

Explanation: Zilla Panchayats are State-created local government bodies functioning under State Panchayat Raj law. Dissolution, supersession or related action is done by the State Government according to statutory provisions. The President of a Zilla Panchayat cannot dissolve the institution.

94. Almatti Dam in Vijayapur (Bijapur) is also known as

- (1) Vallabhbhai Patel Dam
- (2) Indira Gandhi Dam
- (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri Dam
- (4) Mahatma Gandhi Dam

Answer: (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri Dam

Explanation: Almatti Dam across the Krishna River is officially known as Lal Bahadur Shastri Dam. It is an important component of the Upper Krishna Project in Karnataka. Hence option 3 is correct.

95. A continuous fall in the general price level of goods and services is called as

- (1) stagflation
- (2) disinflation
- (3) deflation
- (4) inflation

Answer: (3) deflation

Explanation: Deflation means a sustained fall in the general price level. Disinflation means a fall in the rate of inflation, not an actual fall in prices. Stagflation is a combination of stagnation and inflation. Therefore deflation is correct.

96. Frictional unemployment is defined as

- (1) Having no jobs due to changing seasons in agriculture
- (2) Having no jobs when workers are willing to work
- (3) Unemployment due to business cycles
- (4) Short term movement of workers between jobs

Answer: (4) short term movement of workers between jobs

Explanation: Frictional unemployment occurs when workers are temporarily unemployed while searching for a better job or moving between jobs. It is a normal feature of a dynamic labour market. Seasonal unemployment and cyclical unemployment are different categories.

97. What happens to credit creation if the Reserve Bank of India reduces the Cash Reserve Ratio?

- (1) It will increase
- (2) It will decrease
- (3) No impact
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) It will increase

Explanation: Cash Reserve Ratio is the percentage of deposits that banks must keep with RBI. When CRR is reduced, banks have more lendable funds. This increases the money multiplier and expands credit creation. Hence it will increase.

98. The concept of inflationary gap was given by

- (1) Wicksell
- (2) J. M. Keynes
- (3) Milton Friedman
- (4) A. W. Phillips

Answer: (2) J. M. Keynes

Explanation: J. M. Keynes introduced the concept of the inflationary gap to explain excess aggregate demand over full-employment output. When planned expenditure exceeds the value of output at full employment, upward pressure on prices arises. Hence Keynes is the correct answer.

99. Which of the following measures will be adopted to remove disequilibrium in Balance of Payments?

- (1) Increase in exchange rate
- (2) Devaluation
- (3) Inflation
- (4) Restriction on exports

Answer: (2) Devaluation

Explanation: Devaluation reduces the external value of a country's currency under a fixed exchange rate system. It can make exports cheaper and imports costlier, helping to correct a balance of payments deficit. Inflation and export restrictions can worsen external imbalance.

100. What is the size of Union Budget 2022-23?

- (1) ₹26.45 lakh crore
- (2) ₹29.45 lakh crore
- (3) ₹39.45 lakh crore
- (4) ₹41.45 lakh crore

Answer: (3) ₹39.45 lakh crore

Explanation: The Union Budget 2022-23 estimated total expenditure at about ₹39.45 lakh crore. This represented the overall size of the Union Government's budgeted expenditure for that financial year. Therefore option 3 is correct.

Answer Key Summary

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	(1) They were introduced in 1982	51	(2) Risk cover
2	(2) L. M. Singhvi Committee	52	(1) ₹20,000 and ₹30,000
3	(4) Loans from Nationalised Banks	53	(4) None of the above
4	(2) I, II and III only	54	(3) 1728
5	(1) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)	55	(1) 5:20 p.m.
6	(4) Radiolarian ooze	56	(3) Brother-in-law
7	(1) Basalt igneous rock	57	(4) Data inadequate
8	(2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)	58	(4) 25%
9	(2) Nilgiri Hills	59	(1) Mamta
10	(1) Malnad region and Maidan region	60	(4) SQRV
11	(2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)	61	(4) Dhawaja Satyagraha — Esuru
12	(1) E. W. Burgess	62	(1) I - II - III - IV
13	(4) Cumulonimbus	63	(2) Gave effect to the exchange of certain territories by India and Bangladesh
14	(4) I, II and IV are correct	64	(1) Swaran Singh Committee
15	(3) Ross Island	65	(2) The Chairman of National Human Rights Commission
16	(1) Central Statistics Office (CSO)	66	(2) Article 44
17	(2) eliminate chemical pesticides and promotion of good agronomic practices	67	(2) Tamil Nadu
18	(2) 3%	68	(1) 8th Schedule
19	(4) eliminate revenue deficit and reduce fiscal deficit	69	(4) Germany
20	(4) Norway	70	(4) 25th January, 1950
21	(2) III and IV	71	(3) Government of India Act, 1935
22	(1) Agriculture Credit Cooperative Society, 1905	72	(4) Golaknath Case
23	(1) I only	73	(3) Setting up of new

			All India Services
24	(3) Ozone layer depletion	74	(2) 52nd Amendment
25	(3) (ii) and (iv)	75	(3) Essential Commodities Act, 1955
26	(1) Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change	76	(2) Sulphur
27	(2) Ecological efficiency	77	(1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion
28	(2) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)	78	(4) I, II, III, IV and VI
29	(2) reuse, reclamation and recycling	79	(1) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
30	(3) pollution and environmental damage	80	(2) Indonesia, Brazil and India
31	(2) I, III, IV and V	81	(1) 5 years, 70 years
32	(2) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c)	82	(1) 15
33	(3) Kayyar Kinhanna Rai	83	(1) Radio carbon dating
34	(1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	84	(1) Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize
35	(4) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c)	85	(2) -328°F
36	(1) Labour	86	(2) nearly the same rotational time period of Moon and Moon's revolution time period around Earth
37	(4) Post and Telegraph	87	(4) Kudankulam
38	(1) Pataliputra	88	(4) Russia
39	(4) Siddhamatrika	89	(3) Both (1) and (2)
40	(4) Kodagu Zamindar Movement with national paper named Kodagu Weekly	90	(4) D. Devaraj Urs
41	(2) Dominion status	91	(3) The Directive Principles of State Policy
42	(3) Lakkundi	92	(2) The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act

43	(4) Menander and Nagasena	93	(2) State Government
44	(3) Neolithic age	94	(3) Lal Bahadur Shastri Dam
45	(4) Pseudo-endemic	95	(3) deflation
46	(4) Beach forests	96	(4) short term movement of workers between jobs
47	(1) biopiracy	97	(1) It will increase
48	(4) plant succession	98	(2) J. M. Keynes
49	(1) epipedon	99	(2) Devaluation
50	(1) Alfred Wegener	100	(3) ₹39.45 lakh crore