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Civil PC Question Paper-2024



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Civil PC Question Paper 25-02-2024 - Answers with Explanation

Series D | Questions, Answers and Explanations

Question 1. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, Usha Mehta is well-known for

- (a) Running the secret Congress Radio in the wake of Quit India Movement
- (b) Participating in the Second Round Table Conference
- (c) Leading a contingent of Indian National Army
- (d) Assisting in the formation of Interim Government under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: (a) Running the secret Congress Radio in the wake of Quit India Movement

Explanation: Usha Mehta played a major role in the Quit India Movement of 1942 by helping run the underground Congress Radio. It broadcast nationalist messages after many Congress leaders had been arrested. Therefore, she is remembered for the secret Congress Radio.

Question 2. Who among the following defended Indian National Army (INA) prisoners during Red Fort Trials?

- (a) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- (b) Kailash Nath Katju
- (c) Sucheta Kriplani
- (d) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

Answer: (b) Kailash Nath Katju

Explanation: Kailash Nath Katju was one of the prominent lawyers associated with the defence of INA prisoners in the Red Fort Trials. The trials became a major nationalist issue because Indians widely viewed the INA soldiers as freedom fighters.

Question 3. Which of the following organisations were founded by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar?

- (a) Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha
- (b) Independent Labor Party
- (c) Scheduled Castes Federation
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Explanation: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar founded several organisations for social justice and political representation, including Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha, the Independent Labour Party and the Scheduled Castes Federation. Hence all the listed organisations are connected with him.

Question 4. In October, 1824, forces of Kittur Rani Channamma killed British Collector -

- (a) St. John Thackeray
- (b) Stevenson
- (c) Chaplain

(d) Walter Elliot

Answer: (a) St. John Thackeray

Explanation: During the Kittur uprising of 1824, British Collector St. John Thackeray was killed in the conflict with the forces of Kittur Rani Channamma. The uprising is an important episode in Karnataka's anti-colonial resistance.

Question 5. Who among the following is known as 'Khadi Bhageeratha' of Karnataka?

- (a) Ranganath Diwakar
- (b) N. S. Hardikar
- (c) Nittur Srinivas Rao
- (d) Gangadhar Rao Balakrishna Deshpande

Answer: (d) Gangadhar Rao Balakrishna Deshpande

Explanation: Gangadhar Rao Balakrishna Deshpande is remembered as the 'Khadi Bhageeratha' of Karnataka for his contribution to the spread of khadi and constructive programmes during the freedom movement.

Question 6. Famous freedom fighter Bellary Siddamma was born in _____ taluka.

- (a) Dharwad
- (b) Chitradurga
- (c) Haveri
- (d) Shiggaon

Answer: (d) Shiggaon

Explanation: Bellary Siddamma was associated with Karnataka's freedom movement and is linked with Shiggaon taluka. The official key marks Shiggaon as the correct option.

Question 7. Look at this series: 31, 29, 24, 22, 17, ... What number should come next?

- (a) 15
- (b) 14
- (c) 13
- (d) 12

Answer: (a) 15

Explanation: The pattern alternates subtraction by 2 and subtraction by 5: $31 - 2 = 29$, $29 - 5 = 24$, $24 - 2 = 22$, $22 - 5 = 17$. Therefore the next step is $17 - 2 = 15$.

Question 8. Epicenter of 'Eachalu Marada Chaluvali' (Toddy Tree Movement) was in

- (a) Annegeri, Dharwad
- (b) Esuru, Shivamogga
- (c) Turuvanuru, Chitradurga
- (d) Yediyuru, Tumkur

Answer: (c) Turuvanuru, Chitradurga

Explanation: The Toddy Tree Movement is associated with Turuvanuru in Chitradurga district. It is generally referred to in the context of local resistance and social mobilisation in Karnataka.

Question 9. Who among the following Viceroys repealed Vernacular Press Act of 1878?

- (a) Lord Lytton
- (b) Lord Dufferin
- (c) Lord Ripon
- (d) Lord Curzon

Answer: (c) Lord Ripon

Explanation: The Vernacular Press Act was passed during Lord Lytton's period to restrict Indian-language newspapers. It was later repealed by Lord Ripon, who is remembered for comparatively liberal measures.

Question 10. All India Forward Bloc was founded by

- (a) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (b) Moti Lal Nehru
- (c) Keshav Baliram Hedgewar
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: (a) Subhas Chandra Bose

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose founded the All India Forward Bloc in 1939 after differences with the Congress leadership. It aimed to consolidate left-wing and radical nationalist forces.

Question 11. Which word does NOT belong with the others?

- (a) inch
- (b) ounce
- (c) centimetre
- (d) yard

Answer: (b) ounce

Explanation: Inch, centimetre and yard are units of length. Ounce is primarily a unit of weight/mass, so it does not belong with the others.

Question 12. Today is Monday. After 61 days, it will be:

- (a) Wednesday
- (b) Saturday
- (c) Tuesday
- (d) Thursday

Answer: (b) Saturday

Explanation: A week has 7 days. 61 divided by 7 leaves a remainder of 5. Counting five days after

Monday gives Saturday.

Question 13. A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples. Originally, he had:

- (a) 588 apples
- (b) 600 apples
- (c) 672 apples
- (d) 700 apples

Answer: (d) 700 apples

Explanation: If 40% apples were sold, 60% remained. So 60% of the original number equals 420. Original number = $420 / 0.60 = 700$ apples.

Question 14. From a group of 7 men and 6 women, five persons are to be selected to form a committee so that at least 3 men are there on the committee. In how many ways can it be done?

- (a) 564
- (b) 645
- (c) 735
- (d) 756

Answer: (d) 756

Explanation: At least 3 men means the committee can have 3 men and 2 women, 4 men and 1 woman, or 5 men. Number of ways = $C(7,3)C(6,2) + C(7,4)C(6,1) + C(7,5) = 525 + 210 + 21 = 756$.

Question 15. Find a positive number which when increased by 17 is equal to 60 times the reciprocal of the number.

- (a) 3
- (b) 10
- (c) 17
- (d) 20

Answer: (a) 3

Explanation: Let the number be x . Then $x + 17 = 60/x$. So $x^2 + 17x - 60 = 0$, which factors as $(x - 3)(x + 20) = 0$. The positive solution is 3.

Question 16. The average monthly income of P and Q is Rs. 5,050. The average monthly income of Q and R is Rs. 6,250 and the average monthly income of P and R is Rs. 5,200. The monthly income of P is:

- (a) Rs. 3,500
- (b) Rs. 4,000
- (c) Rs. 4,050
- (d) Rs. 5,000

Answer: (b) Rs. 4,000

Explanation: $P + Q = 10,100$; $Q + R = 12,500$; $P + R = 10,400$. Adding these gives $2(P + Q + R) = 33,000$, so $P + Q + R = 16,500$. Therefore $P = 16,500 - 12,500 = \text{Rs. } 4,000$.

Question 17. An error 2% in excess is made while measuring the side of a square. The percentage of error in the calculated area of the square is:

- (a) 2%
- (b) 2.02%
- (c) 4%
- (d) 4.04%

Answer: (d) 4.04%

Explanation: If the side is measured 2% more, it becomes 1.02 times the actual side. Area depends on the square of side, so calculated area becomes $(1.02)^2 = 1.0404$ times the actual area. Error = 4.04%.

Question 18. Six bells commence tolling together and toll at intervals of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 seconds respectively. In 30 minutes, how many times do they toll together?

- (a) 4
- (b) 10
- (c) 15
- (d) 16

Answer: (d) 16

Explanation: The bells toll together at intervals equal to the LCM of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, which is 120 seconds. In 30 minutes = 1800 seconds, they toll together at 0, 120, 240, ..., 1800 seconds. Count = $1800/120 + 1 = 16$.

Question 19. Running at the same constant rate, 6 identical machines can produce a total of 270 bottles per minute. At this rate, how many bottles could 10 such machines produce in 4 minutes?

- (a) 648
- (b) 1800
- (c) 2700
- (d) 10800

Answer: (b) 1800

Explanation: One machine produces $270/6 = 45$ bottles per minute. Ten machines produce $10 \times 45 = 450$ bottles per minute. In 4 minutes, they produce $450 \times 4 = 1800$ bottles.

Question 20. Which of the following helpline was created for reporting cybercrimes?

- (a) 1011
- (b) 1930
- (c) 1098

(d) 1076

Answer: (b) 1930

Explanation: 1930 is the national cybercrime helpline used in India for reporting financial cyber fraud and related cybercrime complaints. Therefore, 1930 is the correct answer.

Question 21. There are two examination rooms A and B. If 10 students are sent from A to B, then the number of students in each room is the same. If 20 candidates are sent from B to A, then the number of students in A is double the number of students in B. The number of students in room A is:

- (a) 20
- (b) 80
- (c) 100
- (d) 200

Answer: (b) 80

Explanation: As per the official key, the answer is option (b) 80. However, solving the English version mathematically gives original $A = 100$ and original $B = 80$: $A - 10 = B + 10$ and $A + 20 = 2(B - 20)$. Hence this appears to be a key/question discrepancy; the official answer is retained here.

Question 22. In economics, GDP means -

- (a) General Development Plan
- (b) Gross Domestic Product
- (c) Gross Deduction Program
- (d) General Domestic Payment

Answer: (b) Gross Domestic Product

Explanation: GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. It represents the total monetary value of final goods and services produced within a country's domestic territory during a specific period.

Question 23. How many 'Maharatna' PSUs are there?

- (a) 9
- (b) 15
- (c) 13
- (d) 19

Answer: (c) 13

Explanation: As per the examination key, the answer is 13. Maharatna status is given to select Central Public Sector Enterprises that meet specified performance, net worth and turnover criteria.

Question 24. Right to Information Act came into effect in year _____.

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2003
- (c) 2005

(d) 2006

Answer: (c) 2005

Explanation: The Right to Information Act, 2005 came into force in 2005. It empowers citizens to seek information from public authorities and strengthens transparency and accountability.

Question 25. In DSLR camera, DSLR means -

- (a) Durable single lens resource
- (b) Digital single lens reflex
- (c) Digital short lens reflex
- (d) Durable short lens resource

Answer: (b) Digital single lens reflex

Explanation: DSLR stands for Digital Single Lens Reflex. It uses a mirror mechanism and digital sensor to capture images.

Question 26. Famous undelivered speech 'Annihilation of Caste', which was later published as a book, was written by

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Explanation: 'Annihilation of Caste' was written by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. It was originally prepared as a speech but was not delivered in that forum and later became a major text on caste and social reform.

Question 27. Which of the following authority regulates the insurance sector in the country?

- (a) SEBI
- (b) IRDAI
- (c) CCI
- (d) MCI

Answer: (b) IRDAI

Explanation: The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) regulates and develops the insurance sector in India. SEBI regulates securities markets and CCI handles competition-related issues.

Question 28. The doubles partner of Rohan Bopanna in the recently concluded Australian Open 2024 championship is

- (a) Simone Bolelli
- (b) Matthew Ebden
- (c) Andrea Vavassori

(d) None of these

Answer: (b) Matthew Ebden

Explanation: Rohan Bopanna won the Australian Open 2024 men's doubles title with Matthew Ebden. Hence Matthew Ebden is the correct option.

Question 29. Rinne Test prescribed as one of the Minimum Qualifications for this examination, is related to

(a) Vision

(b) Speech

(c) Hearing

(d) Bone Deformity

Answer: (c) Hearing

Explanation: The Rinne test is a clinical hearing test that compares air conduction and bone conduction. It is used to assess hearing ability.

Question 30. Which of the following countries had not yet elected a woman as the head of the government?

(a) India

(b) Pakistan

(c) Bangladesh

(d) United States

Answer: (d) United States

Explanation: India, Pakistan and Bangladesh have all had women heads of government. The United States had not elected a woman as head of government as of the context of this question.

Question 31. In the Preamble, Indian Constitution strives to secure all of its citizens, Liberty of

(a) expression

(b) belief

(c) faith and worship

(d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Explanation: The Preamble secures liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. Since all listed liberties are included, the correct answer is all of these.

Question 32. JN.1 variant recently in news is related to

(a) Jaundice in Newborn

(b) Juvenile Arthritis

(c) Japanese Encephalitis

(d) None of these

Answer: (d) None of these

Explanation: JN.1 was discussed as a variant/sub-variant of COVID-19, not as jaundice, juvenile arthritis or Japanese encephalitis. Therefore, none of these is correct.

Question 33. Which of the following is a Fundamental Right?

- (a) Right to Freedom
- (b) Right to Education
- (c) Right to Life
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Explanation: Right to Freedom is under Article 19, Right to Education is under Article 21A, and Right to Life is under Article 21. All are Fundamental Rights.

Question 34. The number of Union Territories at present in India are ____.

- (a) 6
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 9

Answer: (c) 8

Explanation: India has 8 Union Territories after the reorganisation of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh in 2019. Therefore, the correct answer is 8.

Question 35. Who is the Vice-President of India?

- (a) Jagdeep Dhankhar
- (b) Venkaiah Naidu
- (c) Ramnath Kovind
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Jagdeep Dhankhar

Explanation: Jagdeep Dhankhar became the Vice-President of India in 2022. Hence the correct option is Jagdeep Dhankhar.

Question 36. If the ratio of Policemen to Citizens in a city is 3:11 and there are 66 Policemen, how many citizens are there in the city?

- (a) 33
- (b) 242
- (c) 18
- (d) 726

Answer: (b) 242

Explanation: The ratio Policemen: Citizens = 3:11. If 3 parts = 66, then 1 part = 22. Citizens = 11 parts =

$$11 \times 22 = 242.$$

Question 37. If a bacterial cell doubles itself every minute and takes 72 minutes to fill a cup, how much time would it have taken for filling one-quarter of the cup?

- (a) 18 minutes
- (b) 36 minutes
- (c) 54 minutes
- (d) 70 minutes

Answer: (d) 70 minutes

Explanation: If the cup is full at 72 minutes, it was half full at 71 minutes and one-quarter full at 70 minutes. Because the bacteria double every minute, one-quarter level is two doublings before full.

Question 38. A train travels at a speed of 60 km/h. How far will it travel in 2 hours and 45 minutes?

- (a) 135
- (b) 145
- (c) 165
- (d) 195

Answer: (c) 165

Explanation: 2 hours 45 minutes = 2.75 hours. Distance = speed \times time = $60 \times 2.75 = 165$ km.

Question 39. Ramesh starts to run a marathon in a straight path from Kalaburagi towards Hyderabad for 15 km, then he turns left and runs 10 more km. Next, he turns right and runs for 5 more km. What direction is he facing now?

- (a) East
- (b) West
- (c) North
- (d) South

Answer: (a) East

Explanation: Taking the paper's direction logic, he first moves towards Hyderabad, then turns left, and then turns right. The final turn makes him face the original direction again. The official key gives East.

Question 40. Which of the following cities does not have an airport?

- (a) Belgaum
- (b) Shivamogga
- (c) Hassan
- (d) Kalaburagi

Answer: (c) Hassan

Explanation: Belgaum/Belagavi and Kalaburagi have airports, and Shivamogga airport has been developed. Hassan is the option marked as not having an airport in the official key.

Question 41. Consider the wetlands and the district in which it is located. Choose the incorrect one:

- (a) Bonal - Yadgir
- (b) Heggeri - Haveri
- (c) Aghanashini - Gadag
- (d) Gudavi - Shivamogga

Answer: (c) Aghanashini - Gadag

Explanation: Aghanashini is associated with Uttara Kannada region, not Gadag. Therefore Aghanashini - Gadag is the incorrectly matched pair.

Question 42. Oil refinery is located in which of the following cities?

- (a) Bengaluru
- (b) Mangalore
- (c) Hubli-Dharwad
- (d) Belagavi

Answer: (b) Mangalore

Explanation: Mangalore is associated with the Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL). Therefore, the oil refinery city among the options is Mangalore.

Question 43. Washer men, barbers and cobblers fall under _____ sector of the Indian economy.

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Tertiary

Explanation: Washermen, barbers and cobblers provide services. Service activities belong to the tertiary sector of the economy.

Question 44. Aung Suu Kyi is the former leader of which country?

- (a) Vietnam
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Bhutan

Answer: (b) Myanmar

Explanation: Aung San Suu Kyi is a prominent political leader from Myanmar. She has been associated with the National League for Democracy and Myanmar's democratic movement.

Question 45. Which of the following is closest to the equator?

- (a) Sri Lanka

- (b) Maldives
- (c) Mauritius
- (d) Madagascar

Answer: (c) Mauritius

Explanation: As per the official key, the answer is option (c) Mauritius. Geographically, however, Maldives lies closest to the equator among the options. This appears to be a key discrepancy; the official answer is retained here.

Question 46. Which of the following agency is not involved in road construction?

- (a) State PWD
- (b) NHAI
- (c) BRO
- (d) None of these

Answer: (d) None of these

Explanation: State PWD, NHAI and BRO are all involved in road construction or road infrastructure development. Therefore, none of these is the correct choice.

Question 47. Which of the following is not a National Waterway in Karnataka?

- (a) Ghataprabha
- (b) Sharavathi
- (c) Udyavara
- (d) Hemavathi

Answer: (d) Hemavathi

Explanation: The official key marks Hemavathi as the option that is not a National Waterway in Karnataka. The other options are associated with notified waterways or waterways listed in the context of Karnataka.

Question 48. Which of the following does not have a Registered Geographical Indication Tag?

- (a) Channapatna Toys & Dolls
- (b) Molakalmuru Sarees
- (c) Karnataka Bronze Ware
- (d) None of these

Answer: (d) None of these

Explanation: Channapatna Toys & Dolls, Molakalmuru Sarees and Karnataka Bronze Ware are all recognised GI-tagged products. Therefore, none of these lacks a GI tag.

Question 49. Choose the incorrect one:

- (a) R. Praggnanandhaa - Chess
- (b) Sakshi Malik - Fencing

- (c) Manas Dhamne - Tennis
- (d) Lakshya Sen - Badminton

Answer: (b) Sakshi Malik - Fencing

Explanation: Sakshi Malik is associated with wrestling, not fencing. The other pairings are correct: Praggnanandhaa is a chess player, Manas Dhamne is a tennis player and Lakshya Sen is a badminton player.

Question 50. Airplanes generally travel in ____.

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Stratosphere
- (c) Mesosphere
- (d) Ionosphere

Answer: (b) Stratosphere

Explanation: Commercial airplanes generally cruise near the lower stratosphere because the air is thinner and weather disturbances are comparatively fewer. Hence the expected answer is stratosphere.

Question 51. The ____ Lake is the largest salt water lake in India.

- (a) Wular
- (b) Vembanad
- (c) Chilika
- (d) Nagarjun Sagar

Answer: (c) Chilika

Explanation: Chilika Lake in Odisha is India's largest brackish/salt-water lagoon. Wular is a freshwater lake, while Vembanad is a large lake system in Kerala.

Question 52. In the solar system, ____ spins on its side compared to other planets.

- (a) Venus
- (b) Saturn
- (c) Uranus
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Uranus

Explanation: Uranus has an extreme axial tilt of about 98 degrees, making it appear to rotate on its side. This makes Uranus unique among major planets.

Question 53. Choose the incorrect one:

- (a) NDA exam - Defence services
- (b) CAT exam - IIT
- (c) ICAI exam - Chartered Accountant
- (d) CLAT - Law

Answer: (b) CAT exam - IIT

Explanation: CAT is mainly a management entrance test for IIMs and other management institutes. IIT admissions are generally associated with JEE, not CAT. Hence CAT exam - IIT is incorrect.

Question 54. Choose the correct one:

- (a) January 12th - National Girl Child Day
- (b) January 15th - National Youth Day
- (c) January 24th - Army Day
- (d) January 30th - Martyrs Day

Answer: (d) January 30th - Martyrs Day

Explanation: January 30 is observed as Martyrs' Day in memory of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. National Youth Day is January 12, Army Day is January 15, and National Girl Child Day is January 24.

Question 55. Which of the following is not a component of Human Development Index?

- (a) Healthy life
- (b) Knowledge
- (c) Standard of living
- (d) Drinking water and sanitation

Answer: (d) Drinking water and sanitation

Explanation: HDI measures three dimensions: long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Drinking water and sanitation are important development indicators, but they are not direct components of HDI.

Question 56. Halwa Ceremony pertains to which Ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Defence
- (b) Ministry of Finance
- (c) Ministry of External Affairs
- (d) Ministry of Home

Answer: (b) Ministry of Finance

Explanation: The Halwa Ceremony is traditionally associated with the beginning of the printing/lock-in stage of the Union Budget process. Since the Union Budget is prepared by the Finance Ministry, the correct answer is Ministry of Finance.

Question 57. Choose the correct one:

- (a) Palk Strait - India and Maldives
- (b) Malacca Strait - Malaysia and Indonesia
- (c) Strait of Gibraltar - Spain and Italy
- (d) Hormuz Strait - India and Maldives

Answer: (b) Malacca Strait - Malaysia and Indonesia

Explanation: The Malacca Strait lies between the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian island of Sumatra. Palk Strait is between India and Sri Lanka, and Gibraltar is between Spain and Morocco.

Question 58. Choose the correct one:

- (a) Percussion Instrument - Cymbals
- (b) Wind Instrument - Veena
- (c) String Instruments - Flute
- (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Percussion Instrument - Cymbals

Explanation: Cymbals are percussion instruments. Veena is a string instrument and flute is a wind instrument, so only option (a) is correctly matched.

Question 59. Dravida, Nagara and Vesara are ____.

- (a) Temple architecture style
- (b) Socio-cultural groups
- (c) Geographical regions
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Temple architecture style

Explanation: Nagara, Dravida and Vesara are major styles of Indian temple architecture. Nagara is broadly northern, Dravida southern, and Vesara is a mixed/deccan style.

Question 60. Which of the following are social responsibilities of business?

- (a) Economic
- (b) Legal
- (c) Ethical
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Explanation: Business responsibility includes economic responsibility, legal compliance and ethical conduct. Therefore, all the given dimensions are part of business social responsibility.

Question 61. The oldest mountain range in India is the

- (a) Aravali hills
- (b) Western Ghats
- (c) Himalayas
- (d) Eastern Ghats

Answer: (a) Aravali hills

Explanation: The Aravali Range is one of the oldest fold mountain systems in the world and the oldest major mountain range in India. The Himalayas are geologically much younger.

Question 62. How many spokes are there in the Chakra of our National flag?

- (a) 18
- (b) 24
- (c) 32
- (d) 64

Answer: (b) 24

Explanation: The Ashoka Chakra in the Indian national flag has 24 spokes. It represents the wheel of law and righteous movement.

Question 63. Hippocratic Oath is related to ____.

- (a) Engineers
- (b) Teachers
- (c) Doctors
- (d) All Professional degrees

Answer: (c) Doctors

Explanation: The Hippocratic Oath is traditionally associated with medical ethics and the medical profession. Therefore, it is related to doctors.

Question 64. The concept of CSR governed by the Companies Act pertains to

- (a) Sustainable Rehabilitation
- (b) Simplified Registration
- (c) Social Responsibility
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Social Responsibility

Explanation: CSR stands for Corporate Social Responsibility. It refers to the responsibility of companies to contribute to social, environmental and community welfare activities under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act.

Question 65. TKDL is a ____.

- (a) Digital Library
- (b) Driving License
- (c) Distribution List
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Digital Library

Explanation: TKDL stands for Traditional Knowledge Digital Library. It documents traditional medicinal knowledge to prevent misappropriation and support patent examination.

Question 66. Which of the following is a UN specialized agency working with the United Nations?

- (a) United Nations Development Programme

- (b) World Health Organization
- (c) United Nations Environment Programme
- (d) World Food Programme

Answer: (b) World Health Organization

Explanation: WHO is a specialised agency of the United Nations dealing with international public health. UNDP, UNEP and WFP are UN programmes/funds, not specialised agencies in the same category.

Question 67. Choose the incorrect one:

- (a) Pattadakal - Chalukya dynasty
- (b) Belur and Halebeedu - Hoysala dynasty
- (c) Stone chariot, Hampi - Vijayanagara empire
- (d) None of these

Answer: (d) None of these

Explanation: All the listed matches are correct: Pattadakal is associated with Chalukyas, Belur and Halebeedu with Hoysalas, and the Stone Chariot at Hampi with the Vijayanagara empire. Therefore, none of these is incorrect.

Question 68. Which of the following organisation and motto are matched correctly?

- (a) National Cadet Corps - Service to Man is Service to God
- (b) National Social Service - Not Me, But You
- (c) Indian Red Cross Society - Unity and Discipline
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) National Social Service - Not Me, But You

Explanation: The motto of the National Service Scheme (NSS) is 'Not Me, But You'. The NCC motto is 'Unity and Discipline', so option (c) is not correctly matched with the Red Cross.

Question 69. The BSII, BSIII, BSIV and BSVI are

- (a) Emission standards
- (b) Indigenous missiles
- (c) Geo-synchronous satellites
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Emission standards

Explanation: BS stands for Bharat Stage. BS-II, BS-III, BS-IV and BS-VI are vehicular emission standards used to regulate air pollutants from motor vehicles.

Question 70. Which state shares its boundaries with maximum states?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Assam

- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (a) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh shares borders with several Indian states and the National Capital Territory region through adjoining areas. Among the given options, the official answer is Uttar Pradesh.

Question 71. The virus is

- (a) Protein and lipid
- (b) Nucleic acid and protein
- (c) Lipid and carbohydrate
- (d) Carbohydrate

Answer: (b) Nucleic acid and protein

Explanation: A virus generally contains genetic material, either DNA or RNA, enclosed in a protein coat called a capsid. Hence it is mainly composed of nucleic acid and protein.

Question 72. Which of the following electromagnetic wave has longest wavelength?

- (a) Infrared rays
- (b) Gamma rays
- (c) Ultraviolet rays
- (d) Visible light rays

Answer: (a) Infrared rays

Explanation: In the electromagnetic spectrum, gamma rays have the shortest wavelengths, ultraviolet rays are shorter than visible light, and infrared rays are longer than visible light. Therefore, among the options, infrared rays have the longest wavelength.

Question 73. A metal sheet with a circular hole is heated. The hole

- (a) Gets larger
- (b) Gets smaller
- (c) Remains of the same size
- (d) Gets deformed

Answer: (a) Gets larger

Explanation: When a metal sheet is heated, it expands uniformly. The circular hole expands as if it were made of the same material, so its diameter increases and the hole gets larger.

Question 74. Brass is alloy of -

- (a) Copper and iron
- (b) Zinc and iron
- (c) Copper and zinc
- (d) Iron and nickel

Answer: (c) Copper and zinc

Explanation: Brass is an alloy mainly made of copper and zinc. Bronze, in contrast, is usually associated with copper and tin.

Question 75. Baking Soda is -

- (a) Sodium Carbohydrate
- (b) Sodium Bicarbonate
- (c) Sodium Sulphate
- (d) Sodium Hydroxide

Answer: (b) Sodium Bicarbonate

Explanation: Baking soda is sodium bicarbonate, chemically written as NaHCO_3 . It is commonly used in cooking and as a mild base.

Question 76. Thalassaemia is a hereditary disease which affects -

- (a) Blood
- (b) Lungs
- (c) Heart
- (d) Kidney

Answer: (a) Blood

Explanation: Thalassaemia is an inherited blood disorder affecting haemoglobin production. It leads to anaemia and related blood complications.

Question 77. What is Tor?

- (a) Anti-virus software
- (b) An app which provides VPN services
- (c) Web browser to access Darknet
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Web browser to access Darknet

Explanation: Tor is software/browser technology that enables anonymous communication and is commonly used to access onion services on the dark web/darknet. Hence the expected answer is web browser to access Darknet.

Question 78. In MS Windows, 'Function Key' to rename file/folder is -

- (a) F3
- (b) F2
- (c) F5
- (d) F6

Answer: (b) F2

Explanation: In Windows, selecting a file or folder and pressing F2 enables renaming. F5 is generally

used for refresh.

Question 79. Light Emitting Diode (LED) converts -

- (a) Light energy into electrical energy
- (b) Electrical energy into light energy
- (c) Thermal energy into light energy
- (d) Mechanical energy into electrical energy

Answer: (b) Electrical energy into light energy

Explanation: An LED emits light when electric current passes through it. Therefore, it converts electrical energy into light energy.

Question 80. Name of autonomous helicopter being operated by NASA on planet Mars is -

- (a) Optimus
- (b) Ingenuity
- (c) Perseverance
- (d) Curiosity

Answer: (b) Ingenuity

Explanation: NASA's Mars helicopter is named Ingenuity. Perseverance and Curiosity are Mars rovers, not helicopters.

Question 81. In context of Chandrayaan-3, names of Lander and Rover respectively are -

- (a) Vikram and Pragyan
- (b) Vikram and Aditya
- (c) Aditya and Vikram
- (d) Pragyan and Aditya

Answer: (a) Vikram and Pragyan

Explanation: In Chandrayaan-3, the lander was named Vikram and the rover was named Pragyan. Therefore, the correct sequence is Vikram and Pragyan.

Question 82. Sir C. V. Raman won Nobel Prize for -

- (a) Work on DNA
- (b) Work on scattering of light
- (c) Work structure and function of ribosomes
- (d) Work on literature

Answer: (b) Work on scattering of light

Explanation: C. V. Raman received the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on the scattering of light, known as the Raman Effect. It was a landmark discovery in optics.

Question 83. The President of the Constituent Assembly was

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Answer: (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Explanation: Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as the President of the Constituent Assembly. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee.

Question 84. Mass (M) of a physical object on Moon compared to the Earth -

- (a) Will increase by 0.16 times
- (b) Will remain same
- (c) Will decrease by 0.16 times
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Will remain same

Explanation: Mass is the amount of matter in an object and does not change with location. Weight changes on the Moon due to lower gravity, but mass remains the same.

Question 85. Which of the following state does not have legislative council?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (d) Madhya Pradesh

Explanation: Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have Legislative Councils. Madhya Pradesh does not have a Legislative Council; it has a unicameral legislature.

Question 86. The members of the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to

- (a) Judiciary
- (b) House of the People
- (c) Council of States
- (d) The President

Answer: (b) House of the People

Explanation: Under the parliamentary system, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, also called the House of the People. This is a key principle of parliamentary accountability.

Question 87. The Indian Independence Act received Royal Assent from British Monarch in

- (a) July 1947
- (b) May 1947
- (c) June 1947

(d) August 1947

Answer: (a) July 1947

Explanation: The Indian Independence Act, 1947 received Royal Assent on 18 July 1947. It provided for the creation of India and Pakistan as independent dominions.

Question 88. Directive Principles of State Policy are included in the Articles

(a) 15-24

(b) 25-32

(c) 36-51

(d) 52-60

Answer: (c) 36-51

Explanation: Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in Part IV of the Constitution, from Articles 36 to 51. They guide the State in law-making and governance.

Question 89. The power of the President to consult the Supreme Court is under

(a) Article 132

(b) Article 143

(c) Article 136

(d) Article 131

Answer: (b) Article 143

Explanation: Article 143 gives the President power to seek the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court on questions of law or fact of public importance.

Question 90. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rests with

(a) The State government

(b) The Parliament

(c) The Prime Minister

(d) The President

Answer: (b) The Parliament

Explanation: Parliament has the power under Article 3 to form new states and alter areas, boundaries or names of existing states. The President recommends introduction of such a Bill, but the law is made by Parliament.

Question 91. Article 371(A) of Constitution provides special provision for

(a) Maharashtra State

(b) Nagaland State

(c) Karnataka State

(d) Assam State

Answer: (b) Nagaland State

Explanation: Article 371A contains special provisions for Nagaland, especially relating to religious and social practices, customary law and ownership of land and resources.

Question 92. Right to privacy is contained in

- (a) Article 22
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 21
- (d) Article 22

Answer: (c) Article 21

Explanation: The Right to Privacy has been recognised by the Supreme Court as part of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21. Hence Article 21 is the correct answer.

Question 93. The age to exercise franchise to vote was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by

- (a) 42nd amendment in the Constitution
- (b) 44th amendment in the Constitution
- (c) 61st amendment in the Constitution
- (d) 72nd amendment in the Constitution

Answer: (c) 61st amendment in the Constitution

Explanation: The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act reduced the voting age for elections from 21 years to 18 years. This widened democratic participation among youth.

Question 94. The Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly was moved by

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Alladi Krishna Swamy Iyer

Answer: (c) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946. It later formed the philosophical basis of the Preamble.

Question 95. Which Article of the Constitution provides for Gram Sabha?

- (a) Article 243A
- (b) Article 243B
- (c) Article 243C
- (d) Article 243D

Answer: (a) Article 243A

Explanation: Article 243A provides for the Gram Sabha. It is a constitutional body at the village level under the Panchayati Raj framework.

Question 96. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is contained in

- (a) Article 131
- (b) Article 129
- (c) Article 132
- (d) Article 136

Answer: (a) Article 131

Explanation: Article 131 deals with the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in disputes involving the Union and states or between states. Article 129 deals with the Supreme Court as a court of record.

Question 97. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who of the following raised an army called 'Free Indian Legion'?

- (a) Lala Hardayal
- (b) Rash Behari Bose
- (c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) V. D. Savarkar

Answer: (c) Subhas Chandra Bose

Explanation: Subhas Chandra Bose organised the Free Indian Legion in Europe during World War II. It was formed with Indian prisoners of war and aimed at India's liberation from British rule.

Question 98. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Rowlatt Act was passed?

- (a) Lord Irwin
- (b) Lord Reading
- (c) Lord Chelmsford
- (d) Lord Wavell

Answer: (c) Lord Chelmsford

Explanation: The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 during the viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford. It allowed detention without trial and triggered widespread nationalist protest.

Question 99. For the Karachi Session of Indian National Congress in 1931 presided over by Sardar Patel, who drafted the resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Answer: (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: The Karachi Resolution of 1931 on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme was drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru and adopted under the presidentship of Sardar Patel. It outlined civil liberties and socio-economic goals.

Question 100. Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of 'moderates' and 'extremists'?

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Quit India Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

Answer: (a) Swadeshi Movement

Explanation: The Swadeshi Movement after the Partition of Bengal intensified ideological differences within the Congress. These differences contributed to the Surat Split of 1907 between Moderates and Extremists.