

INFINITE IAS KAS

KPSC Group-B Paper-1 (General Paper)

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Examination held on 19-01-2025 | Subject Code: 608 | Question Booklet Series A

1. Which of the following offices has not been provided by the Indian Constitution?

- (1) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (2) Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (3) Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
- (4) Deputy Prime Minister

Answer: (4) Deputy Prime Minister

Explanation: The Constitution expressly provides for the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Deputy Speaker of a State Legislative Assembly. The office of Deputy Prime Minister is a political arrangement created by the Prime Minister/Council of Ministers and is not a constitutionally created office. Therefore, among the given choices, Deputy Prime Minister is the post not provided by the Constitution.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the word 'dignity': Which of the following is correct?

- (A) The word 'dignity' is found in the Preamble of our Constitution.
 - (B) The word 'dignity' is found in Part-IV and Part-III of our Constitution.
 - (C) The word 'dignity' is found in the Preamble and Part-IVA of our Constitution.
- (1) Both (A) and (B)
 - (2) Both (B) and (C)
 - (3) Both (A) and (C)
 - (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Both (A) and (C)

Explanation: The Preamble speaks of assuring the dignity of the individual. Fundamental Duties under Part IVA also use the idea of dignity, especially in the duty to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. Hence statements (A) and (C) are correct. Statement (B) is not the best answer in the given combination because the intended constitutional reference is Preamble plus Part IVA.

3. Consider the following statements. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) The Constituent Assembly at its first meeting decided to elect its chairman.
 - (B) The Constituent Assembly at its first meeting did not elect its chairman, but adopted the objective resolution.
 - (C) The Constituent Assembly at its first meeting decided to elect its chairman, adopt objective resolution and to form committees for preparing the Constitution.
- (1) Both (A) and (C)
 - (2) (A) only

(3) Both (B) and (C)

(4) (A), (B) and (C)

Answer: (1) Both (A) and (C)

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly first met on 9 December 1946 with Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha as temporary chairman, and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected permanent chairman later. The Objectives Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946, not adopted at the first sitting. The key treats statement (A) as the correct statement among the given choices because the early business of the Assembly involved election of its presiding authority, while (B) and (C) combine inaccurate details.

4. Article 14 of our Constitution

(1) permits classification and discretion

(2) permits classification and class legislation

(3) permits classification but not class legislation

(4) permits all of the above

Answer: (3) permits classification but not class legislation

Explanation: Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws. It allows reasonable classification if the classification is based on intelligible differentia and has a rational nexus with the objective of the law. However, it does not permit arbitrary class legislation. Therefore, Article 14 permits classification but not class legislation.

5. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes can claim their benefits of reservation in the

(1) immigrant State

(2) State of origin

(3) migrant State

(4) All of the above

Answer: (2) State of origin

Explanation: Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe status is generally determined with reference to the State or Union Territory for which a community is notified. A person migrating to another State cannot automatically claim the same reservation benefits there unless the community is also notified in that State. Therefore, the benefit is linked to the State of origin in the context of this question.

6. Which of the following Articles were amended with special majority and ratified by half of the States?

(1) Articles 5, 11, 72

(2) Articles 12-15

(3) Articles 21A, 368

(4) Articles 73, 162, 368

Answer: (4) Articles 73, 162, 368

Explanation: Amendments affecting the federal structure require special majority of Parliament and ratification by at least half of the States. Articles 73 and 162 relate to the executive powers of the Union and the States respectively, and Article 368 deals with the amendment procedure. These are part of federal arrangements; hence amendments affecting them require State ratification.

7. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (1) Anglo-Indian members can be nominated to the Lok Sabha.
- (2) Anglo-Indians and Transgenders can be nominated to the Lok Sabha.
- (3) Anglo-Indian members cannot be nominated to the Lok Sabha.
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Anglo-Indian members cannot be nominated to the Lok Sabha.

Explanation: Earlier, Article 331 allowed nomination of Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha if the President felt that the community was not adequately represented. The 104th Constitutional Amendment discontinued this provision. Therefore, in the present constitutional position, Anglo-Indian members cannot be nominated to the Lok Sabha.

8. The 105th Amendment of the Constitution provides for

- (1) restoring the power of State Governments to recognise socially and educationally backward classes
- (2) restoring the power of State Governments to recognise backward classes
- (3) restoring the power of State Governments to recognise economically backward classes
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) restoring the power of State Governments to recognise socially and educationally backward classes

Explanation: The 105th Constitutional Amendment restored the power of States and Union Territories to identify and maintain their own lists of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs). It was enacted after judicial interpretation of the 102nd Amendment created uncertainty about State powers. Therefore, the most accurate option is the restoration of State power to recognise socially and educationally backward classes.

9. The Contingency Fund of India is established by

- (1) the Chief Justice of India
- (2) the Auditor and the Controller General of India
- (3) the Parliament of India
- (4) the President of India

Answer: (3) the Parliament of India

Explanation: Article 267 of the Constitution provides for the Contingency Fund of India. The fund is established by law made by Parliament and is placed at the disposal of the President to meet urgent

unforeseen expenditure. Hence, the authority establishing it is Parliament, not the President personally.

10. With reference to Article 18, consider the following statements. Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) The awards like Bharat Ratna or Padma Vibhushan to be used by the recipient as a title to one's name.
 - (B) The State is not debarred from awarding military or academic distinctions even though they may be used as titles.
 - (C) No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State.
- (1) (A) and (B)
 - (2) (A) and (C)
 - (3) (B) and (C)
 - (4) (A), (B) and (C)

Answer: (3) (B) and (C)

Explanation: Article 18 abolishes titles and forbids citizens from accepting titles from foreign States. National awards like Bharat Ratna or Padma awards are not to be used as prefixes or suffixes to names. Article 18 also permits military and academic distinctions. Hence statements (B) and (C) are correct, while (A) is incorrect.

11. From the given statements, choose the appropriate conclusion.

Statements: (a) All pens are tools. (b) Some tools are machines. (c) All machines are gadgets.

Conclusions: I. Some tools are gadgets. II. Some pens are machines.

- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Answer: (1) Only Conclusion I follows

Explanation: Because some tools are machines and all machines are gadgets, it follows that some tools are gadgets. However, all pens are tools does not mean that some pens must be machines; the 'some tools' that are machines may be tools other than pens. Therefore only Conclusion I follows.

12. Arun starts from his office and walks 3 km towards north. Then he turns right and walks 2 km and then again turns right and walks 2 km. In which direction is he from the starting point?

- (1) North-East
- (2) South
- (3) South-East
- (4) He is at the starting point (towards)

Answer: (1) North-East

Explanation: Starting from the office, he first moves 3 km north. Turning right from north takes him east

for 2 km. Turning right again from east takes him south for 2 km. His final position is 1 km north and 2 km east of the starting point, which is the North-East direction.

13. 4 boys and 2 girls are to be seated in a row in such a way that the two girls are always together. In how many different ways can they be seated?

- (1) 120
- (2) 720
- (3) 148
- (4) 240

Answer: (4) 240

Explanation: Treat the two girls as one block because they must sit together. Then there are 5 units to arrange: 4 boys and 1 girls' block. These 5 units can be arranged in $5!$ ways, and the two girls inside the block can be arranged in $2!$ ways. Total arrangements = $5! \times 2! = 120 \times 2 = 240$.

14. A complete cycle of a traffic light takes 60 seconds. During each cycle the light is green for 25 seconds, yellow for 5 seconds and red for 30 seconds. At a randomly chosen time, the probability that light will not be green is

- (1) $1/3$
- (2) $1/4$
- (3) $7/12$
- (4) $5/12$

Answer: (3) $7/12$

Explanation: The signal is not green during the yellow and red periods. Yellow time = 5 seconds and red time = 30 seconds, so not-green time = 35 seconds out of 60 seconds. Probability = $35/60 = 7/12$.

15. From the given statements, choose the appropriate conclusion.

Statements: (a) All cats, dogs and elephants are rats. (b) No elephant is cat or dog. (c) Some cats are dogs.

Conclusions: I. No rat is cat, dog as well as elephant. II. Some rats are cats as well as dogs.

- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Answer: (2) Only Conclusion II follows

Explanation: Since all cats and all dogs are rats, and some cats are dogs, those common cats/dogs are also rats. Thus some rats are cats as well as dogs, so Conclusion II follows. Conclusion I is too broad and contradicts the given inclusion of cats, dogs and elephants under rats; hence it does not follow.

16. A, B, C, D and E are five students. C is taller than A but shorter than D; A is taller than B; E is same height of B. Who is the tallest among them?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

Answer: (4) D

Explanation: The relations give $D > C > A > B$. E is equal to B, so E is also shorter than A, C and D. Therefore, D is taller than all the others among the listed students.

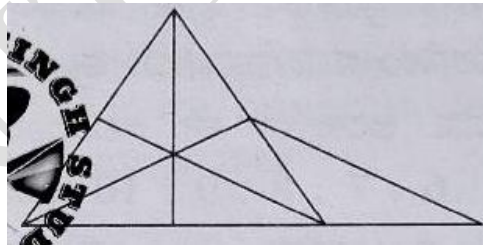
17. In how many ways can a group of 3 boys and 2 girls be made out of total of 7 boys and 3 girls?

- (1) 105
- (2) 63
- (3) 45
- (4) 32

Answer: (1) 105

Explanation: The group must contain 3 boys and 2 girls. The boys can be selected in 7C_3 ways = 35, and the girls can be selected in 3C_2 ways = 3. Total number of groups = $35 \times 3 = 105$.

18. What is the number of triangles in this figure?



- (1) 12
- (2) 18
- (3) 14
- (4) 16

Answer: (2) 18

Explanation: The figure is divided by several intersecting straight lines. Counting must include not only the small triangles but also larger triangles formed by combining adjacent regions. A systematic count from the left triangular portion, the middle subdivisions and the right extended portion gives a total of 18 triangles.

19. The length and breadth of a rectangle are 20 cm and 10 cm respectively. The length is increased by 10% and the breadth is increased by 20%. What is the new area of rectangle?

- (1) 240 cm²
- (2) 254 cm²
- (3) 264 cm²
- (4) 280 cm²

Answer: (3) 264 cm²

Explanation: New length = 20 + 10% of 20 = 22 cm. New breadth = 10 + 20% of 10 = 12 cm. New area = 22 x 12 = 264 cm².

20. In an examination, 52% of the candidates passed in English, 42% in Mathematics and 17% in both. The number of those who failed in both the subjects is

- (1) 83%
- (2) 23%
- (3) 64%
- (4) 55%

Answer: (2) 23%

Explanation: Passed in at least one subject = 52 + 42 - 17 = 77%. Therefore, failed in both subjects = 100 - 77 = 23%. This is a standard application of the inclusion-exclusion principle.

21. A student appeared in 6 papers. The maximum marks are the same for each paper. His marks in these papers are in the proportion 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 10. Overall he scored 60%. In how many number of papers did he score less than 60% of the maximum marks?

- (1) 2
- (2) 3
- (3) 4
- (4) 5

Answer: (2) 3

Explanation: The total ratio is 5+6+7+8+9+10 = 45 parts. If each paper has 100 marks, total maximum = 600 and 60% = 360. One part = 360/45 = 8. The six scores are 40, 48, 56, 64, 72 and 80. Scores below 60 are 40, 48 and 56; hence there are 3 papers.

22. After selling a cycle for Rs. 1,680, a shopkeeper suffers a loss of 16%. If he wants to earn 15% profit after giving the discount of 8%, what will be the marked price?

- (1) Rs. 2,200
- (2) Rs. 2,450
- (3) Rs. 2,500

(4) Rs. 2,600

Answer: (3) Rs. 2,500

Explanation: If Rs. 1,680 is the selling price after a 16% loss, then cost price = $1680/0.84 = \text{Rs. } 2,000$. For 15% profit, required selling price = $2000 \times 1.15 = \text{Rs. } 2,300$. This selling price is after an 8% discount, so 92% of marked price = 2,300. Marked price = $2300/0.92 = \text{Rs. } 2,500$.

23. The average age of a teacher and three students is 20 years. If all the three students are of same age and the difference between the ages of the teacher and each student is 20 years, then what is the age of the teacher?

- (1) 25 years
- (2) 30 years
- (3) 45 years
- (4) 35 years

Answer: (4) 35 years

Explanation: The total age of the teacher and three students is $4 \times 20 = 80$ years. Let each student be x years old; then the teacher is $x + 20$. Thus $3x + (x + 20) = 80$, so $4x = 60$ and $x = 15$. Teacher's age = $15 + 20 = 35$ years.

24. If you have two straight sticks of lengths 7.5 feet and 3.25 feet, what is the minimum length can you measure?

- (1) 1 feet
- (2) 0.05 feet
- (3) 0.25 feet
- (4) 3.25 feet

Answer: (1) 1 feet

Explanation: A minimum measurable length can be obtained by combining and subtracting lengths. Two sticks of 3.25 feet total 6.5 feet, and $7.5 - 6.5 = 1.0$ feet. Thus 1 foot can be measured using the given two lengths.

25. One page is torn from a booklet whose pages are numbered in the usual manner starting from the first page as 1. The sum of the numbers on the remaining pages is 195. The torn page contains which of the following numbers?

- (1) 5, 6
- (2) 7, 8
- (3) 9, 10
- (4) 11, 12

Answer: (2) 7, 8

Explanation: A booklet with pages numbered 1 to 20 has total page-number sum $20 \times 21 / 2 = 210$. The

remaining pages sum to 195, so the torn leaf had page numbers adding to $210 - 195 = 15$. The consecutive pair with sum 15 is 7 and 8.

26. The Republic Day in the year 2020 is celebrated on Sunday. In which of the following years Republic Day again celebrated on Sunday?

- (1) 2024
- (2) 2025
- (3) 2026
- (4) 2027

Answer: (2) 2025

Explanation: From 26 January 2020 to 26 January 2025, the weekday shift totals 7 days because the period includes leap-year effects. A 7-day shift brings the same weekday again. Therefore Republic Day again falls on Sunday in 2025.

27. The value of a share raises by 10% on each day for two consecutive days and falls by 10% on each day for next two consecutive days. What is the percentage of profit or loss of the share value by the end of 4 days?

- (1) Profit 1.99%
- (2) Loss 1.99%
- (3) Profit 8.90%
- (4) Loss 8.90%

Answer: (2) Loss 1.99%

Explanation: Let the initial value be 100. After two increases of 10%, value = $100 \times 1.1 \times 1.1 = 121$. After two decreases of 10%, value = $121 \times 0.9 \times 0.9 = 98.01$. Final value is 1.99% below the original, so the result is a loss of 1.99%.

28. Which of the following devices is generally used to measure the extent of light penetration in lake?

- (1) Secchi disk
- (2) Graduated line
- (3) Holling's disk
- (4) Laser range finder

Answer: (1) Secchi disk

Explanation: A Secchi disk is a circular disk lowered into water to estimate transparency or light penetration. The depth at which the disk just disappears is called Secchi depth. It is a simple and widely used field method in limnology and water-quality studies.

29. Which of the following is believed to be an extinct bird from India?

- (1) Jerdon's Courser

- (2) Pink headed Duck
- (3) Forest Spotted Owlet or Blewitt's Spotted Owlet
- (4) Masked Finfoot

Answer: (2) Pink headed Duck

Explanation: The Pink-headed Duck has not had reliable confirmed sightings for many decades and is generally treated as critically endangered and possibly extinct. Jerdon's Courser, Forest Owlet and Masked Finfoot are rare/threatened, but they are not the intended extinct bird in this question.

30. 'Nicobar Megapode' is a large bird found in the Nicobar Islands. One of its unique habits is

- (1) catching fishes by using its large feet
- (2) building large mound nest near the coast
- (3) amphibious lifestyle
- (4) changing the colour of its plumage to merge with its habitat

Answer: (2) building large mound nest near the coast

Explanation: The Nicobar Megapode is known for constructing large mound nests using sand, soil and decomposing vegetation. The heat generated inside the mound helps incubate the eggs. This distinctive nesting behaviour makes option (2) correct.

31. Which of the following is an invasive species?

- (1) Eichhornia crassipes
- (2) Trapa natans
- (3) Tricha angustifolia
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Eichhornia crassipes

Explanation: Eichhornia crassipes, commonly called water hyacinth, is one of the world's most problematic invasive aquatic weeds. It forms dense mats on water bodies, reduces oxygen levels, blocks sunlight and affects aquatic biodiversity.

32. Which of the following personality was the driving force behind India's first citizens report on the environment?

- (1) Jairam Ramesh
- (2) Prakash Javadekar
- (3) Anil Agarwal
- (4) Madhav Gadgil

Answer: (3) Anil Agarwal

Explanation: Anil Agarwal, founder of the Centre for Science and Environment, was a pioneering environmentalist associated with citizen-based environmental reporting in India. The first Citizens' Report

on the State of India's Environment is strongly linked with his work and public environmental awareness.

33. Which of the following snakes is known to build a nest and guard its young?

- (1) King Cobra
- (2) Common Krait
- (3) Banded Krait
- (4) Rat Snake

Answer: (1) King Cobra

Explanation: The King Cobra is famous for nest-building behaviour. The female gathers leaves and other vegetation to make a mound-like nest and guards the eggs. This behaviour is unusual among snakes and is therefore a commonly tested fact.

34. Who is the Dewan, who started the practice of publishing the names of the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly (MRA) in the Gazette?

- (1) Rangacharlu
- (2) Sheshadri Iyer
- (3) Sir M. Visvesvaraya
- (4) Mirza Ismail

Answer: (2) Sheshadri Iyer

Explanation: Dewan K. Seshadri Iyer played a major role in developing administrative practices in princely Mysore. The practice of publishing names of Mysore Representative Assembly members in the Gazette is associated with him. This reflected an early step toward more transparent representative institutions in Mysore.

35. In which year was the first Criminal Tribes Act passed by the British in India?

- (1) 1861
- (2) 1877
- (3) 1866
- (4) 1871

Answer: (4) 1871

Explanation: The first Criminal Tribes Act was enacted in 1871. It allowed colonial authorities to notify certain communities as 'criminal tribes', a deeply discriminatory practice later repealed after independence. The Act is important in questions on colonial law and social control.

36. In May 1946, the Cabinet Mission proposed that the Provinces would be classified into three groups or sections as follows. Which of the groups or sections given above are correct?

- (A) Group A: Madras, Central Provinces, UP, Bihar, Bombay and Orissa.

- (B) Group B: Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan.
(C) Group C: Bengal and Assam.
(1) (A) and (C) only
(2) (B) and (C) only
(3) (A) and (B) only
(4) (A), (B) and (C)

Answer: (4) (A), (B) and (C)

Explanation: The Cabinet Mission Plan grouped British Indian provinces into three sections: Group A with mostly Hindu-majority provinces, Group B with north-west Muslim-majority provinces, and Group C with Bengal and Assam. The given grouping matches the plan. Hence all (A), (B) and (C) are correct.

37. With reference to the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress in 1916, consider the following statements. Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) The session was presided over by Ambica Charan Majumdar.
(B) Brought unity between the Congress and the All India Muslim League.
(C) Dr. M. A. Ansari played a vital role in bringing unity between the Congress and the All India Muslim League.
(1) (A) and (C) only
(2) (B) and (C) only
(3) (A) and (B) only
(4) (A), (B) and (C)

Answer: (3) (A) and (B) only

Explanation: The Lucknow Session of 1916 was presided over by Ambica Charan Majumdar. It is historically important because it witnessed the Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League, bringing a temporary unity between the two. Statement (C) is not the intended correct statement in the official key. Therefore (A) and (B) only are correct.

38. The thesis of Jagirdari Crisis as an explanation of Mughal decline is attributed by

- (1) J. F. Richards
(2) C. A. Bailey
(3) Satish Chandra
(4) R. P. Tripathi

Answer: (3) Satish Chandra

Explanation: Satish Chandra is closely associated with the Jagirdari Crisis thesis in the study of Mughal decline. The argument highlights tensions in the jagir system, pressure on resources, and conflict among nobles as major factors in weakening the Mughal Empire.

39. National Planning Committee appointed by the Congress in 1939 was headed by

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (3) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (4) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Answer: (1) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: The National Planning Committee was set up by the Indian National Congress in 1938/1939 under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru. It aimed to prepare a framework for planned economic development in India. Nehru's role in planning later influenced the post-independence planning model.

40. Nationalist leader who organized the Indian National Trade Union Congress was

- (1) M. N. Roy
- (2) C. R. Das
- (3) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (3) Lala Lajpat Rai

Explanation: Lala Lajpat Rai was associated with labour mobilisation and presided over the first session of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920. The question's intended trade-union reference is to this early national labour movement, making Lala Lajpat Rai the correct choice.

41. The speaker may be removed

- (1) by a resolution of a house passed by the majority of total members of the house
- (2) by a resolution of the house passed by 2/3rd majority of members present and voting
- (3) by a resolution of the house moved after 14 days clear notice and passed by majority of all the members of the house
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) by a resolution of the house moved after 14 days clear notice and passed by majority of all the members of the house

Explanation: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha or a State Legislative Assembly can be removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the House. A clear notice period of 14 days is required before moving such a resolution. Hence option (3) correctly combines both the notice and majority requirements.

42. Department established by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq to improve agriculture was

- (1) Diwan-i-Istinaq
- (2) Diwan-i-Khairat
- (3) Diwan-i-Kohi

(4) Diwan-i-Risalat

Answer: (3) Diwan-i-Kohi

Explanation: Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq created the Diwan-i-Kohi as a department of agriculture. It was meant to improve cultivation, especially in the Doab region, through State-supported agricultural measures. The other options refer to different administrative/religious or welfare-related departments.

43. Hoysala capital at Kannaur on the north bank of river Kaveri was established by

- (1) Ballala III
- (2) Ballala II
- (3) Vinayadithya
- (4) Narasimha II

Answer: (4) Narasimha II

Explanation: The Hoysala ruler Narasimha II is associated with the establishment of the capital at Kannaur on the north bank of the Kaveri. Hoysala history questions often focus on capitals, temple patronage and political shifts during the later period of the dynasty.

44. Three kinds of tenures, the Sarvamanya, the Tribhoga and the Talavritti belong to

- (1) Vijayanagara Empire
- (2) Chalukyas of Kalyana
- (3) Kadambas
- (4) Chalukyas of Badami

Answer: (3) Kadambas

Explanation: These tenure categories are associated with Kadamba administration and land-grant practices. Land tenures in early medieval Karnataka are important because they indicate the fiscal and social organisation of the State. Therefore the correct answer is Kadambas.

45. Two types of pillars, Manastambas and Brahmadeva Sthambas (pillars) belong to art

- (1) Gangas
- (2) Hoysalas
- (3) Rashtrakutas
- (4) Kalyani Chalukyas

Answer: (1) Gangas

Explanation: The Western Ganga period is known for Jain art and monuments, including Manastambhas and Brahmadeva pillars. These pillars are a distinctive feature of Ganga artistic and religious patronage, especially in relation to Jain sites.

46. Mahavibhasa rightly called as encyclopedia of Buddhism was composed by

- (1) Ashvagosha
- (2) Nagarjuna
- (3) Vasumitra
- (4) Parshwa

Answer: (3) Vasumitra

Explanation: The Mahavibhasa is an important Buddhist scholastic text associated with the Sarvastivada tradition. It is traditionally connected with Vasumitra and is sometimes described as an encyclopaedic work because of its wide coverage of Buddhist doctrine and philosophy.

47. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below.

List-I: Mahajanapadas	List-II: Capitals
A. Anga	I. Ahichhatra
B. Avanti	II. Champa
C. Surasena	III. Ujjain
D. Panchala	IV. Mathura

- (1) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (2) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- (3) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (4) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Answer: (4) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Explanation: Anga's capital was Champa, Avanti's important capital was Ujjain, Surasena's capital was Mathura, and Panchala is associated with Ahichhatra. Thus the correct matching is A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I.

48. Mark the incorrect pair.

- (1) S. Henningham - Peasant Movements in Colonial India: North Bihar 1917-42
- (2) A. R. Desai - Peasant Struggles in India
- (3) Bipan Chandra - The Indian Left: Critical Appraisal
- (4) Sukomal Sen - The Story of Bardoli

Answer: (4) Sukomal Sen - The Story of Bardoli

Explanation: The first three pairs are associated with known writings or themes connected with peasant movements and left politics. 'The Story of Bardoli' is not associated with Sukomal Sen in the given pairing. Therefore option (4) is the incorrect pair.

49. Who was the organizing Secretary of Annie Besant's Home Rule League?

- (1) Jamandas Dwarkadas
- (2) Shankarlal Banker

- (3) Indulal Yagnik
- (4) George Arundale

Answer: (4) George Arundale

Explanation: Annie Besant's Home Rule League was one of the major Home Rule organizations during the nationalist movement. George Arundale served as the organizing secretary of Annie Besant's Home Rule League, helping spread the demand for self-government.

50. Who wrote the book The Spontaneous Revolution: The Quit India Movement?

- (1) Francis Hutchins
- (2) Winston Churchill
- (3) Amery
- (4) None of them

Answer: (1) Francis Hutchins

Explanation: The book 'The Spontaneous Revolution: The Quit India Movement' is associated with Francis G. Hutchins. It studies the 1942 Quit India Movement, particularly the spontaneous mass participation and decentralised character of the uprising.

51. What does ICOMOS, a global non-governmental organization, stand for which works with UNESCO?

- (1) International Conference on One Medicine One Science
- (2) International Council on Monuments and Sites
- (3) International Council on Monuments and Surveys
- (4) International Council on Monuments of Sri Lanka

Answer: (2) International Council on Monuments and Sites

Explanation: ICOMOS stands for International Council on Monuments and Sites. It is a professional global body that advises on cultural heritage conservation and is associated with UNESCO's World Heritage processes.

52. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below.

List-I: System of Philosophy; List-II: Advocates

List-I	List-II
A. Yoga	I. Kapila
B. Mimansa	II. Patanjali
C. Sankhya	III. Kumarila
D. Vaisesika	IV. Kanada

- (1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (2) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

(3) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

(4) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Answer: (2) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Explanation: Yoga is associated with Patanjali, Mimansa with Kumarila, Sankhya with Kapila and Vaisheshika with Kanada. Hence the correct code is A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV.

53. Which system was declared illegal in India by the India Act of 1843?

(1) Sati

(2) Infanticide

(3) Slavery

(4) Dowry

Answer: (3) Slavery

Explanation: The Indian Slavery Act of 1843 made slavery legally unenforceable in British India. It withdrew legal recognition from slavery and prevented courts from enforcing claims arising from slavery. Therefore the system declared illegal by the 1843 Act was slavery.

54. Which legislation for the first time used the term 'Scheduled Castes'?

(1) India Councils Act, 1909

(2) Government of India Act, 1919

(3) Government of India Act, 1935

(4) Constitution of Indian Republic

Answer: (3) Government of India Act, 1935

Explanation: The term 'Scheduled Castes' was first used in the Government of India Act, 1935. The Act classified certain communities in schedules for purposes of representation and administrative recognition, and the term was later continued in the Constitution of India.

55. Arrange India's top export destination nations in ascending order, in 2023.

(1) UAE, China, USA, Netherlands

(2) Netherlands, China, USA, Russia

(3) USA, UAE, Netherlands, China

(4) China, Netherlands, UAE, USA

Answer: (4) China, Netherlands, UAE, USA

Explanation: In the official key, the correct ascending order is China, Netherlands, UAE and USA. The question tests the relative ranking of India's major export destinations in 2023. USA was the largest among the listed destinations, while China was lower in the given order.

56. Consider the statements given below. Correct answer is

Statement-I: 15th Finance Commission recommends that the normal net borrowing limit to the State Governments for the three-year period of 2023-24 to 2025-26 may be fixed at 3 percent of GSDP.

Statement-II: One very important purpose of 15th FC recommendation for higher borrowing limit to the Union and State Governments is to foster transparency and to avoid build-up of non-transparent liabilities.

- (1) Statement-I is true and Statement-II is false
- (2) Statement-II is true and Statement-I is false
- (3) Both are true
- (4) Both are false

Answer: (3) Both are true

Explanation: The Fifteenth Finance Commission recommended borrowing limits that balance fiscal discipline with developmental needs. It also emphasised transparency and avoidance of off-budget or non-transparent liabilities. Hence both statements are treated as true in the official key.

57. Consider the following statements. Choose the correct answer.

- (A) G20 Presidency for the 2024 was in Brazil.
 - (B) 'Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet' was the motto of 2024 year quotient G20.
- (1) (A) only
 - (2) (B) only
 - (3) Both (A) and (B)
 - (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Both (A) and (B)

Explanation: Brazil held the G20 Presidency in 2024. Its theme was 'Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet', emphasizing social inclusion, sustainable development, and reform of global governance. Therefore both statements are correct.

58. 'Naavu Manujaru', a tableau at the Dasara Mahotsava, 2024 at Mysore, belonged to _____ district.

- (1) Shivamogga
- (2) Kolar
- (3) Davangere
- (4) Chikkamagaluru

Answer: (3) Davangere

Explanation: At the Mysuru Dasara Mahotsava 2024, the 'Naavu Manujaru' themed tableau was associated with Davangere district. The theme conveyed the message of humanity and social harmony. Therefore, the correct answer is Davangere.

59. Latest National Family Health Survey (NFHS) for India is conducted by _____.

- (1) NFHS 4th survey
- (2) NFHS 5th survey
- (3) NFHS 6th survey
- (4) NFHS 7th survey

Answer: (2) NFHS 5th survey

Explanation: The latest completed and published all-India National Family Health Survey is NFHS-5, conducted during 2019-21. NFHS-6 is the next round, but for this question the latest completed survey is NFHS-5.

60. Karnataka Government's Human Development Index (HDI) report is aimed at _____ groups.

- (1) SC
- (2) ST
- (3) Minority
- (4) Backward classes

Answer: (2) ST

Explanation: The question refers to the Tribal Human Development Index work/report in Karnataka, which focuses on vulnerable tribal groups. Tribal communities are constitutionally covered under Scheduled Tribes (ST). Hence, the correct option is ST.

61. Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Karnataka State Budget, 2024-25?

(A) It is revenue surplus budget.

(B) It is revenue deficit budget.

- (1) Only (A) is correct
- (2) Only (B) is correct
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Only (B) is correct

Explanation: Karnataka State Budget 2024-25 estimated a revenue deficit, not a revenue surplus. Since statement (B) is correct and statement (A) is incorrect, the correct answer is Only (B) is correct.

62. As per the Government of Karnataka, July 2023 budget for the year 2023-24 estimates that total financial allocations to implement 5 guarantees budget allocated _____.

- (1) ₹ 35,000 crores
- (2) ₹ 10,000 crores
- (3) ₹ 70,000 crores
- (4) ₹ 52,000 crores

Answer: (4) ₹ 52,000 crores

Explanation: The Karnataka Budget presented in July 2023 estimated the annual cost of implementing the five guarantee schemes at about ₹52,000 crore. Therefore, the correct option is ₹52,000 crores.

63. The correct sequence of major rivers of Africa, starting from North to South, is _____.

- (1) Zambezi, Zaire, Orange and Limpopo
- (2) Zaire, Zambezi, Limpopo and Orange
- (3) Limpopo, Zaire, Orange and Zambezi
- (4) Orange, Limpopo, Zaire and Zambezi

Answer: (2) Zaire, Zambezi, Limpopo and Orange

Explanation: Zaire is another name for the Congo River and lies in central-equatorial Africa. Moving southwards, the sequence is Zambezi, then Limpopo, and then Orange in southern Africa. Hence the correct north-to-south order is Zaire, Zambezi, Limpopo and Orange.

64. Which of the following is not a part of the Sahel Region of Africa?

- (1) Kenya, Ethiopia, Niger and Sudan
- (2) Cape Verde, Chad, Mali and Mauritania
- (3) Niger, Sudan, Algeria and Mali
- (4) Egypt, Libya, Chad and Algeria

Answer: (2) Cape Verde, Chad, Mali and Mauritania

Explanation: The Sahel is a semi-arid belt south of the Sahara stretching across countries such as Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Sudan and others. Cape Verde is an island country in the Atlantic and is not part of the Sahel belt. Hence option (2), which includes Cape Verde, is the intended non-Sahel grouping.

65. The term 'Kuland' refers to

- (1) Wild Himalayan Sheep
- (2) Siberian Eagle
- (3) Asiatic Black Bear
- (4) Mongolian Wild Ass

Answer: (4) Mongolian Wild Ass

Explanation: 'Kuland' or related regional names are used for the Mongolian wild ass/khulan, an equid of Central Asian drylands. The other options refer to different animals or birds. Therefore the correct answer is Mongolian Wild Ass.

66. The world famous Chuquibambilla mine of Chile is associated with

- (1) Aluminum

- (2) Copper
- (3) Mica
- (4) Manganese

Answer: (2) Copper

Explanation: Chuquicamata in Chile is one of the world's most famous open-pit copper mines. Chile is a major copper-producing country, and Chuquicamata has historically been central to its copper industry.

67. Workers eligible for registration under Karnataka State Gig Workers Insurance Scheme are

- (1) food delivery boys and workers at e-commerce establishments
- (2) workers at e-commerce establishments only
- (3) food delivery boys only
- (4) garments workers only

Answer: (1) food delivery boys and workers at e-commerce establishments

Explanation: The Karnataka State Gig Workers Insurance Scheme is intended to cover gig workers, especially those working as food delivery workers and workers in e-commerce establishments. It recognises the growing platform-based workforce and aims to provide social security support to such workers.

68. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists.

List-I: Australian States; List-II: Cities

List-I	List-II
A. Queensland	I. Adelaide
B. South Australia	II. Brisbane
C. Victoria	III. Kalgoorlie
D. Western Australia	IV. Melbourne
	V. Sydney

- (1) A-II, B-V, C-IV, D-I
- (2) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (4) A-I, B-V, C-II, D-III

Answer: (3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Explanation: Brisbane is the capital of Queensland, Adelaide is the capital of South Australia, Melbourne is the capital of Victoria, and Kalgoorlie is a major city in Western Australia. Thus A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III is correct.

69. In the grasslands, trees do not replace the grasses as a part of an ecological succession because of

- (1) insects and fungi
- (2) limited sunlight and paucity of nutrients
- (3) water limits and fire

(4) None of the above

Answer: (3) water limits and fire

Explanation: Grasslands persist where moisture availability is insufficient for forests or where periodic fire prevents tree establishment. Fire and water limitation together maintain grasses as the dominant vegetation. Hence trees do not normally replace grasses in such ecosystems.

70. 'Skill on Wheels' initiative is funded by

- (1) IDBI
- (2) IFCI
- (3) Asian Development Bank
- (4) World Bank

Answer: (4) World Bank

Explanation: The official key identifies the World Bank as the funder. 'Skill on Wheels' initiatives aim to take skill training to learners through mobile training units, especially in underserved areas. Such initiatives often connect with development-finance objectives of skilling, employability and inclusive growth.

71. Which Article of the Constitution deals with protection of monuments and places and objects of National Importance?

- (1) Article 38 of the Constitution
- (2) Article 40 of the Constitution
- (3) Article 46 of the Constitution
- (4) Article 49 of the Constitution

Answer: (4) Article 49 of the Constitution

Explanation: Article 49 directs the State to protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest that are declared to be of national importance. It is part of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

72. Consider the following statements about Lakshadweep. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) Lakshadweep is the smallest union territory of India with 114 sq. km.
 - (B) Lakshadweep is under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Karnataka.
 - (C) It is a uni-district Union territory and comprises of 12 atolls, three reefs, five submerged banks and ten inhabited islands.
- (1) Only (A)
 - (2) Only (C)
 - (3) Only (B) and (C)
 - (4) (A), (B) and (C)

Answer: (2) Only (C)

Explanation: Lakshadweep is India's smallest Union Territory, but its area is about 32 sq. km., not 114 sq.

km. It falls under the jurisdiction of the Kerala High Court, not Karnataka High Court. Statement (C) correctly describes it as a uni-district Union Territory with atolls, reefs, submerged banks and inhabited islands. Hence only (C) is correct.

73. Consider the following statements regarding soils of India. Choose the correct option.

Statement-I: Most fertile Alluvial soils occupy the largest area compared to other types of soils in India.

Statement-II: Red soils are widely known as Regur.

- (1) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (2) Statement-II is correct but Statement-I is incorrect
- (3) Both Statement-I and II are correct
- (4) Both Statement-I and II are incorrect

Answer: (1) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

Explanation: Alluvial soils are among the most fertile soils and cover the largest area in India, especially in the Indo-Gangetic plains and river valleys. Regur is the name commonly used for black cotton soil, not red soil. Therefore Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect.

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Power resources. Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

(A) Approximately 75% of India's total power generation comes from conventional sources such as coal, which is the primary source of electricity in the country.

(B) The first thermal power project in India was the Sivasamudram project in Karnataka, which was installed in 1899.

(C) A significant portion of India's crude oil, petroleum and related products is imported from countries such as Kuwait, Iran, the UAE and Saudi Arabia.

- (1) Only (B)
- (2) Only (B) and (C)
- (3) Only (A) and (B)
- (4) (A), (B) and (C)

Answer: (1) Only (B)

Explanation: Coal and other conventional sources still account for a very large share of India's electricity generation, so statement (A) is treated as correct. Sivasamudram/Shivanasamudra is historically associated with hydroelectric power, not the first thermal power project, so statement (B) is incorrect. Statement (C) broadly reflects India's dependence on crude oil and petroleum imports from West Asian suppliers. Thus only (B) is incorrect.

75. Consider the following statements. Choose the correct option.

Statement-I: As per the 2011 Census of India, Kerala is considered as the State having highest female literacy rate and Bihar as the State having the lowest female literacy rate.

Statement-II: The sex ratio is generally more favorable towards females in the southern States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh compared to the Northern States.

- (1) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (2) Statement-II is correct but Statement-I is incorrect
- (3) Both Statement-I and II are correct
- (4) Both Statement-I and II are incorrect

Answer: (3) Both Statement-I and II are correct

Explanation: As per Census 2011, Kerala recorded the highest female literacy among major States while Bihar was among the lowest. Southern States such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu have generally shown more favourable sex-ratio indicators compared to many northern States. Therefore both statements are correct.

76. As per recommendations of the High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI) headed by Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa, the resource allocations for Special Development Plan must be made according to

- (1) the Cumulative Deprivation Index
- (2) Physical Quality of Life Index
- (3) Human Poverty Index
- (4) Multi-dimensional Poverty Index

Answer: (1) the Cumulative Deprivation Index

Explanation: The Nanjundappa Committee on regional imbalances in Karnataka used the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI) to identify backwardness and guide resource allocation. The CDI combined multiple indicators to assess relative deprivation across regions.

77. Consider the following statements about languages in India. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) Indian languages can be majorly categorized into four linguistic groups: the Indo-European Family, the Dravidian Family, the Austric Family and the Sino-Tibetan Family.
 - (B) Most of the Dravidian language group is spread across Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal.
 - (C) The Sino-Tibetan Family group is the smallest among the four.
- (1) Only (A)
 - (2) Only (B) and (C)
 - (3) Only (A) and (C)
 - (4) (A), (B) and (C)

Answer: (3) Only (A) and (C)

Explanation: Indian languages are commonly grouped into four broad families: Indo-Aryan/Indo-European, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic/Austric and Sino-Tibetan. Statement (B) wrongly describes the spread of Dravidian languages; the listed States are more associated with Austro-Asiatic tribal languages in many classifications. Statement (C) is treated as correct in the official key regarding relative distribution. Hence

(A) and (C) are correct.

78. Consider the following. How many pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

Ox-bow Lake: When the lake is formed by spits and bars in coastal areas.

Lagoon: A lake formed when a meandering river is cut off from the mainstream.

Glacial Lake: A lake formed by melting of glacier is called a glacial lake.

- (1) Only one
- (2) Only two
- (3) All three
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Only one

Explanation: An ox-bow lake forms when a meander of a river is cut off from the main channel. A lagoon forms in coastal areas when spits, bars or reefs separate a shallow water body from the sea. The first two pairs are interchanged. A glacial lake formed by melting of glaciers is correctly matched. Therefore only one pair is correct.

79. Consider the statements regarding Indian Ocean Dipole. Choose the correct option.

Statement-I: IOD, sometimes referred to as the Indian Nino, is similar to the El Nino phenomenon, occurring in the relatively smaller area of the Indian Ocean between the Indonesian and Malaysian coastline and the African coastline near Somalia.

Statement-II: IOD is said to be negative when the western side of the Indian Ocean, near the Somalia coast, becomes warmer than the Eastern Indian Ocean. It is positive when the Western Indian Ocean is cooler.

- (1) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (2) Statement-II is correct but Statement-I is incorrect
- (3) Both Statement-I and II are correct
- (4) Both Statement-I and II are incorrect

Answer: (1) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

Explanation: The Indian Ocean Dipole is an Indian Ocean sea-surface temperature oscillation similar in broad idea to El Nino, so Statement-I is correct. In positive IOD, the western Indian Ocean is warmer and the eastern Indian Ocean near Indonesia is cooler; in negative IOD the reverse happens. Statement-II reverses this relationship and is therefore incorrect.

80. Match the following.

National Park - State

National Park	State
A. Vansda National Park	I. Chhattisgarh
B. Van Vihar National Park	II. Gujarat
C. Kanger Valley National Park	III. Haryana

National Park	State
D. Pin Valley National Park	IV. Madhya Pradesh
E. Sultanpur National Park	V. Himachal Pradesh

(1) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-V, E-III

(2) A-II, B-IV, C-V, D-I, E-III

(3) A-II, B-III, C-V, D-I, E-IV

(4) A-II, B-I, C-V, D-III, E-IV

Answer: (1) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-V, E-III

Explanation: Vansda National Park is in Gujarat, Van Vihar National Park is in Madhya Pradesh, Kanger Valley National Park is in Chhattisgarh, Pin Valley National Park is in Himachal Pradesh and Sultanpur National Park is in Haryana. Thus the correct sequence is A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-V, E-III.

81. Hiranyakeshi and Markandeya are tributaries of river

(1) Malaprabha

(2) Ghataprabha

(3) Bhima

(4) Doni

Answer: (2) Ghataprabha

Explanation: The Hiranyakeshi and Markandeya rivers are tributaries associated with the Ghataprabha river system in Karnataka. Such river-tributary questions are common in Karnataka geography.

82. Six persons are playing a card game. Sujan is facing Raghav who is to the left of Ajay and to the right of Praveen. Ajay is to the left of Dhanush. Yogesh is to the left of Prof. Praveen. If Dhanush exchange his seat with Yogesh and Praveen exchange with Raghav, who is sitting to the left of Dhanush?

(1) Sujan

(2) Yogesh

(3) Raghav

(4) Ajay

Answer: (1) Sujan

Explanation: This is a circular/linear seating-arrangement problem. First fix the positions from the given left-right relations, then apply the two exchanges: Dhanush with Yogesh, and Praveen with Raghav. After the exchanges, the person to the left of Dhanush is Sujan according to the official arrangement.

83. The preferred fuel choices during sprinting are all, except

(1) stored ATP

(2) oxidation of glycogen and fatty acids

(3) stored creatine phosphate

(4) anaerobic glycolysis

Answer: (2) oxidation of glycogen and fatty acids

Explanation: Sprinting is a short-duration, high-intensity activity. The body mainly uses stored ATP, creatine phosphate and anaerobic glycolysis. Oxidation of glycogen and fatty acids is slower and more important in prolonged aerobic activities, so it is the exception.

84. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
A. Biome	I. organisms living in a habitat
B. Hekistotherms	II. large sized ecosystem
C. Anemometer	III. instrument that measures winds
D. Community	IV. plants that thrive under low temperature

- (1) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
- (2) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
- (3) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
- (4) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Answer: (1) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

Explanation: A biome is a large ecological region or large-sized ecosystem. Hekistotherms are plants adapted to very low temperatures. An anemometer measures wind. A community is a group of organisms living together in a habitat. Hence the correct code is A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I.

85. In India temperate evergreen type of vegetation is found mostly in

- (1) Western Himalayas above 3500 mts altitude
- (2) East and West Himalayas at altitude less than 3500 mts
- (3) Rajasthan and South Punjab
- (4) Western Ghats and Assam

Answer: (2) East and West Himalayas at altitude less than 3500 mts

Explanation: Temperate evergreen forests occur in Himalayan regions at moderate to high altitudes, generally below alpine conditions. They are found in parts of both eastern and western Himalayas, commonly below about 3500 metres depending on local conditions.

86. Oxylophytes grow in

- (1) saline soil
- (2) sandy soil
- (3) cold soil
- (4) acidic soil

Answer: (4) acidic soil

Explanation: Oxylophytes are plants adapted to acidic soils, particularly soils with high acidity and often low nutrient availability. The word is generally used in ecology for plants preferring or tolerating acid

habitats.

87. Parachute mechanism of fruit and seed dispersal is due to the structure called

- (1) Pappus
- (2) Thorns
- (3) Bracts
- (4) Corolla

Answer: (1) Pappus

Explanation: Pappus is a tuft of hairs or bristles attached to certain fruits or seeds, especially in the sunflower family. It acts like a parachute and helps wind dispersal. Dandelion seeds are a familiar example.

88. Consider the following statements. Which of the following is correct?

Statement-I: Newton's first law is valid for the pilot in an aircraft which is taking off.

Statement-II: Newton's first law is valid for the passenger in a train moving with constant velocity.

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II are correct
- (4) Both I and II are wrong

Answer: (2) II only

Explanation: Newton's first law is valid in inertial frames of reference. An aircraft taking off is accelerating and is not an inertial frame, so Statement-I is not correct. A train moving with constant velocity approximates an inertial frame, so Statement-II is correct.

89. The velocity of electromagnetic wave is

- (1) maximum in vacuum
- (2) maximum in dielectric medium
- (3) zero in vacuum
- (4) same in any medium

Answer: (1) maximum in vacuum

Explanation: Electromagnetic waves travel fastest in vacuum, with speed $c = \text{about } 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$. In material media, interaction with the medium reduces the effective speed. Hence the maximum velocity is in vacuum.

90. The absorption of ink by blotting paper involves

- (1) viscosity of ink
- (2) capillary action phenomenon
- (3) diffusion of ink through the blotting

(4) Siphon action

Answer: (2) capillary action phenomenon

Explanation: Blotting paper contains tiny pores that draw ink through capillary action. Capillary action allows liquids to move through narrow spaces due to adhesive and cohesive forces. Therefore ink absorption by blotting paper is a capillary phenomenon.

91. The fact of the 'impossible trinity' is related to which of the following?

- A. Free capital flows
 - B. Fixed exchange rates
 - C. Independent Fiscal Policy
 - D. Independent Monetary Policy
- (1) A, B and C
(2) A, B and D
(3) A, C and D
(4) B, C and D

Answer: (2) A, B and D

Explanation: The impossible trinity or trilemma in international economics states that a country cannot simultaneously maintain free capital mobility, a fixed exchange rate, and an independent monetary policy. It can choose only two of the three at a time. Thus the correct set is A, B and D.

92. For a product considered to be Giffen

- (1) it should be a normal good
- (2) it should be an inferior good
- (3) it should be a luxury good
- (4) it should be a necessity good

Answer: (2) it should be an inferior good

Explanation: A Giffen good is a special type of inferior good where a price rise leads to an increase in quantity demanded because the negative income effect outweighs the substitution effect. Therefore a product must first be an inferior good to be considered a Giffen good.

93. The income effect of price change is negative for

- (1) normal goods
- (2) inferior goods
- (3) luxurious goods
- (4) Giffen goods

Answer: (4) Giffen goods

Explanation: For Giffen goods, the income effect is not only negative but strong enough to dominate the

substitution effect. This leads to the unusual result that higher price can increase quantity demanded. Hence the income effect of price change is negative in the relevant strong sense for Giffen goods.

94. Monitoring App for Seamless Inspection (MASI), which was seen in the news, is associated with which action?

- (1) Monitoring of Healthcare Institutions
- (2) Monitoring of Child Care Institutions
- (3) Inspection of Sports Institutions
- (4) Inspection of Education Institutions

Answer: (2) Monitoring of Child Care Institutions

Explanation: MASI is associated with monitoring and seamless inspection of Child Care Institutions. It is linked with efforts to improve institutional care standards, inspection processes and accountability in child protection mechanisms.

95. The Magazine Panchayat Darpan is launched to monitor the progress of which Yojana?

- (1) Bhamashah Yojana
- (2) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
- (3) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- (4) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana

Answer: (2) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

Explanation: Panchayat Darpan is linked to monitoring village development and local governance progress under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. SAGY focuses on developing model villages through convergence of schemes and leadership of Members of Parliament.

96. Which of the following options is not incorporated as sustainable development parameters?

- (1) Gender disparity and diversity
- (2) Inter and intra-generational equities
- (3) Carrying capacity
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: Sustainable development includes equity between generations, equity within the present generation, ecological carrying capacity and social inclusion concerns such as gender. Since all the first three options are part of sustainability thinking, none of them is excluded. Therefore option (4) is correct.

97. Which of the following could be said to have prevented the 'trickle down' effects in Indian economy?

- A. Increased dependence of agriculture on purchased inputs and privately managed irrigation.
- B. More employment of labour by larger landholding farmers.
- C. Lower participation of women in agricultural workforce due to new technology.

D. The failure of the Green Revolution.

- (1) A and B
- (2) B and C
- (3) A and C
- (4) B and D

Answer: (3) A and C

Explanation: The benefits of agricultural growth did not trickle down evenly because small farmers became more dependent on purchased inputs and private irrigation, increasing costs and risks. Mechanisation and technological change also reduced women's participation in some agricultural operations. These factors limited inclusive benefit distribution. Thus A and C are correct.

98. Consider the following with reference to e-Shram Portal. Which of the above are correct?

- (A) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has developed the e-Shram portal.
 - (B) The e-Shram portal aims to create a National database of organized workers.
 - (C) The database of e-Shram portal includes details like name, occupation, address, educational qualification and skill types.
 - (D) The portal is linked to NCS portal and ASEEM portal for seamless facilitation of services.
- (1) Only (C) and (D) are correct
 - (2) Only (B) and (C) are correct
 - (3) Only (A), (C) and (D) are correct
 - (4) All are correct

Answer: (1) Only (C) and (D) are correct

Explanation: The e-Shram portal was developed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, not the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, so (A) is incorrect. It is meant for a national database of unorganised workers, not organised workers, so (B) is incorrect. It records worker details and is linked with portals such as NCS and ASEEM for service facilitation. Therefore (C) and (D) are correct.

99. Consider the following statements. Which of the above statements based on NFHS-5, 2019-21 data are correct?

- (A) Increasing level of education increases anaemia.
 - (B) Increasing wealth diminishes anaemia.
 - (C) Anaemia is low in urban area compared to rural area.
 - (D) Anaemia varies regionally; high in States like Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Odisha; low in States like Lakshadweep, Nagaland and Manipur.
- (1) Only (A) and (B) are correct
 - (2) Only (B) and (C) are correct
 - (3) Only (B), (C) and (D) are correct
 - (4) All are correct

Answer: (3) Only (B), (C) and (D) are correct

Explanation: Higher education generally improves awareness, nutrition and health-seeking behaviour, so it does not increase anaemia; statement (A) is incorrect. Higher wealth tends to reduce anaemia prevalence, urban prevalence is generally lower than rural prevalence, and there are strong regional variations. Hence (B), (C) and (D) are correct.

100. Consider the following States: A. Maharashtra, B. Gujarat, C. Rajasthan, D. Karnataka. Arrange the States given above in the descending order based on their percentage share in the total potential of renewable power in India as on 31st March, 2024.

- (1) A, C, B, D
- (2) C, A, B, D
- (3) A, C, D, B
- (4) C, B, A, D

Answer: (2) C, A, B, D

Explanation: The official key gives the descending order as Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka. In the question code this is C, A, B, D. The order reflects estimated renewable-energy potential distribution across the listed States.

Quick Answer Key - Series A

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
1: (4)	2: (3)	3: (1)	4: (3)	5: (2)	6: (4)	7: (3)	8: (1)	9: (3)	10: (3)
11: (1)	12: (1)	13: (4)	14: (3)	15: (2)	16: (4)	17: (1)	18: (2)	19: (3)	20: (2)
21: (2)	22: (3)	23: (4)	24: (1)	25: (2)	26: (2)	27: (2)	28: (1)	29: (2)	30: (2)
31: (1)	32: (3)	33: (1)	34: (2)	35: (4)	36: (4)	37: (3)	38: (3)	39: (1)	40: (3)
41: (3)	42: (3)	43: (4)	44: (3)	45: (1)	46: (3)	47: (4)	48: (4)	49: (4)	50: (1)
51: (2)	52: (2)	53: (3)	54: (3)	55: (4)	56: (3)	57: (3)	58: (3)	59: (2)	60: (4)
61: (2)	62: (4)	63: (2)	64: (2)	65: (4)	66: (2)	67: (1)	68: (3)	69: (3)	70: (4)
71: (4)	72: (2)	73: (1)	74: (1)	75: (3)	76: (1)	77: (3)	78: (1)	79: (1)	80: (1)
81: (2)	82: (1)	83: (2)	84: (1)	85: (2)	86: (4)	87: (1)	88: (2)	89: (1)	90: (2)
91: (2)	92: (2)	93: (4)	94: (2)	95: (2)	96: (4)	97: (3)	98: (1)	99: (3)	100: (2)