

INFINITE IAS KAS

KPSC Group-B Specific Paper - 25-01-2025

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Questions with Answers and Explanations

1. D. Devaraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme is provided for self-employment activities under which sector?

- (1) Business sector only
- (2) Service sector only
- (3) Agriculture and allied activities sector only
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: The D. Devaraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme supports self-employment activities across business, service and agriculture/allied sectors; hence all the sectors are covered.

2. Consider the following statements about D. Devaraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme:

I. The Corporation is extending financial assistance up to ₹25,000 per beneficiary for self-employment activities.

II. The amount includes 30% or maximum of ₹10,000 subsidy and remaining is loan amount at 4% interest per annum.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (2) II only

Explanation: Statement II gives the subsidy-cum-loan pattern correctly. Statement I does not state the scheme assistance correctly as per the key for this paper.

3. What is the maximum limit of loan under Arivu Education Loan Scheme?

- (1) ₹4 to 5 lakhs for the duration of the course
- (2) ₹5 to 6 lakhs for the duration of the course
- (3) ₹6 to 7 lakhs for the duration of the course
- (4) ₹7 to 8 lakhs for the duration of the course

Answer: (1) ₹4 to 5 lakhs for the duration of the course

Explanation: The Arivu Education Loan Scheme fixes the maximum course-wise loan limit in the range of ₹4 to 5 lakhs for eligible professional courses.

4. Consider the following statements about Swatantrya Amrutha Mahotsava Munnade Yojane:

I. It is initiated to provide skill development training through short term courses in Government and private institutions.

II. There is no income limit for the candidates belonging to Cat-1.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (2) II only

Explanation: For Category-I candidates, the income ceiling condition is not applied. The first statement is not treated as the correct description in the official key for this question.

5. Union Minister of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and Minister of Education launched India's first Skill India International Centre at

- (1) Bengaluru
- (2) Mumbai
- (3) Jaipur
- (4) Bhubaneswar

Answer: (4) Bhubaneswar

Explanation: India's first Skill India International Centre was launched at Bhubaneswar to support international-standard skill training and overseas employment readiness.

6. Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK):

I. PMKK is an effort towards creation of state of the art infrastructure for delivery of quality skill development training.

II. PMKK would essentially target dropout students after class 10 and class 12.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) All of the above
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: Both statements are accepted as correct features of PMKK; therefore no statement is incorrect.

7. Consider the following statements about National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS):

I. The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was launched in August, 2020.

II. One of the objectives of NAPS is to develop skilled manpower for the industry by promotion of on-the-job experiential training.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only

- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (2) II only

Explanation: NAPS promotes apprenticeship and on-the-job practical training for industry-ready manpower. It was not launched in August 2020; hence statement I is incorrect.

8. Consider the following statements about 'Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi' (PM-DAKSH):

I. The Scheme has been launched by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

II. The training is free of cost and is implemented through three corporations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (3) Both I and II

Explanation: PM-DAKSH is a skilling scheme of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. It provides free training through designated corporations for targeted beneficiary groups.

9. Under which Scheme did the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE) of the Central Govt. sanction hostels to Karnataka?

A. Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY)

B. Pradhan Mantri Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM-YASASVI)

C. Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi Yojana

How many schemes given above is/are correct?

- (1) One only
- (2) Two only
- (3) All of the above
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Two only

Explanation: Hostel-related support is connected to the relevant education and welfare schemes; PM-DAKSH is primarily a skill-development scheme and not a hostel-sanction scheme.

10. Consider the following statements about PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM-YASASVI) for OBCs and others:

A. It provides Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT students.

B. It constructs hostels for OBC boys and girls.

C. It provides Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT students.

How many statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (1) One only
- (2) Two only
- (3) All of the above
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: PM-YASASVI covers pre-matric, post-matric and hostel-related support for eligible OBC, EBC and DNT students; hence none of the statements is incorrect.

11. Which scheme do the following criteria relate to?

- A. Must be an Indian citizen and a permanent resident of Karnataka.**
- B. The applicant's caste must be listed in the State's backward class list.**
- C. Eligible candidates are provided with an annual sum of ₹15,000.**
- D. The applicant must not stay in any Government or aided hostels.**

- (1) S.S.P. Scheme
- (2) Vidyasiri Scheme
- (3) Ambedkar Scholarship Scheme
- (4) Maulana Abul Kalam Scholarship Scheme

Answer: (2) Vidyasiri Scheme

Explanation: Vidyasiri is meant for eligible backward class students who are not staying in government/aided hostels and provides annual support for food and accommodation.

12. With intention of assisting and promoting primary education of children belonging to the nomadic and semi-nomadic families, Government of Karnataka started which programme?

- (1) Ashram schools
- (2) Eklavya schools
- (3) Ashraya schools
- (4) Achievers schools

Answer: (1) Ashram schools

Explanation: Ashram schools were started to support primary education among children of nomadic and semi-nomadic communities.

13. Who introduced reservation in jobs for 'Antyaja' in 1902 in the State of Kolhapur in Maharashtra?

- (1) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
- (2) Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj
- (3) Maharani Tarabai Bhosale
- (4) Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj

Answer: (2) Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj

Explanation: Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj of Kolhapur is known for pioneering reservation measures for backward and depressed classes in 1902.

14. Statement: The Government of India Act, 1935 was the first statute introduced in the pre-independent period that incorporated special provisions for reservations to SC, ST and other backward castes. Which of the following is/are true about the reservations introduced in 1935?

A. The purpose behind the introduction of reservation was to appease the SC, ST and other backward castes.

B. The Britishers were liberal and believed in the principle of social justice but were least bothered to implement the same in their colonies.

C. They used the reservation policy to reduce the rising tensions in the Indian society.

D. They had double standards and values.

(1) A and B only

(2) B and D only

(3) B, C and D only

(4) A only

Answer: (3) B, C and D only

Explanation: The colonial approach to representation was not rooted in genuine social justice alone; it was also linked to political management and reduction of social tension. Hence B, C and D are accepted.

15. "I am very sorry that the Constitution did not embody any safeguards for the Backward Classes. It was left to be done by the executive (Government) on the basis of the recommendations of the commissions to be appointed by the President." Who said these words?

(1) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

(2) Thanthai Periyar

(3) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(4) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: (3) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Explanation: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar highlighted the absence of explicit constitutional safeguards for Backward Classes and the reliance on commissions appointed under constitutional provisions.

16. Which of the following statements is/are true with respect to the terms of reference about the Mandal Commission?

A. To determine the criteria for defining the socially and economically backward classes.

B. To recommend the steps to be taken for the advancement of the socially and economically backward classes of citizens so identified.

C. To examine the desirability of making provisions for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward classes.

D. To submit the report to the President and the Prime Minister about the conditions of the backward classes.

(1) B, C and D only

(2) A, B and C only

(3) B and C only

(4) C only

Answer: (4) C only

Explanation: The official key accepts only statement C in the given options. The Mandal Commission is most directly remembered for examining reservation in appointments and posts for backward classes.

17. Who issues the orders pertaining to creamy layer of backward classes at the national level?

(1) The Chairperson of NCBC

(2) The Prime Minister

(3) Department of Personnel and Training

(4) Ministry of Social Welfare Department

Answer: (3) Department of Personnel and Training

Explanation: At the central level, creamy-layer norms for reservation in services are implemented through orders/office memoranda of the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT).

18. When and under whose headship was the committee set up to enquire into the problem of inadequate representation of the backward classes in the services in the old Princely State of Mysore?

(1) 1920, Lord Curzon

(2) 1919, Lord Bentinck

(3) 1918, Sir Leslie Miller

(4) 1922, Kantharaje Urs

Answer: (3) 1918, Sir Leslie Miller

Explanation: The Miller Committee, headed by Sir Leslie Miller, was appointed in Mysore to study inadequate representation of backward classes in services.

19. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Establishment Year): A. 1967, B. 1996, C. 1993, D. 2021

List-II (Residential Schools): I. Morarji Desai Residential School, II. Maulana Azad Residential School, III. Ambedkar Residential School, IV. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Residential School, V. Kittur Rani Channamma Sainik Residential School.

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation: The correct chronological matching given in the key is 1967-Kittur Rani Channamma Sainik Residential School, 1996-Morarji Desai, 1993-Ambedkar and 2021-Atal Bihari Vajpayee Residential School.

20. Statement: If the Tahsildar intentionally issues a false caste certificate or income and caste certificate, he shall, on conviction be punishable with rigorous imprisonment. Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. The imprisonment shall not be more than six months but may extend up to two years.**
- B. The fine imposed on the Tahsildar shall not be more than one thousand rupees but which may extend up to three thousand rupees.**
- C. The imprisonment shall not be less than six months but may extend up to two years.**
- D. The fine imposed shall not be less than one thousand rupees but may extend up to five thousand rupees.**

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

Answer: (3) C and D only

Explanation: The penal provision uses minimum punishment language: imprisonment not less than six months and fine not less than ₹1,000, with stated maximum limits.

21. In India, as per the Mandal Commission, how much reservation is being given to the backward classes in professional courses and appointments?

- (1) 27%
- (2) 33%
- (3) 28%
- (4) 22%

Answer: (1) 27%

Explanation: The Mandal Commission recommendation led to 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes in central services and education.

22. Below is the percentage of reservation to Backward Classes in Karnataka. Match the following.

A. Category I, B. Category IIA, C. Category IIIA, D. Category IIIB

I. 5%, II. 4%, III. 4%, IV. 15%

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

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

Explanation: In Karnataka, the commonly followed backward class quota pattern is Category I - 4%, Category IIA - 15%, Category IIIA - 4% and Category IIIB - 5%.

23. Who issued the Non-Creamy Layer (NCL) certificate?

- (1) District Commissioner
- (2) Assistant Commissioner
- (3) Tahsildar
- (4) B.C.M. Officer

Answer: (2) Assistant Commissioner

Explanation: The Assistant Commissioner is the competent authority for issuing the Non-Creamy Layer certificate in the context of this paper.

24. Which Articles of the Constitution pertain to the establishment of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes?

- A. Articles 238 and 238A
- B. Articles 338 and 338A
- C. Articles 336 and 336A
- D. Articles 236 and 236A

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

Answer: (2) B only

Explanation: Article 338 deals with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Article 338A deals with the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

25. Which of the following is incorrect about the Economically Weaker Sections?

- (1) Ten percent reservation is applicable to the EWS
- (2) Under this category, reservation is applicable to those persons who are not covered under existing reservations for SCs, STs and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.
- (3) The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 passed by the Parliament of India enables the Central Government to provide reservation to the EWS of the society.
- (4) Whether or not to provide reservation to the EWS of the society for appointment in State Government jobs and for admission to State Government educational institutions is to be decided by the concerned State Government

Answer: (3) Statement 3

Explanation: The 103rd Constitutional Amendment inserted Articles 15(6) and 16(6) enabling EWS reservation, but the statement is worded too narrowly around the Central Government; hence it is treated as incorrect in the key.

26. In Karnataka, in 2023, just before the Assembly Elections, Government notified the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category to provide 10% reservation in education and employment. Which was/were the other decision(s) taken by the cabinet?

- A. Muslims were included under the category of EWS.

B. The five communities of Brahmins, Arya Vaishyas, Mudaliars, Jains and Nagarathas have been identified to benefit from the EWS reservation in Karnataka.

C. The annual income to seek reservation benefits has been capped at ₹10 lakh.

D. The order stated that those castes that enjoy reservation status provided to SCs and STs and are in the list of backward classes and communities transferred to the EWS reservation from the backward classes will be eligible for 10% reservation.

(1) A, C and D only

(2) A and B only

(3) C and D only

(4) D only

Answer: (2) A and B only

Explanation: The cabinet decision identified specified communities and also included Muslims under the EWS category in the context of the notified Karnataka decision. The income cap and transfer clause as stated are not accepted in the key.

27. In 2022, the Supreme Court upheld the One Hundred and Third Constitutional Amendment pertaining to EWS reservation(s). Which of the following reflects the Ruling of the Supreme Court?

A. The Supreme Court, by a 3:2 majority, upheld the validity of the Constitution (103rd Amendment) Act, 2019, providing reservation up to 10% for EWS in education and employment among groups that do not come under any community-based reservation.

B. Justices Dinesh Maheshwari, Bela Trivedi and J. B. Pardiwala, the three judges who constituted a majority of the five-judge bench, accepted the basic structure challenge.

C. They held that there was nothing wrong in addressing economic weakness through reservation as an instrument of affirmative action.

D. They stated that reservation need not only be for socially and backward classes, but can also cover any disadvantaged section.

(1) A and D only

(2) A, C and D only

(3) B only

(4) C and D only

Answer: (2) A, C and D only

Explanation: The majority upheld the EWS amendment and accepted economic disadvantage as a valid basis for affirmative action. Statement B is wrong because the majority rejected, not accepted, the basic-structure challenge.

28. Which of the following match the objectives and reasons for the passing of Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1995?

A. To ensure the social and economic development of the backward classes.

B. To examine requests of inclusion of any class of citizens as SC in the list and hear complaints about under and over inclusion of backward classes in such lists.

C. To restrict and prohibit the survey of the social and educational conditions and problems of citizens

belonging to the backward classes.

D. To supervise implementation of various welfare schemes meant for SC/ST.

- (1) A is correct, B, C and D are incorrect
- (2) A is incorrect, B, C and D are correct
- (3) A and B are correct, C and D are incorrect
- (4) A and C are correct, B and D are incorrect

Answer: (1) A is correct, B, C and D are incorrect

Explanation: The Act is concerned with backward classes. Statement A reflects the objective. Statements B, C and D either relate to wrong categories or are incorrectly worded.

29. Which of the following is true about the powers of the Commission under the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1995?

- (1) The Commission while performing its functions under Sub-Section (1) of Section 9 has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit
- (2) The Commission while performing its functions under Sub-Section (2) of Section 8 has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit
- (3) The Commission while performing its functions under Sub-Section (3) of Section 9 has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit
- (4) The Commission while performing its functions under Sub-Section (2) of Section 7 has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit

Answer: (1) Sub-Section (1) of Section 9

Explanation: The Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes has civil-court-like powers while performing functions under Section 9(1) of the Act.

30. Consider the following statements. Which one of the above are incorrect about the powers of the Commission under the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1995?

- A. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of the State and examining him on oath.**
- B. Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office.**
- C. Restricting evidence on affidavits.**
- D. Asking for the examination of officers and documents.**

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

Answer: (3) C and D only

Explanation: Summoning witnesses and requisitioning public records are valid civil-court powers. C and D are not correctly worded as statutory powers in the given form.

31. Choose the correct meaning of 'List' as mentioned in Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1995 from below.

- (1) Lists prepared by the State Government for reservation under Article 14(4) and Article 16(3)
- (2) Lists prepared by the State Government for reservation under Article 16(2) and Article 17(5)
- (3) Lists prepared by the State Government for reservation under Article 15(4) and Article 16(4)
- (4) Lists prepared by the State Government for reservation under Article 12(4) and Article 13(4)

Answer: (3) Article 15(4) and Article 16(4)

Explanation: The backward class list is tied to special provisions for advancement and reservation under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution.

32. Who among the following have the authority to take action in case of contravention of the provisions of the Karnataka SC/ST and OBC (Reservation of Appointments, ETC) Act 1990 and Rules, 1992?

- A. The Deputy Commissioner and Director of Social Welfare Department**
- B. The Director of Tribal Welfare**
- C. The Director of Backward Classes**
- D. The Commissioner/Director of Social Welfare**

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

Answer: (2) B, C and D only

Explanation: The enforcement framework involves the Directors/Commissioner connected with Tribal Welfare, Backward Classes and Social Welfare; hence B, C and D are correct.

33. Which of the following are true about the Karnataka SC/ST and OBC (Reservation of Appointments, ETC) Act, 1990 and Rules, 1992?

- A. All appointing authorities and all establishments in public sector shall furnish the annual report in Form No. 3 in respect of SC/ST and in Form No. 4 in respect of OBCs.**
- B. It shall be submitted before the third day of May every year.**
- C. All the educational institutions shall furnish annual reports in Form No. 6 in respect of SC/ST and Form No. 7 in respect of OBCs.**
- D. It shall be submitted before the first day of September every year.**

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

Answer: (2) C and D only

Explanation: For educational institutions, annual reports are furnished in Form No. 6 for SC/ST and Form No. 7 for OBC and submitted before 1st September.

34. According to which Rule of the Karnataka SC/ST and OBC (Reservation of Appointments, ETC) Act, 1990 and Rules, 1992, the monetary benefits secured on the basis of false caste certificate shall be recovered?

- (1) Rule 3A
- (2) Rule 5B
- (3) Rule 7A
- (4) Rule 7B

Answer: (4) Rule 7B

Explanation: Rule 7B deals with recovery of monetary benefits obtained on the basis of a false caste certificate.

35. Statement: Issue of caste certificate and income and caste certificate under the Karnataka SC/ST and OBC (Reservation of Appointments, ETC) Act, 1990 and Rules, 1992. Which of the following powers and functions of Tahsildar is/are correct?

- A. He shall issue within one month from the date of receipt of the application.**
- B. If he is not satisfied with the correctness of the information, he shall ask the applicant to fix the date of enquiry and issue notice to his subordinates to appear on the date so fixed.**
- C. During the course of enquiry, he shall examine the school records, birth registration certificate.**

- (1) A and B only
- (2) B and C only
- (3) C only
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (3) C only

Explanation: The official key accepts only statement C. The enquiry can include examination of school and birth records; the other statements are not correctly framed.

36. Choose the correct answer.

- A. The creamy layer concept was introduced in the High Court judgement.**
- B. It was delivered in Indra Sawhney judgement.**
- C. It was delivered by an eight-judge bench.**
- D. It was delivered on 16th November, 1952.**

- (1) A and B only
- (2) B only
- (3) C and D only
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (2) B only

Explanation: The creamy-layer doctrine is associated with the Supreme Court's Indra Sawhney judgment of 1992. It was not a High Court judgment, not an eight-judge bench decision and not delivered in 1952.

37. Statement: The identification of 'creamy layer' has been a thorny issue. Justice Jeevan Reddy, in the Indra Sawhney judgment, wondered how and where to draw the line between the deserving and the creamy layer among backward classes. What is incorrect about Justice Jeevan Reddy's arguments on creamy layer?

A. The basis of exclusion should not merely be economic, unless the economic advancement is so high that it necessarily means social advancement.

B. Justice Reddy highlighted the pitfalls of identifying the creamy layer merely on economic basis.

- (1) A only
- (2) B only
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: Both statements correctly reflect the caution that creamy layer cannot be decided by income alone unless economic advancement indicates social advancement.

38. Statement: On 24th August, 2021 a Division Bench of the Supreme Court, led by Justice L. Nageswara Rao, observed that economic criterion cannot be the sole basis for identifying the creamy layer of a backward class and that other factors like social advancement, education, employment too matter. Choose the incorrect answer for the above case.

A. The judgment came on a writ petition filed by a group from Haryana, the Pichhara Warg Kalyan Mahasabha.

B. It challenged the two notifications issued by the State Government in 2017 and 2018, under the Haryana Backward Classes (Reservation in Services and Admission in Educational Institutions) Act, 2016.

- (1) A only
- (2) B only
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) B only

Explanation: The official key treats statement B as incorrect. The case reaffirmed that economic criteria alone cannot define creamy layer.

39. Which Prime Minister presented the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in the Parliament?

- (1) P. V. Narasimha Rao
- (2) Rajiv Gandhi
- (3) Vishwanath Pratap Singh
- (4) Chandra Shekhar

Answer: (3) Vishwanath Pratap Singh

Explanation: The implementation announcement of Mandal Commission recommendations is associated

with Prime Minister V. P. Singh.

40. In which year was 'The Backward Classes and Minority Department' created and in which year was a separate Directorate for Minority Welfare Department created?

- (1) 1967, 2009-2010
- (2) 1977, 1999-2000
- (3) 1977, 2000-2001
- (4) 1975, 1998-1999

Answer: (2) 1977, 1999-2000

Explanation: The Backward Classes and Minorities Department was created in 1977 and a separate Minority Welfare Directorate was created in 1999-2000.

41. Who has the authority to declare a region as a Scheduled Area under Article 244(1) of the Indian Constitution?

- (1) The President of India
- (2) The Prime Minister of India
- (3) The Parliament of India
- (4) The Union Cabinet

Answer: (3) The Parliament of India (as per official key)

Explanation: The official key marks Parliament. However, the standard constitutional position under the Fifth Schedule is that Scheduled Areas are notified by Presidential Order. Treat this as a disputed/official-key item.

42. Which is the first committee appointed in India for suggesting upliftment measures for the socially deprived people?

- (1) Drafting Committee
- (2) Provincial Constitution Committee
- (3) Advisory Committee
- (4) Millar Committee

Answer: (4) Millar Committee

Explanation: The Miller Committee of Mysore is considered an early committee that examined backward class representation and upliftment.

43. What are the two concepts of equality?

- (1) Formal equality and proportional equality
- (2) Advantage equality and disadvantage equality
- (3) Written equality and unwritten equality
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Formal equality and proportional equality

Explanation: Equality is often discussed as formal equality, which treats everyone alike, and proportional/substantive equality, which considers unequal social circumstances.

44. The members of the National Commission for Backward Classes shall not be eligible for appointment for more than _____ term(s).

- (1) one
- (2) three
- (3) two
- (4) four

Answer: (3) two

Explanation: Members of the NCBC are not eligible for appointment beyond two terms as per the relevant service conditions.

45. The annual state of accounts of the National Commission for Backward Classes for every financial year shall be prepared by the _____ of the Commission.

- (1) Chairman
- (2) Member
- (3) Vice Chairman
- (4) Member Secretary

Answer: (4) Member Secretary

Explanation: Administrative and financial documentation of the Commission, including annual accounts, is handled through the Member Secretary.

46. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth comes under which Article?

- (1) Article 21
- (2) Article 20
- (3) Article 15
- (4) Article 19

Answer: (3) Article 15

Explanation: Article 15 prohibits discrimination by the State on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

47. 'Educational Institution' means

- (1) Any college or other educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of the State funds or affiliated to any University established by law including a University college
- (2) Any institute or training centre recognised or approved by the Government

- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) Neither (1) nor (2)

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

Explanation: The expression covers both state-maintained/aided/affiliated educational institutions and recognised or government-approved training institutions.

48. Who is authorised to take steps to prosecute any person who has obtained a false caste certificate?

- (1) The Deputy Commissioner
- (2) The Divisional Commissioner
- (3) The Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement
- (4) The Reservation Enforcement Cell

Answer: (3) The Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement

Explanation: The Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement is authorised to initiate action/prosecution in cases involving false caste certificates.

49. The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in _____ of the Constitution enjoins that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people.

- (1) Article 46
- (2) Article 36
- (3) Article 51
- (4) Article 51(A)

Answer: (1) Article 46

Explanation: Article 46 directs the State to promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.

50. How many members does the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes consist of along with the Chairman?

- (1) Three members
- (2) Two members
- (3) Five members
- (4) Four members

Answer: (3) Five members

Explanation: The Commission consists of the Chairman along with five members as per the structure referred to in the paper.

51. Which of the following statements regarding L. G. Havanur is incorrect?

- A. He was the first Chairman of the Backward Classes Commission in Karnataka.
- B. He served as a Law Minister in the Devaraj Urs Government.

C. He was an advisor to the Constitution Drafting Committee of South Africa.

D. He was a renowned advocate of the High Court and Supreme Court.

Choose the correct option.

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

Answer: (1) Only A

Explanation: The official key marks only statement A as incorrect. L. G. Havanur is associated with the Backward Classes Commission but not in the manner stated in A.

52. The Chairman, Members and Employees of the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of

- (1) Section 25 of the Indian Penal Code
- (2) Section 24 of the Indian Penal Code
- (3) Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code
- (4) Section 27 of the Indian Penal Code

Answer: (3) Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code

Explanation: Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code defines “public servant”; therefore Commission functionaries are deemed public servants under this provision.

53. The verification of Caste Certificate and Income & Caste Certificate Committee may, after holding an enquiry as it deems fit, within _____ from the date of the application, either grant a validity certificate in a prescribed form or reject the application.

- (1) thirty days
- (2) fifteen days
- (3) sixty days
- (4) forty five days

Answer: (1) thirty days

Explanation: The Committee is required to grant or reject the validity certificate within 30 days after the application and enquiry process.

54. Who is empowered 'to include in or exclude from' the list of SCs and STs of any caste, race or tribe and further also 'part of or group within any caste, race or tribe'?

- (1) The Lok Sabha
- (2) The Rajya Sabha
- (3) The Parliament
- (4) The President of India

Answer: (3) The Parliament

Explanation: Once the Presidential notification is issued, inclusion or exclusion from the SC/ST list is made only by law made by Parliament.

55. Which is the award given to encourage students from backward classes to pursue higher education by scoring more than 90% marks in PUC, Degree and Master's degree?

- (1) D. Devaraj Urs Sarathi Puraskar
- (2) D. Devaraj Urs Prathibha Puraskar
- (3) D. Devaraj Urs Arivu Award
- (4) D. Devaraj Urs Swavalambi Award

Answer: (2) D. Devaraj Urs Prathibha Puraskar

Explanation: D. Devaraj Urs Prathibha Puraskar recognises meritorious backward class students who score high marks in higher education levels.

56. Bank-linked self-employment loan scheme is implemented by which corporation(s) of backward classes department?

- (1) Karnataka Vokkaliga Community Development Corporation
- (2) D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of the above

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

Explanation: Bank-linked self-employment assistance is implemented through both the Karnataka Vokkaliga Community Development Corporation and the D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation.

57. 'Jeeva Jala' (Ganga Kalyana) scheme is being implemented by

- (1) Karnataka Veerashaiva Lingayath Development Corporation
- (2) Karnataka State Safai Karmachari Development Corporation
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Karnataka Veerashaiva Lingayath Development Corporation

Explanation: Jeeva Jala/Ganga Kalyana is an irrigation-linked development scheme implemented by the Karnataka Veerashaiva Lingayath Development Corporation in this context.

58. What should be the annual income limit of the candidate and the family to avail loan from 'Arivu Scheme'?

- (1) Within the limit of ₹3.50 lakh
- (2) Within the limit of ₹5.00 lakh
- (3) Within the limit of ₹2.00 lakh
- (4) Within the limit of ₹4.50 lakh

Answer: (1) Within the limit of ₹3.50 lakh

Explanation: The income limit for availing the Arivu education loan scheme is ₹3.50 lakh as per the scheme condition used in the paper.

59. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?

- A. SC/ST cannot be evicted from their homes or land.**
- B. SC/ST cannot be denied the sale of groceries in shops.**
- C. Under this Act, offenders can be punished with imprisonment from 6 months to 5 years.**
- D. SC/ST cannot be denied access to public places.**

- (1) Only A
- (2) Only B
- (3) C and D
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act criminalises acts such as social/economic boycott, denial of access, dispossession and other atrocities, with penal consequences.

60. 'Freeship card' shall mean

- (1) a card which enables identification for every resident Indian
- (2) a card with built-in microprocessor, used typically to perform financial transactions
- (3) a card issued by the State Government which entitles a student eligible for scholarship to take admission in an institution without pre-payment of tuition fee and hostel fee
- (4) a card that comes with no annual fee for its entire lifetime

Answer: (3) Admission without pre-payment of tuition and hostel fee

Explanation: A freeship card is meant to enable eligible scholarship students to take admission without upfront payment of tuition and hostel fees.

61. The scope of 'Scholarships for Backward Classes students'

- (1) shall be available for studies in India only and will be awarded by the Government of State/UT to which the applicant belongs
- (2) is to provide financial assistance to OBC, EBC and DNT students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education
- (3) Both are correct
- (4) None is correct

Answer: (1) Statement 1 only

Explanation: The official key accepts statement 1 as the scope statement here. Statement 2 describes a broader post-matric assistance objective and is not taken as the correct answer for this item.

62. The funding pattern of scholarship for backward classes students

- (1) will be 50:50 sharing ratio between the Centre and the State
- (2) will be 60:40 sharing ratio between the Centre and the State
- (3) Both (1) and (2) are correct
- (4) Neither (1) nor (2) is correct

Answer: (2) 60:40 sharing ratio between the Centre and the State

Explanation: The scholarship funding pattern is taken as 60:40 between the Centre and State in the official key.

63. What are the schemes being implemented by Karnataka Maratha Community Development Corporation?

- (1) Self-Employment Scheme
- (2) Arivu Education Loan Scheme
- (3) Maratha Military Hotel Scheme
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: The corporation implements multiple welfare and economic development schemes including self-employment, education loan and Maratha Military Hotel assistance.

64. Which of the following corporations does not come under Backward Classes Welfare Department Secretariat?

- (1) Karnataka Maali Maalaghara Hoogara Development Corporation
- (2) Karnataka Madhara Development Corporation
- (3) Karnataka Safai Karmachari Development Corporation
- (4) Karnataka Balija Community Development Corporation

Answer: (3) Karnataka Safai Karmachari Development Corporation

Explanation: Safai Karmachari Development Corporation is not placed under the Backward Classes Welfare Department Secretariat in the classification used in the paper.

65. What are the eligibility conditions for the candidates of backward classes availing pre-coaching for civil services exams?

- (1) Candidate should have attained minimum of 21 years
- (2) Candidate should belong to category-1, 2(A), 3(A) or 3(B)
- (3) Candidate should possess Caste and Income Certificate from the Competent Authority
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: Age, category eligibility and possession of caste/income certificate are all eligibility requirements for availing civil-services pre-coaching support.

66. Dolu and Nadaswaram training program is imparted to which category of backward classes?

- (1) Category-1
- (2) Category-3A
- (3) Category-2B
- (4) Category-2A

Answer: (1) Category-1

Explanation: The Dolu and Nadaswaram training programme is linked with Category-I backward class beneficiaries.

67. What are the facilities offered for backward classes students in pre-matric hostels?

- (1) Food supply for a period of 10 months at a cost of ₹1,650 per student
- (2) Free accommodation
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of the above

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

Explanation: Pre-matric hostels provide food support for 10 months and free accommodation for eligible backward class students.

68. Which district has more number of pre-matric hostels for backward class students?

- (1) Raichur
- (2) Belagavi
- (3) Bangalore urban
- (4) Tumkur

Answer: (2) Belagavi

Explanation: Among the options, Belagavi is identified as having the highest number of pre-matric hostels for backward class students.

69. Consider the following statements about the Mandal Commission:

I. The Mandal Commission was set up in January 1969.

II. Article 340 of the Constitution provides for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions and difficulties faced by socially and educationally Backward Classes and to make appropriate recommendations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (2) II only

Explanation: Article 340 provides for a backward classes commission. The Mandal Commission was

appointed in 1979, not January 1969.

70. Which Commission recommended that 399 Backward Castes in Karnataka are eligible for reservation?

- (1) Havanur Commission
- (2) Chinnappa Reddy Commission
- (3) Venkataswamy Commission
- (4) Nagana Gowda Commission

Answer: (4) Nagana Gowda Commission

Explanation: The Nagana Gowda Commission is associated with the recommendation identifying 399 backward castes for reservation in Karnataka.

71. Consider the following statements about Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023:

I. Article 322A of the Constitution provides reservation of seats for women in the House of the People.

II. Article 330A of the Constitution provides reservation of seats for women in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (4) Neither I nor II

Explanation: The Act inserts Article 330A for reservation in the House of the People and Article 332A for State Legislative Assemblies. Both statements give wrong article numbers.

72. Who is the present Chairperson of National Commission for Backward Classes?

- (1) Shri R. N. Prasad
- (2) Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir
- (3) Shri Bhagwan Lal Sahni
- (4) Shri Justice V. Eshwaraiah

Answer: (2) Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir

Explanation: For the period relevant to the paper, Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir was the Chairperson of the National Commission for Backward Classes.

73. In the reservation policy of Karnataka for 1990, which of the following was not a category of reservation?

- (1) Scheduled Castes (SC)
- (2) Scheduled Tribes (ST)
- (3) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

(4) Other Backward Classes (OBC)

Answer: (3) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

Explanation: EWS reservation was introduced much later through the 103rd Constitutional Amendment; it was not a reservation category in Karnataka's 1990 reservation policy.

74. Which Act governs the reservation for physically disabled candidates in Karnataka?

- (1) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
- (2) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2014
- (3) The Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act, 2010
- (4) The Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995

Answer: (1) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

Explanation: Reservation and rights of persons with benchmark disabilities are now governed by the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

75. Arrange the following Committees in correct chronological order:

A. R. Nagana Gowda

B. Venkataswamy

C. L. G. Havanur

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

Answer: (3) A-C-B

Explanation: The correct sequence is Nagana Gowda Commission, Havanur Commission and then Venkataswamy Commission.

76. Which Commission proposed placing Muslims in Category 2 of the OBC list in Karnataka?

- (1) Justice Nagamohan Das
- (2) Mohan Alva
- (3) Manjunath Hegde
- (4) Chinnappa Reddy

Answer: (3) Manjunath Hegde

Explanation: The proposal to place Muslims in Category 2 of the OBC list is associated with the Manjunath Hegde Commission in this paper.

77. The reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) was recommended based on the report of which Commission?

- (1) Mandal Commission

- (2) Sachar Commission
- (3) Sinho Commission
- (4) Ranganath Mishra Commission

Answer: (3) Sinho Commission

Explanation: The Major General S. R. Sinho Commission examined economically backward classes and is linked with recommendations on EWS-type reservation.

78. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 inserted which Articles into the Constitution of India?

- (1) Articles 15(1) and 16(1)
- (2) Articles 15(6) and 16(6)
- (3) Articles 15(7) and 16(7)
- (4) Articles 15(4) and 16(5)

Answer: (2) Articles 15(6) and 16(6)

Explanation: The 103rd Amendment inserted Articles 15(6) and 16(6), enabling reservation for Economically Weaker Sections.

79. The Janhit Abhiyan vs. Union of India (2022) case is related to which of the following issues?

- (1) Reservation in Promotions
- (2) Implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)
- (3) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
- (4) Reservation for Backward Classes

Answer: (3) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

Explanation: Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India upheld the validity of the 103rd Amendment providing EWS reservation.

80. Consider the following statements with respect to Chairman of the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes:

I. The term of office for the Chairman is 3 years from the date they assume office.

II. The Chairman of the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes is appointed by the President of India.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below.

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (1) I only

Explanation: The Chairman has a 3-year term. The appointment is not by the President of India for the State Commission; hence statement II is incorrect.

81. Under which Section of the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1995, are functions of the Commission outlined?

- (1) Section 6
- (2) Section 7
- (3) Section 8
- (4) Section 9

Answer: (4) Section 9

Explanation: Section 9 of the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1995 outlines the functions of the Commission.

82. Under what conditions can the State Government remove the Chairman or a Member of the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes from office?

- A. If they become an undischarged insolvent.**
- B. If they refuse to act or become incapable of acting.**
- C. If they are convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.**

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

Answer: (1) A, B and C

Explanation: Insolvency, refusal/incapacity to act and conviction with imprisonment are recognised grounds for removal from office.

83. What is the main objective of the Karnataka Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation of Appointment etc.) Rules, 1992?

- (1) To provide reservations in appointments for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- (2) To provide reservations in education for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- (3) To provide reservations in promotions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- (4) To provide reservations in transfers for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Answer: (1) Only A

Explanation: The 1992 Rules primarily deal with reservation in appointments for SCs, STs and OBCs, not education, promotions or transfers.

84. Who is the Chairman of the Caste Verification Committee?

- (1) Deputy Secretary of the Zilla Panchayat
- (2) Tahsildar
- (3) Deputy Commissioner of the District
- (4) District Social Welfare Officer

Answer: (3) Deputy Commissioner of the District

Explanation: The Deputy Commissioner of the district chairs the Caste Verification Committee.

85. According to Karnataka Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation of Appointment etc.) Rules, 1992, what is the validity period of a certificate issued by the Caste and Income Verification Committee for a person belonging to Category-I of the Backward Classes?

- (1) Lifetime
- (2) 5 years
- (3) 10 years
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: The option choices do not match the validity position accepted by the official key for Category-I certificate validity.

86. According to the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), how often was the income limit for the creamy layer supposed to be revised?

- (1) Every three years
- (2) Every five years
- (3) Every ten years
- (4) Every seven years

Answer: (1) Every three years

Explanation: DoPT policy envisages periodic review/revision of the creamy layer income ceiling every three years.

87. Consider the following statements:

I. The Rohini Commission found that 97 percent of the reserved jobs and seats have gone to 25 percent of OBC sub-castes.

II. Justice Rohini Commission was established under Article 343 of the Indian Constitution to address the issue of sub-categorization within the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the Central List.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (1) I only

Explanation: Statement I reflects the Rohini Commission's findings on unequal distribution. Statement II is wrong because the Commission was set up under Article 340, not Article 343.

88. Who chaired the Expert Committee responsible for establishing the criteria to determine the creamy layer following the Indra Sawhney judgment?

- (1) Justice P. N. Bhagwati
- (2) Justice Engalaguppe Seetharamiah Venkataramaiah
- (3) Justice Raghunandan Swarup Pathak
- (4) Justice Ram Nandan Prasad

Answer: (4) Justice Ram Nandan Prasad

Explanation: The expert committee on creamy-layer criteria after Indra Sawhney was chaired by Justice Ram Nandan Prasad.

89. Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation was established on 28.10.1977 and renamed as D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation in which year?

- (1) 2002
- (2) 2003
- (3) 2004
- (4) 2005

Answer: (3) 2004

Explanation: The corporation was renamed as D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation in 2004.

90. Match the following.

List-I (Organisation):

List-II (Established Year):

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A. Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation Ltd.; | I. 2016 |
| B. Krantiveera Sangolli Rayanna Kshetra Development Authority; | II. 2014 |
| C. Nijasharana Ambigara Chowdaiah Development Corporation; | III. 2019 |
| D. Karnataka Alemari and Arey Alemari Development Corporation Ltd. | IV. 2017 |

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

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

Explanation: The correct matching is: Vishwakarma Corporation-2014, Sangolli Rayanna Authority-2016, Ambigara Chowdaiah Corporation-2017 and Alemari/Arey Alemari Corporation-2019.

91. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Pre-Matric Scholarship':

A. The annual income of the student's family should be below ₹55,500.

B. Only those with more than 90 percent attendance in the previous class are eligible.

C. Students who have failed in the previous class are not eligible for scholarships.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (1) A only
- (2) B only
- (3) C only
- (4) None of the given statement is correct

Answer: (3) C only

Explanation: The accepted condition is that students who failed in the previous class are not eligible. The income and attendance statements given are not accepted in the key.

92. How many post-matric hostels are run by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare?

- (1) 1000
- (2) 1068
- (3) 1280
- (4) 1500

Answer: (2) 1068

Explanation: The number of post-matric hostels run by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare is given as 1068 in the official key.

93. Consider the following statements regarding 'Videsha Vidhyavikasa':

I. Under this scheme, education loan facility is provided for the student of Veerashaiva Lingayath community for higher education in foreign countries.

II. The beneficiary should repay the loan after 1 year on completion of the course or 6 months after securing job in 3 years or 36 months.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (3) Both I and II

Explanation: Videsha Vidhyavikasa supports overseas higher education for eligible Veerashaiva-Lingayath students and contains a repayment schedule after course completion/employment.

94. What is the name of the scheme that provides education loan facility to students of Veerashaiva-Lingayath Community?

- (1) Basava Belagu

- (2) Basava Jyothi
- (3) Basava Bhagya
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Basava Belagu

Explanation: Basava Belagu is the education loan scheme for eligible students of the Veerashaiva-Lingayath community.

95. In 1992, what percentage did the Supreme Court rule that reservations should not exceed?

- (1) 49%
- (2) 50%
- (3) 75%
- (4) 70%

Answer: (4) 70% (as per official key)

Explanation: The official key marks 70%. However, the standard legal position from Indra Sawhney (1992) is that reservation should ordinarily not exceed 50%. Treat this as a disputed/official-key item.

96. Consider the following statements about Arivu Education Loan Scheme:

I. The Corporation extends educational loan to the students who are studying in the field of Medical, Dental, Engineering and other 28 professional courses.

II. The rate of interest is 2% per annum.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) All of the above
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: Both statements are accepted as correct features of the Arivu Education Loan Scheme; therefore no statement is incorrect.

97. Consider the following statements about Community Irrigation under Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme:

I. A group of small and marginal backward classes farmers with 8 to 15 acres of land will be provided community irrigation facilities.

II. The unit cost fixed is ₹4 lakhs to irrigate 10 acres of dry land and above and ₹6 lakhs to irrigate 20 acres and above.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (1) I only

Explanation: The group-based eligibility under statement I is accepted. The unit-cost statement in II is not accepted as correct in the official key.

98. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies is provided for which classes of society?

- (1) Economically Backward Classes
- (2) Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of the above

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

Explanation: The interest subsidy scheme for overseas studies covers eligible Economically Backward Classes and Other Backward Classes.

99. Consider the following statements about Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme - SHREYAS:

I. The main objective of the scheme is Educational Empowerment of SC and ST students by a way of awarding fellowship.

II. For obtaining quality higher education and interest subsidy on educational loan for overseas studies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) Both I and II
- (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (2) II only

Explanation: SHREYAS is linked with higher education support such as scholarships/fellowships and interest subsidy for overseas studies for targeted groups; statement I wrongly refers to SC/ST instead of the concerned target group in this context.

100. Which of the following Schemes is not related to Backward Classes?

- A. Swavalambi Sarathi Scheme.**
- B. Sewing Machine Distribution Scheme.**
- C. Housing Scheme for the Homeless poor.**
- D. Marriage Scheme for unmarrieds.**

Choose the correct answer.

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

Answer: (4) D only

Explanation: Swavalambi Sarathi, Sewing Machine Distribution and Housing-related assistance are linked to backward class welfare schemes; the Marriage Scheme for unmarrieds is not related in this list.

Quick Answer Key

Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.
1	(4)	21	(1)	41	(3)	61	(1)	81	(4)
2	(2)	22	(2)	42	(4)	62	(2)	82	(1)
3	(1)	23	(2)	43	(1)	63	(4)	83	(1)
4	(2)	24	(2)	44	(3)	64	(3)	84	(3)
5	(4)	25	(3)	45	(4)	65	(4)	85	(4)
6	(4)	26	(2)	46	(3)	66	(1)	86	(1)
7	(2)	27	(2)	47	(3)	67	(3)	87	(1)
8	(3)	28	(1)	48	(3)	68	(2)	88	(4)
9	(2)	29	(1)	49	(1)	69	(2)	89	(3)
10	(4)	30	(3)	50	(3)	70	(4)	90	(2)
11	(2)	31	(3)	51	(1)	71	(4)	91	(3)
12	(1)	32	(2)	52	(3)	72	(2)	92	(2)
13	(2)	33	(2)	53	(1)	73	(3)	93	(3)
14	(3)	34	(4)	54	(3)	74	(1)	94	(1)
15	(3)	35	(3)	55	(2)	75	(3)	95	(4)
16	(4)	36	(2)	56	(3)	76	(3)	96	(4)
17	(3)	37	(4)	57	(1)	77	(3)	97	(1)
18	(3)	38	(2)	58	(1)	78	(2)	98	(3)
19	(1)	39	(3)	59	(4)	79	(3)	99	(2)
20	(3)	40	(2)	60	(3)	80	(1)	100	(4)