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PDO Paper 1 (General Knowledge)-2024



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## PDO Paper 1 (General Knowledge) Questions with Answers and Explanations

Question Booklet Series B | Subject Code: 587 | Exam Date: 08-12-2024

Note: Explanations are written for aspirant revision. A few ambiguous/defective items are solved on the basis of concept/calculation and are explained clearly.

### 1. Consider the following statements related to Gram Panchayat:

- (A) Article 243B, Constitution of Panchayats.
- (B) Article 243A, Gram Sabha.
- (C) Article 243K, Elections to the Panchayats.
- (D) Article 243N, Reservation of seats.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Only (A) and (B) are correct
- (2) (B) and (C) only are correct
- (3) Only (A), (B) and (C) are correct
- (4) All are correct

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

**Explanation:** Article 243B provides for the constitution of Panchayats, Article 243A relates to the Gram Sabha, and Article 243K deals with elections to Panchayats. Statement (D) is incorrect because reservation of seats in Panchayats is dealt with under Article 243D, while Article 243N deals with continuance of existing laws and Panchayats. Therefore, only A, B and C are correct.

### 2. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats have been included in which Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (1) Eighth Schedule
- (2) Ninth Schedule
- (3) Tenth Schedule
- (4) Eleventh Schedule

**Answer: (4) Eleventh Schedule**

**Explanation:** The Eleventh Schedule was added by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. It lists 29 subjects such as agriculture, minor irrigation, rural housing, poverty alleviation, education and health, which may be entrusted to Panchayats for local self-government.

### 3. Part IX-B of the Constitution deals with:

- (1) Municipalities
- (2) Co-operative societies
- (3) The Scheduled and Tribal Areas
- (4) Panchayat

**Answer: (2) Co-operative societies**

**Explanation:** Part IX-B was inserted by the 97th Constitutional Amendment and deals with co-operative societies. Part IX deals with Panchayats, Part IX-A deals with Municipalities, and provisions relating to Scheduled and Tribal Areas are mainly found in the Fifth and Sixth Schedules.

#### 4. Which are the standing committees in Zilla Panchayat as per Section 186 of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act?

- (A) Health and education standing committees
- (B) Rural water supply standing committee
- (C) Agriculture and industry standing committee
- (D) General standing committee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (C) and (D) are only correct
- (2) (A) and (D) are only correct
- (3) (A) and (C) are only correct
- (4) All the above are correct

**Answer: (1) (A), (C) and (D) are only correct**

**Explanation:** Under the Karnataka Panchayat Raj framework, Zilla Panchayats have standing committees such as the General Standing Committee, Education and Health Committee, Agriculture and Industry Committee and other statutory committees. A separate Rural Water Supply Standing Committee is not one of the listed committees in this question. Hence A, C and D are correct.

#### 5. Match List-I with List-II related to Karnataka State Finance Commissions and their Chairmen.

List-I: A. First State Finance Commission; B. Second State Finance Commission; C. Third State Finance Commission; D. Fourth State Finance Commission

List-II: I. K. P. Surendranath; II. Dr. G. Thimmaiah; III. C. G. Chinnaswamy; IV. A. G. Kodgi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

**Explanation:** Karnataka's State Finance Commissions are appointed to recommend devolution of funds

to local bodies. The correct matching is: First SFC - Dr. G. Thimmaiah, Second SFC - K. P. Surendranath, Third SFC - A. G. Kodgi, and Fourth SFC - C. G. Chinnaswamy.

**6. Consider the following statements:**

- (A) The Clean Plant Programme aims to enhance the quality and productivity of fruit crops across the country.
- (B) The programme will be implemented by the National Horticulture Board in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).
- (C) The Cabinet has approved the Clean Plant Programme under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

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

**Explanation:** The Clean Plant Programme is intended to make disease-free, high-quality planting material available for fruit crops, thereby improving productivity and quality. It is linked with horticulture development and is implemented through national horticulture institutions with technical support. Therefore, all three statements are correct.

**7. Which of the following are the objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)?**

- (A) To provide FHTC to every rural household.
- (B) To provide FHTC to schools, Anganwadi, GP building, Health centres.
- (C) To provide technical support to all urban local bodies in water supply schemes.
- (D) To provide Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant to all Gram Panchayat.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Answer: (2) Only (A) and (B) are correct**

**Explanation:** Jal Jeevan Mission focuses on providing Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to rural households and also tap-water facilities to public institutions such as schools, Anganwadis, Gram Panchayat buildings and health centres. It is a rural drinking-water mission, not an urban local body scheme, and it does not require RO plants for every Gram Panchayat.

**8. Which of the following committees recommended three-tier structure of Panchayat System in India?**

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

**Answer: (3) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee**

**Explanation:** The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) recommended a three-tier Panchayati Raj structure consisting of Gram Panchayat at village level, Panchayat Samiti at block level and Zilla Parishad at district level. It is considered the foundation of democratic decentralisation in India.

**9. Consider the following statements related to Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (R-GRSA):**

- (A) R-GRSA is a centrally sponsored scheme.
- (B) R-GRSA was launched in the year 2022.
- (C) This scheme aims at localization of sustainable development goals.
- (D) The ratio of 60:40 is the funding pattern between Central and all States in India.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (3) Only three**

**Explanation:** The revamped RGSA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, continued from 2022, and strongly focuses on capacity building of Panchayats for localisation of Sustainable Development Goals. The funding ratio is not uniformly 60:40 for all States because special category States and Union Territories have different funding patterns. Hence three statements are correct.

**10. Consider the following statements about e-waste:**

- (A) As per MeitY, Bengaluru is one of the largest e-waste generating cities in India.
- (B) E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 provides for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for the producers of electrical or electronic equipment.
- (C) Ninety-five percent of the e-waste in India is being recycled in formal units and five percent of the e-waste volume is handled in the non-formal sector.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

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

**Answer: (1) (A) and (B) only**

**Explanation:** Bengaluru is among India's major e-waste generating centres due to its large electronics and IT ecosystem. The 2022 Rules strengthen the Extended Producer Responsibility framework for producers of electrical and electronic equipment. Statement C is incorrect because a large portion of e-waste in India is handled by the informal sector, not by formal recyclers.

**11. Karnataka Local Fund Authorities Fiscal Responsibility Act was introduced in the year:**

- (1) 2002
- (2) 2007
- (3) 2003
- (4) 2012

**Answer: (3) 2003**

**Explanation:** The Karnataka Local Fund Authorities Fiscal Responsibility Act was introduced in 2003. It aims to promote fiscal discipline, transparency and responsible financial management among local fund authorities.

**12. Consider the following statements in relation to SVAMITVA Scheme:**

- (A) It was nation-wide launched in 2020.
- (B) It is a Central Sector scheme.
- (C) It is one of the initiatives towards Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- (D) SVAMITVA scheme won the National Awards for e-Governance Awards and Digitech Award 2022.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (2) Only two**

**Explanation:** SVAMITVA is a Central Sector Scheme aimed at providing property cards/records of rights to village household owners through drone-based survey. It is linked to Atmanirbhar Bharat by improving rural property monetisation and governance. Some statements in the question overstate the launch/award details; therefore, only two statements are accepted as correct.

**13. All of the following provisions are included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution except:**

- (A) Implementation of land reforms
- (B) Non-conventional energy sources
- (C) Cultural activities
- (D) Maintenance of community assets

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Answer: (1) All are correct**

**Explanation:** The Eleventh Schedule contains 29 subjects for Panchayats. It includes land improvement and land reforms, non-conventional energy sources, cultural activities, and maintenance of community assets. Therefore, none of the given items is an exception; all are included.

**14. The PESA Act of 1996 is enacted for:**

- (1) self-rule for tribal population in Scheduled Areas
- (2) self-rule for population in specified areas
- (3) self-rule for tribal population
- (4) None of the above

**Answer: (1) self-rule for tribal population in Scheduled Areas**

**Explanation:** The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 extends Panchayati Raj provisions to Scheduled Areas and recognises the role of Gram Sabhas in tribal self-governance, resource management and cultural protection. The most precise answer is self-rule for tribal population in Scheduled Areas.

**15. What is the name of the portal of Karnataka Gram Panchayat that provides a forum for information to the public regarding any aspect of Panchayati Raj?**

- (1) Pancha Hasta
- (2) Pancha Sahaya
- (3) Pancha Marga
- (4) Pancha Mitra

**Answer: (4) Pancha Mitra**

**Explanation:** Pancha Mitra is associated with Karnataka's Panchayati Raj services and information delivery to citizens. It functions as a citizen-oriented platform for accessing Panchayat-related information and services.

**16. Which of the following terms of reference was not given to the 3rd State Finance Commission of Karnataka for recommendations with regard to financial conditions of local self-government bodies in Karnataka?**

- (1) Providing grants-in-aid from consolidated funds
- (2) Determination of imposing and collecting taxes and fees
- (3) Improvement of financial conditions of local self-government
- (4) Restructuring of local self-government bodies for their efficiencies

**Answer: (4) Restructuring of local self-government bodies for their efficiencies**

**Explanation:** State Finance Commissions mainly recommend distribution of revenues, taxes, grants-in-aid and measures to improve the financial position of local bodies. Administrative restructuring of local self-government bodies for efficiency is not a typical finance commission term of reference.

**17. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect about the Kolar leaf-nosed bat (*Hipposideros hypophyllus*)?**

- (A) It is classified as Critically Endangered by IUCN Red List.
  - (B) The Kolar leaf-nosed bat is protected under the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
- (1) (A) only
  - (2) (B) only
  - (3) Both (A) and (B)
  - (4) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Answer: (4) Neither (A) nor (B)**

**Explanation:** The question asks for incorrect statements. The Kolar leaf-nosed bat is a highly threatened endemic bat associated with Karnataka, and it has conservation protection. Hence neither statement is incorrect, so the correct choice is 'Neither A nor B'.

**18. A portal that provides information and services related to various Government schemes and programs of Karnataka is:**

- (1) e-Kannada
- (2) e-Sahamathi
- (3) Mahiti Kanaja
- (4) e-Information

**Answer: (3) Mahiti Kanaja**

**Explanation:** Mahiti Kanaja is Karnataka's public information portal that provides access to information related to government schemes, programmes and services. It is intended to improve transparency and citizen access to official information.

**19. Study the following information carefully and answer the given question: There are total 840 employees (male + female) in company 'XYZ'. There are two types of categories: married and unmarried employees. 120 male employees are married which is 30% of total male (married + unmarried) employees. Difference between number of male and female employees who are unmarried is 180. What is the difference between number of employees who are married (male + female) and unmarried (male + female)?**

- (1) 100
- (2) 90
- (3) 60
- (4) 80

**Answer: (4) 80**

**Explanation:** 120 married male employees are 30% of total males; therefore total males =  $120/0.30 = 400$ . Hence total females =  $840 - 400 = 440$ . Unmarried males =  $400 - 120 = 280$ . Since the difference between unmarried males and unmarried females is 180, unmarried females = 100. So married females =  $440 - 100 = 340$ . Married total =  $120 + 340 = 460$  and unmarried total =  $280 + 100 = 380$ . Difference =  $460 - 380 = 80$ .

**20. Which among the following softwares facilitates monitoring of universal access to TB patients data by all concerned?**

- (1) KAREXPRT
- (2) NIKSHAY
- (3) EZOVION
- (4) IHAT

**Answer: (2) NIKSHAY**

**Explanation:** Nikshay is India's web-enabled TB patient management and surveillance system. It is used under the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme to track TB patients, treatment adherence, notifications and related services.

**21. Statements: Some hangers are cloths. All cloths are drawers. Some drawers are almirahs. Conclusions: I. Some drawers are not cloths. II. Some hangers are not almirahs.**

- (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: (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows**

**Explanation:** From the statements, it definitely follows that some hangers are drawers because some

hangers are cloths and all cloths are drawers. However, we cannot conclude that some drawers are not cloths; the statements do not establish any negative relation. Similarly, we cannot definitely conclude that some hangers are not almirahs because the relation between hangers and almirahs is not fixed. Therefore, under strict syllogism rules, neither conclusion follows.

**22. In a class of 40 students, 20 have chosen Mathematics, 15 have chosen Mathematics but not Biology. If every student has chosen either Mathematics or Biology or both, find the number of students who choose both Mathematics and Biology, and the number of students who choose Biology but not Mathematics.**

- (1) 15
- (2) 25
- (3) 20
- (4) 40

**Answer: (1) 15**

**Explanation:** Mathematics total = 20 and Mathematics-only = 15, so both Mathematics and Biology =  $20 - 15 = 5$ . Total students = 40, so Biology-only =  $40 - (15 + 5) = 20$ . The difference between Biology-only and both is  $20 - 5 = 15$ , which matches the given option. The wording is not very clear because the actual two numbers are 5 and 20, but the single-option answer corresponds to 15.

**23. 7 years ago, Meera's age was equal to Heena's present age. The sum of Meera's age 10 years from now and Heena's age 5 years ago is 94 years. What was Reena's age 12 years ago, if Reena is 6 years younger to Heena?**

- (1) 23
- (2) 14
- (3) 25
- (4) 24

**Answer: (1) 23**

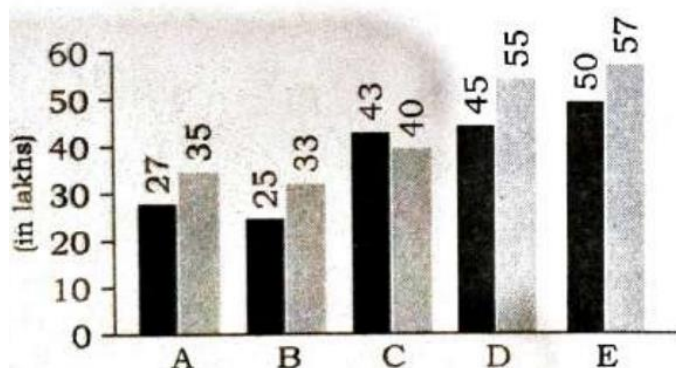
**Explanation:** Let Meera's present age be  $M$  and Heena's present age be  $H$ . Given  $M - 7 = H$ , so  $M = H + 7$ . Also,  $(M + 10) + (H - 5) = 94$ , so  $M + H = 89$ . Substituting gives  $H + 7 + H = 89$ , hence  $H = 41$ . Reena is 6 years younger than Heena, so Reena's present age = 35. Twelve years ago, Reena was  $35 - 12 = 23$  years old.

**24. The given Bar Graph presents the number of different types of vehicles (in lakhs) exported by a company during 2014 and 2015. Bar values: A = 27 and 35; B = 25 and 33; C = 43 and 40; D = 45 and 55; E = 50 and 57 for 2014 and 2015 respectively. What is the ratio of the total number of types A and C vehicles exported in 2014 to the total number of types B and E vehicles exported in 2015?**

- (1) 5 : 7
- (2) 8 : 11
- (3) 7 : 9
- (4) 2 : 3

Reference chart from question paper:

2015.



**Answer: (3) 7 : 9**

**Explanation:** From the graph, types A and C in 2014 =  $27 + 43 = 70$  lakh. Types B and E in 2015 =  $33 + 57 = 90$  lakh. Therefore, the required ratio is  $70 : 90 = 7 : 9$ . This is a direct data-interpretation question; the values must be read carefully from the bar graph.

**25. A man rows a certain distance downstream in 5 hours and back to the same point in 8 hours. If the speed of the stream is 4.5 km/hr, then what is the speed of the man in still water?**

- (1) 15.5 km/hr
- (2) 1 km/hr
- (3) 19.5 km/hr
- (4) 14.5 km/hr

**Answer: (3) 19.5 km/hr**

**Explanation:** Let the speed of the man in still water be  $x$  km/hr and stream speed be 4.5 km/hr. Downstream speed =  $x + 4.5$  and upstream speed =  $x - 4.5$ . Since the distance is same,  $5(x + 4.5) = 8(x - 4.5)$ . Solving:  $5x + 22.5 = 8x - 36$ , so  $58.5 = 3x$  and  $x = 19.5$  km/hr.

**26. Which of the following symbols should be placed in the blank spaces, respectively (in the same order from left to right) in order to complete the given expression in such a manner that makes the expressions definitely true?  $3000 \_ 15 \_ 4 \_ (20)^2 \_ 20 = 32200$**

- (1)  $\times, +, \times, -$

(2)  $\div, \times, \times, +$

(3)  $\div, +, \times, \times$

(4)  $+, -, \div, \times$

**Answer: (3)  $\div, +, \times, \times$**

**Explanation:** Substitute option (3):  $3000 \div 15 + 4 \times (20)^2 \times 20$ . Using BODMAS,  $3000 \div 15 = 200$ ;  $(20)^2 = 400$ ;  $4 \times 400 \times 20 = 32,000$ . Total =  $200 + 32,000 = 32,200$ . Hence option (3) satisfies the expression.

## 27. What does the term 'Fiscal Deficit' mean?

- (1) The excess of total revenue over total expenditure
- (2) The excess of total expenditure over total revenue
- (3) The difference between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP)
- (4) The total borrowings of the Government

**Answer: (2) The excess of total expenditure over total revenue**

**Explanation:** Fiscal deficit is the gap between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding borrowings. In simple terms, it shows how much expenditure exceeds receipts and hence indicates the borrowing requirement of the government. Option (2) captures this meaning most closely.

## 28. Match the Articles with their Provisions.

Article: A. Article 14; B. Article 19; C. Article 21; D. Article 32

Provision: I. Right to Freedom; II. Right to Equality; III. Right to Constitutional Remedies; IV. Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

**Explanation:** Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws. Article 19 protects freedoms such as speech, movement and association. Article 21 protects life and personal liberty. Article 32 gives the right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights and is therefore the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

## 29. Match the Reforms with their Impacts.

Reform: A. Goods and Services Tax (GST); B. Disinvestment; C. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); D. Economic Liberalization

Impact: I. Increased foreign investments; II. Simplified tax structure; III. Reduced fiscal deficit; IV. Improved efficiency and competition

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

**Explanation:** GST aimed at creating a unified indirect tax system and simplifying the tax structure. Disinvestment helps the government mobilise resources and can reduce fiscal pressure. FDI increases foreign investment inflows. Economic liberalisation reduces restrictions and encourages efficiency and competition.

**30. Which of the following was not a part of the economic reforms introduced in India in 1991?**

- (1) Deregulation of industries
- (2) Nationalization of banks
- (3) Reduction in import tariffs
- (4) Devaluation of the Indian Rupee

**Answer: (2) Nationalization of banks**

**Explanation:** The 1991 reforms involved liberalisation, deregulation, reduction of import tariffs, devaluation of the rupee and opening up of the economy. Bank nationalisation was carried out earlier, mainly in 1969 and 1980, and was not part of the 1991 reform package.

**31. Which of the following programs is specifically designed to promote self-employment and entrepreneurship in rural areas?**

- (1) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)
- (2) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)
- (3) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Program
- (4) Rural Development Fund (RDF)

**Answer: (2) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**

**Explanation:** Among the given choices, DDU-GKY is the rural livelihoods and skill-development programme that focuses on improving employability of rural youth and linking them to income-generating opportunities. NREGS is primarily wage employment, ICDS is child and maternal welfare, and RDF is a financing/development fund concept.

**32. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the options given below. Assertion (A): The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is designed to reduce maternal and infant mortality rate. Reason (R): The scheme provides financial assistance for safe delivery and postnatal care to pregnant women.**

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

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

**Explanation:** Janani Suraksha Yojana promotes institutional delivery among pregnant women, especially from poor and vulnerable families. Financial assistance for safe delivery and related care increases institutional deliveries, which helps reduce maternal and neonatal/infant mortality. Thus the reason explains the assertion.

**33. In which districts of Karnataka are large-scale limestone deposits found?**

- (1) Kolar, Mandya and Kodagu
- (2) Vijayapura, Bagalkot and Shivamogga
- (3) Dharwad, Tumkur and Hassan
- (4) None of the above

**Answer: (2) Vijayapura, Bagalkot and Shivamogga**

**Explanation:** Karnataka has important limestone deposits in the northern belt and in some other districts. Vijayapura and Bagalkot are well-known limestone-bearing districts, and Shivamogga is also associated with limestone occurrence among the given groups. Hence option (2) is the best match.

**34. Which of the following are components of Human Development Index?**

- (1) Infant mortality rate, literacy and life expectancy
- (2) Literacy, life expectancy and death rate
- (3) Life expectancy, educational attainment and standard of living
- (4) None of the above

**Answer: (3) Life expectancy, educational attainment and standard of living**

**Explanation:** HDI measures three broad dimensions: a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. These are represented through life expectancy, education indicators and income/standard of living measures. Therefore option (3) is correct.

**35. Consider the following statements:**

- A. Westernmost point of India is situated in Rajasthan.
- B. Easternmost point of India is situated in Arunachal Pradesh.
- C. Southernmost point of India is situated in Lakshadweep.
- D. Northernmost point of India is situated in Ladakh.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Only one statement is correct
- (2) Only two statements are correct
- (3) Only three statements are correct
- (4) All the statements are correct

**Answer: (2) Only two statements are correct**

**Explanation:** The westernmost point of India is in Gujarat, not Rajasthan, so A is wrong. The easternmost point is in Arunachal Pradesh, so B is correct. The southernmost point is Indira Point in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, not Lakshadweep, so C is wrong. The northernmost region lies in Ladakh, so D is correct. Hence only two statements, B and D, are correct.

**36. Which States share Krishna River water?**

- (1) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat
- (2) Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
- (3) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- (4) None of the above

**Answer: (3) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh**

**Explanation:** The Krishna River originates in Maharashtra and flows through Karnataka before entering the region of Andhra Pradesh/Telangana and finally reaching the Bay of Bengal. In the traditional river-water-sharing context used in older exam questions, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are the relevant States among the given options.

**37. Consider the following pairs:**

- A. Lysimeter — Measures evapotranspiration
- B. Anemometer — Measures wind speed
- C. Actinometer — Measures solar radiation
- D. Manometer — Measures pressure of gas

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Only one pair is correct
- (2) Only two pairs are correct
- (3) Only three pairs are correct
- (4) All the above pairs are correct

**Answer: (4) All the above pairs are correct**

**Explanation:** A lysimeter measures water loss through evapotranspiration, an anemometer measures wind speed, an actinometer measures solar radiation, and a manometer measures gas/fluid pressure. Therefore, all pairs are correctly matched.

**38. When there is 12 noon in India at IST meridian, people in another place of the earth are having their 6 o'clock morning coffee. The longitude of that place is:**

- (1) 7 degree 30 minutes East
- (2) 172 degree 30 minutes West
- (3) 82 degree 30 minutes East
- (4) 7 degree 30 minutes West

**Answer: (4) 7 degree 30 minutes West**

**Explanation:** IST is based on  $82^{\circ}30'E$ . The other place has 6 a.m. when it is 12 noon at the IST meridian, so it is 6 hours behind. One hour equals 15 degrees of longitude; hence 6 hours = 90 degrees west.  $82^{\circ}30'E$  minus  $90^{\circ}$  gives  $7^{\circ}30'W$ .

**39. Which one of the following seismic waves is most destructive?**

- (1) P
- (2) S
- (3) L
- (4) None of the above

**Answer: (3) L**

**Explanation:** L-waves or surface waves travel along the Earth's surface and generally produce the most destructive ground motion during earthquakes. P-waves are faster compressional waves and S-waves are shear waves, but surface waves usually cause the greatest damage to structures.

**40. Which one of the following depositional features is made by running water?**

- (1) Meander
- (2) Lapies
- (3) Paljes
- (4) Horn

**Answer: (1) Meander**

**Explanation:** A meander is a feature of river action, formed by erosion on the outer bank and deposition on the inner bank of a river bend. Lapies are karst features, while horns are glacial erosional features. Therefore, meander is the river-related feature among the options.

**41. Which one of the following is warm ocean current?**

- (1) Canary current
- (2) Labrador current
- (3) Benguela current
- (4) Gulf stream

**Answer: (4) Gulf stream**

**Explanation:** The Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current in the North Atlantic that carries warm water from the Gulf of Mexico toward Europe. Canary, Labrador and Benguela currents are cold currents.

**42. Which one of the following is the lower most layer of the atmosphere?**

- (1) Stratosphere
- (2) Mesosphere
- (3) Troposphere
- (4) Thermosphere

**Answer: (3) Troposphere**

**Explanation:** The troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere and contains most weather phenomena such as clouds, rainfall, winds and storms. Above it lie the stratosphere, mesosphere and thermosphere.

**43. Flat-Topped volcanic hills submerged under ocean water are called:**

- (1) Abyssal hills
- (2) Ocean trenches
- (3) Sea mounts
- (4) Guyots

**Answer: (4) Guyots**

**Explanation:** Guyots are flat-topped seamounts, usually formed by volcanic activity and later planed down by erosion before subsiding below sea level. Sea mounts are underwater volcanic mountains, but when their tops are flat, they are specifically called guyots.

**44. Which one of the following local winds is blown in Sahara Desert?**

- (1) Chinook
- (2) Foehn
- (3) Bora
- (4) Harmattan

**Answer: (4) Harmattan**

**Explanation:** Harmattan is a dry, dusty wind that blows from the Sahara towards the Gulf of Guinea region in West Africa. Chinook and Foehn are warm downslope winds, and Bora is a cold wind in the Adriatic region.

**45. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?**

- A. Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary — Shivamogga
- B. Kamasamudra Wildlife Sanctuary — Kolar
- C. Kappatagudda Wildlife Sanctuary — Ballari
- D. Jogimatti Wildlife Sanctuary — Gadag

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Answer: (1) A and B are correct**

**Explanation:** Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary is in Shivamogga district and Kamasamudra Wildlife Sanctuary is associated with Kolar district. Kappatagudda is in Gadag district, not Ballari, and Jogimatti is in Chitradurga district, not Gadag. Hence only A and B are correct.

**46. Manjra and Karanja rivers form which one of the following drainage systems?**

- (1) Dendritic pattern
- (2) Parallel system
- (3) Obsequent drainage system
- (4) Radial drainage pattern

**Answer: (3) Obsequent drainage system**

**Explanation:** Obsequent streams flow in the direction opposite to the dip of strata or opposite to the main consequent drainage direction. Manjra and Karanja are cited in geography as examples connected with such drainage development, so option (3) is correct.

**47. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?**

- A. Nubra valley — Ladakh
- B. Araku valley — Andhra Pradesh
- C. Kangra valley — Arunachal Pradesh
- D. Johar valley — Uttarakhand

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Only one match is correct
- (2) Only two matches are correct
- (3) Only three matches are correct
- (4) All the matches are correct

**Answer: (3) Only three matches are correct**

**Explanation:** Nubra Valley is in Ladakh, Araku Valley is in Andhra Pradesh and Johar Valley is in Uttarakhand. Kangra Valley is in Himachal Pradesh, not Arunachal Pradesh. Hence three pairs are correctly matched.

**48. Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb connects which of the following?**

- (1) Red Sea with Mediterranean Sea
- (2) Gulf of Aden with Arabian Sea
- (3) Persian Gulf with Gulf of Oman
- (4) Red Sea with Gulf of Aden

**Answer: (4) Red Sea with Gulf of Aden**

**Explanation:** The Bab-el-Mandeb Strait is a strategic chokepoint between Yemen and the Horn of Africa. It connects the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden, thereby linking the Suez-Red Sea route with the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean.

**49. India is divided into how many Agro-climatic regions?**

- (1) 15
- (2) 13
- (3) 14
- (4) 10

**Answer: (1) 15**

**Explanation:** The Planning Commission divided India into 15 agro-climatic regions for planning agricultural development according to rainfall, soils, climate and resource conditions. This helps in region-specific agricultural strategies.

**50. Which one of the following is the largest peninsular river?**

- (1) Krishna
- (2) Narmada
- (3) Godavari
- (4) Son

**Answer: (3) Godavari**

**Explanation:** The Godavari is the largest river of Peninsular India and is often called the Dakshina Ganga. It has a long course and extensive basin spread across several States.

**51. The process of fusing of minority groups into the dominant society is termed as:**

- (1) Acculturation
- (2) Assimilation
- (3) Diffusion
- (4) Evolution

**Answer: (2) Assimilation**

**Explanation:** Assimilation is the process by which a minority group gradually adopts the culture, norms and identity patterns of the dominant group. Acculturation involves cultural contact and exchange but does not necessarily mean complete merging.

**52. Who among the following Indian sociologists wrote extensively on the 'Indian Middle Class'?**

- (1) A. R. Desai
- (2) Binoy Kumar Sarkar
- (3) D. P. Mukherjee
- (4) G. S. Ghurye

**Answer: (3) D. P. Mukherjee**

**Explanation:** D. P. Mukherjee is known for his sociological writings on Indian society, tradition, modernity and the Indian middle class. He analysed how colonialism and modern education shaped middle-class formation in India.

**53. Consider the following statements:**

- A. India won gold in open as well as Women's events at the 45th Chess Olympiad in Budapest.
- B. FIDE World Chess Championship Match (Cycle 2023-2024) is held between D. Gukesh and Magnus Carlsen.
- C. No Indian has ever been FIDE World Chess Champion.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only one statement is correct
- (2) Only two statements are correct
- (3) All three statements are correct
- (4) None of the above statements is correct

**Answer: (1) Only one statement is correct**

**Explanation:** India won historic gold medals in both the open and women's sections at the 45th Chess

Olympiad in Budapest. Statement B is incorrect because D. Gukesh's world championship match was against Ding Liren, not Magnus Carlsen. Statement C is incorrect because Viswanathan Anand has been a FIDE World Chess Champion.

**54. Which of the following authors match with the works attached to their names?**

- (A) K. M. Kapadia — Marriage and Family in India
  - (B) G. S. Ghurye — Races and Cultures of India
  - (C) Shyama Charan Dube — Village India
  - (D) McKim Marriott — Kinship Organisation in India
  - (E) D. N. Dhanagare — Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology
- (1) (A), (C) and (E)  
(2) (A), (B) and (E)  
(3) (A), (B) and (C)  
(4) (B), (C) and (E)

**Answer: (1) (A), (C) and (E)**

**Explanation:** K. M. Kapadia is associated with 'Marriage and Family in India', S. C. Dube with 'Village India', and D. N. Dhanagare with 'Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology'. The other pairings are not the correct standard author-work matches for this question.

**55. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): The diversity in India has been a major hurdle for economic growth. Reason (R): Different perspectives and ideas from various cultures in India can lead to new inventions, art forms and solutions to problems.**

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

**Answer: (4) (A) is false but (R) is true**

**Explanation:** Diversity by itself is not a major hurdle to economic growth; when managed well, it can be a source of creativity, innovation and social strength. The reason correctly states that diverse perspectives can produce new ideas and solutions. Therefore the assertion is false, but the reason is true.

**56. In view of tribal welfare, who among the following advocated the policy of isolation for the tribals in India?**

- (1) Kenneth Bailey
- (2) M. N. Srinivas

(3) Verrier Elwin

(4) G. S. Ghurye

**Answer: (3) Verrier Elwin**

**Explanation:** Verrier Elwin initially advocated a policy of protecting tribal communities from excessive outside interference, sometimes described as isolation or protectionism. G. S. Ghurye, in contrast, supported assimilation/integration of tribes into broader Hindu society.

### 57. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I Acts: A. The Hindu Marriage Act; B. The Hindu Succession Act; C. The Dowry Prohibition Act; D. The Equal Remuneration Act

List-II Establishment year: I. 1976; II. 1961; III. 1955; IV. 1956

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

**Explanation:** The Hindu Marriage Act was enacted in 1955, the Hindu Succession Act in 1956, the Dowry Prohibition Act in 1961, and the Equal Remuneration Act in 1976. Hence the correct matching is A-III, B-IV, C-II and D-I.

### 58. Who among the following is the recipient of Karnataka Ratna Awards?

(1) Mr. Ustad Bismillah Khan

(2) Pandit Mallikarjuna Mansur

(3) Bhimsen Joshi

(4) Pandit Sri Ustad Alla Rakha

**Answer: (3) Bhimsen Joshi**

**Explanation:** Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, the legendary Hindustani classical vocalist from Karnataka, was conferred the Karnataka Ratna. The other artists are eminent musicians, but the Karnataka Ratna connection in the given options is Bhimsen Joshi.

### 59. Write the correct chronological order to the organizations (social movements, 19th century) in India:

(A) Satyashodhak Samaj

(B) Arya Samaj

(C) Ramakrishna Mission

(D) Prarthana Samaj

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (D), (A), (B) and (C)

(2) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

(3) (C), (A), (D) and (B)

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

**Answer: (1) (D), (A), (B) and (C)**

**Explanation:** Prarthana Samaj was founded in 1867, Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873, Arya Samaj in 1875 and Ramakrishna Mission in 1897. Therefore the correct chronological order is D, A, B and C.

**60. Sisaha, Bahurakhe, Thanutra are related to which aspects of war property?**

(1) Bow, arrows

(2) Body cover

(3) Shield

(4) Sword

**Answer: (2) Body cover**

**Explanation:** The terms refer to protective military equipment or armour used as body covering in warfare. They are not weapons like bows, arrows or swords, and are different from a shield.

**61. During Vijayanagara period, the Ayagar system of exchange developed in the self-sufficient villages. Which one of the following statements does not represent the features of Ayagar system?**

(1) It was a system of division of produce to be paid as tax to the State

(2) It was a system of exchange of products within a village among the tenants, artisans and service classes

(3) It was a part of Nayankara system

(4) In this system, the feudal classes based in the village and immediately above the village at the level of the Nada Gowda exploited the surplus of the producers

**Answer: (3) It was a part of Nayankara system**

**Explanation:** The Ayagar system was a village-level administrative/service system involving hereditary village servants and local economic exchange. The Nayankara system, on the other hand, was a military-feudal arrangement involving chiefs or nayakas. Therefore saying that Ayagar was a part of the Nayankara system does not correctly represent Ayagar features.

**62. Who wrote the first drama Mitravinda Govinda in Modern Kannada?**

(1) Basavappa Shastri

(2) Singaraya

- (3) Aliya Lingaraja  
(4) Venkata Ramanna Shastri

**Answer: (2) Singaraya**

**Explanation:** Mitravinda Govinda is regarded as an early modern Kannada drama, and Singaraya is associated with its authorship. Basavappa Shastri is also an important figure in Kannada drama, but not the answer to this specific question.

**63. Match the following:**

- A. Operation Ajay; B. Operation Kaveri; C. Operation Dost; D. Operation All Out  
I. To facilitate return of Indian citizens from Israel  
II. India's rescue and humanitarian aid mission to Turkey and Syria after the devastating earthquakes  
III. To rescue Indian nationals stranded in crisis-hit Sudan  
IV. A strategic initiative aimed at eliminating terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

**Explanation:** Operation Ajay was launched to facilitate the return of Indian citizens from Israel. Operation Kaveri was connected with evacuation from Sudan. Operation Dost was India's humanitarian assistance to earthquake-hit Turkey and Syria. Operation All Out refers to counter-terror operations in Jammu and Kashmir.

**64. Who is the author of the travellers account Mission to the Mysore?**

- (1) Mrs. Murray Mitchell  
(2) C. E. M. Russel  
(3) William Arthur  
(4) John Harst

**Answer: (3) William Arthur**

**Explanation:** 'Mission to the Mysore' is associated with William Arthur. Such travellers' and missionaries' accounts are important sources for understanding social and political conditions of Mysore in the colonial period.

**65. In which Ancient book, the first reference of Bangalore is seen?**

- (1) Shivabharata

- (2) A Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara & Malabar
- (3) The Captivity
- (4) Mudra Manjusha

**Answer: (1) Shivabharata**

**Explanation:** Among the given choices, Shivabharata is treated as the ancient literary source containing an early reference to Bangalore. The other works are later travel accounts or different literary works.

**66. Consider the following statements with regard to Chalukyan Architecture:**

- (A) Aihole is the cradle of Indian Architecture.
- (B) The Temples at Aihole stand as a testimony to the stages in the evolution of a temple.
- (C) The three noteworthy temples at Aihole are the Ladkhan temple, Durga temple and Huchchimalligudi temple.
- (D) The Ladkhan temple was originally dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (C)**

**Explanation:** Aihole is popularly called the cradle of Indian temple architecture because it contains many experimental temple forms of the Early Chalukyas. The temples there show the evolution of temple plans and styles. Lad Khan, Durga and Huchchimalligudi are important Aihole temples. Statement D is not accepted in this set.

**67. Consider the following statements with reference to Ibrahim Adil Shah-II:**

- (A) He is the author of Kitab-e-Navras.
- (B) He had established Navarasapura near Bijapur and built Narasimha temples.
- (C) Kitab-e-Navras has been considered as the synthesis of Hindustani and Dhrupad style of music.
- (D) He was the student of Hidawan Narasimharaya.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: (4) (A), (B) and (D)**

**Explanation:** Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur was a great patron of art, music and syncretic culture, and he authored Kitab-e-Navras. He is associated with Navaraspur/Naurasur and patronage of diverse

religious-cultural traditions. Statement C is not the accepted precise description in this question, so A, B and D are selected.

**68. Chalukya ruler Jagadekamalla wrote 'The Kavyavalokana', which inspired the compilation of famous grammar work in the 12th century. Which is that grammar work?**

- (1) 'Bhashabhushana' of Nagavarma II
- (2) 'Sabdamanidarpana' of Keshiraja
- (3) 'Chandra Chudamani Shataka' of Someshwara II
- (4) None of the above

**Answer: (2) 'Sabdamanidarpana' of Keshiraja**

**Explanation:** Sabdamanidarpana is a celebrated Kannada grammatical work associated with Keshiraja. It is one of the most important texts in the history of Kannada grammar and literary tradition, making option (2) the correct answer.

**69. The distinction between the individual soul and the supreme 'Brahman' has been upheld in which of the following philosophies?**

- (1) Advaita Philosophy
- (2) Vishishtadvaita Philosophy
- (3) Dvaita Philosophy
- (4) Kalamukha Tradition

**Answer: (3) Dvaita Philosophy**

**Explanation:** Dvaita philosophy, propounded by Madhvacharya, maintains a real and eternal distinction between Jivatma (individual soul) and Paramatma/Brahman. Advaita emphasises non-duality, while Vishishtadvaita presents qualified non-dualism.

**70. The 9 Ascetic sculptures of Navanatha of Natha Cult are found in which temple of Bangalore?**

- (1) Jalakanteshwara temple of Kalasipalya
- (2) Virabhadra temple of Aralepete
- (3) Someshwara temple of Halasur
- (4) Dodda Basavanna temple of Basavanagudi

**Answer: (1) Jalakanteshwara temple of Kalasipalya**

**Explanation:** The Navanatha sculptures associated with the Natha tradition are linked with the Jalakanteshwara temple at Kalasipalya in Bengaluru. This reflects the presence of diverse Shaiva and ascetic traditions in Karnataka's temple art.

**71. Consider the following statements with reference to Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar:**

- (A) Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar patronized art and literatures.
- (B) He constructed and renovated many temples.
- (C) The most famous poets of his period were Thirumalaraya, Chikkopadhyaya, Thimmarasa, Mallikarjuna.
- (D) He had the title of 'Raja of Mysore'.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

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

**Explanation:** Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar was an important ruler of Mysore who patronised literature, art and religious institutions. He supported temple construction/renovation and his period saw notable literary figures. Statement D is not selected in this question, so A, B and C form the correct combination.

**72. Who is the author of Tattvartharaja Varthika?**

- (1) Akalanka
- (2) Pujoyapad Deva Dandin
- (3) Parshwadeva
- (4) Madhavacharya

**Answer: (1) Akalanka**

**Explanation:** Akalanka was a major Jain scholar and philosopher. The work referred to in the question is associated with Akalanka in the Jain philosophical-literary tradition.

**73. Consider the following statements with respect to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act, 2013:**

- (A) Sexual harassment results in violation of the fundamental rights of a woman to equality under Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India.
- (B) As per the Act, every office is required to constitute an internal complaints committee with minimum of 100 or more employees.

Choose the correct code:

- (1) (A) only
- (2) (B) only
- (3) Both (A) and (B)
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Answer: (1) (A) only**

**Explanation:** Statement A is correct because workplace sexual harassment violates equality, dignity and the right to work in a safe environment. Statement B is incorrect: an Internal Committee is required in workplaces with 10 or more employees, not only in offices with 100 or more employees. Hence only A is correct.

**74. Consider the following with respect to the committee on Estimates:**

- (A) It consists of 30 members.
- (B) The members are elected by both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- (C) A Minister is not eligible for election to this committee.
- (D) The term of the committee is five years.

Choose the correct code:

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

**Answer: (3) (A) and (C) only**

**Explanation:** The Estimates Committee has 30 members, all elected from the Lok Sabha, not from both Houses. A Minister cannot be a member of this committee. Its term is one year, not five years. Therefore A and C alone are correct.

**75. Who among the following was a pioneer of Indian archaeology?**

- (1) Dr. B. B. Lal
- (2) Dr. S. P. Gupta
- (3) Dr. V. D. Mishra
- (4) Dr. H. D. Sankalia

**Answer: (1) Dr. B. B. Lal**

**Explanation:** Dr. B. B. Lal was one of India's most prominent archaeologists and is widely recognised for his contributions to Indian archaeology, including excavations and research on ancient Indian sites. Among the given options, he is the best answer.

**76. Consider the following statements:**

- A. The Minerals Security Partnership is a collaboration of EU 14 countries and the EU to catalyze public and private investment in responsible critical minerals supply chains globally.
- B. India is one of the partners of the Minerals Security Partnership.

C. The 5.9-million-tonne reserve of lithium has been discovered in Reasi district of J&K by the Geological Survey of India (GSI).

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only one statement is correct
- (2) Only two statements are correct
- (3) All three statements are correct
- (4) None of the above statements is correct

**Answer: (3) All three statements are correct**

**Explanation:** The Minerals Security Partnership is a multilateral initiative to build secure and responsible critical mineral supply chains. India has joined the partnership. GSI announced lithium resources in the Reasi district of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore all three statements are correct.

**77. Who among the following was the head of the special committee formed for the preparation of the manuscript of the Constitution?**

- (1) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (3) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (4) Lala Lajpat Rai

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

**Explanation:** Dr. B. R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and played the leading role in preparing the draft/manuscript of the Constitution. Hence he is called the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.

**78. Who among the following Governor-Generals removed restrictions imposed on the Indian Press?**

- (1) Warren Hastings
- (2) Lord William Bentinck
- (3) Sir Charles Metcalfe
- (4) Lord Minto

**Answer: (3) Sir Charles Metcalfe**

**Explanation:** Sir Charles Metcalfe is known as the 'Liberator of the Indian Press' because he removed many press restrictions through the Press Act of 1835. This marked an important moment in the history of press freedom in colonial India.

**79. After the end of the Third Carnatic War, which of the following treaties was concluded?**

- (1) Treaty of Paris
- (2) Treaty of London

- (3) Treaty of Japan
- (4) Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle

**Answer: (1) Treaty of Paris**

**Explanation:** The Third Carnatic War was part of the global Anglo-French conflict during the Seven Years' War. It ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which confirmed British supremacy over the French in India.

**80. Which of the following is not a staff agency of the Government of India?**

- (1) Prime Minister's Office
- (2) UPSC (Union Public Service Commission)
- (3) NITI Aayog
- (4) Cabinet Secretariat

**Answer: (2) UPSC (Union Public Service Commission)**

**Explanation:** Staff agencies assist the political executive in policy coordination, planning and administrative support; examples include the PMO, Cabinet Secretariat and NITI Aayog. UPSC is an independent constitutional body for recruitment and related functions, not a staff agency.

**81. The Judicial control over administrative acts emanates from Doctrine of:**

- (1) Rule of Law
- (2) Separation of powers
- (3) Judicial review
- (4) Delegated Legislation

**Answer: (1) Rule of Law**

**Explanation:** Judicial control over administrative action flows from the principle that all authorities are subject to law. The doctrine of Rule of Law prevents arbitrary exercise of power and enables courts to review administrative legality.

**82. Constitutional Safeguards to civil servants are provided by:**

- (1) Article 310
- (2) Article 315
- (3) Article 312
- (4) Article 311

**Answer: (4) Article 311**

**Explanation:** Article 311 provides safeguards to civil servants against dismissal, removal or reduction in

rank without due process. Article 310 deals with the doctrine of pleasure, Article 312 with All India Services and Article 315 with Public Service Commissions.

**83. Which of the following is not true about the Finance Commission?**

- (1) It is constituted by the President under Article 280
- (2) It defines financial relations between Centre and States
- (3) First Finance Commission was established in 1951
- (4) Present 16th Finance Commission is chaired by N. K. Singh

**Answer: (4) Present 16th Finance Commission is chaired by N. K. Singh**

**Explanation:** The Finance Commission is constituted under Article 280 and recommends distribution of tax revenues and grants between the Union and States. The First Finance Commission was set up in 1951. N. K. Singh chaired the 15th Finance Commission; the 16th Finance Commission is not chaired by him. Hence statement (4) is not true.

**84. Which of the following is/are true about Joint Parliamentary Committee?**

- (A) It is an ad-hoc committee
- (B) It consists members of both Houses of Parliament
- (C) It consists 22 members
- (D) Its recommendations are mandatory for the government to follow

Choose the correct answer:

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

**Answer: (1) (A) and (B)**

**Explanation:** A Joint Parliamentary Committee is an ad hoc committee set up for a specific matter and includes members from both Houses. Its size varies depending on the motion/decision, so it is not always 22 members. Its recommendations are persuasive but not mandatory on the government.

**85. Ordinance is:**

- (A) executive power of the President
- (B) legislative power of the President
- (C) promulgated when Parliament is not in session
- (D) Article 123 of Indian the constitution on Ordinance.

Which of the following is/are true?

- (1) (A), (C) and (D) only

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

**Answer: (4) (B), (C) and (D) only**

**Explanation:** An ordinance is a legislative power of the President under Article 123. It can be promulgated when both Houses of Parliament are not in session and immediate action is required. Therefore B, C and D are correct, while A is not the best description.

**86. Which of the following is not true about Ombudsman in India?**

- (1) The terms Lokpal and Lokayukta were coined by L. M. Singhvi
- (2) They have constitutional status
- (3) They are statutory bodies
- (4) They inquire into allegations of corruption against public servants

**Answer: (2) They have constitutional status**

**Explanation:** Lokpal and Lokayuktas are statutory anti-corruption institutions, not constitutional bodies. The terms Lokpal and Lokayukta are associated with L. M. Singhvi, and these bodies inquire into corruption allegations against public servants.

**87. Which of the following is not an e-Governance initiative in Karnataka?**

- (1) Mahiti Kanaja
- (2) e-Kannada
- (3) Kutumba
- (4) Digital Karnataka Architecture

**Answer: (4) Digital Karnataka Architecture**

**Explanation:** Mahiti Kanaja and Kutumba are well-known Karnataka e-governance/data platforms, and e-Kannada is also presented as a government digital initiative in this context. 'Digital Karnataka Architecture' is not a standard named e-governance initiative among the given options.

**88. Consider the following statements:**

- A. The Global Initiative on Digital Health (GIDH) is a WHO Managed Network of organizations, institutions and Government technical agencies aimed at supporting national digital health transformation.
- B. India is not yet a member of the Global Initiative on Digital Health.
- C. GIDH can interface with individual country sovereign laws, regulations and initiatives to deliver quality service to all.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (1) A only**

**Explanation:** The Global Initiative on Digital Health is a WHO-managed network to support digital health transformation. India has been closely associated with the G20 digital health agenda and global digital health cooperation, so statement B is not correct. Statement C is worded too broadly and is not the standard definition of the initiative. Hence only A is correct.

**89. The RADAR is used by police to check over-speeding vehicles and works on the principle of:**

- (1) Raman effect
- (2) Magnetic induction effect
- (3) Doppler effect
- (4) Coulomb effect

**Answer: (3) Doppler effect**

**Explanation:** Speed-detecting radar uses the Doppler effect: the frequency of reflected waves changes when the source/target is moving relative to the observer. This frequency shift is used to calculate the speed of vehicles.

**90. Which of the following statements are correct about THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023?**

- A. It is based on the Justice-centric approach by providing provision of community service for minor offences.
  - B. It has provision related to Terrorist Acts.
  - C. Marital rape is defined under The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- (1) A and C only
  - (2) B and C only
  - (3) A and B only
  - (4) All A, B and C

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

**Explanation:** The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita introduces community service as a punishment for some minor offences, reflecting a justice-oriented approach. It also contains provisions relating to terrorist acts. Marital rape is not defined/criminalised as a separate offence in the way stated, so C is incorrect.

**91. Which Article of the Constitution prescribes Amendment of Land Reform Acts?**

- (1) 240
- (2) 244
- (3) 246
- (4) 248

**Answer: (3) Article 246**

**Explanation:** Article 246 deals with the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States through the Union, State and Concurrent Lists. Land and land reforms fall primarily within the State legislative domain, so among the given options Article 246 is the correct answer.

**92. 'Modernisation is the process of social change whereby less developed societies acquire the characteristics common to more developed societies.' Who gave this definition?**

- (1) Rutow and Ward
- (2) Daniel Lerner
- (3) M. N. Srinivas
- (4) Parsons

**Answer: (2) Daniel Lerner**

**Explanation:** Daniel Lerner is associated with modernisation theory and the study of transformation from traditional to modern societies. The definition in the question reflects the classic modernisation approach linked to Lerner's work.

**93. Which of the following options correctly describes the recent Supreme Court judgment in M. K. Ranjitsinh & Ors. vs. Union of India & Ors. case?**

- (1) Decriminalization of Section 377
- (2) People have a fundamental right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change
- (3) The right to privacy is an integral part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India
- (4) The doctrine of essential religious practices was invented

**Answer: (2) People have a fundamental right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change**

**Explanation:** In the M. K. Ranjitsinh case, the Supreme Court recognised that people have a right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change, linking it to constitutional rights such as Articles 14 and 21. The other options refer to different landmark judgments.

**94. Identify the tribal groups that live in Karnataka.**

- (A) Baiga
- (B) Iruliga
- (C) Soliga

(D) Siddi

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B) and (C)

(2) (B), (C) and (D)

(3) (D), (B) and (A)

(4) (A), (C) and (D)

**Answer: (2) (B), (C) and (D)**

**Explanation:** Iruliga, Soliga and Siddi are tribal communities found in Karnataka. Baiga is mainly associated with central Indian States such as Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Hence B, C and D are the correct combination.

**95. Paint spray gun works on the principle of:**

(1) Boyle

(2) Faraday

(3) Bernoulli

(4) Archimedes

**Answer: (3) Bernoulli**

**Explanation:** A paint spray gun works by creating a high-speed stream of air, which lowers pressure and draws paint into the airflow. This is an application of Bernoulli's principle, where higher fluid speed is associated with lower pressure.

**96. Which of the following statements is correctly related to 'Yuvanidhi' Scheme introduced by Government of Karnataka?**

(1) To provide ₹3,000 monthly assistance for unemployed degree holders

(2) To provide ₹1,500 monthly assistance for unemployed diploma holders

(3) Candidates should have graduated in the academic year 2022-23 and should be residents of Karnataka

(4) All of the above

**Answer: (4) All of the above**

**Explanation:** Yuvanidhi is a Karnataka government guarantee scheme for unemployed graduates and diploma holders. It provides ₹3,000 per month to eligible unemployed graduates and ₹1,500 per month to eligible diploma holders, subject to conditions such as year of graduation and Karnataka residency.

**97. Which of the following States took steps to revitalise Panchayati Raj, keeping in view of the recommendation of Ashok Mehta Committee?**

(A) Karnataka

- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Andhra Pradesh

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Answer: (4) All of the above**

**Explanation:** After the Ashok Mehta Committee report, States such as Karnataka, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh took important initiatives to strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions. These States are often cited in the history of decentralisation reforms before the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

**98. The subject of Panchayati Raj is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution.**

- (1) Concurrent list
- (2) Union list
- (3) State list
- (4) Residual list

**Answer: (3) State list**

**Explanation:** Local government, including Panchayats, is primarily a State subject in the constitutional scheme. The 73rd Amendment gave Panchayats constitutional status, but the power to legislate and organise Panchayati Raj institutions largely remains with the States.

**99. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect about Project Nexus?**

- (A) Project Nexus is conceptualised by the World Bank which seeks to enhance cross-border payments by connecting multiple domestic instant payment systems globally.
  - (B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has joined Project Nexus.
- (1) (A) only
  - (2) (B) only
  - (3) Both (A) and (B)
  - (4) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Answer: (1) (A) only**

**Explanation:** The question asks for the incorrect statement. Statement A is incorrect because Project Nexus is associated with the BIS Innovation Hub initiative for linking instant payment systems, not a World Bank-conceptualised project. Statement B is correct because RBI joined Project Nexus. Therefore only A is incorrect.

**100. Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

(A) There is no clear definition of a 'climate refugee', nor are climate refugees covered by the 1951 Refugee Convention.

(B) The Global Compact for Migration 2018 cites climate as a potential reason for migration.

(C) India is not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) only

(2) (B) only

(3) (C) only

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

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

**Explanation:** International refugee law does not provide a settled legal category of 'climate refugee', and the 1951 Refugee Convention does not specifically cover people displaced only by climate impacts. The Global Compact for Migration recognises climate and environmental drivers of migration. India is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Hence all three statements are correct.

**Answer Key at a Glance**

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	(3)	51	(2)
2	(4)	52	(3)
3	(2)	53	(1)
4	(1)	54	(1)
5	(2)	55	(4)
6	(4)	56	(3)
7	(2)	57	(1)
8	(3)	58	(3)
9	(3)	59	(1)
10	(1)	60	(2)
11	(3)	61	(3)
12	(2)	62	(2)
13	(1)	63	(2)
14	(1)	64	(3)
15	(4)	65	(1)
16	(4)	66	(3)
17	(4)	67	(4)
18	(3)	68	(2)
19	(4)	69	(3)
20	(2)	70	(1)
21	(4)	71	(4)
22	(1)	72	(1)
23	(1)	73	(1)
24	(3)	74	(3)

25	(3)	75	(1)
26	(3)	76	(3)
27	(2)	77	(3)
28	(1)	78	(3)
29	(1)	79	(1)
30	(2)	80	(2)
31	(2)	81	(1)
32	(1)	82	(4)
33	(2)	83	(4)
34	(3)	84	(1)
35	(2)	85	(4)
36	(3)	86	(2)
37	(4)	87	(4)
38	(4)	88	(1)
39	(3)	89	(3)
40	(1)	90	(3)
41	(4)	91	(3)
42	(3)	92	(2)
43	(4)	93	(2)
44	(4)	94	(2)
45	(1)	95	(3)
46	(3)	96	(4)
47	(3)	97	(4)
48	(4)	98	(3)
49	(1)	99	(1)
50	(3)	100	(4)