

INFINITE IAS KAS

PDO Paper-1 General Knowledge (HK) - Solved Paper



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1. The subaltern perspective is

- (1) It seeks to present an alternate image of society through the viewpoint of the masses usually unrepresented
- (2) It seeks to restore a balance by highlighting the role of the masses as against the elites in political and social movements
- (3) It treats peasants, tribal and other marginalized sections of society as the makers of their own history
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: The subaltern approach studies history and society from the standpoint of ordinary people and marginalized groups rather than only elites. It highlights peasants, tribals, labourers and other subordinated sections as active makers of history. Therefore, all three statements correctly describe the subaltern perspective.

2. The concept of ethnocentrism is

- (1) To give up your own culture
- (2) To evaluate the cultures of others in terms of own culture
- (3) To assimilate into someone else's culture
- (4) To learn about a new religion

Answer: (2) to evaluate the cultures of others in terms of own culture

Explanation: Ethnocentrism means judging another culture by the standards and values of one's own culture. It often leads to the belief that one's own culture is superior or more "normal" than others. It is different from cultural relativism, which tries to understand a culture on its own terms.

3. Stephen Hawking is well known for his work on

- (1) General theory of relativity
- (2) Quantum theory
- (3) White dwarfs
- (4) Black holes

Answer: (4) black holes

Explanation: Stephen Hawking is especially known for his work on black holes, including Hawking radiation and the relationship between gravity, quantum theory and thermodynamics. Though his work used general relativity and quantum concepts, his most famous contribution is in black-hole physics.

4. Oraon, Munda, Santhal tribal groups are mainly found in which State?

- (1) Assam
- (2) Madhya Pradesh
- (3) Jharkhand
- (4) Chhattisgarh

Answer: (3) Jharkhand

Explanation: Oraon, Munda and Santhal are major tribal communities associated with the Chota Nagpur plateau region. Jharkhand has a large concentration of these communities, making it the most appropriate answer among the options.

5. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I:

List-II:

- A. G. S. Ghurye; I. Hindu Society: An Interpretation;
B. M. N. Srinivas; II. Rural India in Transition;
C. Irawati Karve; III. Social change in modern India; IV. Caste and Race in India.
D. A. R. Desai. IV. Caste and Race in India.

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

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

Explanation: G. S. Ghurye is associated with “Caste and Race in India”. M. N. Srinivas wrote on social change in modern India and introduced concepts like Sanskritization. Irawati Karve is linked with “Hindu Society: An Interpretation”, while A. R. Desai is associated with “Rural India in Transition”. Hence the correct matching is A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II.

6. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I:

List-II:

- A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy; I. Established the first girls’ school
B. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar; II. Widow remarriage
C. Savitribai Phule; III. Established the Arya Samaj
D. Dayananda Saraswati IV. Abolished the practice of Sati

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

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

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

Explanation: Raja Ram Mohan Roy campaigned against Sati and helped in its abolition. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked for widow remarriage. Savitribai Phule, with Jyotirao Phule, pioneered girls' education. Dayananda Saraswati founded Arya Samaj in 1875. Hence A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III is correct.

7. "The Upanishads are simple yet profound, pure and true, comparing them to the Morning Sun, the Pure Wind over the mountains" - whose statement is this?

- (1) Max Muller
- (2) Karl Marx
- (3) Hegel
- (4) None of them

Answer: (1) Max Muller

Explanation: Max Muller, the well-known Indologist, appreciated the philosophical depth of the Upanishads. The quoted praise is associated with his admiration of Indian philosophical literature. Karl Marx and Hegel are known for different philosophical and historical contributions, not this statement.

8. "The joint family, the caste and the village community are the three pillars of rural society in India" - whose statement is this?

- (1) R. N. Sharma
- (2) Dr. Iravati Karve
- (3) K. M. Kapadia
- (4) K. Davis

Answer: (4) K. Davis

Explanation: The official key identifies K. Davis as the author of this sociological observation. The statement highlights the traditional institutions that structured rural Indian society: family, caste and village community.

9. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I:

List-II:

- A. Purusharthas; I. Resting place
- B. Ashramas; II. Purpose of life
- C. Varnas; III. Wisdom, knowledge
- D. Vedas. IV. Colour
- V. Sitting down near.

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

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

Explanation: Purusharthas means the goals or purposes of life: dharma, artha, kama and moksha. Ashrama refers to stages of life and literally relates to a place of rest or disciplined living. Varna literally means colour and denotes social classification. Veda means knowledge or wisdom. Therefore A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III is correct.

10. Anushilan Samiti and Yugantar were long lasting

- (1) Social Organisations
- (2) Revolutionary societies
- (3) Religious Groups
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Revolutionary societies

Explanation: Anushilan Samiti and Yugantar were revolutionary organizations active mainly in Bengal during the freedom movement. They used secret organization, political training and revolutionary activities against British rule. Hence they are classified as revolutionary societies.

11. The revolutionaries Ashfaqullah Khan, Ramprasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were hanged for

- (1) Attempt to kill the Governor General
- (2) Bomb throwing in Assembly
- (3) Kakori train cash robbery case, 9th August 1925
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Kakori train cash robbery case, 9th August 1925

Explanation: These revolutionaries were associated with the Hindustan Republican Association and the Kakori conspiracy. The incident took place on 9 August 1925 when revolutionaries looted government money from a train near Kakori. They were later tried and hanged by the British.

12. Khudai Khidmatgar was founded by

- (1) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (2) Maulana Mohammad Ali
- (3) Agha Khan
- (4) None of them

Answer: (1) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Explanation: Khudai Khidmatgar, also known as the Red Shirt movement, was founded by Khan Abdul

Ghaffar Khan in the North-West Frontier region. It followed non-violence and worked closely with the Indian national movement.

13. Nitisara, an early book of politics was written by

- (1) Kautilya
- (2) Kamandaka
- (3) Charaka
- (4) None of them

Answer: (2) Kamandaka

Explanation: Kamandaka is credited with the political text Nitisara. Kautilya is associated with Arthashastra, while Charaka is associated with the medical text Charaka Samhita. Therefore the correct answer is Kamandaka.

14. The only Vakataka King with the imperial title of Samrat was

- (1) Pravarasena-I
- (2) Harisena
- (3) Vindhyashakti
- (4) Rudrasena

Answer: (1) Pravarasena-I

Explanation: Pravarasena-I was an important ruler of the Vakataka dynasty and is noted for assuming the imperial title "Samrat". The Vakatakas were significant in the Deccan after the Satavahanas and had matrimonial relations with the Guptas.

15. Which of the following inscriptions of the time of Chandragupta-II mentions the Panch-Mandali which may have been a corporate village body?

- (1) Garuda Pillar Inscription
- (2) Sanchi Inscription
- (3) Udayagiri Cave Inscription
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Sanchi Inscription

Explanation: The official key marks Sanchi Inscription as the correct answer. Panch-Mandali is understood as a local corporate or village body, showing that some local institutions existed in ancient India for managing community affairs.

16. Which one of the following is the first brick temple in India?

- (1) Sirpur temple
- (2) Devgarh temple
- (3) Bhitargaon temple

(4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Bhitargaon temple

Explanation: The Bhitargaon temple in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh, is one of the earliest surviving brick temples of India. It belongs to the Gupta period and is important for the development of early temple architecture.

17. Akbar divided his empire in 1580 into

- (1) 08 provinces
- (2) 12 provinces
- (3) 15 provinces
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) 12 provinces

Explanation: Akbar reorganized the Mughal Empire into 12 Subahs or provinces around 1580 for effective administration. This provincial system was part of his broader administrative reforms under the mansabdari and revenue systems.

18. Who prepared the draft of the Indian Penal Code?

- (1) Lord Canning
- (2) Lord Chelmsford
- (3) Lord Macaulay
- (4) None of them

Answer: (3) Lord Macaulay

Explanation: Thomas Babington Macaulay chaired the First Law Commission and prepared the draft of the Indian Penal Code. The IPC was later enacted in 1860 and became the basic criminal law code of British India.

19. Village Committee was a prominent feature of which of the following ruling dynasties?

- (1) Chola
- (2) Chera
- (3) Rashtrakutas
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Chola

Explanation: The Cholas are famous for well-developed local self-government, especially village assemblies such as Ur, Sabha and Nagaram. Inscriptions like Uttaramerur describe rules for village committees and local administration.

20. The Indian National Congress took up the Swadeshi call at the Banaras Session in 1905 presided over by

- (1) G. K. Gokhale
- (2) B. G. Tilak
- (3) Sir Aga Khan
- (4) None of them

Answer: (1) G. K. Gokhale

Explanation: The Banaras Session of the Indian National Congress in 1905 was presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The Swadeshi movement gained momentum after the partition of Bengal in 1905 and became an important method of anti-colonial protest.

21. The Ghadar Party was founded in November 1913 in San Francisco, USA by

- (1) Madam Bhikaji Cama
- (2) Lala Har Dayal
- (3) Shyamji Krishna Varma
- (4) Both (1) and (2)

Answer: (2) Lala Har Dayal

Explanation: The Ghadar Party was founded by Indian revolutionaries abroad, with Lala Har Dayal as a leading figure. It aimed to overthrow British rule in India through revolutionary action and mobilized Indian immigrants, especially in North America.

22. In the outer floor of which temple is the first reference of Bangalore found?

- (1) Kamateshwara temple
- (2) Venugopalswamy temple
- (3) Veerabhadra temple
- (4) Kote Venkataramana temple

Answer: (2) Venugopalswamy temple

Explanation: The official key marks Venugopalswamy temple as the correct answer. The question relates to an early inscriptional reference to Bengaluru/Bangalore, which is important for reconstructing the early history of the city.

23. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (1) Republic - Head of the State is hereditary Monarch
- (2) Sovereign - Constitution rests on people's will
- (3) Democratic - Constitution does not recognise legal supremacy of another Country
- (4) Secular - State is neutral towards any religion

Answer: (4) Secular - State is neutral towards any religion

Explanation: Secularism means that the State maintains neutrality among religions and does not favour any particular religion. A republic has an elected head, not a hereditary monarch. Sovereignty means freedom from external legal control, while democracy relates to rule by the people.

24. Ministers may be chosen from

- (A) Lok Sabha,
- (B) Rajya Sabha,
- (C) Outside the Legislature.

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

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

Explanation: At the Union level, ministers may be members of either House of Parliament. A person who is not a member of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister, but must become a member of either House within six months. Therefore all three possibilities are valid.

25. Earth's magnetic field always has a horizontal component, except at

- (1) Equator
- (2) Magnetic pole
- (3) A latitude of 60°
- (4) A latitude of 50°

Answer: (2) Magnetic pole

Explanation: At the magnetic poles, the magnetic field is nearly vertical. Therefore the horizontal component becomes zero there. At other latitudes, the field generally has both horizontal and vertical components.

26. Which one of the following propositions is a correct description of the powers of the President of India under Article 356 of the Constitution?

- (1) If the Chief Minister, in spite of commanding the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, cannot lead this Government in accordance with the Constitution, the President can proclaim emergency
- (2) If the law and order in the state completely breaks down, the President can proclaim emergency
- (3) The President can refer the matter to the Supreme Court for advice and act in accordance with such advice
- (4) The President cannot make a proclamation if the Governor of the State refuses to make a report

Answer: (2) If the law and order in the state completely breaks down, the President can proclaim emergency

Explanation: Article 356 deals with failure of constitutional machinery in a State, commonly called President's Rule. A complete breakdown of law and order may amount to constitutional breakdown if the State government cannot function according to the Constitution. The President may act on the

Governor's report or otherwise, so a Governor's report is not the only basis.

27. Assertion (A): The position of the Legislative Council is inferior to that of the Legislative Assembly.

Reason (R1): The very existence of the Council depends on the will of the Assembly.

Reason (R2): A Bill originating in the Council can be forthwith put to an end by the Assembly rejecting it.

Reason (R3): One-sixth of the Council's members are nominated by the Governor.

- (1) (A), R1, R2 and R3 are correct and R1, R2 and R3 explain (A)
- (2) (A), R1 and R3 are correct and R1 and R3 explain (A)
- (3) (A), R1, R2 and R3 are correct but only R1 and R2 explain (A)
- (4) (A) and R2 are wrong; R1 and R3 are correct

Answer: (3) (A), R1, R2 and R3 are correct but only R1 and R2 explain (A)

Explanation: In a bicameral State legislature, the Legislative Assembly is more powerful than the Legislative Council. The Council can be created or abolished based on a resolution of the Assembly and parliamentary law, and the Assembly has superiority in ordinary legislation. Nomination of one-sixth members by the Governor is true, but it does not explain the Council's inferior position. Hence only R1 and R2 explain the assertion.

28. Read the statements regarding the Preamble of the Constitution and identify the ones that are accurate.

(A) The objective resolution proposed by J. L. Nehru ultimately became the Preamble.

(B) It is not justiciable in nature.

(C) It cannot be amended.

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

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

Explanation: The Preamble is based on the Objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru. It is not directly enforceable in a court of law, so it is non-justiciable. However, the Supreme Court has held that the Preamble can be amended as long as the basic structure is not damaged; therefore statement C is incorrect.

29. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was originally adopted on 26th November 1949 and did not include the terms:

(A) Socialist,

(B) Secular,

(C) Integrity,

(D) Republic,

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

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

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

(4) (C) and (D)

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

Explanation: The words “Socialist”, “Secular” and “Integrity” were inserted into the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. The word “Republic” was present in the original Preamble. Hence A, B and C were not part of the original wording.

30. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A): Judicial activism emerged in India as an extra constitutional development through judicial pronouncements and judgements.

Reason (R): Judicial activism fills the gap, where existing law is not clear or pronounced.

(1) Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(2) Both (A) and (R) are individually 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 individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Explanation: Judicial activism refers to an active role of courts in interpreting the Constitution and protecting rights, especially through PILs and expanded interpretations of fundamental rights. It developed largely through judicial decisions rather than through a specific constitutional article. It often fills legal and governance gaps where legislation is unclear or absent, so the reason correctly explains the assertion.

31. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A): Collective responsibility of the Cabinet signifies unity and coordination among members of the Council of Ministers.

Reason (R): It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to select or drop a member of the Cabinet.

(1) Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(2) Both (A) and (R) are individually 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: (2) Both (A) and (R) are individually true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Explanation: Collective responsibility means the Council of Ministers acts as one team and is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister does have a decisive role in selecting and dropping ministers. However, the PM's power of selection does not directly explain the principle of collective responsibility; hence both statements are true but the reason is not the correct explanation.

32. Consider the following statements related to Article 368 of the Constitution.

(A) A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be passed at a joint session of the Parliament in case of deadlock between the two Houses.

(B) A proposal to amend the Constitution can only be introduced in the House of the People.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: Under Article 368, a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed separately by each House; there is no provision for a joint sitting to resolve deadlock. Such a bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament, not only in the Lok Sabha. Therefore both statements are incorrect.

33. While amending the Constitution of India, which of the following subjects need only a simple majority of the Parliament?

(A) Change in name of existing state.

(B) Change in the boundary of existing state.

(C) Creation of new state.

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

Answer: (3) All of the above

Explanation: Changes relating to the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States are dealt with under Articles 2, 3 and 4. Such laws are passed by a simple majority and are not treated as amendments under Article 368. Hence all three subjects require only a simple majority.

34. Which among the following is not correctly matched? (Subject matter of articles)

- (1) Article 360 - Financial Emergency
- (2) Article 368 - Amendment of the Constitution
- (3) Article 323 A - Administrative tribunals
- (4) Article 280 - Finance Bill

Answer: (4) Article 280 - Finance Bill

Explanation: Article 280 deals with the Finance Commission, not the Finance Bill. Article 360 deals with Financial Emergency, Article 368 deals with constitutional amendment, and Article 323A deals with administrative tribunals. Therefore option 4 is the mismatched pair.

35. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A): Pressure group is a group of people who are organized actively for promoting and defending their common interest.

Reason (R): It is so called as it attempts to bring a change in the public policy by exerting pressure on the Government.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (2) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (3) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

Answer: (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct

Explanation: A pressure group is an organized group that seeks to influence public policy in favour of its interests without directly contesting elections like a political party. It is called a pressure group because it uses persuasion, lobbying, public opinion and other pressure techniques to influence the government. Hence both statements are correct.

36. Consider the following statements regarding a No-Confidence Motion in India.

(A) There is no mention of a No-Confidence Motion in the Constitution of India.

(B) A motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

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

Explanation: The Constitution mentions collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha but does not specifically use the term “No-Confidence Motion”. Such a motion is a parliamentary

device governed by Lok Sabha rules and can be moved only in the Lok Sabha because the Union Council of Ministers is responsible to it. Thus both statements are correct.

37. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India.

- (A) Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code.
- (B) Organizing village Panchayats.
- (C) Promoting cottage industries in rural areas.
- (D) Securing for all the workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities.

Which are the Gandhian Principles reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

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

Answer: (2) (B) and (C) only

Explanation: Gandhian DPSPs include organization of village panchayats, promotion of cottage industries, prohibition of intoxicating drinks and protection of cattle. Uniform civil code is a liberal-intellectual principle, and humane working conditions and leisure are more socialistic in nature. Hence B and C are the Gandhian principles here.

38. Consider the following in relation to the concept of “Justice” and choose the correct code:

- (A) The distribution of rewards and punishments.
- (B) A distributive concept.
- (C) A moral or normative concept.
- (D) An essentially contested concept.

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

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

Explanation: Justice involves fair distribution of benefits and burdens, rewards and punishments. It is a distributive and normative concept because it deals with what is morally right and fair. It is also an essentially contested concept because different ideologies interpret justice differently. Therefore all statements are correct.

39. Under whose chairmanship did the Government of India constitute the Land Reforms Commission?

- (1) B. D. Jatti
- (2) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (3) Vinoba Bhave
- (4) J. C. Kumarappa

Answer: (4) J. C. Kumarappa

Explanation: J. C. Kumarappa chaired the committee associated with agrarian reforms after Independence. Land reforms aimed at abolishing intermediaries, protecting tenants, imposing ceilings and redistributing land. Hence J. C. Kumarappa is the correct answer.

40. Consider the following pairs:

- A. Karnataka Land Revenue Act - 1949;**
- B. Hindu Succession Act - 1950;**
- C. Mysore Tenancy Act - 1952;**
- D. Karnataka Land Reforms Act - 1961.**

How many pair(s) given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (2) Only two pairs

Explanation: The Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952 and the Karnataka/Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 are correctly matched in the context of Karnataka land legislation. The Karnataka Land Revenue Act is not 1949 and the Hindu Succession Act is 1956, not 1950. Therefore only two pairs are correctly matched.

41. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I:

List-II:

- A. Sarvodaya Movement; I. Mahatma Gandhi**
- B. Bhoodan Movement; II. Verghese Kurien**
- C. Green Revolution; III. Vinoba Bhave**
- D. White Revolution. IV. M. S. Swaminathan**

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

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

Explanation: Sarvodaya, meaning welfare of all, is associated with Gandhian thought. The Bhoodan movement was led by Vinoba Bhave. M. S. Swaminathan is known as the father of India's Green Revolution. Verghese Kurien is called the father of the White Revolution. Hence A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II is correct.

42. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A): Lack of irrigation facilities causes low productivity in agriculture.

Reason (R): Lack of irrigation facilities leads to inadequate water supply for crops, which directly reduces agricultural productivity.

- (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: Irrigation is a critical input for stable crop growth, multiple cropping and yield improvement. Inadequate water supply causes crop stress and reduces productivity. Therefore both assertion and reason are true, and the reason directly explains the assertion.

43. With reference to the main objectives of ceiling on land holdings, consider the following statements:

(A) Reduce the inequality in the ownership of land.

(B) Reduce the glaring inequality in the agricultural income of the people.

(C) Increase the opportunity of self-employment by distributing surplus land to landless cultivators.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

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

Explanation: Ceiling on land holdings restricts the maximum land a person or family can own. Surplus land can be acquired and redistributed to the landless, reducing inequality in land ownership and

agricultural income. It also creates opportunities for self-employment in agriculture. Hence all statements are correct.

44. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I:

- A. Revolt of Magadi farmers in Dharwad District;**
- B. Revolt of Varuna naala farmers in Mandya District;**
- C. Revolt of farmers in Naragunda and Navalagunda;**
- D. Sindhanur farmers revolt.**

List-II:

- I. 1978**
- II. 1972**
- III. 1986**
- IV. 1980**

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

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

Explanation: The matching follows the chronology provided in the official key. Karnataka witnessed several farmer movements over land, water, pricing and agrarian distress. The correct sequence is A-II, B-I, C-IV and D-III.

45. Consider the following land reform measures:

- (A) Abolition of Intermediaries.**
- (B) Tenancy reforms.**
- (C) Ceiling on land holdings.**
- (D) Consolidation of land holdings.**

Which of the above measures are part of Karnataka land reforms?

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

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

Explanation: Land reforms include abolition of intermediaries, regulation of tenancy, ceilings on land holdings and consolidation or rationalization of holdings. Karnataka's land reform measures also focused on tenancy protection and redistribution. Therefore all four are part of the broad land reform agenda.

46. Consider the following features related to “Rajiv Gandhi Entrepreneurship Program” implemented by the Government of Karnataka:

- (A) To nurture ideas and innovation to promote innovative endeavors, startups.
- (B) To maintain Karnataka’s top position in the start-up ecosystem.
- (C) To develop the agriculture sector in Karnataka.
- (D) To develop the industrial and service sectors.

Which is correct with respect to the above statements?

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

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

Explanation: The Rajiv Gandhi Entrepreneurship Program focuses on entrepreneurship, innovation and start-up culture, especially to strengthen Karnataka’s leading start-up ecosystem. Statements C and D are broader sectoral development goals and are not the direct features stated for the programme. Hence only A and B are correct.

47. In which year was the “Chief Minister Raitha Vidya Nidhi” scholarship scheme introduced by the Government of Karnataka?

- (1) 2020
- (2) 2021
- (3) 2022
- (4) 2023

Answer: (2) 2021

Explanation: The Chief Minister Raitha Vidya Nidhi scholarship scheme was introduced in Karnataka in 2021. It was designed to support the education of children of farmers by providing financial assistance and reducing educational burden on farming families.

48. Main features of 73rd Amendment Act are:

- (A) 3 tier system of Panchayati Raj.
- (B) Panchayat election for every five years.
- (C) Reservation of seats for SC/ST.

Choose the correct answer.

- (1) (A) and (C)

- (2) (A) and (B)
- (3) (A), (B) and (C)
- (4) None of the above

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

Explanation: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act institutionalized Panchayati Raj. It provides for a three-tier system in States, regular elections every five years, and reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women. Hence all three features are correct.

49. Which of the following is not the directive principle of Panchayati Raj policy?

- (1) Improved living standard of village community and quality of life by providing contamination-free drinking water, health and sanitation facilities
- (2) Activities to protect and preserve art, culture and heritage of the local community and promote tourism
- (3) The preservation, development and distribution of indigenous varieties of seeds, herbs and shrubs of medicinal value
- (4) Providing individual financial assistance to development of non-agri based industrial development

Answer: (4) Providing individual financial assistance to development of non-agri based industrial development

Explanation: Panchayati Raj policy focuses on community welfare, local infrastructure, basic services, conservation of local heritage and sustainable rural development. Individual financial assistance for non-agricultural industrial development is not a typical directive principle of Panchayati Raj policy. Hence option 4 is the “not” statement.

50. Consider the following statements related to Panchayati Raj:

- (A) Karnataka was the second State in the country to bring in new Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act, 1993 in conformity with the 73rd Amendment.
- (B) The Panchayati Raj Act, 1993 was amended comprehensively and renamed as Karnataka Grama Swaraj and Panchayati Raj Act, 1993 (called Gram Swaraj Act).
- (C) Karnataka Grama Swaraj and Panchayati Raj Act, 1993 came into effect on 25th February 2016.
- (D) The Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 and Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 were also amended in consonance with the 74th Constitutional Amendment.

Select right answer from the following list.

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

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

Explanation: The official key treats statements B, C and D as correct and statement A as incorrect.

Karnataka's Panchayati Raj law was later renamed to emphasize Grama Swaraj. The amendments related to urban local bodies were also made in line with the 74th Amendment. Therefore option 3 is correct.

51. Study the following information and answer the questions (51 and 52): P, T, V, R, M, D, K and W are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. V is second to the left of T. T is fourth to the right of M. D and P are not immediate neighbours of T. D is third to the right of P. W is not an immediate neighbour of P. P is to the immediate left of K. Who is second to the left of K?

- (1) P
- (2) M
- (3) R
- (4) W

Answer: (3) R

Explanation: By arranging the persons around the circular table according to the given conditions, one valid order gives R as the second person to the left of K. The conditions "P is to the immediate left of K" and "D is third to the right of P" fix the relative positions, and the remaining clues place T, V, M and W. Therefore the required person is R.

52. Using the same seating arrangement given for questions 51 and 52, who is to the immediate left of V?

- (1) D
- (2) W
- (3) M
- (4) K

Answer: (1) D

Explanation: From the completed circular arrangement, the person seated immediately to the left of V is D. The answer is obtained after applying all the clues consistently, especially the positions of V with respect to T and D with respect to P.

53. According to State Election Commission, one Gram Panchayat member consists of how many populations?

- (1) Five hundred population per member
- (2) Four hundred population per member
- (3) Six hundred population per member
- (4) Three hundred population per member

Answer: (2) Four hundred population per member

Explanation: The official key gives four hundred population per Gram Panchayat member. Such population norms are used for ward delimitation and representation in local self-government institutions so that elected members represent approximately comparable population units.

54. Consider the following statements related to Committees of Taluk Panchayat:

- (A) General Standing Committee.
- (B) Finance, Audit and Planning Committee.
- (C) Social Justice Committee.
- (D) General Planning Committee.

Select right answer using the below options.

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

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

Explanation: Taluk Panchayats have standing committees such as the General Standing Committee, Finance/Audit/Planning Committee and Social Justice Committee. "General Planning Committee" is not treated as a separate correct committee in the given list. Hence only A, B and C are correct.

55. In a certain code language, "RADIATE" is coded as 0345379 and "GENIUS" is coded as 192568. How is the word "RESIGN" coded in that language?

- (1) 512089
- (2) 098512
- (3) 089125
- (4) 215089

Answer: (2) 098512

Explanation: From RADIATE = 0345379, we get R=0, A=3, D=4, I=5, T=7 and E=9. From GENIUS = 192568, we get G=1, N=2, U=6 and S=8. Therefore RESIGN = R E S I G N = 0 9 8 5 1 2, which is 098512.

56. Generally, Zilla Panchayat shall hold a meeting for the transaction of business at least once in

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

Answer: (2) two months

Explanation: A Zilla Panchayat is expected to meet regularly for conducting local governance business. As per the official key, it must meet at least once in two months. Regular meetings help ensure accountability and review of development works.

57. The Part Raj's 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments are inserted in which Part and Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (1) Part VI, VIA and Sixth Schedule
- (2) Part VII, VIIA and Seventh Schedule
- (3) Part VIII, VIIIA and Eighth Schedule
- (4) Part IX, IXA and Eleventh Schedule

Answer: (4) Part IX, IXA and Eleventh Schedule

Explanation: The 73rd Amendment added Part IX and the Eleventh Schedule relating to Panchayats. The 74th Amendment added Part IXA and the Twelfth Schedule relating to Municipalities. Among the given options, Part IX and IXA with the Eleventh Schedule is the official-key choice and closest to the Panchayati Raj reference.

58. Consider the following statements about the Karnataka One project:

- (A) It is for replicating Bengaluru One to other cities of Karnataka for delivering services of multiple Government Organizations and Private Companies under one roof in a citizen-friendly manner.**
- (B) Currently Karnataka One is operational at 24 cities.**

Which of the statements mentioned above is/are correct?

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

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

Explanation: Karnataka One was designed on the model of Bengaluru One to provide multiple government and selected private services through citizen-friendly centres. The official key also accepts the statement about operation in 24 cities. Therefore both statements are correct.

59. What is Seva Sindhu?

- (1) It is an initiative of the Government of Karnataka to deliver the Government services at the doorsteps of the citizens
- (2) It is the name of a river bridge located in Udupi
- (3) It is an initiative by the Government of India to conserve natural resources
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) It is an initiative of the Government of Karnataka to deliver the Government services at the doorsteps of the citizens

Explanation: Seva Sindhu is a Karnataka government platform for delivery of government services to citizens. It integrates services of different departments and aims to make access easier, faster and more transparent. Hence option 1 is correct.

60. Consider the following statements about the Gram One:

(A) It is the flagship program of the Government aimed at delivering citizen services of all the departments to the urban citizens at the doorsteps.

(B) The Gram One centers will not be operational on Sunday.

Which of the statements mentioned above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (4) None of the above

Explanation: Gram One is primarily meant for rural citizens, not urban citizens. The statement about Sunday operation is also not accepted by the official key. Therefore both statements are treated as incorrect and option 4 is correct.

61. In a clock, at 10:30, the minute hand is pointing towards Northwest. To which direction does the hour hand point?

- (1) East
- (2) North
- (3) West
- (4) South

Answer: (1) East

Explanation: At 10:30, the hour hand lies halfway between 10 and 11. If the minute hand at 6 o'clock is taken as pointing North-West, the entire clock is rotated from the usual direction. In that rotated orientation, the hour hand falls approximately towards the East. Therefore the answer is East.

62. A and B are brothers, C and D are sisters. A's son is D's brother. How is B related to C?

- (1) Uncle
- (2) Brother
- (3) Father
- (4) Grandfather

Answer: (1) Uncle

Explanation: A's son is D's brother. Since C and D are sisters, C is also A's child. B is the brother of A, so B is the paternal uncle of C. Hence B is related to C as uncle.

63. Which among the following pairs is mismatched?

- (1) Prairie - Epiphytes
- (2) Savanna - Acacia trees
- (3) Tundra - Permafrost
- (4) Coniferous forest - Evergreen trees

Answer: (1) Prairie - Epiphytes

Explanation: Prairies are temperate grasslands and are not characterized by epiphytes. Savannas commonly have grasses with scattered acacia trees; tundra is associated with permafrost; and coniferous forests consist largely of evergreen trees. Hence the mismatched pair is Prairie - Epiphytes.

64. According to CPCB, choose the correct sequence of prescribed limits for concentration of air pollutants in residential areas.

- (A) PM 2.5,
- (B) PM-10,
- (C) SO_x,
- (D) Pb.

- (1) Pb > SO_x > PM-10 > PM 2.5
- (2) PM-10 > PM 2.5 > SO_x > Pb
- (3) PM 2.5 > PM-10 > Pb > SO_x
- (4) PM-10 > SO_x > PM 2.5 > Pb

Answer: (2) PM-10 > PM 2.5 > SO_x > Pb

Explanation: The prescribed concentration limits for particulate matter are higher for PM-10 than for PM 2.5 because PM-10 includes larger particles. SO_x limits are lower than PM limits, while lead has a much smaller permissible concentration. Thus the sequence is PM-10 > PM 2.5 > SO_x > Pb.

65. Gramdhan movement is associated with

- (1) Vinoba Bhave
- (2) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (4) All of them

Answer: (1) Vinoba Bhave

Explanation: Gramdhan was a later phase of the Bhoodan movement led by Vinoba Bhave. While Bhoodan focused on voluntary land donation, Gramdan/Gramdhan aimed at collective village-level ownership or donation of land for community welfare.

66. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I:

List-II:

- A. Zamindari Abolition Act;** **I. Voluntary donation of land to landless farmers**
- B. Bhoodan Movement;** **II. Redistribution of land to promote agricultural productivity using high yield varieties**
- C. Green Revolution;** **III. Establishment of local self-Government institutions in rural areas**
- D. Panchayati Raj System.** **IV. Abolition of intermediary land holders to distribute land directly to tenants.**

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

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

Explanation: Zamindari abolition removed intermediary landholders. Bhoodan involved voluntary donation of land to the landless. The Green Revolution used high-yielding varieties, irrigation and inputs to increase productivity. Panchayati Raj established local self-government in rural areas. Hence A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III is correct.

67. Which of the following e-services is in Government to Business (G2B)?

- (1) GST
(2) Human Resource Management System (HRMS)
(3) e-Office
(4) e-PAR

Answer: (1) GST

Explanation: GST is a government-to-business service because businesses interact with the government for registration, tax filing, compliance and payments. HRMS, e-Office and e-PAR are primarily government internal or government-to-employee administrative systems.

68. Which is the first State to establish State Council for Science and Technology in the Country?

- (1) Karnataka
(2) Andhra Pradesh
(3) Chhattisgarh
(4) Rajasthan

Answer: (1) Karnataka

Explanation: Karnataka was the first State to establish a State Council for Science and Technology. Such councils promote scientific planning, innovation, research support and application of technology to developmental needs.

69. _____, a network that connects Government offices across the State of Karnataka for efficient communication and information sharing.

- (1) Karnataka State Local Area Network
- (2) Karnataka State Wide Area Network
- (3) Karnataka Metropolitan Area Network
- (4) Karnataka State Virtual Area Network

Answer: (2) Karnataka State Wide Area Network

Explanation: A State Wide Area Network connects government offices across a State through a secure communication network. In Karnataka, the Karnataka State Wide Area Network is meant to support data, voice and information sharing among government departments.

70. Which among the following Google products allows you to perform survey online and conduct quiz online?

- (1) Google forms
- (2) Google slides
- (3) Google docs
- (4) Google fonts

Answer: (1) Google forms

Explanation: Google Forms is used for creating online forms, surveys, feedback forms and quizzes. It can collect responses automatically and also supports quiz settings such as assigning points and correct answers.

71. The ages of Melwyn and Louis are in the ratio of 7:10. After 6 years the ratio of their ages will be 17:23. What is the difference in their ages?

- (1) 8 years
- (2) 4 years
- (3) 12 years
- (4) 10 years

Answer: (3) 12 years [The official key marks option (2), but the calculation gives option (3).]

Explanation: Let the present ages be $7x$ and $10x$. After 6 years, $(7x+6)/(10x+6) = 17/23$. Cross-multiplying gives $23(7x+6)=17(10x+6)$, so $161x+138=170x+102$, hence $x=4$. The difference is $10x-7x = 3x = 12$ years. Therefore the mathematically correct answer is 12 years.

72. If John can complete a job in 6 hours and Sarah can complete the same job in 12 hours, how long will it take them to complete the job together?

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

(4) 6 hours

Answer: (2) 4 hours

Explanation: John's work rate is $1/6$ job per hour and Sarah's rate is $1/12$ job per hour. Together, their rate is $1/6 + 1/12 = 3/12 = 1/4$ job per hour. Therefore they complete the job in 4 hours.

73. In a cricket match, there are three types of tickets say A, B and C each costing ₹1,000, ₹500 and ₹200 respectively. The ratio of the tickets sold of categories A, B and C is 3:2:5. If the total collection from selling the tickets is ₹2.5 crore, find the total number of tickets sold.

(1) 50000

(2) 40000

(3) 45000

(4) 60000

Answer: (1) 50000

Explanation: For every 10 tickets, the collection is $3 \times 1000 + 2 \times 500 + 5 \times 200 = 3000 + 1000 + 1000 = ₹5000$. Average price per ticket is $₹5000/10 = ₹500$. Total collection ₹2.5 crore equals ₹25,000,000. Number of tickets = $25,000,000/500 = 50,000$.

74. A man starts from a place P and reaches the place Q in 7 hours. He travels $1/4$ th of the distance at 10 km/hour and the remaining distance at 12 km/hour. The distance between P and Q is

(1) 72 km

(2) 90 km

(3) 80 km

(4) 70 km

Answer: (3) 80 km

Explanation: Let the total distance be x km. Time taken = $(x/4)/10 + (3x/4)/12 = x/40 + x/16$. Taking LCM 80, total time = $2x/80 + 5x/80 = 7x/80$. Given time is 7 hours, so $7x/80 = 7$ and $x = 80$ km.

75. A fraction becomes $1/3$ when 1 is subtracted from the numerator and it becomes $1/4$ when 8 is added to its denominator. The fraction obtained is

(1) $3/12$

(2) $4/12$

(3) $5/12$

(4) $7/12$

Answer: (3) $5/12$

Explanation: Let the fraction be x/y . From $(x-1)/y = 1/3$, we get $y = 3x - 3$. From $x/(y+8) = 1/4$, we get $y = 4x - 8$. Equating, $3x - 3 = 4x - 8$, so $x = 5$ and $y = 12$. Therefore the fraction is $5/12$.

76. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 15 minutes and 20 minutes respectively. Both the pipes are opened together but after 4 minutes pipe A is turned off. What is the total time required to fill the tank?

- (1) 10 min 20 sec
- (2) 11 min 45 sec
- (3) 12 min 30 sec
- (4) 14 min 40 sec

Answer: (4) 14 min 40 sec

Explanation: Rates of A and B are $\frac{1}{15}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ tank per minute. Together they fill $\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{7}{60}$ tank per minute. In 4 minutes they fill $\frac{28}{60} = \frac{7}{15}$ of the tank. Remaining work is $\frac{8}{15}$, done by pipe B alone at $\frac{1}{20}$ tank per minute. Time needed = $(\frac{8}{15}) \times 20 = \frac{32}{3}$ minutes = 10 min 40 sec. Total time = 4 min + 10 min 40 sec = 14 min 40 sec.

77. What is the primary objective of the GSAT 20 satellite, recently in news?

- (1) Earth observation
- (2) Communication
- (3) Weather monitoring
- (4) Navigation

Answer: (2) Communication

Explanation: GSAT-20 is a high-throughput communication satellite meant to improve broadband and communication services. It is not primarily an earth observation, weather or navigation satellite. Hence its main objective is communication.

78. Which of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?

- (1) Nepal
- (2) Maldives
- (3) China
- (4) Afghanistan

Answer: (3) China

Explanation: SAARC members are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. China is not a full member of SAARC; it has been associated as an observer. Therefore China is the correct answer.

79. Who has been selected as torchbearer for the 2024 Paris Olympics?

- (1) Saina Nehwal
- (2) Neeraj Chopra

- (3) Abhinav Bindra
- (4) P. V. Sindhu

Answer: (3) Abhinav Bindra

Explanation: Abhinav Bindra, India's first individual Olympic gold medallist, was selected as a torchbearer for the Paris 2024 Olympic torch relay. This recognition reflects his contribution to Indian sport and the Olympic movement.

80. What is the theme of International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female FGM 2024?

- (1) Unleashing Youth Power
- (2) Achieving the new Global Goals through eliminating FGM
- (3) Her Voice, Her Future
- (4) Unite, Fund and Act

Answer: (3) Her Voice, Her Future

Explanation: The theme for the 2024 International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation was "Her Voice, Her Future". The day is observed to create awareness about ending FGM and protecting the rights, health and dignity of girls and women.

81. What happens to a person who receives the wrong group of blood?

- (1) All the arteries dilate
- (2) All the arteries constrict
- (3) The red blood cells agglutinate
- (4) The spleen and lymph nodes deteriorate

Answer: (3) The red blood cells agglutinate

Explanation: If incompatible blood is transfused, antibodies in the recipient's plasma react with antigens on donor red blood cells. This causes agglutination or clumping of red blood cells and can lead to serious transfusion reactions. Hence option 3 is correct.

82. The term "Repo Rate" refers to

- (1) The rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) lends money to commercial banks
- (2) The rate at which commercial banks lend money to the public
- (3) The interest rate on savings accounts
- (4) The rate of return on Government bonds

Answer: (1) the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) lends money to commercial banks

Explanation: Repo rate is the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India lends short-term funds to commercial banks against eligible securities. It is an important monetary policy tool used to influence liquidity, credit and inflation in the economy.

83. Which Hydel Project is named as K. Sheshadri Iyer Hydel Plant?

- (1) Shivanasamudra Hydel Project
- (2) Kali Hydel-electric Project
- (3) Sharavathi Hydro-electric project
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Shivanasamudra Hydel Project

Explanation: The Shivanasamudra hydro-electric project is associated with the early development of hydroelectric power in Karnataka. K. Sheshadri Iyer, a Diwan of Mysore, played an important role in modern development projects of the princely State, and the official key links the hydel plant name with Shivanasamudra.

84. Consider the following statements:

(A) Tiny industry is defined as one which is having investment of less than 25 lakh rupees in plant and machinery.

(B) An industry which has investment not exceeding 1 crore rupees in plant and machinery is considered as a small-scale industry.

Choose the correct answer.

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

Answer: (3) Both (A) and (B) statements are correct

Explanation: Under the older classification, tiny industries and small-scale industries were defined using investment limits in plant and machinery. Tiny industries were associated with a lower threshold such as ₹25 lakh, while small-scale industries had a higher threshold such as ₹1 crore. Therefore both statements are correct in the context of the older classification used by the question.

85. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I:

A. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary;

B. Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary;

C. Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary;

D. Bandipur Wildlife National Park.

List-II:

I. Mysore district

II. Kodagu district

III. Shivamogga district

IV. Chamarajanagar district.

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

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

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

Explanation: Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is associated with the Shivamogga/Chikkamagaluru region; Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary is in the Mysore region; Pushpagiri is associated with Kodagu; and Bandipur is strongly associated with Chamarajanagar district. Hence A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV is correct.

86. Another name of Bedti river is

- (1) Lokapavani
- (2) Varada
- (3) Gangavali
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Gangavali

Explanation: The Bedti river is also known as the Gangavali river. It flows in the Western Ghats region of Karnataka and drains into the Arabian Sea. Lokapavani and Varada are separate rivers.

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

Assertion (A): Areas lying within 5° latitudes on either side of the equator receive rainfall throughout the year.

Reason (R): High temperatures and low humidity cause convectional rain to fall mostly in the evening in this region.

- (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: (3) (A) is true but (R) is false

Explanation: Equatorial regions within about 5° north and south of the equator receive rainfall throughout the year due to high temperature, strong evaporation, high humidity and convectional uplift. The reason incorrectly says “low humidity”; actually humidity is high. Therefore the assertion is true but the reason is false.

88. What is the cause of the tectonic earthquakes?

- (1) Folding and faulting
- (2) Volcanic eruptions
- (3) Collapse of sub-surface caves

(4) Mining activities

Answer: (1) Folding and faulting

Explanation: Tectonic earthquakes occur due to sudden movement along faults and stress release in the Earth's crust. Folding and faulting are linked with plate tectonic forces. Volcanic, collapse and mining-related earthquakes are different types or causes.

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

Assertion (A): The lowest temperature in the world is recorded in the North Pole region.

Reason (R): The North Pole region is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean.

- (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: The lowest temperatures on Earth are recorded in Antarctica, not the North Pole region. The North Pole lies in the Arctic Ocean and is surrounded by sea ice and oceanic influence. Hence assertion is false, while the reason is true.

90. Following are the deficiency manifestations of Vitamin A:

- (A) Keratomalacia,
- (B) Follicular hyperkeratosis,
- (C) Infertility,
- (D) Osteomalacia.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

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

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

Explanation: Vitamin A deficiency affects vision and epithelial tissues. Keratomalacia and follicular hyperkeratosis are recognized manifestations, and reproductive problems such as infertility may also be associated with deficiency. Osteomalacia, however, is due to vitamin D deficiency. Hence A, B and C are correct.

91. Identify the ocean current which is not related to North Atlantic Ocean.

- (1) Falkland
- (2) Canary
- (3) Irminger
- (4) Labrador

Answer: (1) Falkland

Explanation: The Falkland Current is a cold current in the South Atlantic Ocean near the Falkland Islands. Canary, Irminger and Labrador currents are associated with the North Atlantic region. Therefore Falkland is not related to the North Atlantic Ocean.

92. Demographic transition means

- (1) process of change of youth population in a society
- (2) process of change of a population in a given society
- (3) a stage where death rate and migration are taken under consideration
- (4) a stage where birth rate and death rate are taken under consideration

Answer: (4) a stage where birth rate and death rate are taken under consideration

Explanation: Demographic transition describes changes in birth rate and death rate as a society develops from a traditional to a modern economic stage. It explains the movement from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates. Hence option 4 is the best answer.

93. Which of the following activities is an example of humans not deterred by the environment, if there is a need strong enough?

- (1) Jute cultivation in delta regions of Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers
- (2) Corn farming in USA
- (3) Gold mining in Australia
- (4) Viticulture in Mediterranean region

Answer: (3) Gold mining in Australia

Explanation: Gold mining in Australia is an example where human need and technology overcome difficult environmental conditions such as aridity, remoteness and harsh terrain. The other examples are more closely aligned with natural suitability of the environment. Hence gold mining in Australia best fits the idea.

94. Which of the following statements is correct about the ports of India?

- (1) Calcutta is a riverine port
- (2) Visakhapatnam is a tidal port
- (3) The Tuticorin port is located in between Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
- (4) The Mundra port is located in Maharashtra

Answer: (1) Calcutta is a riverine port

Explanation: Kolkata/Calcutta port is a riverine port located on the Hooghly River. Visakhapatnam is known as a natural harbour, Tuticorin is in Tamil Nadu, and Mundra port is in Gujarat, not Maharashtra. Therefore only option 1 is correct.

95. Which of the following is a distributary of river Ganga?

- (1) Yamuna
- (2) Hooghly
- (3) Kosi
- (4) Gandak

Answer: (2) Hooghly

Explanation: The Hooghly is a distributary of the Ganga in West Bengal. Yamuna, Kosi and Gandak are tributaries that join the Ganga system, whereas a distributary branches away from the main river towards the delta.

96. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from below:

- (A) The evergreen forests are found along the Eastern side of the Western Ghats.
- (B) Tropical deciduous forests are found in the areas receiving rainfall of 100 to 200 cm per annum.
- (C) The mangroves forests are found in both Western and Eastern coasts of India.
- (D) Compared to Himalayan region, the Peninsular Plateau region has more mineral resources.

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

Answer: (2) (B), (C) and (D) are correct

Explanation: Evergreen forests are mainly found on the windward western slopes of the Western Ghats, so statement A is incorrect. Tropical deciduous forests occur in areas receiving roughly 100 to 200 cm rainfall. Mangroves are found along both coasts, with major development on the eastern coast, and the Peninsular Plateau is mineral-rich. Hence B, C and D are correct.

97. Karnataka State shares its boundary with how many States?

- (1) 4
- (2) 5
- (3) 6
- (4) 7

Answer: (3) 6

Explanation: Karnataka shares boundaries with Maharashtra, Goa, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil

Nadu and Kerala. That makes a total of six States. It also has a coastline along the Arabian Sea, but the question asks only about State boundaries.

98. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through which of the following Indian States?

- (1) Madhya Pradesh
- (2) West Bengal
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Odisha

Answer: (4) Odisha

Explanation: The Tropic of Cancer passes through Indian States such as Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram. It does not pass through Odisha. Therefore option 4 is correct.

99. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (1) Rajasthan is the largest crude oil producing state
- (2) The State Odisha does not have crude oil producing places
- (3) Sagar Samrat is the crude oil drilling platform in Bombay High
- (4) Assam is the oldest crude oil producing State

Answer: (2) The State Odisha does not have crude oil producing places

Explanation: The official key identifies statement 2 as incorrect. Rajasthan is a leading onshore crude oil producing State, Sagar Samrat is associated with Bombay High, and Assam is historically the oldest crude oil producing region of India. Therefore option 2 is the incorrect statement as per the key.

100. Every year 11th July is observed as

- (1) World Environment Day
- (2) World Wildlife Day
- (3) World Forest Day
- (4) World Population Day

Answer: (4) World Population Day

Explanation: 11 July is observed every year as World Population Day. It is meant to raise awareness about population issues such as reproductive health, demographic change, gender equality and sustainable development. World Environment Day is on 5 June, World Wildlife Day is on 3 March and World Forest Day is on 21 March.