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SDA GENERAL KNOWLEDGE SOLVED PAPERS WITH EXPLANATION



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1. What did the Nagar Revolt pave the way for?

- (1) Accession of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III
- (2) Loss of effective throne/power of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III
- (3) Appointment of Cubbon as Commissioner
- (4) Subsidiary Alliance

Answer: Option (2) - Loss of effective throne/power of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III

Explanation: The Nagar revolt of 1830-31 exposed the weakness of Mysore administration and led to British intervention and curtailment of the authority of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.

2. Which of the following river-name pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Ravi - Parushni
- (b) Chenab - Askini
- (c) Jhelum - Vitasta
- (d) Sutlej - Vipasha

Options:

- (1) a and d only
- (2) a and c only
- (3) b and d only
- (4) a, b and c only

Answer: Option (4) - (a), (b) and (c) only

Explanation: The Vedic/ancient names are Ravi-Parushni, Chenab-Askini and Jhelum-Vitasta. Vipasha refers to the Beas, not the Sutlej.

3. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- (a) Death of Mir Jafar,
 - (b) Battle of Buxar,
 - (c) Black Hole incident,
 - (d) Treaty of Allahabad.
- (1) a, b, d, c
 - (2) c, b, d, a
 - (3) c, d, b, a
 - (4) a, d, b, c

Answer: Option (2) - c, b, d, a

Explanation: The expected order begins with the Black Hole incident, followed by the Battle of Buxar and the Treaty of Allahabad; the remaining event comes after these in the given sequence.

4. Who held the view that the Mont-Ford Reforms would further drain India's resources and prolong its slavery?

- (1) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (2) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) M.K. Gandhi

Answer: Option (2) - Dadabhai Naoroji

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji is associated with the Drain Theory and sharply criticised constitutional reforms that did not end economic exploitation.

5. The simple interest on Rs. 4000 for two years is Rs. 800. What will be the compound interest on the same sum, at the same rate and for the same period?

- (1) Rs. 840
- (2) Rs. 480
- (3) Rs. 800
- (4) Rs. 820

Answer: Option (1) - Rs. 840

Explanation: SI for two years is Rs. 800, so the annual rate is 10%. Compound interest for two years = $4000[(1.10)^2 - 1] = \text{Rs. } 840$.

6. When a bank reduces the rate of interest from 5% to 4%, a person deposits Rs. 2000 more and his annual income remains the same. What was the original deposit?

- (1) Rs. 7500
- (2) Rs. 8000
- (3) Rs. 8500
- (4) Rs. 7000

Answer: Option (2) - Rs. 8000

Explanation: Let the original deposit be x . Then $5\% \text{ of } x = 4\% \text{ of } (x + 2000)$. Solving gives $x = \text{Rs. } 8000$.

7. A small cat catches 12 mice in 6 minutes. A big cat catches 6 mice in 12 minutes. If enough mice are available, how many mice will both cats together catch in 20 minutes?

- (1) 8
- (2) 40

(3) 50

(4) 60

Answer: Option (3) - 50

Explanation: The small cat catches 2 mice/minute and the big cat catches 0.5 mice/minute. Together they catch 2.5 mice/minute; in 20 minutes, they catch 50 mice.

8. If ROHIT is written as SQKMY in a code, how is VIRAT written in the same code?

(1) WUKEY

(2) WKEUY

(3) WKUEY

(4) WEKUY

Answer: Option (3) - WKUEY

Explanation: The letters are advanced by +1, +2, +3, +4 and +5 respectively. Applying the same rule to VIRAT gives WKUEY.

9. A student multiplied a number by $\frac{3}{5}$ instead of $\frac{5}{3}$. What is the percentage error in the value obtained?

(1) 34%

(2) 44%

(3) 54%

(4) 64%

Answer: Option (4) - 64%

Explanation: The correct multiplier is $\frac{5}{3}$ and the wrong multiplier is $\frac{3}{5}$. Percentage error = $[(\frac{5}{3} - \frac{3}{5})/(\frac{5}{3})] \times 100 = 64\%$.

10. If a and b are two prime numbers of the form p and p + 1, and $M = a^a + b^b$, $N = a^b + b^a$, which statement is correct?

(1) Both M and N are composite

(2) M is prime and N is composite

(3) Both M and N are prime

(4) M is composite and N is prime

Answer: Option (3) - Both M and N are prime

Explanation: The only consecutive primes are 2 and 3. $M = 2^2 + 3^3 = 31$ and $N = 2^3 + 3^2 = 17$; both are prime.

11. Five years ago, the average age of Aruna, Roy, David and Salman was 45 years. Now Seeta joins them and the present average of all five is 49 years. What is Seeta's present age?

- (1) 45
- (2) 43
- (3) 51
- (4) 48

Answer: Option (1) - 45 years

Explanation: Five years ago the sum of the four ages was 180; now it is 200. The total present age of five persons is 245, so Seeta's age is 45.

12. Consider the statements about the SAMEER app. How many statements are correct?

- (a) It provides hourly information on the National Air Quality Index (AQI).
- (b) It was launched/published by CPCB.
- (c) It can show AQI up to 1000.
- (d) It lists cities using colour codes.

Options:

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

Answer: Option (2) - Only three statements are correct

Explanation: SAMEER is linked to CPCB and provides AQI information with colour-coded categories. The statement that AQI is shown up to 1000 is not correct in the standard AQI scale.

13. Find the approximate value of x: $(51.99^2 - 28.04^2) \div x = 13.11^2 - 138.99$.

- (1) 64
- (2) 128
- (3) 72
- (4) 84

Answer: Option (1) - 64

Explanation: Approximate as $(52^2 - 28^2)/x = 13^2 - 139$. Thus $1920/x = 30$, giving $x = 64$.

14. The perimeters of two squares are 20 cm and 48 cm. If the area of a third square is equal to the sum of the areas of these two squares, what is the perimeter of the third square?

- (1) 52
- (2) 42
- (3) 13
- (4) 12

Answer: Option (1) - 52 cm

Explanation: The side lengths are 5 cm and 12 cm. Their areas sum to $25 + 144 = 169$; the third square

has side 13 cm and perimeter 52 cm.

15. A, B and C invest in the ratio $\frac{5}{6} : \frac{5}{12} : \frac{5}{3}$. After 4 months A increases his share by 100%. If the annual profit is Rs. 50,000, what is B's share?

- (1) Rs. 6000
- (2) Rs. 10000
- (3) Rs. 12000
- (4) Rs. 13000

Answer: Option (1) - Rs. 6000

Explanation: Capital-time ratio: $A = (\frac{5}{6} \times 4) + (\frac{5}{3} \times 8) = \frac{50}{3}$; $B = 5$; $C = 20$. The ratio is 10:3:12, so B's share is $\frac{3}{25}$ of Rs. 50,000 = Rs. 6000.

16. In how many different ways can the letters of the word TRANSPIRATION be arranged so that all vowels always come together?

- (1) 2429500
- (2) 1360800
- (3) 1627800
- (4) None of the above

Answer: Option (2) - 1360800

Explanation: Treat the five vowels as one block. Arrangements = $\frac{9!}{(2!2!2!)} \times \frac{5!}{(2!2!)} = 1,360,800$.

17. The product of two numbers is 4107 and their HCF is 37. What is the greater number?

- (1) 101
- (2) 107
- (3) 111
- (4) 185

Answer: Option (3) - 111

Explanation: Let the numbers be $37x$ and $37y$ with x and y coprime. Then $xy = \frac{4107}{1369} = 3$, so the numbers are 37 and 111.

18. Two trains moving in opposite directions cross a stationary man in 35 seconds and 19 seconds respectively. They cross each other in 25 seconds. What is the ratio of their speeds?

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

Answer: Option (3) - 3:5

Explanation: Let speeds be v_1 and v_2 . Lengths are $35v_1$ and $19v_2$. Since crossing time is 25, $35v_1 + 19v_2 = 25(v_1 + v_2)$, giving $v_1:v_2 = 3:5$.

19. If '+' means 'x', '-' means '+', 'x' means '÷' and '÷' means '-', what is the value of $11 \div 11 \times 11 + 11 - 11$?

- (1) 11
- (2) -11
- (3) 0
- (4) None of the above

Answer: Option (1) - 11

Explanation: After replacing the symbols, the expression becomes $11 - 11 \div 11 \times 11 + 11$. Using BODMAS, the value is 11.

20. In the following matrix, numbers are arranged in a similar pattern. Find the missing number.

16	4	5	4
20	5	5	5
30	5	7	5
9	9	9	?

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

Answer: Option (1) - 4

Explanation: The same row pattern followed in the first three rows gives the missing number as 4.

21. Match List I with List II and choose the correct code.

List I:

- (a) Formalin,
- (b) Sodium benzoate,
- (c) Carbon tetrachloride,
- (d) Iodoform

List II:

- (i) Antiseptic
- (ii) Fire extinguisher
- (iii) Food preservative
- (iv) Biological specimen preservative

- (1) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
- (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
- (3) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
- (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: Option (4) - a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Explanation: Formalin preserves biological specimens, sodium benzoate preserves food, carbon tetrachloride was used in fire extinguishers, and iodoform is an antiseptic.

22. On a certain day, atmospheric pressure in Bengaluru, Delhi, Mumbai and Shimla was recorded as 1.2, 1.02, 1.21 and 1.01 pascal respectively. Where will water boil first?

- (1) Delhi
- (2) Mumbai
- (3) Shimla
- (4) Bengaluru

Answer: Option (3) - Shimla

Explanation: Water boils at a lower temperature when atmospheric pressure is lower. Shimla has the least pressure among the given places.

23. Green coating on copper, brown coating on iron and blackening of silver are due to which process?

- (1) Reduction of metal oxide
- (2) Conversion of metal oxide into metal
- (3) Conversion of metal sulphide into metal
- (4) Oxidation/corrosion of the metal

Answer: Option (4) - Oxidation/corrosion of the metal

Explanation: These coatings are examples of corrosion, caused by chemical reaction of metals with oxygen, moisture or sulphur compounds.

24. What happens when a matchstick is rubbed on the striking surface?

- (1) White phosphorus changes into black phosphorus
- (2) Black phosphorus changes into white phosphorus
- (3) Red phosphorus changes into white phosphorus
- (4) Red phosphorus changes into black phosphorus

Answer: Option (3) - Red phosphorus changes into white phosphorus

Explanation: The striking surface contains red phosphorus; friction converts a small amount into white phosphorus, which ignites easily.

25. Which statements about aqua regia are correct?

- (i) It was used as drinking water by royal families only.
- (ii) It dissolves gold and platinum.
- (iii) It is highly corrosive.
- (iv) It is a fuming liquid.

- (1) i, ii, iii and iv
- (2) ii and iii
- (3) ii, iii and iv
- (4) i only

Answer: Option (3) - ii, iii and iv

Explanation: Aqua regia is a fuming, highly corrosive mixture of concentrated HCl and HNO₃. It can dissolve noble metals like gold and platinum.

26. Choose the wrong statement/statements about a geostationary satellite.

- (a) Its period is 24 hours.
 - (b) Its height is about 36,000 km above Earth's surface.
 - (c) It revolves in the polar plane.
 - (d) It revolves in the equatorial plane.
- (1) a, b and c
 - (2) a and c
 - (3) c only
 - (4) d only

Answer: Option (3) - (c) only

Explanation: A geostationary satellite must revolve in the equatorial plane with a 24-hour period. It is not a polar satellite.

27. Why does a motorcyclist lean inward while taking a sharp turn?

- (1) To reduce velocity
- (2) To reduce friction
- (3) To obtain the required centripetal force
- (4) To obtain the required centrifugal force

Answer: Option (3) - To obtain the required centripetal force

Explanation: Leaning inward helps the resultant force act through the centre of mass and provides the centripetal force needed for circular motion.

28. Why are detergents added to water while washing clothes?

- (1) They increase viscosity of water
- (2) They increase surface tension of water
- (3) They decrease viscosity of water
- (4) They decrease surface tension of water

Answer: Option (4) - They decrease surface tension of water

Explanation: Detergents reduce surface tension, allowing water to spread and penetrate cloth fibres more effectively.

29. A long steel rail is struck to produce sound. A person keeping his ear near the other end hears the sound waves how?

- (1) Once, through steel only
- (2) Once, through air only
- (3) Twice, first through steel and then through air
- (4) Twice, first through air and then through steel

Answer: Option (3) - Twice, first through steel and then through air

Explanation: Sound travels faster in solids than in gases; therefore the sound through steel reaches first, followed by sound through air.

30. Match the following electrical devices with their effects/principles.

List I:

List II:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Electric motor, | (i) Mutual induction |
| (b) Electric bell, | (ii) Chemical effect of electricity |
| (c) Transformer, | (iii) Magnetic effect of electricity |
| (d) Electroplating | (iv) Mechanical effect of electricity |
- (1) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
 - (2) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
 - (3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
 - (4) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

Answer: Option (2) - a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Explanation: Motors convert electrical energy into mechanical motion; electric bells use electromagnetism; transformers use mutual induction; electroplating uses chemical action.

31. Identify the correct sequence of the stages of decomposition.

- (a) Catabolism,
 - (b) Mineralisation,
 - (c) Humification,
 - (d) Leaching,
 - (e) Fragmentation
- (1) a,b,c,d,e
 - (2) e,d,a,c,b
 - (3) e,b,c,a,d
 - (4) e,d,b,a,c

Answer: Option (2) - e, d, a, c, b

Explanation: Decomposition generally proceeds through fragmentation, leaching, catabolism, humification and mineralisation.

32. Choose the correct statements from the following.

- (i) Bryophytes are called amphibians of the plant kingdom.
- (ii) Pteridophytes do not have xylem and phloem.
- (iii) Gymnosperms are naked-seeded plants.
- (iv) Angiosperms show single fertilisation.
- (v) Algae belong to the kingdom Fungi.
- (1) i and iii only
- (2) i and iv only
- (3) ii, iv and v only
- (4) v only

Answer: Option (1) - i and iii only

Explanation: Bryophytes need water for reproduction and are called amphibians of the plant kingdom. Gymnosperms have naked seeds; the other statements are incorrect.

33. Identify the correct statements regarding AIDS/HIV.

Statement I: AIDS is not a single disease but a syndrome/collection of diseases.

Statement II: HIV is a retrovirus and its genetic material is RNA.

- (1) Both statements are wrong
- (2) I is correct, II is wrong
- (3) I is wrong, II is correct
- (4) Both statements are correct

Answer: Option (4) - Both statements are correct

Explanation: AIDS is a syndrome caused by HIV infection. HIV is an RNA retrovirus.

34. Consider the statements about Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD).

Statement I: BOD is an indicator of water pollution.

Statement II: BOD estimates biodegradable organic matter in sewage water.

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

Answer: Option (3) - Both I and II correct

Explanation: A higher BOD indicates more biodegradable organic matter and greater oxygen demand, which is a sign of water pollution.

35. A batsman hits a cricket ball and it moves on level ground. After some distance the ball stops. What causes it to stop?

- (1) The batsman did not hit it hard enough

- (2) The velocity depends on the applied force
- (3) A retarding force acts on the moving ball
- (4) It stops because there is no unbalanced force on it

Answer: Option (3) - A retarding force acts on the moving ball

Explanation: Friction and air resistance act opposite to motion and gradually reduce the ball's speed to zero.

36. What is the main reason for the increasing geopolitical importance of the Indian Ocean in the 21st century?

- (1) It has no significant natural resources
- (2) It is land-locked and has limited strategic value
- (3) More than 80% of global maritime oil trade passes through important parts of the Indian Ocean
- (4) It is used mainly for regional fishing and has little global relevance

Answer: Option (3) - Oil trade passes through the Indian Ocean

Explanation: The Indian Ocean contains vital sea lanes and chokepoints through which a major share of global energy trade moves.

37. Which statement about Bhangar soil is incorrect?

- (1) Bhangar is old alluvial soil
- (2) It is found in higher areas away from river channels
- (3) It has very fine particles and holds high moisture
- (4) It generally contains kankar/lime nodules

Answer: Option (3) - It has very fine particles and holds high moisture

Explanation: Bhangar is older alluvium and commonly contains kankar. Very fine, moisture-retentive recent alluvium is more associated with Khadar-type deposits.

38. Who first coined the term 'Green Revolution'?

- (1) M.S. Swaminathan
- (2) M.S. Randhawa
- (3) William S. Gaud
- (4) Norman Borlaug

Answer: Option (3) - William S. Gaud

Explanation: William S. Gaud, former USAID administrator, popularised the expression 'Green Revolution' in 1968.

39. Consider the statements on monsoon. Which are correct?

- (i) India is a monsoon-based country.

- (ii) The southwest monsoon usually brings most of India's rainfall.
- (iii) The northeast monsoon rainfall is mainly limited to eastern and southern India.
- (iv) Monsoon has often been called a gamble in India.
- (1) i only
- (2) i and ii
- (3) ii and iii
- (4) i, ii, iii and iv

Answer: Option (4) - All four statements

Explanation: All four statements describe the basic nature and importance of monsoon in India.

40. Consider the statements about the Disaster Management Act and NDMA. Which are correct?

- (a) Parliament enacted the Disaster Management Act in 2005.
- (b) The Union Home Minister is the Chairperson of NDMA.
- (c) NDMA shall not have more than nine members including the Vice-Chairperson.
- (d) The tenure of NDMA members is five years.
- (1) a,b,c
- (2) a,c,d
- (3) b,c,d
- (4) a,b,c,d

Answer: Option (2) - a, c and d

Explanation: NDMA is chaired by the Prime Minister, not the Home Minister. The other listed provisions are correct.

41. La Nina was suspected to be a reason for recent floods in Australia. How is La Nina different from El Nino?

- (i) La Nina is marked by abnormally cold ocean temperature in the equatorial Indian Ocean, whereas El Nino is marked by warm temperature in the equatorial Pacific.
- (ii) El Nino adversely affects India's southwest monsoon, whereas La Nina has no impact on monsoon weather.
- (1) ii only
- (2) i only
- (3) neither i nor ii
- (4) both i and ii

Answer: Option (3) - Neither statement is correct

Explanation: La Nina and El Nino are Pacific Ocean phenomena; La Nina also affects monsoon behaviour and cannot be said to have no impact.

42. Where is the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj located?

- (1) Dehradun

- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Hyderabad
- (4) Jaipur

Answer: Option (3) - Hyderabad

Explanation: NIRDPR is headquartered at Hyderabad, Telangana.

43. Match the regional names of tropical cyclones with their regions.

- (a) Cyclones, (i) Philippine region,
 - (b) Typhoons, (ii) North America and Caribbean Sea,
 - (c) Hurricanes, (iii) Australian region
 - (d) Willy-willies (iv) Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea
- (1) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii
 - (2) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
 - (3) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
 - (4) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

Answer: Option (2) - a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Explanation: The same tropical storm is known by different names in different basins: cyclones in the Indian Ocean, typhoons in the western Pacific, hurricanes in the Atlantic/Caribbean, and willy-willies in Australia.

44. Match the coal mining centres with their states.

- (a) Raniganj, (i) Odisha,
 - (b) Jharia, (ii) West Bengal
 - (c) Tattapani, (iii) Jharkhand
 - (d) Talcher (iv) Chhattisgarh
- (1) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
 - (2) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
 - (3) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
 - (4) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Answer: Option (4) - a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Explanation: Raniganj is in West Bengal, Jharia in Jharkhand, Tattapani in Chhattisgarh and Talcher in Odisha.

45. TKM(R)12, MTU 1001, Pusa RH10 and Agro 6201 are varieties of which crop?

- (1) Wheat
- (2) Rice/Paddy
- (3) Cotton
- (4) Sugarcane

Answer: Option (2) - Rice/Paddy

Explanation: These are well-known varieties/hybrids associated with paddy/rice cultivation.

46. Match the isolines with their meanings.

- (a) Isohel, (i) Equal cloudiness
 - (b) Isobar, (ii) Equal sunshine
 - (c) Isoneph, (iii) Equal rainfall
 - (d) Isohyet (iv) Equal pressure
- (1) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
 - (2) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
 - (3) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
 - (4) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Answer: Option (4) - a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Explanation: Isohel indicates equal sunshine, isobar equal pressure, isoneph equal cloudiness and isohyet equal rainfall.

47. Why do about four times more cyclones form in the Bay of Bengal than in the Arabian Sea?

- (a) Higher sea-surface temperature
 - (b) Inflow of cold water from rivers
 - (c) Moisture-laden clouds
 - (d) Geographical shape
- (1) a and b
 - (2) a and d
 - (3) a, c and d
 - (4) b, c and d

Answer: Option (3) - a, c and d

Explanation: Warm sea-surface temperature, availability of moisture and the shape of the Bay of Bengal favour more cyclogenesis.

48. Which is the correct north-to-south order of Karnataka ports?

- (1) Karwar, Kumta, Ankola, Bhatkal
- (2) Ankola, Karwar, Bhatkal, Kumta
- (3) Karwar, Bhatkal, Kumta, Ankola
- (4) Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Bhatkal

Answer: Option (4) - Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Bhatkal

Explanation: Along Karnataka's coast, Karwar is north, followed by Ankola and Kumta, with Bhatkal farther south.

49. Which wildlife sanctuary has recently become a habitat for Asiatic lions through natural dispersal?

- (1) Barda Wildlife Sanctuary
- (2) Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary
- (3) Banni Grassland
- (4) Kuno National Park

Answer: Option (1) - Barda Wildlife Sanctuary

Explanation: Asiatic lions from the Gir landscape have naturally dispersed to the Barda Wildlife Sanctuary region in Gujarat.

50. Consider the following protected areas in Karnataka: Bandipur, Anshi, Bhadra, Bannerghatta, Kali and Nagarahole. Which are tiger reserves?

- (1) Anshi, Bhadra, Bannerghatta, Nagarahole
- (2) Bandipur, Bhadra, Kali, Nagarahole
- (3) Bandipur, Bhadra, Bannerghatta, Nagarahole
- (4) Bhadra, Bannerghatta, Kali, Nagarahole

Answer: Option (2) - Bandipur, Bhadra, Kali and Nagarahole

Explanation: Karnataka's tiger reserves include Bandipur, Bhadra, Nagarahole and Kali. Bannerghatta is not a tiger reserve.

51. Read the statements about tribunals under the Constitution of India. Which are correct?

- (a) The original Constitution provided for the establishment of tribunals.
 - (b) Tribunals are mentioned in Part XIV-A.
 - (c) Articles 323A and 323B relate to tribunals.
 - (d) Parliament enacted the Administrative Tribunals Act in 1985.
- (1) a,b,c
 - (2) b,c,d
 - (3) b,c only
 - (4) c,d only

Answer: Option (2) - b, c and d

Explanation: Part XIV-A was added later by the 42nd Amendment. Articles 323A and 323B deal with tribunals, and the Administrative Tribunals Act was enacted in 1985.

52. Identify the correctly matched commissions and chairpersons as of December 2025.

- (a) NITI Aayog - Narendra Modi
- (b) Election Commission of India - Gyanesh Kumar
- (c) NHRC - Dr. V. Anantha Nageswaran
- (d) Karnataka SHRC - Justice Dr. S.R. Nayak

- (1) a,c,d
- (2) a and b
- (3) a,b,c
- (4) b,c,d

Answer: Option (2) - a and b

Explanation: The Prime Minister is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog, and Gyanesh Kumar was serving as CEC. The NHRC pairing given is not correct.

53. Identify the correctly matched inter-state water disputes and related states.

- (a) Krishna - Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Cauvery - Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
 - (c) Godavari - Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa
 - (d) Mahadayi - Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra
- (1) a and b
 - (2) b and d
 - (3) a and c
 - (4) b and c

Answer: Option (2) - b and d

Explanation: Cauvery and Mahadayi pairings are correct. Krishna and Godavari disputes involve different combinations of basin states than stated.

54. Which country became a permanent member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) on 4 July 2024?

- (1) India
- (2) Belarus
- (3) Iran
- (4) Pakistan

Answer: Option (2) - Belarus

Explanation: Belarus joined the SCO as a full member at the 2024 Astana summit.

55. Arrange the following in chronological order:

a.G.V.K. Rao Committee,

b.Ashok Mehta Committee,

c.PESA Act,

d.73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

- (1) c,b,a,d
- (2) b,a,d,c

(3) b,a,c,d

(4) a,c,d,b

Answer: Option (2) - b, a, d, c

Explanation: Ashok Mehta Committee came in 1978, G.V.K. Rao Committee in 1985, the 73rd Amendment in 1992, and PESA in 1996.

56. Which island in Lakshadweep has the Government of India recently initiated steps to acquire for defence and strategic purposes?

(1) Minicoy Island

(2) Bitra Island

(3) Agatti Island

(4) Kavaratti Island

Answer: Option (2) - Bitra Island

Explanation: Bitra has been discussed in connection with strategic and defence-related development in Lakshadweep.

57. Which statements regarding the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup are correct?

(a) India has entered the final three times.

(b) The countries that have won the ICC Women's ODI World Cup include Australia, England, New Zealand and India.

(c) The 2025 ICC Women's World Cup final was held in India and Australia was defeated by India.

(d) Australia has won the ICC Women's World Cup the most times.

(1) a,b,d

(2) b,c,d

(3) a,c,d

(4) a,b,c,d

Answer: Option (4) - All four statements

Explanation: The statements collectively reflect the record of major Women's World Cup finalists and winners, including Australia's dominant record.

58. Which statements about the SHANTI Bill, 2025 are correct?

(a) It enables limited private participation in the civil nuclear sector under regulatory supervision.

(b) SHANTI expands to 'Sustainable Harnessing and Administration of Nuclear Emission for Transforming India'.

(c) It supports India's clean-energy transition and long-term objective of achieving 100 GW nuclear energy capacity by 2047.

(1) a,b,c

(2) a only

(3) b only

(4) a and c

Answer: Option (4) - a and c

Explanation: The Bill is associated with controlled private participation and long-term nuclear-capacity goals. The expansion given in statement (b) is not the correct form.

59. Which statements about Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls are incorrect?

- (a) The Election Commission of India conducts it every year.
 - (b) New voters above 18 years are included.
 - (c) It aims to remove the names of illegal foreign migrants.
 - (d) ECI can conduct SIR only if the concerned state government agrees.
- (1) a and b
(2) b and c
(3) c and d
(4) a and d

Answer: Option (4) - a and d

Explanation: SIR is not a routine annual exercise, and ECI does not require state-government consent to perform its constitutional functions.

60. Match the winners of the 71st National Film Awards with their films.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Rani Mukerji, | (i) The Kerala Story |
| (b) Vikrant Massey, | (ii) 12th Fail |
| (c) Shah Rukh Khan, | (iii) Jawan |
| (d) Sudipto Sen | (iv) Mrs. Chatterjee vs Norway |
| | (v) Parking |
- (1) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
(2) a-iv, b-v, c-iii, d-i
(3) a-v, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
(4) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i

Answer: Option (1) - a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

Explanation: Rani Mukerji is associated with Mrs. Chatterjee vs Norway, Vikrant Massey with 12th Fail, Shah Rukh Khan with Jawan, and Sudipto Sen with The Kerala Story.

61. Identify the correctly matched Kannada poems/songs and poets.

- (a) Onde Onde Onde Karnataka Onde - Kuvempu
 - (b) Rakshisu Karnataka Devi - Shantakavi
 - (c) Erisu Harisu Kannada Bavuta - T.N. Srikantaiah
 - (d) Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Nadu - Huyilgol Narayana Rao
- (1) all four
(2) a,b,d only

- (3) c,d only
- (4) a,c,d only

Answer: Option (1) - All four are correct

Explanation: The pairings are standard in Karnataka literary and cultural history.

62. Arrange the following armed rebellions in Karnataka chronologically.

- (a) Revolt of Aiguru Venkatadri Nayaka
 - (b) Revolt of Budibasappa of Nagar
 - (c) Revolt of Kittur Rani Chennamma
 - (d) Revolt of Veerappa of Koppal
- (1) a,d,c,b
 - (2) a,b,c,d
 - (3) b,d,a,c
 - (4) c,d,a,b

Answer: Option (1) - a, d, c, b

Explanation: The accepted sequence places the earlier local armed risings before Kittur's revolt and the later Nagar revolt.

63. Consider the causes related to the Carnatic Wars. Which are correct?

- (a) The War of Austrian Succession was a cause of the First Carnatic War.
 - (b) The conflict between Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung for Hyderabad was a cause of the Second Carnatic War.
 - (c) Dupleix defeating Anwaruddin at the Battle of Adyar was a cause of the Second Carnatic War.
 - (d) The Seven Years' War was a cause of the Third Carnatic War.
- (1) b,c,d
 - (2) a,c,d
 - (3) a,b,d
 - (4) a,b,c

Answer: Option (3) - a, b and d

Explanation: The First Carnatic War was linked to the War of Austrian Succession; the Second to succession disputes; the Third to the Seven Years' War. Statement (c) is not a cause of the Second War.

64. Consider the statements about the Badami cave temples. How many are correct?

- (a) Cave 1 is a Shaiva cave.
 - (b) Cave 2 is a Vaishnava cave.
 - (c) Cave 3 is a Shaiva cave.
 - (d) Cave 4 is a Jain cave.
- (1) all four
 - (2) only three

(3) only two

(4) only one

Answer: Option (2) - Only three are correct

Explanation: Caves 1, 2 and 4 are correctly described. Cave 3 is primarily Vaishnava, not Shaiva.

65. Which of the following monuments was not built by Ibrahim Adil Shah II?

(1) Ibrahim Rauza

(2) Mehtar Mahal

(3) Nauraspur

(4) Jami Masjid of Vijayapura

Answer: Option (4) - Jami Masjid of Vijayapura

Explanation: Jami Masjid at Vijayapura is generally associated with Ali Adil Shah I, while Ibrahim Adil Shah II is linked to Ibrahim Rauza and Nauraspur.

66. Consider the statements about ancient Indian scripts. Which are correct?

(a) Brahmi was written from left to right.

(b) Kharoshthi was written from right to left.

(c) Aramaic was written from left to right.

(1) a and b only

(2) b and c only

(3) a and c only

(4) a, b and c

Answer: Option (1) - a and b only

Explanation: Brahmi is written left to right and Kharoshthi right to left. Aramaic is also generally right to left, so statement (c) is incorrect.

67. Consider the statements about revolts of Indian soldiers against the British.

Statement I: In 1824, soldiers of the 47th Regiment at Barrackpore revolted against the British.

Statement II: The soldiers were ordered to go to Burma for the First Anglo-Burmese War.

(1) Both are correct and II explains I

(2) Both are correct but II does not explain I

(3) I correct, II wrong

(4) I wrong, II correct

Answer: Option (1) - Both are correct and II explains I

Explanation: The Barrackpore mutiny of 1824 was linked to orders connected with the First Anglo-Burmese War.

68. In Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's historical novel 'Devi Chaudhurani', Devi Chaudhurani is represented as a leader connected with which rebellion?

- (1) Ahom revolt
- (2) Santhal revolt
- (3) Paika revolt
- (4) Fakir-Sannyasi revolt

Answer: Option (4) - Fakir-Sannyasi revolt

Explanation: Bankim Chandra's novels, including Anandamath and Devi Chaudhurani, draw on the context of the Sannyasi/Fakir rebellion.

69. Which Pallava king adopted the title 'Vatapikonda' after defeating the Chalukyas?

- (1) Narasimhavarman I
- (2) Paramesvaravarman I
- (3) Nandivarman III
- (4) Aparajitavarman

Answer: Option (1) - Narasimhavarman I

Explanation: Narasimhavarman I defeated Pulakeshin II and captured Vatapi, earning the title Vatapikonda.

70. Identify the works among the following that were written by Ashvaghosha.

- (a) Buddhacharita,
 - (b) Saundarananda,
 - (c) Madhyamaka,
 - (d) Mahabhashya,
 - (e) Sariputra-prakarana
- (1) a,b,c
 - (2) a,b,e
 - (3) a,c,e
 - (4) b,c,d

Answer: Option (2) - a, b and e

Explanation: Ashvaghosha is credited with Buddhacharita, Saundarananda and Sariputra-prakarana.

71. Choose the correct statements related to Jainism.

- (a) Jainism does not recognise a creator God.
 - (b) Jainism accepted caste and sacrificial rituals.
 - (c) Jainism teaches the doctrine of non-violence.
 - (d) Jainism criticised the varna system.
- (1) a and b

- (2) b and c
- (3) c and d
- (4) a and d

Answer: Option (3) - c and d

Explanation: Jainism strongly emphasises ahimsa and challenged ritualism and caste-based hierarchy. The second statement is not correct.

72. Consider the statements related to the Quit India Movement. How many are correct?

- (a) In August 1942, Gandhiji gave the slogan 'Do or Die'.
 - (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the President of the Congress during this movement.
 - (c) The British immediately arrested all leaders except Gandhiji.
 - (d) Chiang Kai-shek wrote to Roosevelt to intervene in relation to the movement.
- (1) all four
 - (2) only three
 - (3) only two
 - (4) only one

Answer: Option (2) - Only three statements are correct

Explanation: Statements (a) and (b) are standard facts. Statement (c) is wrong because Gandhiji was also arrested. Statement (d) reflects the international diplomatic context around India in 1942.

73. Expand SMILE.

- (1) Support for Medium Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise
- (2) Smart Management of Intelligence and Leadership Effort
- (3) Support for Marginalized Individuals for Learning and Enterprise
- (4) Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise

Answer: Option (4) - Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise

Explanation: SMILE is a welfare scheme whose expansion is Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise.

74. Which statement regarding Section 48(1)(ii) of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 is incorrect?

- (1) The Government of Karnataka may constitute Land Tribunals.
- (2) The Land Tribunal shall consist of 10 non-official members.
- (3) One member shall be a person belonging to SC/ST.
- (4) The Assistant Commissioner appointed by the Government is the Chairman of the Land Tribunal.

Answer: Option (2) - The Land Tribunal shall consist of 10 non-official members

Explanation: The statement about 10 non-official members is incorrect; the Act provides for a smaller tribunal composition with specified representation.

75. Where was the first cooperative society in Karnataka started?

- (1) Kanakumbi
- (2) Kadakol
- (3) Kodihal
- (4) Kanaginahal

Answer: Option (4) - Kanaginahal

Explanation: Kanaginahal in Gadag district is remembered as the place where Karnataka's first cooperative society began.

76. Who is called the father of the cooperative movement in Karnataka?

- (1) Kagodu Ganapathiappa
- (2) Kadidal Manjappa
- (3) Siddanagouda Sannaramangouda Patil
- (4) Shantaveri Gopala Gowda

Answer: Option (3) - Siddanagouda Sannaramangouda Patil

Explanation: Siddanagouda Patil is associated with the early cooperative movement and Kanaginahal cooperative society.

77. Which poverty indicators are included in the living-standard dimension of the Multidimensional Poverty Index?

- (a) Electricity
 - (b) Public expenditure
 - (c) Housing
 - (d) Sanitation
- (1) a,b,c
 - (2) b only
 - (3) a,b,c,d
 - (4) a,c,d

Answer: Option (4) - a, c and d

Explanation: MPI living-standard indicators include electricity, sanitation and housing; public expenditure is not an individual household deprivation indicator.

78. Which of the following are treated as revenue expenditure?

- (a) General administration expenditure
 - (b) Pension of defence personnel
 - (c) Interest payment
 - (d) Construction of national highways
- (1) a and b

- (2) a, b and c
- (3) a,b,c,d
- (4) d only

Answer: Option (2) - a, b and c

Explanation: Revenue expenditure does not create assets. Administration costs, pensions and interest payments are revenue expenditure; highway construction is capital expenditure.

79. Deflation is more harmful than inflation because it causes which of the following?

- (a) Increase in investment and production
 - (b) Loss of employment
 - (c) Fall in wages and profits
 - (d) Decline in aggregate supply
- (1) a,b,c
 - (2) a,b,c,d
 - (3) b and c
 - (4) b,c,d

Answer: Option (4) - b, c and d

Explanation: Deflation reduces prices, profitability and demand, causing job losses and lower output. It does not normally increase investment and production.

80. Consider the statements about PM Vishwakarma Yojana. How many statements are correct?

- (a) It was launched on 17 September 2025, Vishwakarma Day.
 - (b) It is related to skill development of artisans and craftspeople.
 - (c) It is jointly implemented by MoMSME, MSDE and MoF.
 - (d) Its financial outlay from 2023-24 to 2027-28 is Rs. 13,000 crore.
- (1) all four
 - (2) only three
 - (3) only two
 - (4) only one

Answer: Option (2) - Only three statements are correct

Explanation: The scheme was launched on 17 September 2023, not 2025. Statements (b), (c) and (d) are correct.

81. From when did India's Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act come into force?

- (1) 2004
- (2) 2001
- (3) 1991
- (4) 2005

Answer: Option (1) - 2004

Explanation: The FRBM Act was enacted in 2003 and came into force in 2004.

82. Which of the following is not a non-banking financial intermediary?

- (1) SIDBI
- (2) SEBI
- (3) SFCs
- (4) GIC

Answer: Option (2) - SEBI

Explanation: SEBI is a capital-market regulator, not a financial intermediary.

83. Arrange the following institutions in the correct chronological order of establishment:

a.GATT,

b.IMF,

c.European Union

d.WTO.

- (1) a,b,c,d
- (2) b,c,d,a
- (3) b,a,c,d
- (4) b,a,d,c

Answer: Option (3) - IMF, GATT, European Union, WTO

Explanation: IMF came first, followed by GATT, then the European Union and finally WTO.

84. Match the biogeochemical cycles with their processes.

- (a) Nitrogen cycle, (i) Photosynthesis and respiration
 - (b) Water cycle, (ii) Mineralisation, oxidation, assimilation and reduction
 - (c) Carbon cycle, (iii) Nitrogen fixation and denitrification
 - (d) Sulphur cycle (iv) Evaporation, condensation and precipitation
- (1) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
 - (2) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
 - (3) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
 - (4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Answer: Option (4) - a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Explanation: Nitrogen cycle includes fixation and denitrification; water cycle includes evaporation-condensation-precipitation; carbon cycle includes photosynthesis and respiration.

85. Which health planning committee is known for introducing the concept of three-tier health-care delivery in India?

- (1) Mudaliar Committee
- (2) Bhore Committee
- (3) Kartar Singh Committee
- (4) Srivastava Committee

Answer: Option (2) - Bhore Committee

Explanation: The Bhore Committee laid the foundation for organised health planning and three-tier health-care delivery in India.

86. Match the constitutional provisions with their Articles.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Residuary powers of legislature, | (i) Article 263 |
| (b) Inter-State Council, | (ii) Article 266 |
| (c) All India Services, | (iii) Article 312 |
| (d) Consolidated Fund of India | (iv) Article 248 |
- (1) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
 - (2) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
 - (3) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
 - (4) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

Answer: Option (3) - a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

Explanation: Residuary powers are under Article 248, Inter-State Council under Article 263, All India Services under Article 312, and Consolidated Fund under Article 266.

87. Which United Nations council was suspended/ceased functioning in 1994?

- (1) Economic and Social Council
- (2) Human Rights Council
- (3) Trusteeship Council
- (4) Political and Economic Council

Answer: Option (3) - Trusteeship Council

Explanation: The Trusteeship Council suspended operations in 1994 after Palau, the last trust territory, became independent.

88. What is a key element of India's SAGAR maritime strategy?

- (1) Establishing dominance in the Indian Ocean region
- (2) Protecting Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs)
- (3) Developing capacity only in coastal areas
- (4) Conducting and participating only in naval exercises

Answer: Option (2) - Protecting SLOCs

Explanation: SAGAR emphasises security and growth for all in the region, where safeguarding sea lanes is a major strategic objective.

89. Consider the statements about State Public Service Commissions. How many are correct?

- (a) The President can remove the Chairman and members on specified grounds after Supreme Court inquiry.
 - (b) Their salaries, allowances and pensions are determined by the Governor and cannot be varied to their disadvantage during tenure.
 - (c) They are disqualified from all government employment after tenure.
 - (d) Though appointed by the Governor, their removal process is protected to ensure independence.
- (1) all four (2) only three (3) only two (4) only one

Answer: Option (2) - Only three statements are correct

Explanation: The removal process is protected and involves the President and Supreme Court inquiry. However, a blanket ban on all government employment is not stated in that broad manner.

90. Which statements are correct about the President's emergency powers?

- (a) Under Article 352, the President may proclaim National Emergency.
 - (b) Under Article 365, the President may impose President's Rule in a state.
 - (c) Under Article 356, the President may suspend fundamental rights.
 - (d) Article 359 empowers the President to proclaim Financial Emergency.
- (1) a and b only (2) a only (3) b only (4) c and d only

Answer: Option (2) - (a) only

Explanation: National Emergency is under Article 352. President's Rule is under Article 356, suspension of enforcement of rights is under Article 359, and Financial Emergency is under Article 360.

91. Identify the world-renowned artist famous for portraits of Swami Vivekananda and the series 'Vishwavyapi Ganapati' or 'Vinayaka in Foreign Lands'.

- (1) B.K.S. Varma
- (2) K. Venkatappa
- (3) N.C. Desai
- (4) K.K. Hebbar

Answer: Option (1) - B.K.S. Varma

Explanation: B.K.S. Varma is known for devotional and cultural artworks, including works on Vivekananda and Ganesha themes.

92. Name the Union Minister for Ports, Shipping and Waterways who inaugurated new projects worth Rs. 1500 crore in November 2025 to mark the golden jubilee of New Mangalore Port Trust.

- (1) Jyotiraditya Scindia
- (2) Sarbananda Sonowal
- (3) Gajendra Singh
- (4) Hardeep Singh

Answer: Option (2) - Sarbananda Sonowal

Explanation: Sarbananda Sonowal is the Union Minister associated with the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways.

93. Consider the statements:

I. Hot tea cools faster in winter than in summer. I

II. Rate of cooling is directly proportional to the surrounding temperature.

Choose the correct answer.

- (1) Both I and II are correct
- (2) Both I and II are wrong
- (3) I is correct and II is the correct explanation
- (4) I is correct but II is not the correct explanation

Answer: Option (4) - I is correct but II is not the correct explanation

Explanation: Tea cools faster in winter because the temperature difference with surroundings is larger. The rate depends on temperature difference, not simply surrounding temperature.

94. Ahmed Khan's 'Polyblend' experiment in Bengaluru is an example of which solution?

- (1) Wastewater solution
- (2) Plastic waste solution
- (3) Noise pollution control
- (4) Air pollution control

Answer: Option (2) - Plastic waste solution

Explanation: Polyblend is associated with using processed plastic waste in road construction.

95. Arrange the following periods in chronological order: Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Palaeolithic, Chalcolithic and Mesolithic.

- (1) Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Iron Age, Bronze Age
- (2) Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age, Palaeolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age
- (3) Bronze Age, Iron Age, Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Mesolithic, Chalcolithic
- (4) Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age

Answer: Option (4) - Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age

Explanation: The broad cultural sequence is Old Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, New Stone Age, Copper-Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

96. Who among the following is regarded as a pioneer of irrigation in colonial India?

- (1) Montgomery Martin

- (2) Arthur Cotton
- (3) Lt. Colonel Sir Frederick Hall
- (4) Sir M. Visvesvaraya

Answer: Option (2) - Arthur Cotton

Explanation: Sir Arthur Cotton is remembered for major irrigation and canal works in colonial India, especially in the Godavari region.

97. Consider the statements about Pallava temples. Which are correct?

- (i) Pallava temples are early examples of the Dravidian style.
 - (ii) They are famous for rock-cut temples.
 - (iii) Pallava architecture influenced architecture in South-East/Far East Asia.
 - (iv) Pallavas learnt rock-cut art from Sri Lanka.
- (1) i,ii,iii,iv
 - (2) i,ii,iii
 - (3) i,ii,iv
 - (4) ii,iii,iv

Answer: Option (2) - i, ii and iii

Explanation: Pallava architecture is important in the evolution of Dravidian style and rock-cut art. The statement about learning it from Sri Lanka is not correct.

98. Arrange the following monuments chronologically: Brihadishvara Temple, Sanchi Stupa, Kailasa Temple at Ellora and Deogarh Temple.

- (1) Sanchi, Brihadishvara, Kailasa, Deogarh
- (2) Sanchi, Deogarh, Kailasa, Brihadishvara
- (3) Brihadishvara, Sanchi, Deogarh, Kailasa
- (4) Deogarh, Brihadishvara, Sanchi, Kailasa

Answer: Option (2) - Sanchi, Deogarh, Kailasa, Brihadishvara

Explanation: Sanchi is earliest, followed by Gupta-period Deogarh, then Rashtrakuta Kailasa at Ellora, and finally Chola Brihadishvara.

99. Match the Congress sessions with major associated events/resolutions.

- (a) Lucknow Session, (i) Purna Swaraj
 - (b) Lahore Session, (ii) Congress-League Pact
 - (c) Karachi Session, (iii) Purna Swaraj Resolution
 - (d) Faizpur Session (iv) Resolution on Fundamental Rights
- (1) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
 - (2) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
 - (3) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
 - (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: Option (2) - a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Explanation: Lucknow 1916 is known for the Congress-League Pact, Lahore 1929 for Purna Swaraj resolution, Karachi 1931 for Fundamental Rights resolution, and Faizpur for rural-nationalist focus.

100. Assertion (A): The British caught and killed Rash Behari Bose.

Reason (R): He planned a coordinated uprising in February 1915 along with Sachin Sanyal.

- (1) A is true but R is false
- (2) A is false but R is true
- (3) Both A and R are true and R explains A
- (4) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A

Answer: Option (2) - A is false but R is true

Explanation: Rash Behari Bose escaped to Japan and was not caught and killed by the British. He was involved in planning the 1915 revolutionary uprising.

KEA SDA (HK) - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Solved Question Paper

Competitive Examination 2026 | Paper I | Version B1

Date: 22 February 2026 | Subject Code: GSKM22226 | 100 Questions

INFINITE IAS KAS

1. Arrange the campaigns of Akbar in chronological order:

- (a) Battle of Haldighati
- (b) Second Battle of Panipat
- (c) Conquest of Gujarat
- (d) Conquest of Asirgarh Fort

- (1) (b), (c), (d), (a)
- (2) (a), (d), (b), (c)
- (3) (d), (c), (a), (b)
- (4) (a), (b), (d), (c)

Answer: No exact option. Correct order: (b), (c), (a), (d).

Explanation: The Second Battle of Panipat was fought in 1556. Akbar conquered Gujarat in 1572-73, fought the Battle of Haldighati in 1576, and captured Asirgarh in 1601. The official provisional key marks option (1), but that sequence places Asirgarh before Haldighati and is historically incorrect.

2. During his South Indian military expedition (1676-1679), with which rulers did Shivaji form an alliance?

- (1) Adil Shahi of Bijapur
- (2) Qutub Shahi of Golconda
- (3) Mughals
- (4) Nayakas of Madurai

Answer: (2) Qutub Shahi of Golconda

Explanation: Shivaji entered into an understanding with the Qutub Shahi ruler of Golconda during his southern campaign. The alliance provided financial and military support for operations in the Karnataka-Tamil region.

3. Which of the following industries was not started by Diwan Mirza Ismail?

- (1) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
- (2) Belagola chemical fertiliser factory
- (3) Mandya sugar factory
- (4) Soap factory in Bangalore

Answer: (4) Soap factory in Bangalore

Explanation: The Government Soap Factory at Bengaluru was founded in 1916 during the period of Diwan M. Visvesvaraya. Mirza Ismail's tenure is associated with major industrial expansion including the Mandya sugar factory and support for aircraft and fertiliser-related industries.

4. Find the correct pair(s) of Gupta temples.

Item	Temple	Location
(a)	Dashavatara Temple	Deogarh
(b)	Vishnu Temple	Jabalpur
(c)	Parvati Temple	Sanchi

Item	Temple	Location
(d)	Shiva Temple	Bhumara

- (1) (a) and (b) are correct
 (2) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
 (3) (b) and (c) are correct
 (4) (c) and (d) are correct

Answer: (2) (a), (b) and (d) are correct

Explanation: The Dashavatara Temple is at Deogarh, a Vishnu temple is associated with the Jabalpur region, and the Shiva temple at Bhumara is a noted Gupta monument. The stated Parvati Temple-Sanchi pairing is not accepted here.

5. Symbols of some commonly used components in a circuit diagram are shown. Which among them are correctly matched?

Component	Circuit Symbol
(a) Electric cell	
(b) Plug key or switch	
(c) Resistor	

- (1) (a) and (b)
 (2) (b) and (c)
 (3) (a) and (c)
 (4) (a), (b) and (c)

Answer: (3) (a) and (c)

Explanation: The electric-cell symbol and resistor symbol are correctly shown. The symbol given for the plug key or switch is not the standard open/closed switch symbol.

6. Identify the correct pair(s) from the following:

- (a) Indra - Purandara
 (b) Dasyu - Gavisthi
 (c) Sarasvati - Naditama
 (d) Ayas - Sahasra
 (1) (a) and (d)
 (2) (b) and (c)
 (3) (a) and (c)
 (4) (c) and (d)

Answer: (3) (a) and (c)

Explanation: Purandara, 'destroyer of forts', is an epithet of Indra. Sarasvati is praised as Naditama, the best of rivers. Gavishti means a search or battle for cattle, while ayas refers to metal rather than Sahasra.

7. The vast mounds of Harappa were first reported in 1827 by

- (1) Charles Masson
- (2) Alexander Cunningham
- (3) James Prinsep
- (4) Richard Strachey

Answer: (1) Charles Masson

Explanation: Charles Masson recorded the extensive ruins and mounds of Harappa during his travels in the 1820s. Later archaeological investigation established the site's importance to the Indus Civilisation.

8. Identify the 'Bodhisattvas' from below:

- (a) Manjusri
- (b) Amitabha
- (c) Vairochana
- (d) Avalokitesvara
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) only
- (2) (a) and (c) only
- (3) (b) and (d) only
- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Answer: Official key: (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d); the terminology is imprecise.

Explanation: Manjusri and Avalokitesvara are conventionally classified as Bodhisattvas. Amitabha and Vairochana are Buddhas in Mahayana-Vajrayana traditions. The official key treats all four together, so the question uses the term 'Bodhisattva' loosely.

9. Which of the following statements regarding the rule of Viceroy Lord Ripon is/are correct?

- (a) He enacted the First Factory Act in 1881.
- (b) He established District and Taluk Boards through local self-government resolutions in 1882.
- (c) The Mysore Wodeyar dynasty's power was restored.
- (d) The Vernacular Press Act was introduced in 1878.
- (1) All four
- (2) Only (a) and (b)
- (3) Only (a), (b) and (c)
- (4) Only (a), (b) and (d)

Answer: (3) Only (a), (b) and (c)

Explanation: Ripon's administration enacted the First Factory Act, promoted local self-government in 1882 and restored Mysore to the Wodeyar ruler in 1881. The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in 1878 under Lord Lytton, not Ripon.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Permanent Settlement. How many are correct?

- (a) It was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793.
- (b) It was implemented in southern India.
- (c) Zamindars paid about 89% (10/11) of the assessed revenue to the Government.
- (d) Zamindars' landownership rights were not hereditary.
- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Four

Answer: (2) Two statements are correct

Explanation: Statements (a) and (c) are correct. The system operated mainly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, not southern India, and it recognised hereditary, transferable proprietary rights of zamindars subject to payment of fixed revenue.

11. Read the statements regarding High Courts and identify the correct statements.

- (a) The Chief Justice of a High Court can appoint its officers and staff without executive interference.
- (b) High Court judges are appointed by the President.
- (c) The President may transfer a judge after consulting the Chief Justice of India.
- (d) A High Court judge cannot be removed from office.
- (1) (a), (b) and (c)
- (2) (a), (c) and (d)
- (3) (b), (c) and (d)
- (4) (a), (b) and (d)

Answer: (1) (a), (b) and (c)

Explanation: Articles 229, 217 and 222 support statements (a), (b) and (c). A High Court judge can be removed by the President after the special parliamentary process applicable to proved misbehaviour or incapacity, so (d) is false.

12. Consider the following statements about Kalyana Karnataka.

- (a) Hyderabad Karnataka was officially renamed Kalyana Karnataka in 2019.
- (b) It comprises Bagalkote and Vijayapura.
- (c) It was ruled directly by the British as part of Hyderabad State before Independence.
- (d) The Central University of Karnataka is situated in the region.
- (1) (a) only
- (2) (b) only
- (3) (c) only
- (4) (a) and (d)

Answer: (4) (a) and (d)

Explanation: The region was renamed Kalyana Karnataka in 1919, and the Central University of Karnataka is at Kalaburagi. Bagalkote and Vijayapura are not part of the constitutionally recognised Hyderabad-Karnataka region, and Hyderabad was a princely state under the Nizam rather than a directly ruled British province.

13. Which statement is not a characteristic of a federal system?

- (1) Supremacy of the Constitution
- (2) Rigid Constitution
- (3) There is no decentralisation of power
- (4) Independent judiciary

Answer: (3) There is no decentralisation of power

Explanation: A federation constitutionally divides and decentralises powers between two levels of government. Supremacy of the Constitution, a relatively rigid amendment process and an independent judiciary are typical federal features.

14. Match the Fundamental Rights in List-I with the relevant Articles in List-II.

List-I (Right)	List-II (Articles)
(a) Right to Constitutional Remedies	(i) Articles 25-28
(b) Right to Freedom of Religion	(ii) Article 32
(c) Right Against Exploitation	(iii) Articles 14-18
(d) Right to Equality	(iv) Articles 23-24

- (1) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
- (2) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
- (3) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
- (4) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii

Answer: (3) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

Explanation: Article 32 provides the Right to Constitutional Remedies; Articles 25-28 protect freedom of religion; Articles 23-24 prohibit exploitation; and Articles 14-18 guarantee equality.

15. Assertion (A): India is seeking permanent membership of the UN Security Council. Reason (R): India is a nuclear-weapon state.

- (1) Both are true and R correctly explains A
- (2) Both are true but R does not correctly explain A
- (3) A is true and R is false
- (4) A is false and R is true

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

Explanation: India seeks permanent membership on broader grounds including population, democratic credentials, economic weight, peacekeeping contribution and representativeness. Its nuclear status is true but is not the direct or sufficient explanation for the claim.

16. Which of the following statements regarding the NHRC is correct?

- (1) Its Chairperson must be a retired Chief Justice of India or retired Chief Justice of a High Court.
- (2) The President appoints the Chairperson solely on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.
- (3) It can amend the Constitution to safeguard human rights.
- (4) It promotes research in the field of human rights.

Answer: (4) It promotes research in the field of human rights

Explanation: The Protection of Human Rights Act authorises the NHRC to undertake and promote human-rights research. It has recommendatory, investigative and awareness functions; it cannot amend the Constitution, and appointments follow a statutory committee process.

17. Under Article 368, a change in which of the following is not treated as an amendment requiring ratification by at least half of the States?

- (1) Election of the President
- (2) Provisions relating to the Supreme Court and High Courts
- (3) Any list in the Seventh Schedule
- (4) Any entry in the Second Schedule

Answer: (4) Any entry in the Second Schedule

Explanation: Changes affecting federal provisions such as presidential election, the higher judiciary and distribution of legislative powers require state ratification. The Second Schedule does not fall within the specially entrenched matters listed in the proviso to Article 368.

18. During which period did a coalition government exist at the Union level?

- (1) 1952-57
- (2) 1977-79
- (3) 1980-84
- (4) 1984-89

Answer: (2) 1977-79

Explanation: The Janata Party government formed in 1977 brought together several political groups and is commonly treated as India's first non-Congress coalition-style government at the Centre.

19. Which Directive Principle was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment?

- (1) Organise village panchayats
- (2) Organise animal husbandry
- (3) Secure opportunities for the healthy development of children
- (4) Prohibit slaughter of cows

Answer: (3) Secure opportunities for the healthy development of children

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment modified Article 39(f) to direct the State to ensure that children develop in a healthy manner and with freedom and dignity, and are protected against exploitation and abandonment.

20. The Central Statistical Office measures Gross Value Added as

- (1) Total output minus total intermediate consumption
- (2) Total output plus total intermediate consumption
- (3) Total output minus gross mixed income
- (4) Total output plus gross mixed income

Answer: (1) Total output minus total intermediate consumption

Explanation: GVA measures the value newly created by producers. It is obtained by deducting the value of intermediate goods and services consumed in production from the gross value of output.

21. The SI unit used for the power of a lens is

- (1) Metre
- (2) Diopetre
- (3) Watt
- (4) Volt

Answer: (2) Diopetre

Explanation: Lens power is the reciprocal of focal length measured in metres. Its practical SI-derived unit is the diopetre (m^{-1}).

22. Choose the correct sequence of the given rivers in decreasing order of length.

- (1) Nile - Amazon - Mississippi-Missouri - Yangtze
- (2) Nile - Amazon - Yangtze - Mississippi-Missouri
- (3) Nile - Yangtze - Amazon - Mississippi-Missouri
- (4) Nile - Mississippi-Missouri - Amazon - Yangtze

Answer: (2) Nile - Amazon - Yangtze - Mississippi-Missouri

Explanation: Using the conventional lengths generally used in examinations, the order is Nile, Amazon, Yangtze and Mississippi-Missouri. The official provisional key marks option (1), but that swaps the Yangtze and Mississippi-Missouri systems.

23. The cotton textile industry in Karnataka has not made much progress due to

- (a) Scarcity and high price of long-staple cotton
- (b) Old mills with obsolete machinery
- (c) Erratic and inadequate power supply
- (d) Lack of government incentives
- (1) (a) and (d) only

- (2) (b) and (c) only
- (3) (a), (b) and (c)
- (4) (c) and (d) only

Answer: (3) (a), (b) and (c)

Explanation: The sector has historically faced constraints of quality raw material, ageing machinery and unreliable power. Government policy has provided incentives, so statement (d) is not accepted as the principal explanation.

24. Which are strategies of the New Industrial Policy of Karnataka, 2020-25?

- (a) Promote sustainable and inclusive industrial growth
 - (b) Develop and promote the MSME sector
 - (c) Promote Tier-II and Tier-III cities as engines of growth
 - (d) Depress the growth of large-scale industries
- (1) (a) only
 - (2) (b) and (c) only
 - (3) (a), (b) and (c) only
 - (4) (d) only

Answer: (3) (a), (b) and (c) only

Explanation: The policy seeks balanced, sustainable industrialisation, stronger MSMEs and dispersal of investment beyond Bengaluru into Tier-II and Tier-III centres. It does not aim to suppress large industry.

25. With respect to industrial areas of Karnataka, which statement is correct?

- (1) Peenya Industrial Area is the largest industrial area in Karnataka.
- (2) Narasapura is the largest industrial area in Karnataka.
- (3) Dharwad is the second largest industrial area in Karnataka.
- (4) Belagavi is the fifth largest industrial area in Karnataka.

Answer: (1) Peenya Industrial Area is the largest industrial area in Karnataka

Explanation: Peenya in Bengaluru is widely described as one of Asia's largest industrial estates and the largest industrial area in Karnataka.

26. Which part of the brain is called the 'location of consciousness'?

- (1) Cerebellum
- (2) Pons
- (3) Cerebrum
- (4) Medulla

Answer: (3) Cerebrum

Explanation: The cerebral cortex supports conscious perception, thought, memory, language and voluntary action. The cerebellum mainly coordinates movement, while the pons and medulla regulate vital functions and pathways.

27. Select the incorrect match.

- (1) Rhinovirus - Common cold
- (2) Plasmodium - Pneumonia
- (3) Entamoeba - Amoebiasis
- (4) Trichophyton - Ringworm

Answer: (2) Plasmodium - Pneumonia

Explanation: Plasmodium causes malaria, not pneumonia. The other three pairs correctly associate a pathogen with the disease it causes.

28. Read the statements and select the correct answer.

Statement I: Golden Rice is genetically modified for enhanced vitamin A content.

Statement II: The first transgenic cow, Rosie, produced milk enriched with human alpha-1-antitrypsin.

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

Answer: (3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect

Explanation: Golden Rice contains beta-carotene, a precursor of vitamin A. Rosie produced milk enriched with human alpha-lactalbumin; alpha-1-antitrypsin is associated with other transgenic animals, so statement II is incorrect.

29. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Vitamin)	List-II (Chemical name)
(a) Vitamin A	(i) Cyanocobalamin
(b) Vitamin D	(ii) Calciferol
(c) Vitamin E	(iii) Tocopherol
(d) Vitamin B12	(iv) Retinol

- (1) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
- (2) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (3) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
- (4) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii

Answer: (1) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

Explanation: Vitamin A is retinol, vitamin D is calciferol, vitamin E is tocopherol and vitamin B12 is cyanocobalamin.

30. Which microbes are used in the preparation of biofertilisers?

- (1) Viruses and bacteria
- (2) Bacteria and blue-green algae

(3) Protozoa and blue-green algae

(4) Protozoa and bacteria

Answer: (2) Bacteria and blue-green algae

Explanation: Nitrogen-fixing bacteria such as Rhizobium and Azotobacter, and cyanobacteria such as Anabaena and Nostoc, are widely used as biofertilisers.

31. Which gas mixture is present in tanks used by scuba divers?

(1) Helium, oxygen and nitrogen

(2) Oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen

(3) Hydrogen, oxygen and helium

(4) Hydrogen, helium and nitrogen

Answer: (1) Helium, oxygen and nitrogen

Explanation: Special breathing mixtures such as trimix contain oxygen, nitrogen and helium. Helium reduces nitrogen narcosis and breathing resistance at depth.

32. Match the metals in List-I with their occurrence or ore in List-II.

List-I (Metal)	List-II (Nature/occurrence)
(a) Gold (Au)	(i) Never found in free state in nature
(b) Copper (Cu)	(ii) Chalcocite is its ore
(c) Magnesium (Mg)	(iii) Found in the crust as oxides, sulphides and carbonates
(d) Lead (Pb)	(iv) Found in free state in nature

(1) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

(2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

(4) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Answer: (1) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

Explanation: Gold may occur in the native state; chalcocite is a copper ore; magnesium is not found free because of its reactivity; and lead occurs in ores such as galena and other compounds.

33. Food-storage cans are made by electroplating another metal on iron. The metal used is

(1) Arsenic

(2) Copper

(3) Stannum

(4) Plumbum

Answer: (3) Stannum (tin)

Explanation: Iron food cans are coated with tin because tin resists corrosion and does not readily react with food. Stannum is the Latin name for tin, the source of the symbol Sn.

34. Why is a 35% (v/v) solution of ethylene glycol used in cars?

- (1) As an antifreeze in the engine-cooling system
- (2) As a combustion fuel
- (3) As a polishing substance
- (4) To operate the airbag

Answer: (1) As an antifreeze in the engine-cooling system

Explanation: Ethylene glycol lowers the freezing point and raises the boiling point of the coolant, helping the cooling system function over a wider temperature range.

35. Organic manure is considered better than chemical fertilisers because

- (i) It enhances soil water-holding capacity.
 - (ii) It makes soil less porous.
 - (iii) It increases beneficial microbes.
 - (iv) It facilitates gas exchange.
- (1) (i), (ii), (iii)
 - (2) (i), (iii), (iv)
 - (3) (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (4) (i), (ii), (iv)

Answer: (2) (i), (iii) and (iv)

Explanation: Organic matter improves aggregation and porosity, holds moisture, supports beneficial microorganisms and improves aeration. Statement (ii) is wrong because manure generally makes soil more, not less, porous.

36. In India, the full form of PCRA is

- (1) Petroleum Conservation Research Association
- (2) Power Conservation Research Association
- (3) Petroleum Consumption Research Association
- (4) Power Consumption Research Association

Answer: (1) Petroleum Conservation Research Association

Explanation: PCRA promotes fuel conservation, energy efficiency and public awareness in the petroleum sector. It has worked under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

37. Smoking during pregnancy can cause premature birth, abortion and fetal deformity mainly due to an increase in the level of

- (1) S
- (2) O₂
- (3) N₂
- (4) CO

Answer: (4) Carbon monoxide (CO)

Explanation: Carbon monoxide binds haemoglobin with high affinity, reducing oxygen delivery to maternal and fetal tissues. Tobacco smoke also contains nicotine and other toxic substances.

38. Read the statements about rainwater and acid rain.

Statement I: Normal rainwater has a pH of about 5.6.

Statement II: Nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide cause acid rain.

- (1) I correct, II incorrect
- (2) Both correct
- (3) Both incorrect
- (4) I incorrect, II correct

Answer: (2) Both statements are correct

Explanation: Natural rain is mildly acidic because dissolved carbon dioxide forms weak carbonic acid. Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides form stronger acids in the atmosphere and produce acid rain.

39. Which mixture is used to join railway tracks?

- (1) Copper oxide + iron
- (2) Carbon + aluminium
- (3) Iron(III) oxide + aluminium
- (4) Aluminium oxide + iron

Answer: (3) Iron(III) oxide + aluminium

Explanation: The thermite reaction between aluminium powder and iron(III) oxide releases intense heat and molten iron, which is used for welding railway tracks.

40. A lifts a 10 kg object through 1 m in 3 s. B lifts a 5 kg object through 2 m in 4 s. Which statement is correct?

- (1) A does more work
- (2) B does more work
- (3) A delivers more power
- (4) B delivers more power

Answer: (3) A delivers more power

Explanation: Both perform the same work: $mgh = 10g$ joules. A takes 3 seconds while B takes 4 seconds, so A's power, work divided by time, is greater.

41. A copper cube and an aluminium cube of the same volume are fully immersed in water. Then

- (1) Buoyant force on copper is greater
- (2) Buoyant force on aluminium is greater
- (3) Buoyant force on both is the same

(4) Aluminium becomes weightless

Answer: (3) Buoyant force on both is the same

Explanation: A fully immersed body displaces a volume of water equal to its own volume. Since both cubes have equal volume, each experiences the same buoyant force, irrespective of material.

42. The minimum attainable temperature is

- (1) 0°C
- (2) -20°C
- (3) 273°C
- (4) -273.15°C

Answer: (4) -273.15°C

Explanation: Absolute zero is 0 kelvin, equivalent to approximately -273.15°C. It represents the lower limit of thermodynamic temperature.

43. National Handloom Day on 7 August commemorates the launch of which movement?

- (1) Quit India Movement
- (2) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (3) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (4) Swadeshi Movement

Answer: (4) Swadeshi Movement

Explanation: The Swadeshi Movement was formally launched on 7 August 1905 at the Calcutta Town Hall in protest against the partition of Bengal. Handloom symbolises indigenous production and self-reliance.

44. Who is Asia's first female loco pilot who retired recently?

- (1) Shanthi Swarooparani
- (2) Surekha Yadav
- (3) Shashikala Malhotra
- (4) Rekha Bai

Answer: (2) Surekha Yadav

Explanation: Surekha Yadav became India's and Asia's first woman locomotive driver. Her career made her a landmark figure in women's participation in Indian Railways.

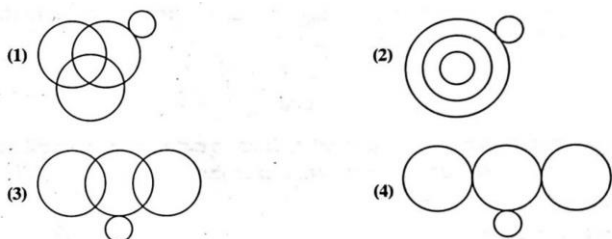
45. In which sport did Aditi Swami and Ojas Deotale win India's first individual world-championship gold medals in 2023?

- (1) Archery
- (2) Badminton
- (3) Shooting
- (4) Table tennis

Answer: (1) Archery

Explanation: Aditi Swami and Ojas Deotale won individual compound-archery world titles in 2023, marking India's first individual senior world-championship gold medals in archery.

46. In a class, handball overlaps volleyball, volleyball overlaps hockey, handball and hockey need not overlap, and carrom is separate from outdoor games. Which diagram represents the facts?



- (1) Figure 1
- (2) Figure 2
- (3) Figure 3
- (4) Figure 4

Answer: (3) Figure 3

Explanation: The three outdoor games are represented by three circles in a chain: handball overlaps volleyball and volleyball overlaps hockey, while the outer two do not overlap. Carrom is shown as a separate circle.

47. What comes in place of '?' in the letter series: AMP, DKT, GIN, JGR, MEV, ?

- (1) KXA
- (2) PCZ
- (3) QDA
- (4) OBY

Answer: (2) PCZ (official/intended answer)

Explanation: The first letters advance by +3: A, D, G, J, M, P. The second letters descend by 2: M, K, I, G, E, C; and the intended third-letter pattern leads to Z. The printed term 'GIN' appears to create an anomaly, so the series likely contains a typographical error.

48. In what time will Rs. 800 at 5% per annum compound interest amount to Rs. 882?

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

Answer: (4) 2 years

Explanation: $800(1.05)^2 = 800 \times 1.1025 = 882$. Therefore, the required period is two years.

49. How many pillars are needed for a 600-metre bridge if pillars are placed 12.5 metres apart?

- (1) 18
- (2) 24
- (3) 48
- (4) 12

Answer: (3) 48 (as per the official key)

Explanation: The examination treats the number as $600 / 12.5 = 48$ intervals. Strictly, if pillars are required at both ends, 49 pillars would be needed; the question follows the common exam convention of equating intervals with pillars.

50. The present-age ratio of Chaithra and Shilpa is 2:5. After six years it becomes 1:2. What is Shilpa's present age?

- (1) 21
- (2) 25
- (3) 29
- (4) 30

Answer: (4) 30 years

Explanation: Let their ages be $2x$ and $5x$. Then $(2x+6)/(5x+6)=1/2$, giving $x=6$. Shilpa's age is $5x=30$ years.

51. Under the Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act, a Gram Panchayat member may resign by writing to the

- (1) Panchayat Development Officer
- (2) Adhyaksha of the Gram Panchayat
- (3) Assistant Commissioner
- (4) Executive Officer

Answer: (2) Adhyaksha of the Gram Panchayat

Explanation: A member's resignation is addressed to the Adhyaksha, while the Adhyaksha's own resignation follows the authority specified in the Act.

52. Expand KTCP.

- (1) Karnataka Transparency and Controlled Plan
- (2) Karnataka Town and Country Planning
- (3) Karnataka Town Controlling Plan
- (4) Karnataka Transport Control Plan

Answer: (2) Karnataka Town and Country Planning

Explanation: KTCP commonly refers to the Karnataka Town and Country Planning framework, including the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961.

53. Who is the Chairperson of the Taluk Planning and Development Committee?

- (1) Adhyaksha of Taluk Panchayat
- (2) Adhyaksha of Zilla Panchayat
- (3) Member of Legislative Assembly representing the major part of the taluk
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) The MLA representing the major part of the taluk

Explanation: The statutory committee is chaired by the MLA whose constituency covers the major portion of the taluk, thereby linking local planning with elected state-level representation.

54. 'Gram Sabha' is defined as

- (1) The body consisting of all people of a village
- (2) The body consisting of persons registered as voters in the electoral rolls relating to a village within the Gram Panchayat area
- (3) The body consisting of inhabitants registered as voters in the electoral rolls relating to a village
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (2) The body of persons registered as voters in the electoral rolls relating to the village

Explanation: A Gram Sabha is not every resident automatically; it consists of persons entered in the electoral roll for the village or Gram Panchayat area as defined by law.

55. When must a Gram Panchayat member submit a declaration of assets and liabilities?

- (1) Only after completing the term
- (2) Only when asked by the public
- (3) At the time prescribed by law, normally at election and periodically thereafter
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) At the time prescribed by law, normally at election and periodically thereafter

Explanation: Asset-and-liability declarations promote transparency and conflict-of-interest control. They are filed at legally prescribed stages, not merely at the end of a term or on public demand.

56. Who was appointed coach of the senior Indian women's football team in January 2026?

- (1) Sweety Devi
- (2) Anjali Devi Mekala
- (3) Amelia Valverde
- (4) Subrata Paul

Answer: (3) Amelia Valverde

Explanation: Costa Rican coach Amelia Valverde was appointed head coach of India's senior women's national football team in January 2026.

57. Which statement(s) are correct regarding the 6th Khelo India Winter Games, 2026?

- (a) They began at the HPCA Stadium, Dharamshala.

- (b) Figure skating, an Olympic sport, was introduced.
 (c) Ice hockey was dropped.
 (1) (b) only
 (2) (a) and (b) only
 (3) (b) and (c) only
 (4) (a), (b) and (c)

Answer: (1) (b) only

Explanation: The winter games were held in Ladakh, not Dharamshala. Figure skating was introduced, while ice hockey remained a principal event; therefore only statement (b) is correct.

58. Which defence force led the Republic Day 2026 parade in New Delhi?

- (1) Indian Army
 (2) Indian Air Force
 (3) Indian Navy
 (4) Central Armed Police Forces

Answer: (2) Indian Air Force

Explanation: The Indian Air Force served as the lead service for the 2026 Republic Day ceremonial events, including the parade.

59. Identify the wrongly matched garden-location pair(s).

Garden	Location given
(a) Amrit Udyan	New Delhi
(b) Shalimar Bagh	Srinagar
(c) Lodhi Garden	Agra
(d) A.J.C. Bose Indian Botanic Garden	Cuttack

- (1) (b) and (c)
 (2) (a) and (c)
 (3) (c) and (d)
 (4) (d) only

Answer: (3) (c) and (d)

Explanation: Amrit Udyan is in New Delhi and Shalimar Bagh is in Srinagar. Lodhi Garden is in New Delhi, not Agra, and Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden is at Howrah, not Cuttack.

60. Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, recently declared an Eco-Sensitive Zone by MoEFCC, is in

- (1) Tamil Nadu
 (2) Telangana
 (3) Odisha
 (4) Rajasthan

Answer: (4) Rajasthan

Explanation: Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary surrounds the Kumbhalgarh landscape in the Aravalli hills of Rajasthan and supports species such as the Indian wolf and leopard.

61. Who were the chief guests of India's 77th Republic Day celebrations on 26 January 2026?

- (a) Prabowo Subianto
- (b) Emmanuel Macron
- (c) Antonio Luis Santos da Costa
- (d) Ursula von der Leyen
- (1) (c) and (d)
- (2) (a) and (b)
- (3) (a) and (c)
- (4) (a) and (d)

Answer: (1) (c) and (d)

Explanation: The chief guests were European Council President Antonio Costa and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen.

62. Match the Karnataka Rajyotsava Award 2025 recipients with their fields.

List-I (Recipient)	List-II (Field)
(a) R. Sunandamma	(i) Folklore
(b) Sindhu Gujarani	(ii) Theatre
(c) D. Ratnamma Desai	(iii) Literature
(d) Babina N.M.	(iv) Yoga

- (1) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
- (2) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
- (3) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
- (4) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

Answer: (1) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv

Explanation: R. Sunandamma was recognised in literature, Sindhu Gujarani in folklore, D. Ratnamma Desai in theatre and Babina N.M. in yoga.

63. The Bengaluru Metropolitan Land Transport Authority (BMLTA) is chaired by

- (1) Home Minister
- (2) Transport Minister
- (3) Chief Minister
- (4) Bengaluru Development Minister

Answer: (3) Chief Minister

Explanation: The BMLTA provides an integrated institutional framework for urban mobility in the Bengaluru metropolitan area and is headed by the Chief Minister.

64. The Karnataka State Woollen Handloom Weavers Non-Khadi Cooperative Societies Federation Limited is located at

- (1) Challakere
- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Mundgod
- (4) Garag

Answer: (1) Challakere

Explanation: The federation is headquartered at Challakere in Chitradurga district, a region associated with wool and traditional weaving activity.

65. Four Janatha Bazaars in Bengaluru are run by

- (1) Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd.
- (2) Primary Consumer Cooperative Societies
- (3) Karnataka State Cooperative Consumers' Federation
- (4) District Central Cooperative Wholesale Stores

Answer: (3) Karnataka State Cooperative Consumers' Federation

Explanation: Janatha Bazaars are cooperative retail outlets operated by the state-level consumer cooperative federation to distribute consumer goods.

66. Who was the Chairperson of Karnataka's Vision Group on Information Technology (VGIT) in January 2026?

- (1) Nandan Nilekani
- (2) Narayana Murthy
- (3) Sudha Murty
- (4) S. Gopalakrishnan (Kris)

Answer: (4) S. Gopalakrishnan (Kris)

Explanation: Infosys co-founder S. Gopalakrishnan, popularly known as Kris, chaired Karnataka's Vision Group on Information Technology.

67. Consider the statements regarding Census of India 2027.

Statement I: Houselisting and Housing Census will be conducted from April to September 2026.
Statement II: It will be the second census conducted by digital means in the country.

- (1) I correct, II incorrect
- (2) Both correct
- (3) Both incorrect
- (4) I incorrect, II correct

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

Explanation: The first phase is scheduled as the Houselisting and Housing Census during 2026. Census 2027 is described as India's first fully digital census, not the second.

68. Which Kannada writer won the Kendra Sahitya Akademi Award 2024 for 'Nudigala Alivu'?

- (1) Lakshmisha Tolpadi
- (2) K. V. Narayana
- (3) K. G. Nagarajappa
- (4) H. S. Venkateshamurthy

Answer: (2) K. V. Narayana

Explanation: K. V. Narayana received the Sahitya Akademi Award for the Kannada work 'Nudigala Alivu'.

69. Match the musicians with their instruments.

List-I (Musician)	List-II (Instrument)
(a) Kadri Gopalnath	(i) Shehnai
(b) Rafique Khan	(ii) Violin
(c) S. Ballesh	(iii) Sitar
(d) Mysore Manjunath	(iv) Saxophone

- (1) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (2) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
- (3) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
- (4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Answer: (3) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Explanation: Kadri Gopalnath was a saxophonist, Rafique Khan plays sitar, S. Ballesh is a shehnai artist and Mysore Manjunath is a violinist.

70. India's LVM3 launch vehicle successfully launched CMS-03 on 2 November 2025. CMS-03 is a

- (1) Navigation satellite
- (2) Communication satellite
- (3) Remote-sensing satellite
- (4) Astronomical satellite

Answer: (2) Communication satellite

Explanation: CMS denotes a communication-satellite mission. Such spacecraft provide telecommunications and broadcasting capacity from high Earth or geostationary orbits.

71. The three-language formula for language learning was recommended by

- (1) Mudaliar Commission
- (2) Radhakrishnan Commission
- (3) Adiseshiah Review Committee
- (4) Kothari Education Commission

Answer: (4) Kothari Education Commission

Explanation: The Education Commission (1964-66), chaired by D. S. Kothari, recommended the three-language formula to balance regional, national and international linguistic needs.

72. Bioethanol is produced by fermentation of _____ and starch components.

- (1) Milk
- (2) Acid
- (3) Alcohol
- (4) Sugar

Answer: (4) Sugar

Explanation: Yeast ferments simple sugars to ethanol. Starch-rich feedstocks are first hydrolysed into fermentable sugars and then fermented.

73. Saturnism and plumbism refer to

- (1) Disease due to clean static air
- (2) Lead poisoning
- (3) Pulmonary disease caused by iron ingestion
- (4) Mercury poisoning

Answer: (2) Lead poisoning

Explanation: Both terms refer to chronic lead toxicity. Lead can affect the nervous system, blood formation, kidneys and gastrointestinal tract.

74. What is the primary role of civil society in democratic governance?

- (1) Implement government programmes
- (2) Hold the State accountable
- (3) Replace elected representatives in service delivery
- (4) Frame economic policy independently of the legislature

Answer: (2) Hold the State accountable

Explanation: Civil-society organisations articulate interests, monitor public institutions, promote participation and demand transparency. They complement rather than replace constitutional authorities.

75. Why did Gandhiji go to South Africa?

- (1) On invitation by Indians in South Africa
- (2) To study law
- (3) To fight a case for a Gujarati businessman
- (4) To visit with his family

Answer: (3) To fight a case for a Gujarati businessman

Explanation: In 1893 Gandhi went to South Africa to assist Dada Abdulla & Co. in a legal dispute. His experiences of racial discrimination there shaped his later political methods.

76. A player's average for 23 innings is 43. The highest exceeds the lowest by 137. Excluding these two, the remaining 21 innings average 38. Find the highest score.

- (1) 154
- (2) 184
- (3) 174
- (4) 164

Answer: (4) 164 runs

Explanation: Total for 23 innings is $23 \times 43 = 989$. The other 21 total $21 \times 38 = 798$, so highest + lowest = 191. Solving $H - L = 137$ and $H + L = 191$ gives $H = 164$.

77. If A means '+', B means '-', C means 'x' and D means '÷', evaluate: 30 B 24 D 4 C 3 A 2.

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

Answer: (2) 14

Explanation: Replace the symbols: $30 - 24 \div 4 \times 3 + 2$. Applying division and multiplication first gives $30 - 18 + 2 = 14$.

78. Find the missing fraction: $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{11}{24}$, $\frac{20}{77}$, ?

- (1) $\frac{27}{238}$
- (2) $\frac{27}{248}$
- (3) $\frac{37}{238}$
- (4) $\frac{37}{248}$

Answer: (3) $\frac{37}{238}$

Explanation: Numerators follow $x^2 - 0$, $x^2 - 1$, $x^2 - 2$, $x^2 - 3$: 3, 6, 11, 20, 37. Denominators follow $x^3 + 1$, $x^3 + 3$, $x^3 + 5$, $x^3 + 7$: 2, 7, 24, 77, 238.

79. How many digits are required to write all numbers from 1 to 70?

- (1) 132
- (2) 130
- (3) 131
- (4) 134

Answer: (3) 131

Explanation: Numbers 1-9 use 9 digits. Numbers 10-70 comprise 61 two-digit numbers and use 122 digits. Total = $9 + 122 = 131$.

80. At what time between 4 and 5 o'clock are the clock hands at a right angle?

- (1) 30 minutes past 4
- (2) $16 \frac{3}{11}$ minutes past 4
- (3) $38 \frac{2}{11}$ minutes past 4
- (4) 33 minutes past 4

Answer: (3) $38 \frac{2}{11}$ minutes past 4

Explanation: At m minutes past 4, the angle difference is $|120 - 5.5m|$. Setting it to 90 gives $m = 30/5.5$ or $210/5.5$; the listed valid option is $38 \frac{2}{11}$ minutes.

81. An ordinary cube has four blank faces, one face marked 3 and one marked 4. What is the probability of obtaining a total of 15 in five throws?

- (1) $7/2592$
- (2) $7/1944$
- (3) $7/7776$
- (4) $7/1296$

Answer: No exact option. Mathematically, the probability is $1/96$.

Explanation: To total 15, the non-zero outcomes must be either $3+3+3+3+3$ or one 3 and three 4s plus one blank. Their probabilities are $(1/6)^5$ and $20(1/6)^4(4/6)$, totalling $81/7776 = 1/96$. The official key marks option (1), which treats the four blank faces incorrectly as a single equally likely outcome.

82. Match the meteorological stations with their States.

List-I (Station)	List-II (State)
(a) Amboli	(i) Meghalaya
(b) Pulingoth	(ii) Kerala
(c) Pirmed	(iii) Karnataka
(d) Cherrapunji	(iv) Maharashtra

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
- (3) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
- (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Explanation: Amboli is in Maharashtra, Pulingoth in Karnataka, Pirmed/Peermade in Kerala and Cherrapunji in Meghalaya.

83. Which of the following is called 'white gold'?

- (1) Diamond
- (2) Cotton
- (3) Sugar
- (4) Lithium

Answer: (4) Lithium (official key)

Explanation: Lithium is increasingly called 'white gold' because of its strategic importance in batteries and clean-energy technologies. In traditional agricultural GK, cotton is also commonly called white gold, making the wording context-dependent.

84. Find the correct Ghat-connection pair(s).

List-I (Ghat)	List-II (Connection given)
(a) Charmadi	Chikkamagaluru - Bhatkal
(b) Agumbe	Shivamogga - Udupi
(c) Shiradi	Kumta - Mangaluru

- (1) (a) and (b) only
- (2) (a) and (c) only
- (3) (b) and (c) only
- (4) (a), (b) and (c)

Answer: No exact option. Only (b) Agumbe - Shivamogga/Udupi is correct.

Explanation: Agumbe Ghat connects the Shivamogga highlands with Udupi district. Charmadi connects the Chikkamagaluru/Mudigere side with Dakshina Kannada, not Bhatkal; Shiradi connects the Sakleshpur-Hassan side with Mangaluru, not Kumta. The official key marks option (1), but pair (a) is incorrectly worded.

85. Write the major salts found in ocean water in decreasing order.

- (1) Calcium sulphate, calcium carbonate, sodium chloride, magnesium chloride
- (2) Calcium sulphate, calcium carbonate, magnesium chloride, sodium chloride
- (3) Sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, magnesium chloride, calcium sulphate
- (4) Sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, calcium sulphate, calcium carbonate

Answer: (4) Sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, calcium sulphate, calcium carbonate

Explanation: Sodium chloride is by far the most abundant dissolved salt in seawater, followed by magnesium salts. Calcium sulphate occurs in smaller quantity and calcium carbonate is still less abundant.

86. A high sea is

- (1) A sea at higher elevation
- (2) An area of international waters open to all nations
- (3) An area of intense conflict between nations

(4) A sea of greater importance

Answer: (2) An area of international waters open to all nations

Explanation: The high seas are marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. Under international law they are open to all States subject to duties such as conservation and peaceful use.

87. Identify the correct statements regarding the Rainbow Revolution.

- (a) It gives importance to horticulture.
- (b) It began in 1960.
- (c) Women's empowerment is part of it.
- (d) Vermicompost preparation is its main objective.

- (1) (a) and (c)
- (2) (b) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (d)
- (4) (a) and (b)

Answer: (1) (a) and (c)

Explanation: The Rainbow Revolution denotes integrated development of agriculture and allied sectors, including horticulture and greater participation of women. It is not simply a 1960 programme, and vermicomposting is not its sole or main objective.

88. Match the GI products with their States.

List-I (GI product)	List-II (State)
(a) Tangail saree	(i) Karnataka
(b) Kalpi handmade paper	(ii) Kerala
(c) Khola chilli	(iii) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Ganjifa art	(iv) West Bengal

- (1) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii
- (3) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
- (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: No exact option. The question omits Goa for Khola chilli; official key: (4).

Explanation: Tangail saree is associated with West Bengal, Kalpi handmade paper with Uttar Pradesh, Khola chilli with Goa, and Ganjifa art with Karnataka. Since Goa is absent from List-II, no code can be fully correct; the official key nevertheless marks option (4).

89. Expand VB-G RAM G.

- (1) Viksit Bharat - Gram Rozgar Ajeevika Mission (Guarantee)
- (2) Viksit Bharat - Gramin Rozgar Ajeevika Mission (Guarantee)
- (3) Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin)
- (4) Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rural Ajeevika Mission (Gramin)

Answer: (3) Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin)

Explanation: The expansion represented by the acronym is 'Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin)'.

90. Which items are not included in the estimation of national income?

- (a) Production for self-consumption
- (b) Services of housewives
- (c) Black-market income
- (d) Dearness allowance of employees
- (1) (a) and (b)
- (2) (b), (c) and (d)
- (3) (b) and (c)
- (4) (a), (b) and (c)

Answer: (3) (b) and (c)

Explanation: Own-account production of goods is valued and included, while unpaid household services and illegal/black-market income are generally excluded from conventional estimates. Dearness allowance is part of employee compensation. The official key marks option (4), but that incorrectly excludes self-consumed production.

91. Which of the following are constitutional bodies?

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) Finance Commission
- (c) GST Council
- (d) National Medical Commission
- (1) (a) and (d)
- (2) (a) and (b)
- (3) (b) only
- (4) (b) and (c)

Answer: (4) (b) and (c)

Explanation: The Finance Commission is constituted under Article 280 and the GST Council under Article 279A. NITI Aayog is an executive body and the National Medical Commission is statutory.

92. Consider the statements about the Indus Civilisation.

- (a) It extended over about 12,99,600 sq km.
- (b) It was smaller than the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilisations.
- (1) Both incorrect
- (2) (a) correct, (b) incorrect
- (3) (a) incorrect, (b) correct
- (4) Both correct

Answer: (2) (a) is correct and (b) is incorrect

Explanation: The Harappan civilisation covered an exceptionally vast area, often estimated at about 1.3 million square kilometres. It was geographically more extensive than the contemporary Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilisations.

93. Arrange the events in correct chronological order.

- (a) Establishment of Swaraj Party
- (b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (c) Congress-Muslim League Pact
- (d) Chauri-Chaura incident

- (1) b,c,d,a
- (2) b,c,a,d
- (3) c,b,a,d
- (4) c,b,d,a

Answer: (4) (c), (b), (d), (a)

Explanation: The Lucknow Pact was concluded in 1916, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in 1919, Chauri Chaura in 1922 and the Swaraj Party was founded in 1923.

94. Which of the following monuments are associated with Ibrahim Adil Shah II?

- (a) Anand Mahal
- (b) Malik Jahan Mosque
- (c) Asar Mahal

- (1) (a) only
- (2) (b) only
- (3) (a) and (b)
- (4) (b) and (c)

Answer: (3) (a) and (b)

Explanation: Anand Mahal and the Malik Jahan Mosque are associated with the Adil Shahi architectural tradition of Ibrahim Adil Shah II. Asar Mahal belongs to a later phase under Muhammad Adil Shah.

95. Identify the Kannada newspapers started by M. Venkatakrishnaiah in Mysore State to promote nationalism and democratic ideals.

- (I) Sathvi
- (II) Mysore Herald
- (III) Vrittanta Chintamani
- (IV) Mysore Patriot

- (1) (I) and (II)
- (2) (I) and (IV)
- (3) (I) and (III)
- (4) (II) and (IV)

Answer: (3) (I) and (III)

Explanation: M. Venkatakrishnaiah was a pioneering journalist and publicist associated with 'Sadhvi' and 'Vrittanta Chintamani', which helped spread political awareness and reformist ideas in Mysore.

96. How many statements regarding Dhondia Wagh are correct?

- (A) He started the first armed rebellion in Karnataka.
- (B) Muslims of the Mysore region were sympathetic towards him.
- (C) He assumed the title 'Ubhayalokadheeshwara'.
- (D) British officer Chaplin suppressed the struggle.
- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Four

Answer: (3) Three statements are correct

Explanation: Statements (A), (B) and (C) are accepted. Dhondia Wagh organised resistance after Tipu Sultan's fall and adopted the title Ubhayalokadheeshwara. He was defeated and killed by forces led by Arthur Wellesley, not Chaplin, making (D) incorrect.

97. Match the authors with their works.

List-I (Author)	List-II (Work)
(a) Basavappa Nayaka	(i) Dodda Devaraya Sangathya
(b) Parshvadeva	(ii) Shankara Vijayam
(c) Chamaiah	(iii) Sangita Samayasara
(d) Vidyaranya	(iv) Shivatattva Ratnakara

- (1) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
- (2) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
- (3) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
- (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: (3) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Explanation: Basavappa Nayaka authored Shivatattva Ratnakara; Parshvadeva wrote Sangita Samayasara; Chamaiah is associated with Dodda Devaraya Sangathya; and Vidyaranya with Shankara Vijayam.

98. How many of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Administrator	Institution/project
(A) Mirza Ismail	Bhadra Reservoir Project
(B) Seshadri Iyer	Veterinary Department
(C) Albion Banerji	Seal Committee
(D) V. P. Madhava Rao	Archaeological Department of Mysore

- (A) Mirza Ismail - Bhadra Reservoir Project

- (B) Seshadri Iyer - Veterinary Department
 (C) Albion Banerji - Seal Committee
 (D) V. P. Madhava Rao - Archaeological Department of Mysore
- (1) One pair only
 (2) Two pairs only
 (3) Three pairs only
 (4) All pairs

Answer: (2) Two pairs only

Explanation: The official key treats two pairings as correct. Albion Banerji is linked with the Seal Committee; the remaining associations must be read against the chronology of Mysore's diwans and departmental foundations, and only one additional pair is accepted by the key.

99. Consider the statements about Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV.

- (I) He was the 25th king of Mysore.
 (II) He was the first Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.
- (1) Only I
 (2) Only II
 (3) Both I and II
 (4) Neither I nor II

Answer: (4) Neither statement is correct

Explanation: Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV is generally counted as the 24th ruler in the Wodeyar line. He served as the first Chancellor, not Vice-Chancellor, of Banaras Hindu University. The official key marks option (2), apparently confusing the two offices.

100. In Alauddin Khalji's market reforms, the term 'Sarai-i-Adl' referred to

- (1) Market for horses and slaves
 (2) Central market for manufactured goods and imported cloth
 (3) Office of the municipal grain inspector
 (4) Tax-free zones for local artisans

Answer: (2) Central market for manufactured goods and imported cloth

Explanation: Sarai-i-Adl was the regulated market for cloth and other manufactured or imported goods under Alauddin Khalji's price-control system. Separate markets and officers supervised grain, livestock and other commodities.

**KEA SDA & JUNIOR ASSISTANT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE - PAPER I**

**Examination Date: 29 October 2023
Version Code: A2 | Solved Paper**

1. Microcredit programme is defined as

- (A) Credit provision made by large farmers
- (B) Credit provision made by self-help groups to their members
- (C) Credit provision made by banks
- (D) Credit provision made by small farmers

Answer: (B) Credit provision made by self-help groups to their members

Explanation: Microcredit means the provision of very small loans and related financial services to low-income borrowers who generally lack access to formal banking. In India, self-help groups commonly mobilise savings and extend small loans to their members through the SHG-bank linkage model.

2. Which of the following is not a component of India's foreign exchange reserves?

- (A) SDR holdings of the Government
- (B) Gold stock of the RBI
- (C) Foreign exchange assets of the Government
- (D) Foreign exchange reserves of the RBI

Answer: (D) Foreign exchange reserves of the RBI (intended answer)

Explanation: India's foreign exchange reserves are composed of foreign currency assets, gold, Special Drawing Rights and the reserve tranche position in the IMF. Option D describes the entire reserve stock rather than one of its components. The wording of options A and C is also imprecise because these assets are held and managed by the RBI.

3. The Soil Health Card Scheme was introduced in which year?

- (A) 2015
- (B) 2009
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2014

Answer: (A) 2015

Explanation: The Soil Health Card Scheme was launched in February 2015. It provides farmers with information on the nutrient status of their soil and recommendations for the balanced use of fertilisers and soil amendments.

4. The World Economic Outlook Report is released by

- (A) Asian Development Fund
- (B) World Bank
- (C) International Labour Organization
- (D) International Monetary Fund

Answer: (D) International Monetary Fund

Explanation: The International Monetary Fund publishes the World Economic Outlook, generally twice a year with periodic updates. It presents global and country-level growth projections, inflation trends and major macroeconomic risks.

5. Which of the following are examples of transfer payments?

- 1. Unemployment allowance
- 2. Payment of salary
- 3. Social security payments
- 4. Old-age pension

- (A) 1, 3 and 4
- (B) 1 and 3
- (C) None of these
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (A) 1, 3 and 4

Explanation: Transfer payments are payments made without receiving a current good or service in return. Unemployment allowance, social security benefits and old-age pension are transfers, whereas salary is paid in return for labour services.

6. On which date is National Panchayati Raj Day celebrated in India?

- (A) 5 September
- (B) 1 May
- (C) 24 April
- (D) 5 August

Answer: (C) 24 April

Explanation: National Panchayati Raj Day is observed on 24 April. The date commemorates the coming into force of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, which gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

7. Which programme was launched by the Prime Minister to strengthen Panchayati Raj in villages?

- (A) Grameena Ujwal se Bharat Ujwal
- (B) Gram Uday se Bharat Uday Abhiyan
- (C) Grameena Pragathi se Bharat Pragathi
- (D) Gram Vikas se Bharat Vikas Movement

Answer: (B) Gram Uday se Bharat Uday Abhiyan

Explanation: Gram Uday se Bharat Uday Abhiyan was launched in April 2016. It aimed to strengthen Panchayati Raj, promote social harmony, improve rural livelihoods and encourage village-level development planning.

8. The world's Rice Gene Bank is situated in

- (A) Japan
- (B) China
- (C) India
- (D) Philippines

Answer: (D) Philippines

Explanation: The International Rice Genebank is maintained by the International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos in the Philippines. It conserves a vast collection of rice varieties and wild relatives for research and crop improvement.

9. The Jawaharlal Nehru Award is given for

- (A) International Understanding
- (B) Government Service
- (C) Social Work
- (D) Literary Work

Answer: (A) International Understanding

Explanation: The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding honours outstanding contributions to global understanding, goodwill and friendship among peoples. It was instituted by the Government of India.

10. If "TEACHER" is coded as "VGCEJGT", what will be the code for "CHILDREN"?

- (A) EJKNFGTO
- (B) EJKNFTGP
- (C) EJKNEGTP
- (D) EJKNFHTP

Answer: (B) EJKNFTGP

Explanation: Each letter is moved two places forward in the English alphabet: T→V, E→G, A→C and so on. Applying the same rule to CHILDREN gives C→E, H→J, I→K, L→N, D→F, R→T, E→G and N→P.

11. In a certain code language, “3a, 2b, 7c” means “Truth is Eternal”, “7c, 9a, 8b, 3a” means “Enmity is not Eternal”, and “9a, 4d, 2b, 8b” means “Truth does not Perish”. Which code means “Enmity”?

- (A) 8b
- (B) 3a
- (C) 9a
- (D) 7c

Answer: Question defective - no unique answer

Explanation: The second and third statements have two common codes, 9a and 8b, although the corresponding English sentences share only the word “not”. This inconsistency prevents a unique one-to-one decoding. Therefore, “Enmity” cannot be determined reliably from the data given.

12. Find the missing term in the following analogy.

$$\frac{T}{J} : 2 :: \frac{X}{H} : ?$$

- (A) 23/7
- (B) 2
- (C) 4
- (D) 3

Answer: (D) 3

Explanation: Use the alphabetical positions of the letters and divide the numerator by the denominator. $T/J = 20/10 = 2$; similarly, $X/H = 24/8 = 3$.

13. Pointing to a man, a woman said, “He is the only son-in-law of my mother's father.” How is the woman related to that man?

- (A) Sister
- (B) Aunt
- (C) Wife
- (D) Daughter

Answer: (D) Daughter

Explanation: The woman's mother's father is her maternal grandfather. His son-in-law is the husband of his daughter, namely the woman's father. Hence, the woman is the man's daughter.

14. The waste product from coal-fired thermal power plants used in bricks, pavement blocks and cement is called

- (A) Feldspar
- (B) Fly ash
- (C) Bagasse
- (D) Flue gas

Answer: (B) Fly ash

Explanation: Fly ash is a fine particulate residue produced during the combustion of pulverised coal in thermal power plants. It is widely used in blended cement, bricks, blocks, road embankments and other construction materials.

15. Which island country is commonly cited as being among the first at risk of submergence due to rising sea levels?

- (A) Trinidad and Tobago
- (B) Maldives
- (C) Seychelles
- (D) Kiribati

Answer: (D) Kiribati

Explanation: Kiribati is a low-lying Pacific island nation whose atolls are highly vulnerable to sea-level rise, coastal erosion and salt-water intrusion. The Maldives is also extremely vulnerable; therefore, the question is predictive rather than an exact scientific ranking.

16. Global dimming refers to

- (A) reduction in suspended particulate matter in the atmosphere
- (B) increased carbon dioxide in the upper atmosphere
- (C) reduction of solar irradiance reaching the Earth's surface
- (D) decreased ozone levels in the lower atmosphere

Answer: (C) Reduction of solar irradiance reaching the Earth's surface

Explanation: Global dimming is the observed reduction in the amount of sunlight reaching the Earth's surface. Aerosols and particulate pollution scatter or absorb solar radiation and can also alter cloud properties.

17. The osteoarthritic crippling disorder endemic to the Malenadu region and identified around 1975 is called

- (A) Swine flu
- (B) Kyasanur Forest Disease
- (C) Filariasis
- (D) Handigodu Syndrome

Answer: (D) Handigodu Syndrome

Explanation: Handigodu Syndrome is a familial, degenerative osteoarthropathy reported from parts of the Malenadu region of Karnataka. It causes progressive deformity, joint pain and restricted mobility.

18. In which year was the Co-operative Societies Act passed?

- (A) 1951
- (B) 1912
- (C) 1950
- (D) 1947

Answer: (B) 1912

Explanation: The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 replaced the earlier 1904 legislation and widened the scope of cooperative organisation beyond credit societies. It provided a broader legal framework for cooperative institutions in British India.

19. The unit used to measure ambient noise is

- (A) Decibel
- (B) REM
- (C) Millibar
- (D) Lumen

Answer: (A) Decibel

Explanation: Sound level is measured in decibels, commonly written as dB. REM measures radiation dose, millibar is a pressure unit and lumen measures luminous flux.

20. Reverse osmosis is a method employed to remove dissolved minerals from

- (A) potable water and treated wastewater
- (B) polluted air
- (C) industrial flue gas
- (D) contaminated agricultural produce

Answer: (A) Potable water and treated wastewater

Explanation: Reverse osmosis forces water through a semi-permeable membrane under pressure. It removes dissolved salts, many ions and other impurities and is used in drinking-water purification, desalination and advanced wastewater treatment.

21. The amount of oxygen required by aerobic microorganisms to decompose organic matter in water is referred to as

- (A) VOC
- (B) BOD
- (C) DO
- (D) COD

Answer: (B) BOD

Explanation: Biochemical Oxygen Demand is the amount of dissolved oxygen required by microorganisms to break down biodegradable organic matter under specified conditions. A high BOD generally indicates greater organic pollution.

22. Indar walks 25 m south, then 30 m to his right, then 20 m to his left, and finally 30 m to his left. How far is he from his starting point?

- (A) 45 m
- (B) 20 m
- (C) 80 m
- (D) 30 m

Answer: (A) 45 m

Explanation: Starting south, a right turn takes him west for 30 m. He then moves 20 m south and finally 30 m east, cancelling the westward movement. His total displacement is therefore $25 + 20 = 45$ m south.

23. An ecosystem is characterised by

- (A) Interaction between abiotic and biotic components, cycling of matter and unidirectional flow of energy
- (B) Mere presence of plants adapted to a region
- (C) Interaction among abiotic components, including cycling of energy
- (D) Presence of animals that live and reproduce in a region

Answer: (A) Interaction between abiotic and biotic components, cycling of matter and unidirectional flow of energy

Explanation: An ecosystem consists of living organisms interacting with one another and with the physical environment. Nutrients are recycled, whereas energy generally flows in one direction from producers to consumers and decomposers.

24. A significant environmental issue associated with using incompletely treated sewage for agriculture is

- (A) Accumulation of heavy metals in soils
- (B) Pumping of treated sewage
- (C) Reduction of water availability in urban areas
- (D) Lack of nutrients

Answer: (A) Accumulation of heavy metals in soils

Explanation: Partly treated sewage may contain heavy metals, pathogens and persistent contaminants. Repeated irrigation can cause metals to build up in soil and enter crops, creating long-term risks to soil health and food safety.

25. When molten magma reaches the Earth's surface and releases lava, gases and ash, the phenomenon is called

- (A) El Nino-Southern Oscillation
- (B) An earthquake
- (C) A landslide
- (D) A volcano

Answer: (D) A volcano

Explanation: A volcano is an opening or vent through which magma, gases and ash reach the Earth's surface. Magma that erupts onto the surface is called lava.

26. The single-channel flow model, Y-shaped model and universal model are used to depict _____ in an ecosystem.

- (A) Exchange of matter
- (B) Energy transfer through successive trophic levels
- (C) Cycling of energy
- (D) Transfer of biomass

Answer: (B) Energy transfer through successive trophic levels

Explanation: These ecological models represent pathways of energy flow through trophic levels. Energy enters through producers and is progressively transferred to herbivores, carnivores and decomposers, with losses as heat at each stage.

27. The totality of genes, species and ecosystems in a region is collectively called

- (A) Biodiversity
- (B) Habitat
- (C) Biosphere
- (D) Green space

Answer: (A) Biodiversity

Explanation: Biodiversity includes genetic diversity within species, species diversity and ecosystem diversity. It describes the variety and variability of life at different organisational levels.

28. The total number of Sustainable Development Goals is

- (A) 17
- (B) 169
- (C) 178
- (D) 21

Answer: (A) 17

Explanation: The United Nations adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals under the 2030 Agenda. The goals are supported by 169 targets covering social, economic and environmental dimensions of development.

29. In Pampa Bharata, Pampa compares his patron Arikesari II to which Mahabharata character?

- (A) Arjuna
- (B) Dharmaraja
- (C) Sahadeva
- (D) Bhima

Answer: (A) Arjuna

Explanation: Pampa's Vikramarjuna Vijaya, also known as Pampa Bharata, retells the Mahabharata with Arjuna as the central hero. The poet identifies and compares his patron Arikesari II with Arjuna.

30. During whose reign did the Portuguese traveller Fernao Nuniz visit Vijayanagara?

- (A) Saluva Narasimha
- (B) Achyuta Deva Raya
- (C) Rama Raya
- (D) Deva Raya I

Answer: (B) Achyuta Deva Raya

Explanation: Fernao Nuniz visited Vijayanagara in the 1530s during the reign of Achyuta Deva Raya. His account provides information on the empire's history, administration, military and urban life.

31. Which place is not associated with the Second Anglo-Mysore War?

- (A) Sholinghur
- (B) Porto Novo
- (C) Wandiwash
- (D) Pollilur

Answer: (C) Wandiwash

Explanation: The battles of Pollilur, Porto Novo and Sholinghur occurred during the Second Anglo-Mysore War. The Battle of Wandiwash was fought in 1760 between the British and French during the Third Carnatic War.

32. If 23 February 2008 was a Saturday, what day was 3 November 2008?

- (A) Wednesday
- (B) Sunday
- (C) Monday
- (D) Tuesday

Answer: (C) Monday

Explanation: The number of days from 23 February to 3 November 2008 is 254. Since 254 leaves a remainder of 2 when divided by 7, the day advances by two days from Saturday to Monday.

33. Archaeopteryx is related to

- (A) Pisces
- (B) Aves and reptiles
- (C) Reptiles only
- (D) Mammals

Answer: (B) Aves and reptiles

Explanation: Archaeopteryx possessed both reptilian features, such as teeth and a long bony tail, and avian features, such as feathers and wings. It is commonly described as a connecting link between reptiles and birds.

34. The book Yashodhara Charite was written by

- (A) Raghavanka
- (B) Ranna
- (C) Janna
- (D) Keshiraja

Answer: (C) Janna

Explanation: Yashodhara Charite is a major Kannada Jain literary work composed by Janna in the 13th century. It explores themes of violence, desire, renunciation and moral consequence.

35. A food chain indicates

- (A) Biomass transfer from a consumer to the producer
- (B) A circular arrangement of energy transfer
- (C) Only production of energy
- (D) A linear energy-transfer process associated with biomass transfer

Answer: (D) A linear energy-transfer process associated with biomass transfer

Explanation: A food chain shows a linear feeding relationship from producers to successive consumers. Both energy and biomass are transferred, but usable energy decreases at each higher trophic level.

36. The book Gajashastra was written by

- (A) Sripurusha
- (B) Rachamalla IV
- (C) Madhava I
- (D) Chavundaraya

Answer: (A) Sripurusha

Explanation: Sripurusha, a ruler of the Western Ganga dynasty, is credited with Gajashastra, a treatise concerning elephants. Knowledge of elephants was important for warfare, royal establishments and veterinary care.

37. Who was known as the Yelahanka Nadaprabhu?

- (A) Rana Bhairave Gowda
- (B) Kempe Gowda I
- (C) Kempe Gowda II
- (D) Kempananje Gowda

Answer: (B) Kempe Gowda I

Explanation: Kempe Gowda I was a Vijayanagara chieftain of Yelahanka and is widely known as Nadaprabhu Kempe Gowda. He founded and developed Bengaluru Pete in the 16th century.

38. Charaka Sangha was founded at Bengaluru by

- (A) R. R. Diwakar
- (B) N. S. Hardikar
- (C) Karnad Sadashiva Rao
- (D) Gangadhara Rao Deshpande

Answer: (D) Gangadhara Rao Deshpande

Explanation: Gangadhara Rao Deshpande promoted the Swadeshi and khadi movements in Karnataka and established the Charaka Sangha at Bengaluru. The organisation encouraged spinning, khadi and constructive nationalist work.

39. Who was selected as the 14th President of the World Bank for a five-year term beginning on 2 June 2023?

- (A) Ajay Banga
- (B) Gita Gopinath
- (C) Indermit Gill
- (D) Kaushik Basu

Answer: (A) Ajay Banga

Explanation: Ajay Banga was selected as the 14th President of the World Bank Group and began his term in June 2023. He became the first person of Indian origin to lead the institution.

40. Which of the following Governor-State pairs was wrongly matched at the time of the examination?

- (A) Lakshman Prasad Acharya - Meghalaya
- (B) Justice S. Abdul Nazeer - Andhra Pradesh
- (C) C. P. Radhakrishnan - Jharkhand
- (D) Shiv Pratap Shukla - Himachal Pradesh

Answer: (A) Lakshman Prasad Acharya - Meghalaya

Explanation: Lakshman Prasad Acharya was serving as the Governor of Sikkim, not Meghalaya, at that time. The other three pairs were correctly matched for the relevant period.

41. Which country ranked first in the Global Innovation Index 2023?

- (A) France
- (B) United Kingdom
- (C) China
- (D) United States of America

Answer: No correct option - Switzerland ranked first

Explanation: Switzerland topped the Global Innovation Index 2023. Since Switzerland is absent from the options, the question has no correct choice; the United States and the United Kingdom ranked below it.

42. Which State or Union Territory was declared India's first “Swachh Sujal Pradesh”?

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Chandigarh

Answer: (B) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Explanation: Andaman and Nicobar Islands became the first Swachh Sujal Pradesh after its villages achieved Har Ghar Jal certification and ODF Plus status. The recognition combined safe drinking-water coverage with sanitation outcomes.

43. The Bahmani Empire was established in

- (A) 1347
- (B) 1336
- (C) 1437
- (D) 1399

Answer: (A) 1347

Explanation: The Bahmani Sultanate was founded in 1347 by Ala-ud-Din Hasan Bahman Shah after revolting against the Delhi Sultanate. Its early capital was Gulbarga, later shifted to Bidar.

44. In May 2023, which country launched a gold-backed digital currency to stabilise and strengthen its currency?

- (A) United States of America
- (B) Russia
- (C) Sweden
- (D) Zimbabwe

Answer: (D) Zimbabwe

Explanation: Zimbabwe introduced gold-backed digital tokens as a monetary instrument in 2023. The measure was intended to provide an alternative store of value and reduce pressure on the local currency.

45. Which campaign did the RBI launch from 1 June 2023 to settle unclaimed bank deposits?

- (A) 100 Days 100 Pays
- (B) Branch Adalat
- (C) None of these
- (D) How Can We Help You?

Answer: (A) 100 Days 100 Pays

Explanation: Under the “100 Days 100 Pays” campaign, banks were asked to trace and settle the top unclaimed deposits in every district within a specified period. The campaign aimed to return long-inactive deposits to rightful claimants.

46. Justice Dhananjaya Y. Chandrachud is the 50th Chief Justice of India. Who was the 49th Chief Justice of India?

- (A) Ranjan Gogoi
- (B) U. U. Lalit
- (C) Sharad Arvind Bobde
- (D) N. V. Ramana

Answer: (B) U. U. Lalit

Explanation: Justice Uday Umesh Lalit served as the 49th Chief Justice of India from August to November 2022. Justice D. Y. Chandrachud succeeded him as the 50th Chief Justice.

47. The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare received which award in 2023 for the Government's strategy in managing the COVID-19 pandemic?

- (A) World ADC Award
- (B) TITAN Health Award
- (C) Porter Prize
- (D) TOPRA Award

Answer: (C) Porter Prize

Explanation: The Ministry received the Porter Prize 2023 in recognition of India's management of the COVID-19 pandemic, including coordination, vaccine development and delivery, and public-health measures.

48. Which Kannada work by Mudnakudu Chinnaswamy received the Sahitya Akademi Award 2022?

- (A) Chappali Mattu Naanu
- (B) Matte Male Baruva Munna
- (C) Mohada Deepa
- (D) Bahutvada Bharata Mattu Bouddha Tattvikate

Answer: (D) Bahutvada Bharata Mattu Bouddha Tattvikate

Explanation: Mudnakudu Chinnaswamy received the 2022 Sahitya Akademi Award for Bahutvada Bharata Mattu Bouddha Tattvikate, a collection of essays dealing with pluralism and Buddhist philosophy.

49. Which lake in Ladakh was declared the Union Territory's first Biodiversity Heritage Site?

- (A) Tso Kar
- (B) Pangong Tso
- (C) Yaya Tso
- (D) Yarab Tso

Answer: (C) Yaya Tso

Explanation: Yaya Tso, a high-altitude lake in Ladakh, was notified as the Union Territory's first Biodiversity Heritage Site. Such notification recognises ecologically important and biologically rich areas requiring community-supported conservation.

50. The plan of 3 June 1947 provided for

- (A) Creation of more Indian provinces
- (B) Transfer of power to Indians only
- (C) Setting up the Constituent Assembly
- (D) Creation of two independent Dominions

Answer: (D) Creation of two independent Dominions

Explanation: The 3 June Plan, also called the Mountbatten Plan, accepted the partition of British India. It provided for the creation of the independent Dominions of India and Pakistan.

51. The Constituent Assembly appointed the Drafting Committee on

- (A) 29 August 1947
- (B) 9 December 1946
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 26 November 1946

Answer: (A) 29 August 1947

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly appointed the Drafting Committee on 29 August 1947, with Dr B. R. Ambedkar as its Chairman. The committee prepared the draft Constitution for consideration by the Assembly.

52. Aedes aegypti is a vector of

- (A) Both dengue and yellow fever
- (B) Dengue fever only
- (C) Japanese encephalitis
- (D) Yellow fever only

Answer: (A) Both dengue and yellow fever

Explanation: Aedes aegypti transmits viruses causing dengue, yellow fever, chikungunya and Zika. It is a day-biting mosquito that breeds mainly in clean, stagnant water near human habitations.

53. The Indian National Army trials took place at

- (A) High Court, Delhi
- (B) Red Fort, Delhi
- (C) Royal Court, London
- (D) Supreme Court, Delhi

Answer: (B) Red Fort, Delhi

Explanation: The famous INA trials of Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sahgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were held at the Red Fort in Delhi in 1945-46. The trials generated widespread nationalist support for the accused.

54. The Cabinet Mission to India was headed by

- (A) Stafford Cripps
- (B) Lord Pethick-Lawrence
- (C) Lord Mountbatten
- (D) A. V. Alexander

Answer: (B) Lord Pethick-Lawrence

Explanation: The 1946 Cabinet Mission consisted of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander. Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, headed the delegation.

55. Article 371J contains special provisions for the State of

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Assam
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (A) Karnataka

Explanation: Article 371J provides special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, now officially called Kalyana Karnataka. It enables special arrangements relating to development, education and public employment.

56. Untouchability is abolished and its practice is punishable under

- (A) Article 17
- (B) Article 14
- (C) Article 18
- (D) Article 15

Answer: (A) Article 17

Explanation: Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. Parliament enacted laws such as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, to penalise related offences.

57. Which system was introduced by the Government of India Act, 1935?

- (A) Central control over provinces
- (B) Dyarchy at the Centre
- (C) Provincial control over the Centre
- (D) Dyarchy in the provinces

Answer: (B) Dyarchy at the Centre

Explanation: The Government of India Act, 1935 proposed dyarchy at the federal or central level, although the federal scheme did not come into operation. It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced provincial autonomy.

58. Who received the first World Food Prize, awarded in 1987?

- (A) Verghese Kurien
- (B) M. S. Swaminathan
- (C) Muhammad Yunus
- (D) Robert Chandler

Answer: (B) M. S. Swaminathan

Explanation: M. S. Swaminathan received the first World Food Prize in 1987 for his contribution to agricultural science and India's Green Revolution. He used the prize money to support research and sustainable agriculture initiatives.

59. The ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the

- (A) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (B) President of India
- (C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (D) Vice-President of India

Answer: (D) Vice-President of India

Explanation: Under Article 64, the Vice-President of India is the ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The House separately elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members.

60. Which writ may be issued to an official or a private person who unlawfully holds another person in custody?

- (A) Quo warranto
- (B) Habeas corpus
- (C) Prohibition
- (D) Mandamus

Answer: (B) Habeas corpus

Explanation: Habeas corpus protects personal liberty by requiring the detaining authority or person to produce the detainee before the court. It may be issued against public authorities and, in appropriate cases, private detention.

61. At standard atmospheric pressure, the physical state associated with water at 100°C is

- (A) Semi-solid
- (B) Liquid
- (C) Solid
- (D) Gaseous

Answer: (D) Gaseous (intended answer)

Explanation: At 1 atmosphere, 100°C is the normal boiling point of water, at which liquid water changes into water vapour. Strictly, liquid and vapour can coexist at the boiling point, but the intended MCQ answer is gaseous.

62. Which Constitutional Amendment limited the size of the Council of Ministers to 15% of the strength of the Lower House?

- (A) 92nd Amendment
- (B) 90th Amendment
- (C) 93rd Amendment
- (D) 91st Amendment

Answer: (D) 91st Amendment

Explanation: The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act, 2003 limited the Union Council of Ministers to 15% of the Lok Sabha's strength and imposed a similar ceiling in the states. It also strengthened anti-defection provisions.

63. Who presides over a joint sitting of the Parliament of India?

- (A) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (C) President of India
- (D) Vice-President of India

Answer: (B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Explanation: Under Article 118 and the rules of procedure, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over a joint sitting. In the Speaker's absence, the Deputy Speaker and then the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha may preside.

64. Which Article empowers Parliament to create or abolish a State Legislative Council following a resolution of the State Assembly?

- (A) Article 170
- (B) Article 168
- (C) Article 171
- (D) Article 169

Answer: (D) Article 169

Explanation: Article 169 permits Parliament to create or abolish a State Legislative Council if the State Legislative Assembly passes a special resolution. Parliament then acts by an ordinary law, which is not treated as a constitutional amendment under Article 368.

65. How many molecules of H₂O₂ are present in 68 g of H₂O₂?

- (A) 3.011×10^{23}
- (B) 6.022×10^{23}
- (C) 24.088×10^{23}
- (D) 12.044×10^{23}

Answer: (D) 12.044×10^{23}

Explanation: The molar mass of H₂O₂ is 34 g mol⁻¹. Therefore, 68 g equals 2 moles, containing $2 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} = 12.044 \times 10^{23}$ molecules.

66. Complete the series: a _ c aa _ bcc _ aabbb _ cc

- (A) bbac
- (B) bbca
- (C) babc
- (D) abca

Answer: (A) bbac

Explanation: The intended sequence is abc, aabbcc, aaabbbccc. Filling the four blanks produces a b c aa b bcc a aabbb c cc; therefore, the missing letters are b, b, a and c.

67. Which character completes the pattern at the question mark?

A	D	H
F	I	M
?	N	R

- (A) O
- (B) K
- (C) P
- (D) N

Answer: (B) K

Explanation: In each row, the first step is +3 letters and the second step is +4 letters: A-D-H and F-I-M. Therefore, the third row must be K-N-R.

68. Aqua regia is a mixture of concentrated hydrochloric acid and concentrated nitric acid in the ratio

- (A) 1:5
- (B) 3:1
- (C) 2:3
- (D) 2:1

Answer: (B) 3:1

Explanation: Aqua regia is prepared by mixing concentrated hydrochloric acid and concentrated nitric acid in a 3:1 volume ratio. It can dissolve noble metals such as gold because it generates highly reactive chlorine-containing species.

69. A production unit manufacturing shoes belongs to the

- (A) Tertiary sector
- (B) Primary sector
- (C) None of these
- (D) Secondary sector

Answer: (D) Secondary sector

Explanation: The secondary sector converts raw materials into finished or semi-finished goods through manufacturing. Shoe production transforms leather, rubber, fabric and other inputs into a manufactured product.

70. If 40% of 1620 + 30% of 960 = x% of 5200, find x.

- (A) 5
- (B) 12
- (C) 18
- (D) 24

Answer: (C) 18

Explanation: 40% of 1620 is 648 and 30% of 960 is 288. Their sum is 936; $(936/5200) \times 100 = 18\%$.

71. At the time of marriage, a man was 6 years older than his wife. Twelve years later, his age was $\frac{6}{5}$ times his wife's age. What were their ages at marriage?

- (A) 27 years and 21 years
- (B) 26 years and 20 years
- (C) 30 years and 24 years
- (D) 24 years and 18 years

Answer: (D) 24 years and 18 years

Explanation: Let the wife's age at marriage be x; the man's age was $x + 6$. After 12 years, $x + 18 = (\frac{6}{5})(x + 12)$, giving $x = 18$ and the man's age = 24.

72. What is the smaller angle between the hands of a clock at 12:55?

- (A) 57.5°
- (B) 87.5°
- (C) 27.5°
- (D) 67.5°

Answer: (A) 57.5°

Explanation: At 12:55, the minute hand is at $55 \times 6 = 330^\circ$. The hour hand is at $55 \times 0.5 = 27.5^\circ$; the direct difference is 302.5° , so the smaller angle is $360^\circ - 302.5^\circ = 57.5^\circ$.

73. B is 20 m south of A. C is 10 m north of D, and A is 10 m west of D. In which direction is B from C?

- (A) South-West
- (B) North-East
- (C) North
- (D) North-West

Answer: (A) South-West

Explanation: Take A as (0,0), so B is (0,-20). D is (10,0) and C is (10,10). From C to B, one moves west and south; hence B lies to the south-west of C.

74. Which of the following organisation-founder pairs are wrongly matched?

List I - Organisation	List II - Founder
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List I - Organisation	List II - Founder
i. Prarthana Samaj	Keshab Chandra Sen
ii. Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
iii. Ramakrishna Mission	Ramakrishna Paramahansa
iv. Servants of India Society	Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(A) Only ii, iii and iv

(B) Only i

(C) None of these

(D) Only i and iii

Answer: (D) Only i and iii

Explanation: Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang, not Keshab Chandra Sen. The Ramakrishna Mission was founded by Swami Vivekananda, whereas Arya Samaj and the Servants of India Society are correctly linked with Dayanand Saraswati and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

75. During the UK-India Week celebration, veteran Indian soldier Rajindar Singh Dhatt was presented with the Points of Light Award by

(A) UK Deputy Prime Minister Oliver Dowden

(B) UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak

(C) UK Home Secretary Suella Braverman

(D) UK Secretary of State for Defence Ben Wallace

Answer: (B) UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak

Explanation: Prime Minister Rishi Sunak presented the Points of Light Award to the World War II veteran Rajindar Singh Dhatt during a UK-India Week reception at 10 Downing Street. Dhatt was recognised for his service to veterans and community work.

76. On 28 June 2023, the Union Cabinet approved the introduction of the NRF Bill in Parliament. Expand NRF.

(A) National Road Foundation

(B) National Railways Fund

(C) New Research Fund

(D) National Railways Foundation

Answer: No correct option - National Research Foundation

Explanation: NRF stood for National Research Foundation. The proposed law sought to create an apex body to strengthen and fund research across universities, colleges and research institutions. None of the printed options gives the correct expansion.

77. A square and a rectangle have equal perimeters. The rectangle is 24 m long and its length is twice its breadth. What is the area of the square?

- (A) 224 m²
- (B) 324 m²
- (C) 330 m²
- (D) 342 m²

Answer: (B) 324 m²

Explanation: The breadth of the rectangle is 12 m, so its perimeter is $2(24 + 12) = 72$ m. The square's side is $72/4 = 18$ m and its area is $18^2 = 324$ m².

78. The 300-metre-long Atal Bridge in Ahmedabad is built across which river?

- (A) Tapi
- (B) Narmada
- (C) Sabarmati
- (D) Mahi

Answer: (C) Sabarmati

Explanation: Atal Bridge is a pedestrian bridge constructed over the Sabarmati River in Ahmedabad. It connects the eastern and western parts of the Sabarmati Riverfront.

79. India's first 24×7 solar-powered village, developed under Project Suryagram, is

- (A) Bishnoi, Rajasthan
- (B) Modhera, Gujarat
- (C) Khuri, Rajasthan
- (D) Athwal, Punjab

Answer: (B) Modhera, Gujarat

Explanation: Modhera in Gujarat was declared India's first village powered by solar energy around the clock. Rooftop solar systems and a battery energy-storage system support household and community electricity needs.

80. Kaziranga National Park was declared a World Heritage Site by

- (A) FAO
- (B) UNICEF
- (C) UNCTAD
- (D) UNESCO

Answer: (D) UNESCO

Explanation: UNESCO designates World Heritage Sites of outstanding universal value. Kaziranga National Park was inscribed for its exceptional biodiversity, including its major population of the one-horned rhinoceros.

81. Which State won the 76th National Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy in March 2023?

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Punjab
- (D) West Bengal

Answer: (A) Karnataka

Explanation: Karnataka defeated Meghalaya in the final to win the 76th Santosh Trophy. It was Karnataka's first title under that name, following earlier successes achieved as Mysore State.

82. Ananta Kulkarni, who received the Karnataka Rajyotsava Award 2022, is a noted

- (A) Journalist
- (B) Civil Servant
- (C) Classical Singer
- (D) Scientist

Answer: (C) Classical Singer

Explanation: Ananta Kulkarni was recognised in the music category of the Karnataka Rajyotsava Awards 2022. He is associated with classical music, making option C the correct choice.

83. Which of the following sports cup/trophy pairs are correctly matched?

List I - Cup/Trophy	List II - Sport
i. Ezra Cup	Polo
ii. Durand Cup	Hockey
iii. Z. R. Irani Cup	Football
iv. Murugappa Cup	Hockey

- (A) Only i and iv
- (B) Only ii, iii and iv
- (C) All of these
- (D) Only iv

Answer: (A) Only i and iv

Explanation: The Ezra Cup is associated with polo and the Murugappa Gold Cup with hockey. The Durand Cup is a football tournament, while the Irani Cup is a first-class cricket competition.

84. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

- (A) Largest museum in India - Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad
- (B) Largest dome in India - Gol Gumbaz, Vijayapura
- (C) Largest planetarium in India - Birla Planetarium
- (D) Largest Gurudwara in India - Golden Temple, Amritsar

Answer: (A) Largest museum in India - Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

Explanation: The Indian Museum in Kolkata is generally recognised as India's largest and oldest multipurpose museum. Salar Jung Museum is one of the country's major museums, but it is not the largest.

85. The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 is popularly known as the

- (A) Mega Constitution
- (B) Additional Constitution
- (C) Special Constitution
- (D) Mini Constitution

Answer: (D) Mini Constitution

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment made wide-ranging changes to the Preamble, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles, Parliament, the judiciary and Centre-State relations. Because of its extensive scope, it is called the “Mini Constitution”.

86. Out of the 224 constituencies in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly, how many are reserved for Scheduled Castes?

- (A) 25
- (B) 36
- (C) 30
- (D) 15

Answer: (B) 36

Explanation: The Karnataka Legislative Assembly has 224 elected seats. Of these, 36 are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 15 for Scheduled Tribes.

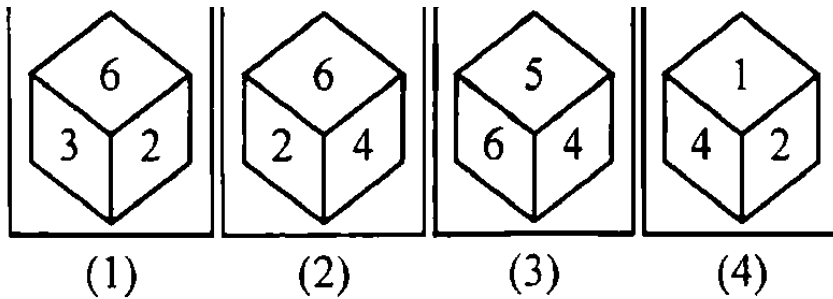
87. Under which Karnataka Government scheme is the woman head of an eligible household given a monthly allowance of ₹2,000?

- (A) Gruha Jyothi Scheme
- (B) Santhwana Scheme
- (C) Gruha Lakshmi Scheme
- (D) Shakti Scheme

Answer: (C) Gruha Lakshmi Scheme

Explanation: Gruha Lakshmi provides monthly financial assistance of ₹2,000 to the eligible woman head of a household. It is intended to strengthen household income and women's economic agency.

88. Four different positions of a die are shown below. Which number is opposite to 6?



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

Answer: (B) 1

Explanation: Across the shown positions, 6 is adjacent to 2, 3, 4 and 5. A face has four adjacent faces; therefore, the only remaining number, 1, must be opposite to 6.

89. Which was the first Kannada film to receive the National Film Award for Best Feature Film in Kannada in 1954?

- (A) School Master
- (B) Bedara Kannappa
- (C) Kittur Chennamma
- (D) Mahakavi Kalidasa

Answer: (B) Bedara Kannappa

Explanation: Bedara Kannappa, starring Rajkumar, was among the earliest Kannada films recognised at the National Film Awards and received the award for the Kannada language category in 1954.

90. Which Indian missile is capable of carrying nuclear warheads?

- (A) Prithvi
- (B) Trishul
- (C) None of these
- (D) Nag

Answer: (A) Prithvi

Explanation: Prithvi is a family of surface-to-surface ballistic missiles and has been developed in variants capable of carrying conventional or nuclear payloads. Trishul is a surface-to-air missile and Nag is an anti-tank guided missile.

91. Arrange the following Karnataka peaks in descending order of height: Biligiriranga Betta, Baba Budangiri, Shivaganga, Kudremukh, Kodachadri and Chamundi Betta.

- (A) Kudremukh, Kodachadri, Baba Budangiri, Biligiriranga Betta, Shivaganga, Chamundi Betta
- (B) Baba Budangiri, Kudremukh, Biligiriranga Betta, Shivaganga, Kodachadri, Chamundi Betta
- (C) Baba Budangiri, Biligiriranga Betta, Shivaganga, Kudremukh, Kodachadri, Chamundi Betta
- (D) Kodachadri, Shivaganga, Baba Budangiri, Biligiriranga Betta, Kudremukh, Chamundi Betta

Answer: (B) Baba Budangiri, Kudremukh, Biligiriranga Betta, Shivaganga, Kodachadri, Chamundi Betta

Explanation: Baba Budangiri and Kudremukh are among the highest in the list, followed by Biligiriranga Betta. Shivaganga is slightly higher than Kodachadri, while Chamundi Betta is the lowest among the six.

92. What is the full form of USB?

- (A) Urgent Sent Bit
- (B) Universal Sent Bit
- (C) Ultimate Service Bit
- (D) Universal Serial Bus

Answer: (D) Universal Serial Bus

Explanation: USB stands for Universal Serial Bus. It is a standard interface used to connect computers and electronic devices for data transfer and power supply.

93. Match the following ghats with the places they connect.

List I - Ghat	List II - Connection
a. Hulikal Ghat	1. Chikkamagaluru and Mangaluru
b. Charmadi Ghat	2. Shirur and Byndoor
c. Agumbe Ghat	3. Shivamogga and Udupi
d. Kollur Ghat	4. Shivamogga and Kundapura

- (A) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2
- (B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
- (C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
- (D) a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2

Answer: (A) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2

Explanation: Hulikal Ghat links the Shivamogga side with the Kundapura region; Charmadi connects Chikkamagaluru with Mangaluru; Agumbe links Shivamogga and Udupi; and the Kollur route connects the Shirur-Byndoor side.

94. Which statement about Karnataka's Maidan region is not correct?

- (A) It is largely drained by the Krishna and Cauvery rivers
- (B) It was formed mainly by deposition
- (C) It faces severe droughts
- (D) It lies to the east of the Malnad region

Answer: (B) It was formed mainly by deposition

Explanation: The Maidan is part of the ancient Deccan Plateau and is primarily an erosional landscape, not a depositional plain. It lies east of the Malnad and includes drought-prone areas drained largely by the Krishna and Cauvery systems.

95. Foot-and-mouth disease in animals is caused by a

- (A) Protozoan
- (B) Bacterium
- (C) Virus
- (D) Fungus

Answer: (C) Virus

Explanation: Foot-and-mouth disease is caused by an Aphthovirus belonging to the family Picornaviridae. It is a highly contagious disease of cloven-hoofed animals such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs.

96. Why is the western side of the Western Ghats wetter than the dry, drought-prone eastern side?

1. The Western Ghats run broadly north-south.
2. Moist south-west monsoon winds first strike the western slopes.
3. The Ghats form an elevated mountain chain.
4. The western slopes receive heavy orographic rainfall.

- (A) Statements 2, 3 and 4 are correct; statement 1 is incorrect
- (B) Statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct; statement 4 is incorrect
- (C) All statements are correct
- (D) Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct; statement 2 is incorrect

Answer: (C) All statements are correct

Explanation: The north-south mountain barrier intercepts moisture-laden south-west monsoon winds. Air rises along the western slopes, cools and produces heavy orographic rainfall, while the eastern side lies in the rain-shadow region.

97. Arrange Karnataka's river basins in descending order of basin area: North Pennar, South Pennar, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, west-flowing rivers and Palar.

- (A) Krishna, Cauvery, west-flowing rivers, North Pennar, Godavari, South Pennar, Palar
- (B) Cauvery, west-flowing rivers, Krishna, North Pennar, South Pennar, Godavari, Palar
- (C) Krishna, Cauvery, west-flowing rivers, Godavari, South Pennar, North Pennar, Palar
- (D) Krishna, Cauvery, North Pennar, west-flowing rivers, South Pennar, Godavari, Palar

Answer: (A) Krishna, Cauvery, west-flowing rivers, North Pennar, Godavari, South Pennar, Palar

Explanation: The approximate drainage areas within Karnataka are: Krishna 113,290 km², Cauvery 34,270 km², west-flowing rivers 24,250 km², North Pennar 6,940 km², Godavari 4,410 km², South Pennar 4,370 km² and Palar 2,970 km².

98. Magod Falls is located on which river?

- (A) Sita
- (B) Bedti
- (C) Netravati
- (D) Varahi

Answer: (B) Bedti

Explanation: Magod Falls is formed by the Bedti River in Uttara Kannada district. The Bedti is also known downstream as the Gangavali River before it enters the Arabian Sea.

99. The central objective of rural development is

- (A) Developing infrastructure
- (B) Improving health facilities
- (C) Provision of food
- (D) Reducing poverty

Answer: (D) Reducing poverty

Explanation: Rural development is a broad process involving livelihoods, infrastructure, health, education and social inclusion. Its central objective is to reduce rural poverty and improve the overall quality of life.

100. The Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan stood for

- (A) Final resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir problem
- (B) Abstaining from first use of nuclear weapons
- (C) Resolution of the Rann of Kachchh dispute
- (D) Bilateral settlement of disputes

Answer: (D) Bilateral settlement of disputes

Explanation: The 1972 Simla Agreement committed India and Pakistan to resolve their differences through peaceful bilateral negotiations. It also converted the 1971 ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir into the Line of Control.

ANSWER KEY

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

— indicates that the printed question has no unique or correct option.

KARNATAKA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Junior Assistant / Second Division Assistant - General Knowledge Paper III

Examination Date: 19 September 2021 | Subject Code: 413 | Series D

Solved Question Paper with Explanations

1. Who introduced postage stamps for the first time in India?

- (1) Lord Ripon
- (2) Lord William Bentinck
- (3) Lord Irwin
- (4) Lord Dalhousie

Answer: (4) Lord Dalhousie

Explanation: Lord Dalhousie introduced a uniform postal system and postage stamps in British India in 1854. The Post Office Act of 1854 reorganised the postal department and made communication cheaper and more systematic.

2. Who was the founder of the Depressed Classes League?

- (1) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (2) Babu Jagjivan Ram
- (3) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
- (4) Jyotiba Phule

Answer: (2) Babu Jagjivan Ram

Explanation: Babu Jagjivan Ram helped establish the All India Depressed Classes League in 1935. It worked for political representation, social equality and the removal of caste-based discrimination.

3. Who received the Bharat Ratna Award in 1963?

- (1) P. V. Kane
- (2) C. Rajagopalachari
- (3) Annamacharya
- (4) C. V. Raman

Answer: (1) P. V. Kane

Explanation: Pandurang Vaman Kane, the noted Indologist and author of the multi-volume History of Dharmasastra, received the Bharat Ratna in 1963. C. Rajagopalachari and C. V. Raman were among the first recipients in 1954.

4. The King Cobra research station in Karnataka is located at:

- (1) Agumbe
- (2) Subrahmanya
- (3) Kushalnagara
- (4) Dandeli

Answer: (1) Agumbe

Explanation: Agumbe in Shivamogga district is associated with the Agumbe Rainforest Research Station and major field studies on the king cobra. The region receives heavy rainfall and supports rich Western Ghats biodiversity.

5. Which of the following is mismatched?

- (1) H5N1 - Birds
- (2) H1N1 - Pigs
- (3) NIV - Bats
- (4) KFDV - Cattle

Answer: (4) KFDV - Cattle

Explanation: Kyasanur Forest Disease Virus (KFDV) is a tick-borne flavivirus associated especially with monkeys and humans, not cattle. H5N1 is commonly linked with avian influenza, H1N1 with swine influenza, and fruit bats are recognised reservoirs of Nipah virus.

6. Which butterfly species has been adopted as the Karnataka State Butterfly?

- (1) Northern Birdwing
- (2) Blue Mormon
- (3) Tailed Jay
- (4) Southern Birdwing

Answer: (4) Southern Birdwing

Explanation: The Southern Birdwing (*Troides minos*) is Karnataka's State Butterfly. It is one of India's largest butterflies and is mainly found in the Western Ghats and adjoining regions.

7. Oxygen is transported in the blood mainly by:

- (1) Blood plasma
- (2) Erythrocytes
- (3) Leucocytes
- (4) Thrombocytes

Answer: (2) Erythrocytes

Explanation: Most oxygen is carried by haemoglobin present in erythrocytes, or red blood cells. Only a small fraction of oxygen is transported in dissolved form in the plasma.

8. Which of the following is known as the master gland?

- (1) Thyroid
- (2) Pituitary
- (3) Pancreas
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Pituitary

Explanation: The pituitary gland is called the master gland because its hormones regulate several other endocrine glands, including the thyroid, adrenal glands and gonads. It is itself controlled substantially by the hypothalamus.

9. Select the name of the Indian ornithologist from the following scientists:

- (1) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
- (2) Swaminathan
- (3) Salim Ali
- (4) C. N. R. Rao

Answer: (3) Salim Ali

Explanation: Salim Ali was India's pioneering ornithologist and bird conservationist. His surveys, field guides and institutional work greatly advanced the scientific study and protection of birds in India.

10. Which of the following is the best source of Vitamin A?

- (1) Apple
- (2) Banana
- (3) Honey
- (4) Lemon

Answer: (2) Banana

Explanation: Among the options, banana provides more provitamin-A carotenoids than apple, honey or lemon. In general, richer sources of Vitamin A include liver, milk, eggs, carrots, pumpkins and dark-green leafy vegetables.

11. India owns a patent for:

- (1) Neem
- (2) Turmeric
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of the above

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

Explanation: The intended answer refers to India's successful defence of traditional knowledge relating to neem and turmeric against improperly granted foreign patents. Strictly speaking, the well-known cases involved challenge and revocation of patents rather than India holding a blanket patent over these traditional uses.

Note: *The wording is imprecise; the official key treats both neem and turmeric as the intended answer.*

12. Penicillin, the antibiotic known as a “wonder drug”, is produced by a:

- (1) Bacterium
- (2) Virus
- (3) Actinomycete
- (4) Fungus

Answer: (4) Fungus

Explanation: Penicillin is obtained from moulds belonging to the genus *Penicillium*, which are fungi. Alexander Fleming discovered its antibacterial effect in 1928, and later work enabled its mass production during the Second World War.

13. The acid found in soil is:

- (1) Acetic acid
- (2) Formic acid
- (3) Carbonic acid
- (4) Humic acid

Answer: (4) Humic acid

Explanation: Humic acids are complex organic substances formed during decomposition of plant and animal matter in soil. They contribute to soil fertility, nutrient retention and the dark colour of humus-rich soils.

14. Alum purifies muddy water by:

- (1) Coagulation
- (2) Dialysis
- (3) Absorption
- (4) Forming a true solution

Answer: (1) Coagulation

Explanation: Alum acts as a coagulant. It causes fine suspended particles to clump together into larger flocs, which can then settle or be removed by filtration.

15. In nuclear reactors, _____ is used as a moderator.

- (1) Dry ice
- (2) Heavy water
- (3) Coke
- (4) Hydrogen

Answer: (2) Heavy water

Explanation: Heavy water (D_2O) is used as a neutron moderator in certain nuclear reactors. It slows fast neutrons without absorbing many of them, thereby helping sustain the fission chain reaction.

16. Emission testing in vehicles is done to measure the quantity of _____ gas emitted.

- (1) CO₂
- (2) SO₂
- (3) NO
- (4) CO

Answer: (4) CO

Explanation: Vehicle emission tests commonly measure carbon monoxide, especially for petrol vehicles, because incomplete combustion produces CO. Depending on the vehicle and standard, hydrocarbons, smoke opacity and other pollutants may also be tested.

17. Which of the following is responsible for Minamata disease caused by water pollution?

- (1) Compounds of lead
- (2) Compounds of cadmium
- (3) Compounds of mercury
- (4) Compounds of iron

Answer: (3) Compounds of mercury

Explanation: Minamata disease is severe mercury poisoning caused mainly by methylmercury accumulated in fish and shellfish. The disease became internationally known after industrial mercury pollution in Minamata Bay, Japan.

18. Which of the following radiations is used for the treatment of cancer?

- (1) Alpha
- (2) Gamma
- (3) Beta
- (4) All of these

Answer: (2) Gamma

Explanation: High-energy gamma radiation has long been used in radiotherapy to destroy or control cancer cells. Modern cancer treatment may also use X-rays, electron beams, protons and radioactive sources depending on the tumour.

19. Chlorophyll contains a:

- (1) Iron complex
- (2) Magnesium complex
- (3) Calcium complex
- (4) Potassium complex

Answer: (2) Magnesium complex

Explanation: A magnesium ion lies at the centre of the chlorophyll molecule's porphyrin-like ring. This pigment absorbs light energy required for photosynthesis.

20. Which of the following is not a chemical change?

- (1) Burning of paper
- (2) Conversion of milk to curd
- (3) Addition of sugar to water
- (4) None of these

Answer: (3) Addition of sugar to water

Explanation: Dissolving sugar in water is a physical change because no new substance is formed and the sugar can be recovered by evaporation. Burning paper and conversion of milk to curd involve formation of new substances.

21. When a lift is moving downward with acceleration, the apparent weight of a person is:

- (1) Less than the true weight
- (2) More than the true weight
- (3) Weightless
- (4) The same as the true weight

Answer: (1) Less than the true weight

Explanation: For a lift accelerating downward, the normal reaction is $N = m(g - a)$. Since this is less than mg , the person's apparent weight is less than the true weight.

22. Optical fibre works on the principle of:

- (1) Scattering of light
- (2) Total internal absorption
- (3) Total internal reflection
- (4) Optical rotation

Answer: (3) Total internal reflection

Explanation: Light is guided through an optical fibre by repeated total internal reflection at the boundary between the denser core and the less dense cladding. This permits low-loss transmission over long distances.

23. A washing machine works on the principle of:

- (1) Reverse osmosis
- (2) Diffusion
- (3) Centrifugation
- (4) Dialysis

Answer: (3) Centrifugation

Explanation: During the spin cycle, rapid rotation produces a centrifugal effect that drives water outward through the holes of the drum. Clothes remain inside while much of the water is expelled.

24. At the time of a short circuit, the current in the circuit:

- (1) Reduces substantially
- (2) Does not change
- (3) Increases heavily
- (4) Varies continuously

Answer: (3) Increases heavily

Explanation: A short circuit creates a path of very low resistance. According to Ohm's law, the sudden fall in resistance causes a very large current, which may overheat wires and trigger a fuse or circuit breaker.

25. When we breathe in air, nitrogen also enters along with oxygen. What is the fate of nitrogen?

- (1) It moves along with oxygen into the cells
- (2) It comes out with carbon dioxide during exhalation
- (3) It is absorbed only by nasal cells
- (4) Its concentration is already higher in cells, so it is not absorbed at all

Answer: (2) It comes out with carbon dioxide during exhalation

Explanation: Atmospheric nitrogen is largely inert in human respiration and is not used directly by the body. It is therefore exhaled substantially unchanged along with carbon dioxide, water vapour and unused oxygen.

26. Which State recently adopted a new logo for its Legislative Assembly consisting of the Foxtail Orchid?

- (1) Arunachal Pradesh
- (2) Mizoram
- (3) Assam
- (4) Himachal Pradesh

Answer: (1) Arunachal Pradesh

Explanation: Arunachal Pradesh adopted a Legislative Assembly logo featuring the foxtail orchid, the State flower, along with locally meaningful symbols. The orchid reflects the State's rich biodiversity.

27. Which State of India had decided to establish three capital cities?

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

Answer: (2) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation: The Andhra Pradesh government proposed a three-capital arrangement: Visakhapatnam as the executive capital, Amaravati as the legislative capital and Kurnool as the judicial capital. The proposal later became the subject of political and legal change, but Andhra Pradesh was the exam-time answer.

28. The first Kisan Rail started between which two States?

- (1) Karnataka and Maharashtra
- (2) Maharashtra and Bihar
- (3) Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu
- (4) Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Answer: (2) Maharashtra and Bihar

Explanation: India's first Kisan Rail was flagged off in August 2020 between Devlali in Maharashtra and Danapur in Bihar. It was designed to transport perishable agricultural produce quickly and with reduced post-harvest loss.

29. How many taluks were included in the newly formed Vijayanagara district of Karnataka?

- (1) 5
- (2) 6
- (3) 4
- (4) 8

Answer: (2) 6

Explanation: Vijayanagara district was formed with six taluks: Hosapete, Kudligi, Hagaribommanahalli, Kotturu, Hoovina Hadagali and Harapanahalli. Hosapete became the district headquarters.

30. Which district was selected as the pilot district to use EVMs in the 2021 Karnataka Gram Panchayat election?

- (1) Koppal
- (2) Bidar
- (3) Bijapur
- (4) Kalaburagi

Answer: (2) Bidar

Explanation: Bidar was selected for the pilot use of Electronic Voting Machines in the relevant Karnataka Gram Panchayat electoral exercise. The pilot was intended to test operational feasibility before wider use.

31. Who among the following Asian Americans was selected as the first woman Vice-Presidential candidate?

- (1) George Clinton
- (2) Jerry Brown
- (3) Kamala Harris
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Kamala Harris

Explanation: Kamala Harris became the first woman, the first Black person and the first person of South Asian heritage elected Vice-President of the United States. She was the Democratic vice-presidential nominee in 2020.

32. The word “Socialist” was inserted into the Preamble to the Constitution of India through which Act?

- (1) 41st Amendment Act
- (2) 42nd Amendment Act
- (3) 43rd Amendment Act
- (4) 44th Amendment Act

Answer: (2) 42nd Amendment Act

Explanation: The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 inserted the words “Socialist” and “Secular” and changed “unity of the Nation” to “unity and integrity of the Nation” in the Preamble.

33. Which period was called the “Golden Age of Jain Literature” in the history of Karnataka?

- (1) Rashtrakutas
- (2) Hoysalas
- (3) Chalukyas
- (4) Satavahanas

Answer: (1) Rashtrakutas

Explanation: The Rashtrakuta period witnessed major growth of Jain scholarship and Kannada literature. Writers such as Pampa, Ponna and other Jain authors contributed significantly to the literary tradition supported by the dynasty and its feudatories.

34. What was the period during which the Gol Gumbaz of Bijapur was built?

- (1) 1620-1658
- (2) 1627-1657
- (3) 1561-1568
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) 1627-1657

Explanation: Gol Gumbaz was built as the mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah of Bijapur, whose reign began in 1627. Construction is generally placed from the late 1620s until about 1656-57.

35. Who was the last ruler of the Badami Chalukya dynasty?

- (1) Kirtivarman II
- (2) Dantidurga
- (3) Indra II
- (4) Karka I

Answer: (1) Kirtivarman II

Explanation: Kirtivarman II was the last ruler of the Badami Chalukyas. He was defeated by Dantidurga, whose rise established Rashtrakuta supremacy in the Deccan.

36. Who was the author of the Talagunda inscription?

- (1) Ravikirti
- (2) Kubjakavi
- (3) Harisena
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Kubjakavi

Explanation: The Talagunda pillar inscription is attributed to Kubja or Kubjakavi. It is an important Sanskrit inscription for reconstructing the origin and early history of the Kadamba dynasty.

37. Who hailed Basaveshwara as the “Martin Luther of Karnataka”?

- (1) Sir Arthur Myler
- (2) Bijjala
- (3) John Plater
- (4) Jathaveda Muni

Answer: (1) Sir Arthur Myler

Explanation: The comparison highlights Basaveshwara's reformist struggle against social hierarchy, ritualism and caste inequality. He advocated dignity of labour, spiritual equality and an ethical community through the Sharana movement.

38. Who wrote the book “Hind Swaraj”?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Motilal Nehru
- (3) Mahatma Gandhi
- (4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: (3) Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi wrote Hind Swaraj in 1909. The work presents his critique of modern civilisation and develops ideas on swaraj, non-violence, moral self-rule and social regeneration.

39. In which year was the Mahad Satyagraha led by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

- (1) 1927
- (2) 1929
- (3) 1930
- (4) 1932

Answer: (1) 1927

Explanation: The Mahad Satyagraha took place in 1927 to assert the right of Dalits to draw water from the public Chavdar tank at Mahad. It became a landmark struggle for civic equality and against untouchability.

40. Who was associated with publishing the English newspaper “Prabuddha Bharata”?

- (1) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- (2) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (3) Annie Besant
- (4) Swami Vivekananda

Answer: (4) Swami Vivekananda

Explanation: Prabuddha Bharata was founded in 1896 under the inspiration and guidance of Swami Vivekananda and later became a journal of the Ramakrishna Order. The wording “published by” is broad; the exam intends Vivekananda as the associated founder-inspirer.

Note: *The journal had editors and publishers other than Vivekananda; the official key uses the person most closely associated with its founding.*

41. Which Governor-General introduced the Indian Civil Service in India?

- (1) Warren Hastings
- (2) Lord Cornwallis
- (3) Lord William Bentinck
- (4) Lord Wellesley

Answer: (2) Lord Cornwallis

Explanation: Lord Cornwallis reorganised the civil administration and is often called the father of the civil service in India. His reforms emphasised a salaried, hierarchical and rule-bound administrative structure, though it remained racially exclusive.

42. Which treaty followed and formally settled the consequences of the Battle of Buxar?

- (1) Treaty of Madras
- (2) Treaty of Alinagar
- (3) Treaty of Pondicherry
- (4) Treaty of Allahabad

Answer: (4) Treaty of Allahabad

Explanation: The Treaties of Allahabad were concluded in 1765 after the East India Company's victory at Buxar. They enabled the Company to obtain the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and greatly expanded its political power.

43. Who was regarded as the philosophical or spiritual guru of Shivaji?

- (1) Tulsidas
- (2) Dadaji Kondadev
- (3) Ramdas
- (4) Tukaram

Answer: (3) Ramdas

Explanation: Samarth Ramdas is conventionally described in many examination texts as Shivaji's spiritual or philosophical guide. Dadaji Kondadev is more closely associated with Shivaji's early training and administration.

44. Match Part I with Part II and choose the correct code:

Part I - Buddhist Councils	Part II - Kings
(A) First Buddhist Council	(i) Kalashoka
(B) Second Buddhist Council	(ii) Ashoka

Part I - Buddhist Councils	Part II - Kings
(C) Third Buddhist Council	(iii) Kanishka
(D) Fourth Buddhist Council	(iv) Ajatashatru

(1) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)

(2) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)

(3) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)

(4) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iii)

Answer: (4) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iii)

Explanation: The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajagriha under Ajatashatru; the Second at Vaishali under Kalashoka; the Third at Pataliputra under Ashoka; and the Fourth, in the commonly tested Northern tradition, under Kanishka.

45. The following are organisations or institutions founded by Hindu reformers and social workers during the Freedom Movement. Select the correctly matched pairs:

Person	Organisation shown in the question
(A) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar	Deva Samaj
(B) Shiv Narayan Agnihotri	Deccan Education Society
(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Servants of India Society
(D) N. M. Joshi	Social Service League

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

Answer: (3) (C) and (D)

Explanation: The Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905, and the Social Service League was founded by N. M. Joshi. Deva Samaj was founded by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri, while the Deccan Education Society was associated with leaders including Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and others.

46. Match List I with List II and select the correct code:

List I - Karnataka Pradesh Congress Sessions	List II - Presidents
(A) Dharwad Session - 1920	(i) C. Rajagopalachari
(B) Mangalore Session - 1922	(ii) Srinivasa Iyengar
(C) Bijapur Session - 1923	(iii) Sarojini Naidu
(D) Bellary Session - 1926	(iv) Gangadhar Rao Deshpande

- (1) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
- (2) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
- (3) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
- (4) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)

Answer: (2) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

Explanation: The Karnataka Pradesh Congress sessions are matched in the official key as follows: Dharwad (1920)-Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Mangalore (1922)-Sarojini Naidu, Bijapur (1923)-C. Rajagopalachari and Bellary (1926)-Srinivasa Iyengar.

47. Which languages became court languages during the Kadamba reign?

- (1) Kannada and Sanskrit
- (2) Karashati and Sanskrit
- (3) Prakrit and Sanskrit
- (4) Aramaic and Greek

Answer: (3) Prakrit and Sanskrit

Explanation: Prakrit and Sanskrit were important languages of administration and inscriptional expression during the early Kadamba period. Kannada also developed steadily and later gained a stronger epigraphic and literary position in Karnataka.

48. During the Mauryan period, who built Sudarshana Lake?

- (1) Chandragupta Maurya
- (2) Tushaspa
- (3) Ashoka
- (4) Pushyagupta

Answer: (4) Pushyagupta

Explanation: Pushyagupta, a provincial governor under Chandragupta Maurya, is credited with constructing Sudarshana Lake in Saurashtra. Later rulers and officials repaired or improved the reservoir, showing continuity in public works.

49. The statement “The Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt” was linked in the question to which British land-tax system?

- (1) Zamindari System
- (2) Mahalwari System
- (3) Ryotwari System
- (4) None of these

Answer: (1) Zamindari System

Explanation: Under the Zamindari or Permanent Settlement system, cultivators often faced high rents, insecure rights and pressure from intermediaries. These conditions contributed to chronic rural indebtedness and exploitation.

50. Which of the following statements about Indian mangrove forests is NOT correct?

- (1) They are tidal forests found in coastal areas
- (2) The Royal Bengal Tiger is a famous animal of these forests
- (3) They are also called xerophytic vegetation
- (4) Because of sundari trees, they are known as Sundarbans

Answer: (3) They are also called xerophytic vegetation

Explanation: Mangroves are salt-tolerant halophytic or littoral-and-swamp vegetation, not xerophytic vegetation. They grow in tidal mudflats, deltas and estuaries and have specialised roots that tolerate waterlogging and salinity.

51. Which river crosses the Equator twice?

- (1) Congo
- (2) Amazon
- (3) Niger
- (4) Nile

Answer: (1) Congo

Explanation: The Congo River's curved course crosses the Equator twice in Central Africa. Its basin contains one of the world's largest tropical rainforests and the river has exceptionally high discharge.

52. What is the approximate east-west width of Karnataka?

- (1) 400 km
- (2) 350 km
- (3) 300 km
- (4) 375 km

Answer: (1) 400 km

Explanation: Karnataka extends roughly 400 km from east to west and about 750 km from north to south. These figures are approximate and are commonly used in State geography texts.

53. Match the crops with the States and select the correct code:

List I - Crops	List II - States
(A) Sugarcane	(i) Karnataka
(B) Coconut	(ii) Maharashtra
(C) Coffee	(iii) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Groundnut	(iv) Kerala

- (1) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)
- (2) (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)
- (3) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
- (4) (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)

Answer: (3) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)

Explanation: The intended matching is sugarcane-Maharashtra, coconut-Kerala, coffee-Karnataka and groundnut-Andhra Pradesh. These States are prominent producers of the respective crops in Indian agricultural geography.

54. Which city is known as the “City of Seven Hills”?

- (1) London
- (2) Rome
- (3) New York
- (4) Tokyo

Answer: (2) Rome

Explanation: Rome is traditionally described as the City of Seven Hills. The historic hills include the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Caelian, Esquiline, Quirinal and Viminal.

55. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (1) World Ocean Day - 8 June
- (2) International Day of Forests - 21 March
- (3) Earth Day - 22 April
- (4) World Population Day - 25 July

Answer: (4) World Population Day - 25 July

Explanation: World Population Day is observed on 11 July, not 25 July. The other dates in the question are correctly matched.

56. Tropical forests are denser mainly because of:

- (1) Wild animals
- (2) High temperature and low rainfall
- (3) Low temperature and low rainfall
- (4) High temperature and high rainfall

Answer: (4) High temperature and high rainfall

Explanation: High year-round temperature and abundant rainfall support rapid plant growth, multiple vegetation layers and very high biomass. These conditions make tropical rainforests dense and species-rich.

57. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (1) Kodachadri Hills - Shivamogga
- (2) Mullayanagiri - Chikkamagaluru
- (3) Shivaganga Hill - Tumakuru
- (4) Pushpagiri Hills - Kodagu

Answer: (3) Shivaganga Hill - Tumakuru

Explanation: Shivaganga (Shivagange) is generally located in Nelamangala taluk of Bengaluru Rural district, though it lies close to the Tumakuru road and is often loosely associated with the Tumakuru region. The other hill-district pairs are standard matches.

58. Which of the following is the largest archipelago in the world?

- (1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (2) Malaysia
- (3) Indonesia
- (4) Maldives

Answer: (3) Indonesia

Explanation: Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic country, comprising thousands of islands spread between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Major islands include Sumatra, Java, parts of Borneo and New Guinea, and Sulawesi.

59. What is the approximate length of Karnataka's coastline?

- (1) 320 km
- (2) 325 km
- (3) 321 km
- (4) 330 km

Answer: (1) 320 km

Explanation: Karnataka has an Arabian Sea coastline of about 320 km, extending through Uttara Kannada, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts. Different measurement methods may produce small variations.

60. A barometer measures atmospheric:

- (1) Wind velocity
- (2) Wind direction
- (3) Pressure
- (4) Humidity

Answer: (3) Pressure

Explanation: A barometer measures atmospheric pressure. A mercury barometer uses the height of a mercury column, while an aneroid barometer uses a flexible evacuated capsule.

61. Which feature does not support the federal character of the Indian Constitution?

- (1) Distribution of powers between the Union and States
- (2) Authority of courts
- (3) Supremacy of the Constitution
- (4) Single citizenship

Answer: (4) Single citizenship

Explanation: Single citizenship is generally identified as a unitary feature because citizens possess only Indian citizenship rather than separate State citizenship. Division of powers, constitutional supremacy and an independent judiciary support federalism.

62. Which Article empowers the President to appoint the Prime Minister of India?

- (1) Article 74
- (2) Article 75
- (3) Article 76
- (4) Article 77

Answer: (2) Article 75

Explanation: Article 75(1) provides that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and other ministers shall be appointed on the Prime Minister's advice. In practice, the President appoints the person who commands majority support in the Lok Sabha.

63. Who was the first woman judge appointed to the Supreme Court of India?

- (1) Rani Jethmalani
- (2) Anna George Malhotra
- (3) M. Fathima Beevi
- (4) Leila Seth

Answer: (3) M. Fathima Beevi

Explanation: Justice M. Fathima Beevi became the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India in 1989. Leila Seth was the first woman Chief Justice of a State High Court.

64. The retirement age of High Court judges is:

- (1) 60 years
- (2) 62 years
- (3) 58 years
- (4) 65 years

Answer: (2) 62 years

Explanation: Under Article 217, a High Court judge holds office until the age of 62 years. Supreme Court judges retire at 65 years.

65. Sovereignty in a democracy resides in the:

- (1) President
- (2) People
- (3) Prime Minister
- (4) Civil servants

Answer: (2) People

Explanation: Democratic sovereignty rests ultimately with the people, who confer legitimacy through the Constitution and elections. Public institutions exercise authority on behalf of the people and within constitutional limits.

66. When was the Karnataka High Court established in its historical form as the Chief Court/High Court of Mysore?

- (1) 1885
- (2) 1884
- (3) 1886
- (4) 1890

Answer: (2) 1884

Explanation: The Chief Court of Mysore was established in 1884 and is treated as the institutional predecessor of the present Karnataka High Court. It later became the High Court of Mysore and was renamed the High Court of Karnataka in 1973.

67. What is the minimum age required to become the Governor of an Indian State?

- (1) 30 years
- (2) 25 years
- (3) 35 years
- (4) 40 years

Answer: (3) 35 years

Explanation: Article 157 requires a Governor to be a citizen of India and to have completed 35 years of age. The Governor is appointed by the President under Article 155.

68. The most effective means of citizens' control over administration is:

- (1) Election
- (2) Public opinion
- (3) Pressure groups
- (4) Advisory committees

Answer: (1) Election

Explanation: Elections provide the most direct institutional method for citizens to hold governments politically accountable. Voters can renew or withdraw the mandate given to representatives, indirectly influencing administration and policy.

69. The Union List, State List and Concurrent List are contained in which Schedule of the Constitution?

- (1) First Schedule
- (2) Third Schedule
- (3) Fifth Schedule
- (4) Seventh Schedule

Answer: (4) Seventh Schedule

Explanation: The Seventh Schedule contains the Union List, State List and Concurrent List. These lists distribute legislative subjects between Parliament and State Legislatures under Article 246.

Note: *Correction: the published key marks option (3), but the constitutionally correct answer is option (4), Seventh Schedule.*

70. Which of the following is a constitutional body?

- (1) Central Bureau of Investigation
- (2) Central Vigilance Commission
- (3) Karnataka Public Service Commission
- (4) State Women's Commission

Answer: (3) Karnataka Public Service Commission

Explanation: State Public Service Commissions are constitutional bodies established under Articles 315-323. The CBI, CVC and State Women's Commissions are statutory or executive institutions rather than bodies created directly by the Constitution.

71. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the procedure for amending the Constitution?

- (1) Article 268
- (2) Article 325
- (3) Article 365
- (4) Article 368

Answer: (4) Article 368

Explanation: Article 368 lays down the power and procedure for constitutional amendment. Depending on the subject, an amendment may require a special majority in Parliament and, in some cases, ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures.

72. The words “Socialist” and “Secular” were added to the Preamble by the:

- (1) 42nd Amendment
- (2) 44th Amendment
- (3) 23rd Amendment
- (4) 24th Amendment

Answer: (1) 42nd Amendment

Explanation: The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 added “Socialist” and “Secular” to the Preamble and inserted the word “integrity”. It is often called the Mini-Constitution because of its wide-ranging changes.

73. Who acts as the Chairman of the Inter-State Council constituted under Article 263?

- (1) Prime Minister of India
- (2) Chief Minister of a State
- (3) President of India
- (4) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (1) Prime Minister of India

Explanation: The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Inter-State Council. The Council provides a forum for coordination, discussion and advice on inter-State and Centre-State issues.

74. Whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, whose decision is final?

- (1) Deputy Speaker
- (2) Speaker
- (3) President
- (4) Governor

Answer: (2) Speaker

Explanation: Article 110(3) states that if a question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is final. The Speaker’s certificate is endorsed when the Bill is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha and presented to the President.

75. “No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.” This protection against double jeopardy is contained in:

- (1) Article 20(2)
- (2) Article 19(1)(g)
- (3) Article 21
- (4) Article 22

Answer: (1) Article 20(2)

Explanation: Article 20(2) embodies the rule against double jeopardy. It protects a person from being both prosecuted and punished more than once for the same offence.

76. Who was the longest-serving Chief Minister of an Indian State at the time of the examination?

- (1) Pawan Kumar Chamling
- (2) Jyoti Basu
- (3) Gegong Apang
- (4) Lal Thanhawla

Answer: (1) Pawan Kumar Chamling

Explanation: Pawan Kumar Chamling served as Chief Minister of Sikkim from December 1994 to May 2019, giving him a tenure of more than 24 years. At the time of the 2021 examination, this was the longest continuous tenure by an Indian Chief Minister.

77. Which country hosted the 36th ASEAN Summit?

- (1) Japan
- (2) India
- (3) China
- (4) Vietnam

Answer: (4) Vietnam

Explanation: Vietnam, as ASEAN Chair for 2020, hosted the 36th ASEAN Summit. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the summit was conducted by videoconference.

78. Which country was planning to host the BRICS Games 2021?

- (1) Brazil
- (2) Russia
- (3) India
- (4) China

Answer: (3) India

Explanation: India held the BRICS chairmanship in 2021 and proposed hosting the BRICS Games alongside the Khelo India Games framework. The initiative aimed to deepen sporting cooperation among BRICS countries.

79. Which was the first State in India to implement an e-Cabinet system?

- (1) Kerala
- (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (3) Assam
- (4) Karnataka

Answer: (2) Himachal Pradesh

Explanation: Himachal Pradesh became the first State to introduce an e-Cabinet application, enabling paperless conduct of Cabinet meetings. The system digitised agendas, notes, decisions and related documents.

80. Consider the following statements regarding the Bengaluru Tech Summit 2020: (A) It was held virtually from 19 to 21 November 2020. (B) Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated it through videoconference. (C) Its theme was “Next is Now”. Which statements are correct?

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

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: All three statements are correct. The Bengaluru Tech Summit 2020 was held virtually from 19-21 November, inaugurated by the Prime Minister, and organised around the theme “Next is Now”.

81. The Karnataka Janasevaka Scheme 2021 is related to:

- (1) Doorstep delivery of government services
- (2) Selection of a leader for each village
- (3) Appointment of postal agents
- (4) Government nominees to provide loans

Answer: (1) Doorstep delivery of government services

Explanation: Janasevaka is a doorstep service-delivery initiative designed to help citizens obtain selected government services without repeatedly visiting offices. It is intended particularly to improve convenience, accessibility and last-mile delivery.

82. According to Census 2011, the literacy rate of Karnataka was:

- (1) 75.36%
- (2) 76.36%
- (3) 77.36%
- (4) 78.36%

Answer: (1) 75.36%

Explanation: Karnataka's literacy rate in Census 2011 was 75.36 percent. Literacy was calculated for the population aged seven years and above, with notable differences across sex, district and rural-urban categories.

83. The "Krishi Sanjeevani" scheme launched in Karnataka on 9 January 2021 is related to:

- (1) Subsidy for drip irrigation
- (2) Pension for farmers
- (3) Testing soil and water and suggesting pest-control measures
- (4) Loan facilities for farmers

Answer: (3) Testing soil and water and suggesting pest-control measures

Explanation: Krishi Sanjeevani involved mobile agricultural laboratories or support vehicles that could test soil and water and assist farmers with crop health and pest-management advice. The purpose was to bring scientific agricultural services closer to villages.

84. “Avalokana” was launched on:

- (1) 20 January 2021
- (2) 26 January 2021
- (3) 30 January 2021
- (4) 31 January 2021

Answer: (1) 20 January 2021

Explanation: Avalokana was launched by the Karnataka government on 20 January 2021 as a monitoring and data-analytics platform. It was intended to help track schemes, expenditure and development indicators for evidence-based governance.

85. Which of the following was identified in the official key as the first country to receive COVID-19 vaccines from India?

- (1) Bangladesh
- (2) Maldives
- (3) Bhutan
- (4) Myanmar

Answer: (2) Maldives

Explanation: The official key selects Maldives. India began Vaccine Maitri supplies in January 2021, and both Bhutan and Maldives received consignments at the very beginning of the programme, making “first country” an imprecise formulation.

Note: *The source key marks Maldives; contemporary reports often mention Bhutan and Maldives together as the first recipients.*

86. Revenue from the Government of India’s education cess was earmarked for:

- (1) Higher education
- (2) Primary education
- (3) Secondary education
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Primary education

Explanation: The original education cess introduced in 2004 was intended to finance universalisation and improvement of elementary or primary education, including programmes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the mid-day meal scheme.

87. Expand MPCE:

- (1) Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure
- (2) Monthly Per Capita Consumption Earnings
- (3) Monthly Per Capita Production Expenditure
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

Explanation: MPCE stands for Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure. It is widely used in household consumer-expenditure surveys to measure living standards and analyse consumption distribution.

88. Which of the following is an example of a direct tax?

- (1) Tax on the income of individuals
- (2) Goods and Services Tax
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) Both (1) and (2) are incorrect

Answer: (1) Tax on the income of individuals

Explanation: Income tax is a direct tax because the legal and economic burden is imposed directly on the taxpayer. GST is an indirect tax collected on the supply of goods and services and is generally passed through prices to consumers.

89. The contribution made by agriculture, industry and services to GDP constitutes the _____ of an economy.

- (1) Design
- (2) Structural productivity
- (3) Foundation
- (4) Structural composition

Answer: (4) Structural composition

Explanation: The relative shares of agriculture, industry and services describe the sectoral or structural composition of an economy. Changes in these shares over time indicate structural transformation.

90. Who published the report titled “India and the Knowledge Economy: Leveraging Strengths and Opportunities”?

- (1) RBI
- (2) NITI Aayog
- (3) World Bank
- (4) None of these

Answer: (3) World Bank

Explanation: The World Bank published the report on India’s prospects for building a knowledge economy. It emphasised education, innovation, information infrastructure and an enabling economic and institutional environment.

91. In the first phase of the Green Revolution, the use of HYV seeds primarily benefited which crop-growing regions?

- (1) Wheat
- (2) Cotton
- (3) Sugarcane
- (4) Ragi

Answer: (1) Wheat

Explanation: The first phase of the Green Revolution in India had its greatest impact on wheat, especially in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh. High-yielding varieties were supported by irrigation, fertilisers, credit and procurement.

92. The Indian GST Council is headed by the:

- (1) President
- (2) Prime Minister
- (3) Union Finance Minister
- (4) Home Minister

Answer: (3) Union Finance Minister

Explanation: Under Article 279A, the Union Finance Minister serves as the Chairperson of the GST Council. The Union Minister of State for Finance and State finance or taxation ministers are members.

93. According to Census-related poverty data used in the question, which district had the lowest percentage of poverty in Karnataka?

- (1) Dakshina Kannada
- (2) Bengaluru Urban
- (3) Kodagu
- (4) Uttara Kannada

Answer: (3) Kodagu

Explanation: The official key identifies Kodagu as the district with the lowest poverty percentage among the options. Poverty estimates can vary depending on the reference year, methodology and whether district boundaries have changed.

94. The Atmanirbhar Bharat 3.0 package was announced on:

- (1) 12 May 2020
- (2) 12 October 2020
- (3) 12 November 2020
- (4) 12 December 2020

Answer: (3) 12 November 2020

Explanation: The Union Finance Minister announced Atmanirbhar Bharat 3.0 on 12 November 2020. The package included employment incentives, credit support, housing and infrastructure measures intended to support recovery from the pandemic shock.

95. What is the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)?

- (1) The share of a commercial bank's deposits kept with itself
- (2) The share of a commercial bank's deposits kept with the RBI
- (3) The share of deposits that banks must invest in gold
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) The share of a commercial bank's deposits kept with the RBI

Explanation: CRR is the prescribed percentage of a bank's net demand and time liabilities that must be maintained as cash balance with the Reserve Bank of India. Banks do not earn interest on this reserve, and the RBI uses CRR as a liquidity-management tool.

96. MUDRA stands for:

- (1) Macro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank
- (2) Medium Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank
- (3) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank
- (4) Micro Units Development and Replacement Agency Bank

Answer: (3) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank

Explanation: MUDRA stands for Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency. It supports refinancing and development of micro and small non-corporate enterprises, notably through Shishu, Kishor and Tarun loan categories.

97. The Human Development Index is an aggregate measure of development progress in how many dimensions?

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

Answer: (1) Three

Explanation: The HDI combines three basic dimensions: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. These are represented by life expectancy, education indicators and gross national income per capita.

98. PPPP stands for:

- (1) Public Private Party Partnership
- (2) Public Private Partnership Push
- (3) Public People Political Partnership
- (4) Public Private People Partnership

Answer: (4) Public Private People Partnership

Explanation: PPPP stands for Public-Private-People Partnership. It extends the usual public-private partnership model by explicitly including community participation, local ownership and citizen engagement.

99. Consider the following places of Karnataka: (A) Molakalmuru, (B) Gangavati, (C) Karwar and (D) Mysore. Which are famous for the production of traditional sarees or fabric?

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

Answer: (3) (A) and (D)

Explanation: Molakalmuru is well known for traditional silk sarees, while Mysore is renowned for Mysore silk. Therefore, the intended combination is (A) and (D).

100. Match the following and select the correct code:

List I	List II
(A) Adichunchanagiri	(i) Bird sanctuary
(B) Mandagadde	(ii) National park
(C) Nagarhole	(iii) Deciduous forest
(D) Sandalwood tree	(iv) Peacock sanctuary
(E) Western Ghats	(v) Evergreen forest

(1) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv), (E)-(v)

(2) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iii), (E)-(v)

(3) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(v), (D)-(iii), (E)-(ii)

(4) (A)-(iv), (B)-(v), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i), (E)-(iii)

Answer: (2) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iii), (E)-(v)

Explanation: Adichunchanagiri is associated with a peacock sanctuary; Mandagadde is a bird sanctuary; Nagarhole is a national park; sandalwood occurs in deciduous forest regions; and the Western Ghats contain extensive evergreen forests.

Consolidated Answer Key

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

KARNATAKA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
SECOND DIVISION ASSISTANT - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER III
Examination Date: 16 June 2019 | Subject Code: 369 | Series A
Solved Question Paper with Detailed Explanations

1. Report of Prof. Madhava Gadgil related to

- (1) protection of Western Ghats
- (2) protection of North Inland Basin
- (3) protection of Malnad
- (4) protection of Coastal Areas

Answer: (1) protection of Western Ghats

Explanation: The Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel, chaired by ecologist Madhav Gadgil, examined the ecological condition of the Western Ghats and recommended graded protection through ecologically sensitive zones. Its report therefore relates to conservation and sustainable development of the Western Ghats.

2. Panchasiddhantika, which is considered the Bible of Astronomy, was written by

- (1) Varahamihira
- (2) Aryabhatta
- (3) Sushruta
- (4) Dhanwantari

Answer: (1) Varahamihira

Explanation: Varahamihira, a sixth-century astronomer and mathematician, composed the Panchasiddhantika. It summarises five earlier astronomical traditions or siddhantas and is an important source for the history of Indian astronomy.

3. Which one of the Satavahana rulers composed the work Gatha Saptasati?

- (1) Simuka
- (2) Satakarni I
- (3) Hala
- (4) Gautamiputra Satakarni

Answer: (3) Hala

Explanation: King Hala of the Satavahana dynasty is traditionally credited with compiling the Gatha Saptasati, an anthology of about 700 Prakrit verses. The work is also called Gaha Sattasai and contains poems on love, rural life and social customs.

4. The founder of the Chalukya Dynasty was

- (1) Raja Jayasimha
- (2) Kirtivarman
- (3) Tailapa II
- (4) Vijayalaya

Answer: (1) Raja Jayasimha

Explanation: The official key marks Raja Jayasimha, an early ancestor of the Badami Chalukya line. Historical accounts, however, more commonly identify Pulakeshin I as the effective founder of the Badami Chalukya kingdom; therefore, the wording of this question is historically debatable.

5. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

(i) Treaty of Madras

(ii) Subsidiary Alliance

(iii) Treaty of Mangalore

(iv) Treaty of Srirangapatna

(1) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

(2) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

(3) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

(4) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)

Answer: (1) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

Explanation: The Treaty of Madras ended the First Anglo-Mysore War in 1769; the Treaty of Mangalore ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War in 1784; and the Treaty of Srirangapatna ended the Third Anglo-Mysore War in 1792. Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system from 1798, so the correct sequence is (i), (iii), (iv), (ii).

6. Which of the following is not included in the “World Cultural Heritage” tag?

(1) Hampi

(2) Chitradurga

(3) Badami

(4) Pattadakal

Answer: (2) Chitradurga

Explanation: The official key marks Chitradurga. Hampi and Pattadakal are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. However, Badami is also not individually inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List; therefore, as framed, the question has more than one plausible answer and is defective.

7. Which one of the following was not cultivated in Harappan civilisation?

(1) Mustard

(2) Barley

(3) Sugarcane

(4) Sesame

Answer: (3) Sugarcane

Explanation: Archaeological evidence indicates that Harappans cultivated crops such as barley, wheat, sesame and mustard. Sugarcane cultivation is not generally included among the established crops of the Harappan civilisation in standard examination texts.

8. Which work is considered as “The First Encyclopaedia” of Sanskrit?

(1) Mitakshara

(2) Jataktilaka

(3) Govidya

(4) Manasollasa

Answer: (4) Manasollasa

Explanation: Manasollasa, also known as Abhilashitartha Chintamani, was written by the Western Chalukya king Someshvara III in the twelfth century. It covers administration, arts, music, food, sports, medicine and many other subjects, giving it an encyclopaedic character.

9. Who led the Maratha forces in the Third Battle of Panipat?

- (1) Vishwanath Rao
- (2) Sadashiva Rao
- (3) Madhava Rao
- (4) Dattaji Rao Scindia

Answer: (2) Sadashiva Rao

Explanation: Sadashivrao Bhau commanded the main Maratha army in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 against Ahmad Shah Abdali. Vishwasrao, the heir-apparent, was present, but the overall command was with Sadashivrao Bhau.

10. Who among the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission?

- (1) Sir Stafford Cripps
- (2) A. V. Alexander
- (3) Cyril Radcliffe
- (4) Pethick-Lawrence

Answer: (3) Cyril Radcliffe

Explanation: The 1946 Cabinet Mission consisted of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander. Cyril Radcliffe later chaired the boundary commissions that demarcated the borders of India and Pakistan and was not a member of the Cabinet Mission.

11. The Simla Agreement of 1972 was signed between

- (1) India and Pakistan
- (2) India and China
- (3) India and Nepal
- (4) India and Sri Lanka

Answer: (1) India and Pakistan

Explanation: The Simla Agreement was signed by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 2 July 1972. It followed the 1971 war and committed both sides to settle differences through bilateral negotiations.

12. The Directive Principles were borrowed from the Constitution of which of the following countries?

- (1) USA
- (2) England
- (3) France
- (4) Ireland

Answer: (4) Ireland

Explanation: The Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV of the Indian Constitution were inspired by the Irish Constitution. They are non-justiciable principles intended to guide the State in establishing social and economic justice.

13. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution abolishes untouchability?

- (1) Article 14
- (2) Article 19
- (3) Article 17
- (4) Article 21(A)

Answer: (3) Article 17

Explanation: Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. Enforcement of any disability arising from untouchability is an offence punishable by law.

14. The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was

- (1) R. K. Trivedi
- (2) Sukumar Sen
- (3) K. V. K. Sundaram
- (4) T. N. Seshan

Answer: (2) Sukumar Sen

Explanation: Sukumar Sen served as India's first Chief Election Commissioner from 1950 to 1958. He supervised the first two general elections, including the enormous administrative exercise of the 1951-52 election.

15. Who gives recognition to political parties in India?

- (1) Parliament
- (2) Election Commission
- (3) President of India
- (4) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (2) Election Commission

Explanation: The Election Commission of India registers political parties and recognises them as national or state parties according to prescribed electoral-performance criteria. It also allots and regulates election symbols.

16. What is the number of permanent members of the UN Security Council?

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

Answer: (3) 5

Explanation: The UN Security Council has five permanent members: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. They are commonly called the P5 and possess veto power on substantive resolutions.

17. When was the Anti-Defection Law passed?

- (1) 1975
- (2) 1985
- (3) 1987
- (4) 1990

Answer: (2) 1985

Explanation: The Anti-Defection Law was introduced by the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985. It inserted the Tenth Schedule, providing for disqualification of legislators who defect from their political party, subject to specified conditions.

18. Who was the Chief Election Commissioner of India at the time of this examination?

- (1) Om Prakash Rawat
- (2) Sunil Arora
- (3) T. N. Seshan
- (4) Nasim Zaidi

Answer: (2) Sunil Arora

Explanation: Sunil Arora served as Chief Election Commissioner from 2 December 2018 to 12 April 2021. Since the examination was held on 16 June 2019, Sunil Arora was the serving Chief Election Commissioner on that date.

19. If the President of India wants to resign, the resignation letter has to be handed over to the

- (1) Speaker
- (2) Prime Minister of India
- (3) Vice-President of India
- (4) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Answer: (3) Vice-President of India

Explanation: Under Article 56(1)(a), the President may resign by writing under his or her hand addressed to the Vice-President of India. The Vice-President must then communicate the resignation to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

20. To which of the following authorities does the Public Accounts Committee submit its report in India?

- (1) Prime Minister
- (2) Cabinet
- (3) Parliament
- (4) Comptroller and Auditor-General

Answer: (3) Parliament

Explanation: The Public Accounts Committee is a parliamentary committee and presents its reports to Parliament. It examines government expenditure and the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to assess whether public money was spent as authorised.

21. The first city of India which made solar panels mandatory for big houses and apartments is

- (1) Chennai
- (2) Hyderabad
- (3) Thiruvananthapuram
- (4) Karimnagar

Answer: (4) Karimnagar

Explanation: Karimnagar Municipal Corporation in Telangana adopted a rule requiring rooftop solar provisions for large new houses, apartment complexes, commercial buildings and community halls. The initiative was connected with the Smart City programme and promotion of renewable energy.

22. According to the recent survey referred to in the question, the first-ranked cleanest city of India was

- (1) Rajkot
- (2) Indore
- (3) Ambikanagar
- (4) Kozhikode

Answer: (2) Indore

Explanation: Indore topped the Swachh Survekshan rankings for successive years, including the 2019 survey relevant to this examination. The ranking assessed urban sanitation, waste management, citizen feedback and related cleanliness indicators.

23. Gahirmatha mass nesting place of Olive Ridley turtles is on a beach in

- (1) South Odisha
- (2) Dakshina Kannada District
- (3) North Andaman
- (4) South Kerala

Answer: (1) South Odisha

Explanation: Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary lies on the Odisha coast and is one of the world's most important mass-nesting or arribada sites for Olive Ridley sea turtles. The nesting beaches are associated with the Bhitarkanika-Gahirmatha coastal ecosystem.

24. Which of the following mountain ranges formed on the Tethys Sea?

- (1) Himalayas
- (2) Aravallis
- (3) Hindu Kush
- (4) Nilgiris

Answer: (1) Himalayas

Explanation: The Himalayas were formed by the collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates, which folded and uplifted sediments deposited in the ancient Tethys Sea. They are young fold mountains and remain tectonically active.

25. The layer of the atmosphere which reflects radio waves back to the Earth is

- (1) Stratosphere
- (2) Tropopause
- (3) Ionosphere
- (4) Exosphere

Answer: (3) Ionosphere

Explanation: The ionosphere contains electrically charged particles produced by solar radiation. Certain radio waves are refracted or returned toward Earth by ionised layers, enabling long-distance radio communication.

26. The deepest lake in the world is

- (1) Wular Lake
- (2) Lake Superior
- (3) Victoria Lake
- (4) Baikal Lake

Answer: (4) Baikal Lake

Explanation: Lake Baikal in Siberia, Russia, is the world's deepest lake, reaching a maximum depth of about 1,642 metres. It also contains a very large share of the world's unfrozen surface freshwater by volume.

27. Consider the following events and choose the correct sequence:

A. Gandhi-Irwin Pact

B. First Round Table Conference

C. Dandi March

D. Communal Award

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

Answer: (4) C-B-A-D

Explanation: The Dandi March began in March 1930; the First Round Table Conference met from November 1930 to January 1931; the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in March 1931; and the Communal Award was announced in August 1932. Hence, the correct sequence is C-B-A-D.

28. Which of the following is not a west-flowing river of Karnataka?

- (1) Kali
- (2) Aghanashini
- (3) Sharavathi
- (4) Lakshmanatirtha

Answer: (4) Lakshmanatirtha

Explanation: Kali, Aghanashini and Sharavathi flow westward into the Arabian Sea. Lakshmanatirtha is a tributary of the Cauvery and therefore belongs to an east-flowing river system.

29. The mountain pass which forms at the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar is

- (1) Nathu La
- (2) Jelep La
- (3) Bomdila
- (4) Diphu

Answer: (4) Diphu

Explanation: Diphu Pass lies near the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar in the eastern Himalayas. Nathu La and Jelep La are passes in Sikkim, while Bomdila is in Arunachal Pradesh but is not the tri-junction pass referred to here.

30. The chemicals mainly used in cloud seeding are

- (1) Carbon, aluminium oxide and iron oxide
- (2) Sodium chloride, potassium chloride and silver iodine
- (3) Sodium chloride, calcium carbonate and potassium sulphate
- (4) Iron oxide, carbon and magnesium

Answer: (2) Sodium chloride, potassium chloride and silver iodine

Explanation: Cloud seeding commonly uses hygroscopic salts such as sodium chloride and substances such as silver iodide to provide nuclei around which water droplets or ice crystals can form. The option prints “silver iodine”; the scientifically correct term is silver iodide.

31. Indian Standard Time is determined on the basis of

- (1) 0° longitude
- (2) 23½° N latitude
- (3) 8° N latitude
- (4) 82½° E longitude

Answer: (4) 82½° E longitude

Explanation: Indian Standard Time is based on the standard meridian of 82°30' E longitude, which passes near Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh. IST is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Coordinated Universal Time.

32. Match the Industry with its State and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I - Industry	List II - State
A. Tata Iron and Steel Company	I. Karnataka
B. Indian Iron and Steel Company	II. Odisha
C. Vishveshvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	III. Jharkhand
D. Hindustan Steel Company Limited	IV. West Bengal

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Tata Iron and Steel Company is at Jamshedpur in Jharkhand; the Indian Iron and Steel Company is associated with Burnpur in West Bengal; Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant is at Bhadravati in Karnataka; and the Rourkela steel plant established under Hindustan Steel is in Odisha.

33. Match the Railway Zone with its Headquarters and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I - Railway Zone	List II - Headquarters
A. Northern Railway	I. Mumbai
B. Central Railway	II. New Delhi
C. Eastern Railway	III. Chennai
D. Southern Railway	IV. Kolkata

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Northern Railway is headquartered in New Delhi; Central Railway in Mumbai; Eastern Railway in Kolkata; and Southern Railway in Chennai. Therefore, the mapping is A-II, B-I, C-IV and D-III.

34. Match the Reservoir with its River and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I - Reservoir	List II - River
A. Gobind Sagar	I. Krishna
B. Pampa Sagar	II. Tungabhadra
C. Basava Sagar	III. Kaveri
D. Krishnaraja Sagar	IV. Sutlej

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Gobind Sagar is the reservoir of the Bhakra Dam on the Sutlej; Pampa Sagar is associated with the Tungabhadra reservoir; Basava Sagar is on the Krishna; and Krishnaraja Sagar is on the Kaveri. Thus the correct code is A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III.

35. In an election, Ashok, Mahesh and Promod got altogether 150 votes. Ashok and Promod together got 94 votes. Mahesh and Promod together got 76 votes. How many votes did Promod get?

- (1) 56
- (2) 20
- (3) 74
- (4) 76

Answer: (2) 20

Explanation: Let the votes be A, M and P. Since $A + M + P = 150$ and $A + P = 94$, $M = 56$. Then $M + P = 76$ gives $P = 76 - 56 = 20$ votes.

36. The present ratio of the ages of A and B is 4:5. Eighteen years ago this ratio was 11:16. Find the sum total of their present ages.

- (1) 90 years
- (2) 80 years
- (3) 105 years
- (4) 110 years

Answer: (1) 90 years

Explanation: Let the present ages be $4x$ and $5x$. Then $(4x - 18)/(5x - 18) = 11/16$. Cross-multiplication gives $64x - 288 = 55x - 198$, so $x = 10$; the ages are 40 and 50, whose sum is 90 years.

37. A is north of B and C is west of B. What is the direction of A with respect to C?

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

Answer: (1) North-East

Explanation: Place B at the origin. A lies directly north of B, while C lies directly west of B. From C, A is both eastward and northward; hence A is to the north-east of C.

38. What is the area of a square whose perimeter is 64 metres?

- (1) 128 sq. metres
- (2) 32 sq. metres
- (3) 256 sq. metres
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) 256 sq. metres

Explanation: For a square, perimeter = $4 \times \text{side}$. Therefore, the side is $64/4 = 16$ metres, and the area is $16 \times 16 = 256$ square metres.

39. 40% of which number is equal to 1200?

- (1) 4000
- (2) 3800
- (3) 4800
- (4) 3000

Answer: (4) 3000

Explanation: If 40% of x is 1200, then $0.40x = 1200$. Therefore, $x = 1200/0.40 = 3000$.

40. Uma is cleverer than Guruchandan, Guruchandan is cleverer than Nanny, and Nanny is cleverer than Bharathi. Who is the cleverest?

- (1) Guruchandan
- (2) Bharathi
- (3) Uma
- (4) Nanny

Answer: (3) Uma

Explanation: The order given is $\text{Uma} > \text{Guruchandan} > \text{Nanny} > \text{Bharathi}$. Therefore, Uma is the cleverest among the four.

41. The working of a jet airplane is based on Newton's

- (1) First law of motion
- (2) Second law of motion
- (3) Third law of motion
- (4) Law of gravitation

Answer: (3) Third law of motion

Explanation: A jet engine expels gases backward at high speed, and the gases exert an equal and opposite reaction force that pushes the aircraft forward. This is an application of Newton's third law of motion.

42. Colour in a thin soap film seen during daytime is due to

- (1) Reflection of light
- (2) Refraction of light
- (3) Diffraction of light
- (4) Interference of light

Answer: (4) Interference of light

Explanation: Light reflected from the upper and lower surfaces of a thin soap film travels different optical paths. The waves interfere constructively or destructively for different wavelengths, producing changing colours.

43. About 80% of the natural greenhouse effect is due to

- (1) Carbon dioxide
- (2) Methane
- (3) Water vapour
- (4) Ozone

Answer: (3) Water vapour

Explanation: Water vapour is the most abundant natural greenhouse gas and contributes the largest share of the natural greenhouse effect, including feedback through clouds. Carbon dioxide is especially important as a long-lived forcing gas, but water vapour dominates the natural effect.

44. The velocity of sound in air is independent of change in

- (1) Temperature
- (2) Density
- (3) Pressure
- (4) Humidity

Answer: (3) Pressure

Explanation: For an ideal gas, the speed of sound depends mainly on temperature and the gas composition. At a fixed temperature, simultaneous changes in pressure and density cancel in the expression $v = \sqrt{\gamma P / \rho}$, so the speed is effectively independent of pressure.

45. Which one of the following physical phenomena is responsible for the spherical shape of a raindrop?

- (1) Viscosity
- (2) Friction
- (3) Buoyancy
- (4) Surface tension

Answer: (4) Surface tension

Explanation: Surface tension tends to minimise the surface area of a liquid for a given volume. A sphere has the least surface area, so small freely falling water droplets tend to become nearly spherical.

46. A lunar eclipse occurs when the

- (1) Earth comes in between the Sun and the Moon
- (2) Moon comes in between the Sun and the Earth
- (3) Sun comes in between the Earth and the Moon
- (4) New moon day happens

Answer: (1) Earth comes in between the Sun and the Moon

Explanation: A lunar eclipse occurs when Earth lies between the Sun and the Moon and Earth's shadow falls on the Moon. It can occur only near a full-moon phase.

47. An opaque sheet of paper looks red to our eyes because it is

- (1) absorbing red light
- (2) transmitting red light
- (3) reflecting red light
- (4) refracting red light

Answer: (3) reflecting red light

Explanation: An opaque red object absorbs most other visible wavelengths and reflects predominantly red light toward the observer. The reflected red wavelengths produce the sensation of red colour.

48. When a person has short sight, the image in the eye

- (1) falls in front of the retina
- (2) falls behind the retina
- (3) falls exactly on the retina
- (4) is not formed at all

Answer: (1) falls in front of the retina

Explanation: In myopia or short-sightedness, the eye focuses light from distant objects in front of the retina, often because the eyeball is elongated or the optical power is too great. A concave lens is used to correct the defect.

49. The value of g , the acceleration due to gravity, on Earth

- (1) is maximum at the equator
- (2) is maximum at the poles
- (3) does not vary on the surface of the Earth
- (4) increases as we rise above the surface of the Earth

Answer: (2) is maximum at the poles

Explanation: The effective value of g is greatest at the poles because Earth's radius is slightly smaller there and the centrifugal effect of rotation is zero. At the equator, the larger radius and maximum centrifugal effect reduce g .

50. Depth of the ocean is measured by the following instrument

- (1) Speedometer
- (2) Ammeter
- (3) Fluxmeter
- (4) Fathometer

Answer: (4) Fathometer

Explanation: A fathometer measures water depth by sending sound pulses downward and timing the returning echo from the seabed. The method is a form of echo sounding or sonar.

51. Why do welders wear special glass goggles or face masks?

- (1) To protect eyes from ultraviolet rays
- (2) To protect eyes from infrared rays
- (3) To protect eyes from microwaves
- (4) To protect eyes from gamma rays

Answer: (1) To protect eyes from ultraviolet rays

Explanation: Electric welding arcs produce intense visible light and harmful ultraviolet radiation, which can injure the cornea and cause “arc eye.” Protective filters reduce ultraviolet exposure and glare; they also provide some protection from heat and sparks.

52. The process of conversion of unsaturated liquid oils to solids by reducing double bonds is

- (1) Hydrosalination
- (2) Hydration
- (3) Hydrogen treatment
- (4) Hydrogenation

Answer: (4) Hydrogenation

Explanation: Hydrogenation adds hydrogen across carbon-carbon double bonds in unsaturated oils. This increases saturation and raises the melting point, converting liquid vegetable oils into semi-solid or solid fats such as vanaspati.

53. Washing soaps contain

- (1) Potassium salts of fatty acids
- (2) Sodium salts of fatty acids
- (3) Calcium salts of fatty acids
- (4) Potassium and calcium salts of fatty acids

Answer: (2) Sodium salts of fatty acids

Explanation: Ordinary hard washing soaps are mainly sodium salts of long-chain fatty acids. Potassium salts generally produce softer or liquid soaps, while calcium salts are insoluble and form scum in hard water.

54. Which one of the following antibacterial drugs is not an antibiotic?

- (1) Streptomycin
- (2) Bactrim DS
- (3) Penicillin
- (4) Gentamycin

Answer: (2) Bactrim DS

Explanation: Bactrim DS is a fixed combination of trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole, synthetic antibacterial agents. Streptomycin, penicillin and gentamicin are classically classified as antibiotics produced from, or derived from, microorganisms.

55. In an n-type semiconductor, there is an extra

- (1) cation
- (2) hole
- (3) electron
- (4) anion

Answer: (3) electron

Explanation: An n-type semiconductor is formed by doping a pure semiconductor with a pentavalent impurity. Four electrons form covalent bonds and the fifth becomes a relatively free electron, making electrons the majority carriers.

56. A radioactive isotope having a half-life of 3 days was received after 12 days. It was found that there were 3 g of the isotope in the container. The initial amount of the isotope when packed was

- (1) 36 g
- (2) 48 g
- (3) 12 g
- (4) 24 g

Answer: (2) 48 g

Explanation: Twelve days correspond to four half-lives of three days each. After four half-lives, the remaining quantity is $1/16$ of the original, so the initial quantity was $3 \times 16 = 48$ g.

57. A gene that masks another gene's expression is called

- (1) Dominant
- (2) Epistasis
- (3) Recessive
- (4) Assorted

Answer: (2) Epistasis

Explanation: When a gene at one locus masks or modifies the expression of a gene at another locus, the interaction is called epistasis; the masking gene is epistatic. The option gives the name of the phenomenon rather than "epistatic gene," but it is the intended answer.

58. The vector for sleeping sickness is

- (1) Housefly
- (2) Tse-tse fly
- (3) Sand fly
- (4) Fruit fly

Answer: (2) Tse-tse fly

Explanation: African sleeping sickness is caused by Trypanosoma parasites and transmitted by the bite of infected tsetse flies of the genus Glossina. Sand flies transmit diseases such as leishmaniasis.

59. Respiration in a scorpion is carried out by

- (1) Lungs
- (2) Gills
- (3) Book lungs
- (4) Trachea

Answer: (3) Book lungs

Explanation: Scorpions breathe mainly through book lungs, paired respiratory organs containing many thin plates arranged like the pages of a book. Gas exchange occurs across these lamellae.

60. Down syndrome occurs due to the translocation of

- (1) Trisomy 13
- (2) Trisomy 21
- (3) Trisomy 23
- (4) Trisomy 18

Answer: (2) Trisomy 21

Explanation: Down syndrome is caused by an extra copy of chromosome 21, most commonly free trisomy 21. A smaller proportion of cases involve a Robertsonian translocation carrying extra chromosome-21 material; therefore option (2) is intended.

61. _____ is an example of an insectivorous plant.

- (1) Pitcher plant
- (2) Cuscuta
- (3) Agaricus
- (4) Lichen

Answer: (1) Pitcher plant

Explanation: Pitcher plants trap insects in modified pitcher-shaped leaves and digest them to obtain nutrients, especially nitrogen, in nutrient-poor soils. Cuscuta is a parasitic plant, Agaricus is a fungus and lichen is a symbiotic association.

62. Excess evaporation of water from the aerial parts of the plant body is called

- (1) Photosynthesis
- (2) Transpiration
- (3) Ascent of sap
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Transpiration

Explanation: Transpiration is the loss of water vapour from aerial plant parts, mainly through stomata in leaves. It helps create a transpiration pull that supports the upward movement of water and minerals.

63. Water blooms are made by

- (1) Bacteria
- (2) Fungi
- (3) Lichen
- (4) Algae

Answer: (4) Algae

Explanation: A water bloom is a rapid increase in algae or cyanobacteria in a water body, usually favoured by nutrient enrichment. Dense blooms can reduce dissolved oxygen, block sunlight and sometimes release toxins.

64. _____ does not fix atmospheric nitrogen.

- (1) Nostoc
- (2) Rhizobium
- (3) Anabaena
- (4) Nitrosomonas

Answer: (4) Nitrosomonas

Explanation: Nostoc and Anabaena are nitrogen-fixing cyanobacteria, and Rhizobium fixes nitrogen symbiotically in legume root nodules. Nitrosomonas is a nitrifying bacterium that oxidises ammonia to nitrite; it does not fix atmospheric nitrogen.

65. The population density of India according to the 2011 Census was _____ persons per sq. km.

- (1) 452
- (2) 332
- (3) 250
- (4) 382

Answer: (4) 382

Explanation: The 2011 Census recorded India's population density as 382 persons per square kilometre. This was an increase from 325 persons per square kilometre recorded in the 2001 Census.

66. The largest desert of the world is

- (1) Arabian
- (2) Kalahari
- (3) Great Victoria
- (4) Sahara

Answer: (4) Sahara

Explanation: Among the options, the Sahara is the largest and is the world's largest hot desert. Strictly speaking, Antarctica is the largest desert overall because deserts are defined by very low precipitation; the question is therefore using "desert" in the common hot-desert sense.

67. The state with the longest coastline is

- (1) Gujarat
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (1) Gujarat

Explanation: Gujarat has the longest coastline among Indian states, extending along the Arabian Sea and including the deeply indented Gulfs of Kachchh and Khambhat. Its irregular coastline contributes to its great length.

68. Match the following and select the code for the correct answer from the options given below:

List I - States	List II - Lakes
A. Jammu and Kashmir	I. Ashtamudi Lake
B. Odisha	II. Nal Lake
C. Gujarat	III. Chilika Lake
D. Kerala	IV. Wular Lake

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Wular Lake is in Jammu and Kashmir; Chilika Lake is in Odisha; Nal or Nalsarovar Lake is in Gujarat; and Ashtamudi Lake is in Kerala. Therefore, the correct code is A-IV, B-III, C-II and D-I.

69. The famous Do-ab region of Karnataka is between

- (1) the Krishna and the Cauvery
- (2) the Tungabhadra and the Krishna
- (3) the Tungabhadra and the Cauvery
- (4) the Netravati and the Tadri

Answer: (2) the Tungabhadra and the Krishna

Explanation: The Raichur Doab is the fertile tract between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers in northern Karnataka. Its strategic and agricultural importance made it a frequent subject of conflict among Deccan kingdoms.

70. The largest silk-producing state of India is

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Tamil Nadu
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Odisha

Answer: (3) Karnataka

Explanation: Karnataka has traditionally been India's leading producer of mulberry silk and is a major centre of sericulture, reeling and silk weaving. Mysuru silk and the Ramanagara silk market are closely associated with the state's silk economy.

71. "Zero Hour" is allowed to ask questions to parliamentarians soon after _____ is over.

- (1) Question Hour
- (2) Discussion Hour
- (3) Special Hour
- (4) Any Hour

Answer: (1) Question Hour

Explanation: Zero Hour conventionally begins immediately after Question Hour in the Indian Parliament. It is not formally mentioned in the rules of procedure and allows members to raise urgent matters with the permission of the presiding officer.

72. _____ is the organ of the government which gives effect to public policy.

- (1) Parliament
- (2) Judiciary
- (3) Electorate
- (4) Executive

Answer: (4) Executive

Explanation: The executive implements laws and policies, administers government departments and delivers public programmes. The legislature makes laws and controls the executive, while the judiciary interprets laws.

73. If a light flashes every 6 seconds, how many times will it flash in three-fourths of an hour?

- (1) 225
- (2) 250
- (3) 450
- (4) 480

Answer: (3) 450

Explanation: Three-fourths of an hour equals 45 minutes or 2,700 seconds. At one flash every 6 seconds, the number of flashes is $2,700/6 = 450$.

74. A man's wage was reduced by 50% and the reduced wage was again increased by 50%. What is his loss?

- (1) Nothing
- (2) 25%
- (3) 40%
- (4) 50%

Answer: (2) 25%

Explanation: Take the original wage as 100. A 50% reduction makes it 50; a 50% increase on 50 adds 25, making the final wage 75. The loss is 25 out of 100, or 25%.

75. Ram and Arjun can do a piece of work in 10 days, Arjun and Rahim can do it in 12 days, and Ram and Rahim can do it in 20 days. Ram alone can do that piece of work in

- (1) 30 days
- (2) 20 days
- (3) 12 days
- (4) 10 days

Answer: (1) 30 days

Explanation: Let daily work rates be R, A and H. Adding the three pair equations gives $2(R+A+H) = 1/10 + 1/12 + 1/20 = 7/30$, so $R+A+H = 7/60$. Since $A+H = 1/12$, $R = 7/60 - 5/60 = 1/30$; Ram alone takes 30 days.

76. A circulating library has an average of 480 visitors on Sundays and 240 on other days. The average number of visitors per day in a month of 30 days beginning with a Saturday is

- (1) 280
- (2) 272
- (3) 270
- (4) 266

Answer: (1) 280

Explanation: A 30-day month beginning on Saturday contains five Sundays. Total visitors = $5 \times 480 + 25 \times 240 = 8,400$. The daily average is $8,400/30 = 280$.

77. The emblem of the Keladi Nayakas was

- (1) the elephant
- (2) the lion
- (3) Gandaberunda
- (4) Varaha

Answer: (3) Gandaberunda

Explanation: The Gandaberunda, a mythological two-headed bird, is associated with the Keladi Nayakas and appears in Karnataka's heraldic tradition. It symbolises immense strength and power.

78. Acharya Nemichandra (10th century) was popularly known as

- (1) Siddhanta Chakravarti
- (2) Kavi Tilaka
- (3) Sakalakala Chakravarthi
- (4) Jain Kula Tilaka

Answer: (1) Siddhanta Chakravarti

Explanation: Acharya Nemichandra, a prominent Digambara Jain scholar, was known as Siddhanta Chakravarti, meaning "emperor of doctrine." His works include Gomattasara, Trilokasara and Labdhisara.

79. Who among the following was called "Karnataka Sangeetha Pitamaha"?

- (1) Kanakadasa
- (2) Purandaradasa
- (3) Bhimsen Joshi
- (4) Gangubai Hangal

Answer: (2) Purandaradasa

Explanation: Purandaradasa is revered as the "Pitamaha" or father of Carnatic music. He systematised elementary music instruction and composed thousands of devotional songs in Kannada.

80. Melukote is regarded as the centre of

- (1) Advaita Philosophy
- (2) Vishishtadvaita Philosophy
- (3) Dvaita Philosophy
- (4) Shakti Philosophy

Answer: (2) Vishishtadvaita Philosophy

Explanation: Melukote is closely associated with Sri Ramanujacharya and the Sri Vaishnava tradition of Vishishtadvaita. The Cheluvanarayana Swamy temple is an important centre of this philosophical and devotional tradition.

81. The Kagodu Satyagraha was related to

- (1) Land Reform Act
- (2) Forest Act
- (3) Industry Act
- (4) Environment Act

Answer: (1) Land Reform Act

Explanation: The Kagodu Satyagraha in the early 1950s was a peasant and tenant movement in present-day Shivamogga district. It demanded protection of cultivators and fair tenancy rights and became an important influence on Karnataka's land-reform politics.

82. Who among the following was Chairman of the first Land Reform Committee in Karnataka?

- (1) Shri Ramakrishna Hegde
- (2) Shri H. K. Patil
- (3) Shri Dasappa
- (4) Shri B. D. Jatti

Answer: (4) Shri B. D. Jatti

Explanation: B. D. Jatti chaired the Karnataka Land Reforms Committee constituted after the reorganisation of the state. Its recommendations contributed to the development of land-reform legislation, including the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961.

83. Who among the following was the first woman to be elected Chairperson of the Bar Council of Karnataka?

- (1) Aruna Roy
- (2) Medha Patkar
- (3) Pramila Nesargi
- (4) Laxmi Agarwal

Answer: (3) Pramila Nesargi

Explanation: Pramila Nesargi, a senior advocate and public figure, became the first woman Chairperson of the Karnataka State Bar Council. The other options are known primarily for activism in different fields rather than leadership of the state Bar Council.

84. Which place of Karnataka is known as the "Birth-place of Coffee" in India?

- (1) Chikkamagaluru
- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Mysuru
- (4) Karwar

Answer: (1) Chikkamagaluru

Explanation: Chikkamagaluru is popularly called the birthplace of coffee in India. Tradition holds that Baba Budan introduced coffee seeds to the Baba Budangiri hills in the seventeenth century, after which cultivation spread in the region.

85. The percentage of forest area in the total land area of Karnataka is

- (1) 22.6%
- (2) 25.6%
- (3) 32.6%
- (4) 26.6%

Answer: (1) 22.6%

Explanation: The official key marks 22.6%, reflecting the reference figure used for this examination. Forest statistics can differ depending on whether the source measures recorded forest area, forest cover or forest plus tree cover, and later official reports may show different percentages.

86. The certification mark given to agricultural products in order to conform to the Agricultural Produce Act, 1937 (amended in 1986) is called

- (1) ISI
- (2) AGMARK
- (3) APMC
- (4) AREERA

Answer: (2) AGMARK

Explanation: AGMARK is a certification mark for agricultural commodities graded under standards administered by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection. It indicates conformity with prescribed quality and grading specifications.

87. National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated every year on

- (1) 22 April
- (2) 24 April
- (3) 22 July
- (4) 24 November

Answer: (2) 24 April

Explanation: National Panchayati Raj Day is observed on 24 April. The date commemorates the coming into force of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, which gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

88. Which of the following works was written by Bilhana in the 11th century?

- (1) Rajatarangini
- (2) Mitakshara Samhita
- (3) Vikramankadevacharita
- (4) Kaumudi Mahotsava

Answer: (3) Vikramankadevacharita

Explanation: The Kashmiri poet Bilhana wrote Vikramankadevacharita, a Sanskrit mahakavya celebrating the Western Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI. Rajatarangini was written by Kalhana, while Mitakshara is associated with Vijnaneshwara.

89. Who built the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora?

- (1) Amoghavarsha
- (2) Krishna I
- (3) Govinda III
- (4) Dhruva

Answer: (2) Krishna I

Explanation: The monolithic Kailasanatha or Kailasa Temple at Ellora was commissioned by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I in the eighth century. It was carved downward from a single mass of rock and is one of India's greatest rock-cut monuments.

90. The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences 2018 was awarded to whom “for integrating climate change into long-run macroeconomic analysis” and “for integrating technological innovations into long-run macroeconomic analysis”?

- (1) William D. Nordhaus and Paul M. Romer
- (2) Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad
- (3) James P. Allison and Tasuku Honjo
- (4) Frances H. Arnold, George P. Smith and Sir Gregory P. Winter

Answer: (1) William D. Nordhaus and Paul M. Romer

Explanation: William D. Nordhaus received the prize for integrating climate change into long-run macroeconomic analysis, while Paul M. Romer was recognised for integrating technological innovation into long-run macroeconomic analysis. The other pairs listed won Nobel Prizes in Peace, Physiology or Medicine, and Chemistry respectively.

91. Who won the FIFA World Cup 2018?

- (1) Argentina
- (2) France
- (3) Croatia
- (4) Brazil

Answer: (2) France

Explanation: France won the 2018 FIFA World Cup in Russia by defeating Croatia 4-2 in the final. It was France's second World Cup title after its 1998 victory.

92. What is FEMA?

- (1) Foreign Exchange Management Act
- (2) Fixed Exchange Management Act
- (3) Foreign Exchange Monitoring Act
- (4) Fixed Exchange Monitoring Act

Answer: (1) Foreign Exchange Management Act

Explanation: FEMA stands for the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. It replaced the more restrictive Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and provides the legal framework for foreign-exchange transactions and external trade payments in India.

93. Which of the following countries is not a founder member of ASEAN?

- (1) Thailand
- (2) Malaysia
- (3) Indonesia
- (4) Vietnam

Answer: (4) Vietnam

Explanation: ASEAN was founded in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Vietnam joined ASEAN later, in 1995, and was therefore not a founding member.

94. S. Ramakrishnan won the Sahitya Akademi Award for 2018 for his novel

- (1) Sancharam
- (2) Nimittam
- (3) Sarovaram
- (4) Vacaka Parvam

Answer: (1) Sancharam

Explanation: Tamil writer S. Ramakrishnan received the 2018 Sahitya Akademi Award for his novel Sancharam. The novel portrays the lives and experiences of nadaswaram musicians and the social world surrounding their art.

95. Which team topped the ICC ODI rankings at the time relevant to this examination?

- (1) India
- (2) England
- (3) New Zealand
- (4) South Africa

Answer: (2) England

Explanation: England held the top position in the ICC men's ODI team rankings around the period of the 2019 examination. This is a date-specific current-affairs question; rankings change as teams gain or lose rating points.

96. Which of the following is the oldest Tennis Grand Slam tournament?

- (1) French Open
- (2) Australian Open
- (3) Wimbledon
- (4) US Open

Answer: (3) Wimbledon

Explanation: Wimbledon was first held in 1877, making it the oldest of the four Grand Slam tennis tournaments. The US Open began in 1881, the French Championships in 1891 and the Australasian Championships in 1905.

97. In which river basin is the level of groundwater utilisation the lowest?

- (1) Ganga
- (2) Brahmaputra
- (3) Kaveri
- (4) Krishna

Answer: (2) Brahmaputra

Explanation: The Brahmaputra basin receives very high rainfall and has abundant surface-water resources, while groundwater development is relatively low compared with heavily irrigated basins. Therefore, its level of groundwater utilisation is the lowest among the options.

98. Which of the following is the largest container port in India?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- (2) Kandla Port
- (3) Marmagao Port
- (4) Chennai Port

Answer: (1) Jawaharlal Nehru Port

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru Port, also known as Nhava Sheva, has historically handled the largest container traffic among Indian ports and serves the Mumbai metropolitan and western hinterland. The answer reflects the position at the time of the examination.

99. Partition of Bengal came into force on

- (1) 16 October 1905
- (2) 26 October 1905
- (3) 16 November 1905
- (4) 26 November 1905

Answer: (1) 16 October 1905

Explanation: The first Partition of Bengal, announced by Lord Curzon's government, came into effect on 16 October 1905. It triggered the Swadeshi and Boycott movements and was annulled in 1911.

100. In November 2018, which cyclone moved from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea?

- (1) Mekunu
- (2) Gaja
- (3) Sagar
- (4) Luban

Answer: (2) Gaja

Explanation: Cyclone Gaja formed over the Bay of Bengal, crossed the Tamil Nadu coast in November 2018 and continued westward across the peninsula, emerging into the Arabian Sea as a weakened system. The other named cyclones were associated mainly with the Arabian Sea or different tracks and dates.

CONSOLIDATED OFFICIAL ANSWER KEY - SERIES A

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

Important examination notes

- Question 4: The official key marks Raja Jayasimha, but Pulakeshin I is more commonly described as the founder of the Badami Chalukya kingdom.
- Question 6: The official key marks Chitradurga, although Badami is also not individually inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site; the item is ambiguous.
- Question 30: “Silver iodine” in the option is a typographical error; the cloud-seeding material is silver iodide.
- Question 57: Epistasis is the masking interaction; the masking gene is technically called an epistatic gene.
- Question 66: Sahara is the largest hot desert and the correct answer among the options; Antarctica is the largest desert overall.
- Questions 18, 22, 85, 95 and 98 contain date-specific or source-dependent facts and have been explained in the context of the 2019 examination.

KARNATAKA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
SECOND DIVISION ASSISTANT - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER III
Examination Date: 11 February 2018 | Subject Code: 285 | Series D
Solved Question Paper with Detailed Explanations

1. Match the Special Characteristics of the Planets (List I) with the Names of the Planets (List II):

List I - Special characteristic	List II - Name of the planet
A. Dwarf planet	I. Mercury
B. Largest planet of the solar system	II. Venus
C. Planet second from the Sun in the solar system	III. Jupiter
D. Planet nearest to the Sun	IV. Pluto
	V. Saturn

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Pluto is classified as a dwarf planet; Jupiter is the largest planet; Venus is the second planet from the Sun; and Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun. Therefore, the correct mapping is A-IV, B-III, C-II and D-I.

2. National Girl Child Day (NGCD) is celebrated on which of the following dates to raise awareness about sex-ratio levels and promote the empowerment of girls?

- (1) 23 January
- (2) 24 January
- (3) 25 January
- (4) 26 January

Answer: (2) 24 January

Explanation: National Girl Child Day is observed in India on 24 January. It was initiated to promote awareness of girls' rights, education, health, nutrition and equality.

3. Consider the following statements:

A. Mercury is found in liquid state at room temperature.

B. The property of metals by which they can be beaten into thin sheets is “ductility”.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (1) A only

Explanation: Mercury is a liquid metal at ordinary room temperature, so Statement A is correct.

The ability to be beaten into thin sheets is malleability, while ductility is the ability to be drawn into wires; therefore, Statement B is incorrect.

4. Consider the following statements:

A. Heat can be reflected by mirrors.

B. Heat is a form of energy.

C. Heat cannot pass through vacuum.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (2) B only

Explanation: The official key marks Statement B only. Heat is a form of energy, and thermal radiation can travel through vacuum; hence Statement C is false. Scientifically, polished surfaces can also reflect infrared radiation, so Statement A is defensible and the official item is imperfectly framed.

5. The phenomenon of formation of three-dimensional images by the interference of two light beams from laser or other coherent sources of light is called

- (1) Optical photography
- (2) X-ray photography
- (3) Radiography
- (4) Holography

Answer: (4) Holography

Explanation: Holography records both the intensity and phase information of light waves by interference, usually using coherent laser beams. When reconstructed, the recorded pattern produces a three-dimensional image.

6. Consider the following input or output devices:

- A. Scanner**
- B. Keyboard**
- C. Printer**
- D. Monitor**
- E. Plotter**
- F. Mouse**

Which of the following groups has only output devices?

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

Answer: (4) E, C, D

Explanation: A plotter, printer and monitor present information produced by a computer and are output devices. A scanner, keyboard and mouse send data or commands to the computer and are input devices.

7. With which of the following countries does India share its longest border?

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) China
- (3) Pakistan
- (4) Bangladesh

Answer: (4) Bangladesh

Explanation: India shares its longest international land boundary with Bangladesh, extending for more than 4,000 kilometres. It passes through West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

8. Which State's tableau won the Best Tableau Award at the 69th Republic Day Parade, 2018?

- (1) Assam
- (2) Maharashtra
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Chhattisgarh

Answer: (2) Maharashtra

Explanation: Maharashtra received the award for the best tableau among the States and Union Territories at the 2018 Republic Day Parade. Its tableau depicted the coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

9. Which set of diseases relates to viral pathology?

- A. Measles**
 - B. Mumps**
 - C. AIDS**
 - D. Tuberculosis**
- (1) A, B and C only
 - (2) A and D only
 - (3) A, B, C and D
 - (4) B and D only

Answer: (1) A, B and C only

Explanation: Measles and mumps are caused by viruses, while AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus. Tuberculosis is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, so it is excluded.

10. What is the total number of Lok Sabha seats in Karnataka State?

- (1) 25
- (2) 28
- (3) 31
- (4) 23

Answer: (2) 28

Explanation: Karnataka elects 28 members to the Lok Sabha. These parliamentary constituencies include both general and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe reserved seats.

11. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change came into force on 21 March 1994 and is one of the three conventions adopted at which of the following?

- (1) Stockholm Conference in 1972
- (2) Rio Earth Summit in 1992
- (3) Johannesburg Summit in 2002
- (4) Copenhagen Climate Change Conference in 2009

Answer: (2) Rio Earth Summit in 1992

Explanation: The UNFCCC was opened for signature at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, commonly called the Rio Earth Summit. The Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification are also associated with the Rio process.

12. India became an associate member of CERN after completing the internal approval procedures relating to an agreement signed earlier. What is CERN?

- (1) European Organisation for Nuclear Research
- (2) Group of 25 politically powerful nations
- (3) Group of countries to negotiate for world trade
- (4) Group of 20 most economically influential countries

Answer: (1) European Organisation for Nuclear Research

Explanation: CERN is the European Organization for Nuclear Research, headquartered near Geneva. It operates major particle-physics facilities, including the Large Hadron Collider.

13. What was India's GDP growth forecast for 2018 as per the IMF's World Economic Outlook update released in Davos, Switzerland?

- (1) 7.4%
- (2) 8.1%
- (3) 6.5%
- (4) 7%

Answer: (1) 7.4%

Explanation: The IMF update cited in the question projected India's growth at 7.4% for 2018. The figure was a forecast available at the time of the examination and should be read in that historical context.

14. Five separate sultanates arose in the Deccan after the break-up of the Bahmani Kingdom. Which of the following was the first one to secede?

- (1) Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar
- (2) Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golconda
- (3) Imad Shahi dynasty of Berar
- (4) Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur

Answer: (3) Imad Shahi dynasty of Berar

Explanation: The Imad Shahi kingdom of Berar was the first of the successor states to declare independence, in 1490. The other Deccan Sultanates were Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golconda and Bidar.

15. Peter Sutherland, who passed away shortly before the examination, was the former Director-General of which organisation?

- (1) United Nations
- (2) UNESCO
- (3) World Bank
- (4) World Trade Organization

Answer: (4) World Trade Organization

Explanation: Peter Sutherland served as the first Director-General of the World Trade Organization after heading its predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. He also held several public and corporate positions.

16. The Government of Karnataka launched the Mathru Poorna scheme to meet the

- (1) Nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women in rural areas
- (2) Nutritional needs of SC/ST women
- (3) Nutritional needs of women above 60 years of age
- (4) Nutritional needs of the girl child

Answer: (1) Nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women in rural areas

Explanation: Mathru Poorna was designed to improve maternal nutrition by providing nutritious meals to pregnant and lactating women, particularly through the Anganwadi network. Better maternal nutrition also supports healthier birth outcomes and infant development.

17. Among the following sets of “Bhagya” schemes announced by the Karnataka Government, which set includes a wrongly named item?

- (1) Anna Bhagya, Ksheera Bhagya and Arogya Bhagya
- (2) Anna Bhagya, Krushi Bhagya and Thayi Bhagya
- (3) Anna Bhagya, Anila Bhagya and Tande Bhagya
- (4) Anna Bhagya, Pashu Bhagya and Laptop Bhagya

Answer: (3) Anna Bhagya, Anila Bhagya and Tande Bhagya

Explanation: The official key identifies the set containing “Tande Bhagya” as the incorrect combination. Anna Bhagya and Anila Bhagya were known schemes, whereas “Tande Bhagya” was not one of the recognised Bhagya programmes in this context.

18. The only river among the following which originates in Karnataka and has its entire catchment area within the State is

- (1) Cauvery
- (2) Sharavathi
- (3) Tungabhadra
- (4) Vedavathi

Answer: (2) Sharavathi

Explanation: The Sharavathi originates in the Western Ghats of Karnataka and flows westward entirely within the State before entering the Arabian Sea. The Cauvery and the Tungabhadra systems extend into neighbouring States.

19. Match the Metals (List I) with the Ores (List II):

List I - Metal	List II - Ore
A. Aluminium	I. Galena
B. Lead	II. Bauxite
C. Iron	III. Cassiterite
D. Tin	IV. Hematite
	V. Cinnabar

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Bauxite is the principal ore of aluminium; galena is an important ore of lead; hematite is an ore of iron; and cassiterite is the chief ore of tin. Cinnabar is an ore of mercury and is the unused item.

20. Who among the following are recipients of the Bharat Ratna Award?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- B. Lal Bahadur Shastri**
- C. Amartya Sen**
- D. Sachin Tendulkar**

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

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

Explanation: All four persons listed received the Bharat Ratna. Nehru received it in 1955, Shastri posthumously in 1966, Amartya Sen in 1999 and Sachin Tendulkar in 2014.

21. Consider the following statements regarding the Simon Commission:

- A. It came to India in 1928 to examine the possibility of further constitutional reforms.**
 - B. It was boycotted by Indians because there was no Indian representation in the Commission.**
- Which of the above statements 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 Simon Commission reached India in 1928 to review the working of the Government of India Act, 1919 and recommend reforms. Because all its members were British and no Indian was included, it faced widespread boycott under the slogan “Simon Go Back”.

22. Mahatma Gandhi undertook a “fast unto death” against the Communal Award. He discontinued the fast because of

- (1) Congress leaders persuading him to accept the Award
- (2) Withdrawal of the Communal Award by the British Government
- (3) Conclusion of the Poona Pact
- (4) Open opposition to the Award by the weaker classes

Answer: (3) Conclusion of the Poona Pact

Explanation: The Poona Pact of September 1932 was reached between representatives of the depressed classes led by B. R. Ambedkar and caste-Hindu leaders. It replaced separate electorates with reserved seats in joint electorates, after which Gandhi ended his fast.

23. Which one of the following is a currency whose value may depreciate rapidly or that is difficult to convert into other currencies and is generally avoided by foreign-exchange dealers?

- (1) Hard currency
- (2) Soft currency
- (3) Fiat currency
- (4) Alternative currency

Answer: (2) Soft currency

Explanation: A soft currency is relatively unstable, is not widely accepted in international transactions and may be subject to exchange controls. A hard currency, by contrast, is stable and readily convertible.

24. Match the Waterfalls of Karnataka (List I) with their Rivers (List II):

List I - Waterfall	List II - River
A. Magod	I. Kali
B. Lalguli	II. Aghanashini
C. Unchalli	III. Netravathi
D. Bandaje	IV. Bedti

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Magod Falls is on the Bedti (Gangavali) River; Lalguli Falls is on the Kali; Unchalli Falls is formed by the Aghanashini; and Bandaje Falls belongs to the Netravathi river system. Hence the mapping is A-IV, B-I, C-II and D-III.

25. Kuldeep Yadav became the third Indian bowler to register an ODI hat-trick. Who were the other two Indian bowlers before him?

- (1) Chetan Sharma and Kapil Dev
- (2) Anil Kumble and Venkatapathy Raju
- (3) Chetan Sharma and Venkatapathy Raju
- (4) Anil Kumble and Kapil Dev

Answer: (1) Chetan Sharma and Kapil Dev

Explanation: Chetan Sharma took India's first ODI hat-trick in the 1987 World Cup, while Kapil Dev achieved one against Sri Lanka in 1991. Kuldeep Yadav became the third Indian to do so in 2017.

26. What is the correct sequence of the following four continents in ascending order of population, as per 2016?

- A. Australia**
- B. Europe**
- C. Africa**
- D. South America**

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

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

Explanation: The official key marks A-D-C-B. Standard 2016 population estimates, however, place the order as Australia/Oceania, South America, Europe and Africa, which corresponds to A-D-B-C. The official key therefore appears inconsistent with the demographic data.

27. Among the various forms of struggle developed by the Swadeshi Movement, which one achieved the greatest visible success at the practical and popular level?

- (1) Boycott of foreign goods
- (2) Public meetings and processions against British rule
- (3) Picketing of shops selling liquor and foreign goods
- (4) Arrest of political workers on a large scale

Answer: (1) Boycott of foreign goods

Explanation: The boycott of foreign goods became the most visible and widely practised method of the Swadeshi Movement. It encouraged the use of indigenous products and linked economic action with political protest.

28. Consider the following statements about the Yettinahole Project:

- A. The project involves construction of eight small dams.**
- B. The project is based on the report submitted by a committee headed by Dr G. S. Paramashivaiah.**

Which of the above statements 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 official key treats both statements as correct. The project proposes diversion of water from west-flowing streams through a system of weirs, pumping stations and conveyance works and was associated with recommendations made by the G. S. Paramashivaiah committee; the term “small dams” is a simplified description.

29. Which of the following districts had the highest sex ratio in Karnataka according to the Census of India, 2011?

- (1) Bidar
- (2) Udupi
- (3) Vijayapura
- (4) Dharwad

Answer: (2) Udupi

Explanation: Among the given districts, Udupi had the highest sex ratio in the 2011 Census. Coastal Karnataka generally recorded relatively favourable female-to-male ratios compared with several northern districts.

30. Which of the following National Parks of Karnataka is also named Rajiv Gandhi National Park?

- (1) Bannerghatta
- (2) Nagarhole
- (3) Kudremukh
- (4) Anshi

Answer: (2) Nagarhole

Explanation: Nagarhole National Park is officially known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park. It forms an important part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and supports elephants, tigers and other wildlife.

31. The National Rural Livelihood Mission was launched in June 2011 to create effective institutional platforms for the rural poor. What was the name of the programme platform?

- (1) Aajeevika
- (2) Sanjeevika
- (3) Punarjeevika
- (4) Sampurnajeevika

Answer: (1) Aajeevika

Explanation: The National Rural Livelihood Mission was initially branded as Aajeevika. It organises rural poor households into self-help groups and federations and supports livelihoods, credit access and skill development.

32. Under which Chola king was the Brihadeshvara Temple at Thanjavur constructed?

- (1) Rajendra I
- (2) Rajaraja I
- (3) Kulothunga I
- (4) Rajadhiraja I

Answer: (2) Rajaraja I

Explanation: The Brihadeshvara Temple was commissioned by Rajaraja Chola I and completed in the early eleventh century. It is a major example of Chola-Dravidian architecture and a component of the Great Living Chola Temples World Heritage Site.

33. Match the States of India (List I) with their Capitals (List II):

List I - State	List II - Capital
A. Nagaland	I. Imphal

List I - State	List II - Capital
B. Manipur	II. Kohima
C. Assam	III. Aizawl
D. Mizoram	IV. Dispur
E. Meghalaya	V. Guwahati
	VI. Shillong

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Nagaland-Kohima, Manipur-Imphal, Assam-Dispur, Mizoram-Aizawl and Meghalaya-Shillong are the correct pairs. Guwahati is the largest city of Assam but not its capital.

34. Which of the following Mughal emperors prohibited the use of tobacco?

- (1) Akbar
- (2) Humayun
- (3) Shah Jahan
- (4) Jahangir

Answer: (4) Jahangir

Explanation: Jahangir issued orders prohibiting tobacco after it became increasingly popular in India during his reign. The ban was not permanently effective, and tobacco consumption continued to spread.

35. The Padma Vibhushan was awarded to Prof. Udupi Ramachandra Rao in 2017 for excellence in which field?

- (1) Public Affairs
- (2) Art and Music
- (3) Spiritualism
- (4) Science and Engineering

Answer: (4) Science and Engineering

Explanation: U. R. Rao was a distinguished space scientist and former Chairman of ISRO. He received the Padma Vibhushan in the field of Science and Engineering for his contribution to India's satellite and space programmes.

36. Who succeeded A. S. Kiran Kumar as Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation?

- (1) Dr Amar Gupta
- (2) Dr Ashish Vishnoi
- (3) Dr K. Sivan
- (4) Dr Narendra Nayak

Answer: (3) Dr K. Sivan

Explanation: K. Sivan became Chairman of ISRO in January 2018, succeeding A. S. Kiran Kumar. He had earlier served as Director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre.

37. Match the Sectors of the Economy (List I) with the Activities (List II):

List I - Sector	List II - Activity
A. Primary	I. Manufacturing
B. Secondary	II. Mining
C. Tertiary	III. Academic research
D. Quaternary	IV. BPO and call centre

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Mining belongs to the primary sector; manufacturing to the secondary sector; BPO and call-centre services to the tertiary sector; and knowledge-intensive academic research to the quaternary sector.

38. Archana is in the Viking Ship Museum, Oslo, and needs local currency. Which currency is required for a local transaction?

- (1) Swiss franc
- (2) Greek drachma
- (3) Norwegian krone
- (4) Belarusian ruble

Answer: (3) Norwegian krone

Explanation: Oslo is the capital of Norway, whose currency is the Norwegian krone. The Swiss franc is used in Switzerland and Liechtenstein, while Greece uses the euro.

39. Which of the following statements about the Cauvery or Kaveri River is true?

- (1) It originates at Talakaveri in the Eastern Ghats
- (2) Jog Falls is formed by it near Sagara
- (3) Hemavati is one of its tributaries
- (4) Kabini is not one of its tributaries

Answer: (3) Hemavati is one of its tributaries

Explanation: The Hemavati is an important tributary of the Cauvery. The Cauvery rises at Talakaveri in the Western Ghats; Jog Falls is formed by the Sharavathi; and the Kabini is also a Cauvery tributary.

40. Which of the following describes second-generation biofuel technology?

- (1) Ethanol produced from sugar-containing crops
- (2) Biodiesel produced from oilseeds
- (3) Ethanol produced from starch-containing crops
- (4) Biofuels made from non-edible and lignocellulosic biomass

Answer: (4) Biofuels made from non-edible and lignocellulosic biomass

Explanation: Second-generation biofuels use non-food lignocellulosic feedstocks such as crop residues, grasses and woody biomass. First-generation fuels are commonly produced from food crops rich in sugar, starch or edible oils.

41. A typical feature of the Mediterranean climate is

- (1) Cold to hot wet summers and severe to cool dry winters
- (2) Warm to hot dry summers and mild to cool wet winters
- (3) Warm to cold dry summers and mild to hot cold winters
- (4) Cold to wet moist summers and severe to cool wet winters

Answer: (2) Warm to hot dry summers and mild to cool wet winters

Explanation: Mediterranean regions experience hot or warm dry summers because subtropical high pressure dominates, and mild wet winters when westerly winds and cyclonic systems move equatorward.

42. In which of the following biogeographical regions is the Caribbean Islands biodiversity hotspot found?

- (1) Africa
- (2) North and Central America
- (3) South America
- (4) Europe and Central Asia

Answer: (3) South America

Explanation: The official key marks South America. In most biogeographical classifications, however, the Caribbean Islands hotspot is grouped with North and Central America because the Caribbean lies southeast of the North American mainland. The official answer is therefore contestable.

43. Compared with Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs), Light Emitting Diode (LED) lamps:

- A. offer a longer service life;**
- B. are more energy efficient;**

C. are cheaper.

Which statements are correct?

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

Answer: (2) A and B only

Explanation: LED lamps generally last longer and convert a greater proportion of electricity into useful light than CFLs. Their initial purchase price was typically higher at the time of the examination, so Statement C was not accepted.

44. Electrical appliances have star ratings up to five stars. Which of the following is indicated by a greater number of stars?

A. Longer life span of the appliance

B. Stringent quality checks have been undertaken

C. Higher energy efficiency of the appliance

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

Answer: (2) C only

Explanation: The star label issued under energy-efficiency programmes indicates how efficiently an appliance uses electricity. More stars generally mean lower energy consumption for the same output; the rating does not directly certify longer life or overall build quality.

45. Which ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire sent an embassy to the Emperor of China?

- (1) Harihara I
- (2) Bukka I
- (3) Krishnadevaraya
- (4) Saluva Narasimha

Answer: (2) Bukka I

Explanation: Bukka I maintained diplomatic contacts beyond the subcontinent and is associated in standard Karnataka history texts with sending an embassy to the Chinese emperor. He was one of the founders and early consolidators of the Vijayanagara Empire.

46. The Supreme Court of India has the power to decide disputes between the Union and the States. This power falls under which jurisdiction?

- (1) Advisory jurisdiction
- (2) Appellate jurisdiction
- (3) Original jurisdiction
- (4) Constitutional jurisdiction

Answer: (3) Original jurisdiction

Explanation: Article 131 confers exclusive original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in certain disputes between the Union and one or more States or among States. Such cases begin directly in the Supreme Court rather than arriving on appeal.

47. Which country had recently banned the teaching of English in primary schools to counter what it described as Western cultural invasion?

- (1) Iraq
- (2) Iran
- (3) Israel
- (4) United Arab Emirates

Answer: (2) Iran

Explanation: Iran announced restrictions on teaching English in primary schools, arguing that instruction should begin at a later stage and that early teaching could encourage Western cultural influence.

48. Which one of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is correct?

- (1) The Speaker holds office at the pleasure of the President
- (2) The Speaker need not be a member at election but must become one within six months
- (3) The Speaker loses office when the Lok Sabha is dissolved
- (4) A Speaker who resigns addresses the resignation to the Deputy Speaker

Answer: (4) A Speaker who resigns addresses the resignation to the Deputy Speaker

Explanation: The Speaker may resign by writing to the Deputy Speaker. The Speaker must be a member of the Lok Sabha and continues in office even after dissolution until immediately before the first meeting of the newly constituted House.

49. Which of the following States do not have a Legislative Council?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Karnataka
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Jharkhand

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

Answer: (4) C and D only

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have bicameral legislatures with Legislative Councils. Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have only Legislative Assemblies, so C and D are correct.

50. Match the Tourism Tag Lines/Slogans (List I) with the States of India (List II):

List I - Tourism tag line/slogan	List II - State
A. God's own country	I. Karnataka
B. One state, many worlds	II. Kerala
C. Everything is possible	III. Madhya Pradesh
D. The heart of incredible India	IV. Andhra Pradesh
	V. Telangana

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Kerala is “God’s Own Country”; Karnataka used “One State, Many Worlds”; Andhra Pradesh used “Everything is Possible”; and Madhya Pradesh is promoted as “The Heart of Incredible India”.

51. What is the system of governance in a Panchayati Raj set-up?

- (1) Single-tier structure at village level
- (2) Two-tier system at village and block levels
- (3) Three-tier structure at village, block and district levels
- (4) Four-tier system at village, block, district and State levels

Answer: (3) Three-tier structure at village, block and district levels

Explanation: The constitutional Panchayati Raj framework ordinarily consists of Gram Panchayat at village level, Panchayat Samiti or Taluk Panchayat at intermediate level and Zilla Panchayat at district level. Smaller States may be exempt from the intermediate tier.

52. Which one of the following is not a principle of Panchsheel?

- (1) Non-Alignment
- (2) Peaceful coexistence
- (3) Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty
- (4) Mutual non-interference in internal affairs

Answer: (1) Non-Alignment

Explanation: The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence include mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. Non-Alignment is a broader foreign-policy approach and is not one of the five principles.

53. The writ of Habeas Corpus is issued

- (1) By a superior court to transfer records from a lower court for review
- (2) As an order requiring a detaining authority to produce the detained person and justify the detention
- (3) By a superior court directing a subordinate court to perform an allotted duty
- (4) As an order stopping proceedings in a particular case

Answer: (2) As an order requiring a detaining authority to produce the detained person and justify the detention

Explanation: Habeas corpus protects personal liberty by requiring the person or authority responsible for detention to produce the detainee before the court and establish lawful authority. If the detention is illegal, the court orders release.

54. Which Article of the Constitution provides that every State should endeavour to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education?

- (1) Article 349
- (2) Article 350
- (3) Article 350A
- (4) Article 351

Answer: (3) Article 350A

Explanation: Article 350A directs every State and local authority to endeavour to provide adequate facilities for primary education in the mother tongue for children belonging to linguistic minority groups.

55. Arrange the following States in increasing order of area:

A. Karnataka

B. Telangana

C. Bihar

D. West Bengal

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

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

Explanation: West Bengal is the smallest among the four, followed by Bihar, Telangana and Karnataka. Thus the increasing order is D-C-B-A.

56. Match the Countries (List I) with their Capitals (List II):

List I - Country	List II - Capital
A. Canada	I. Buenos Aires
B. Argentina	II. Ottawa
C. Cuba	III. Suva
D. Fiji	IV. Havana
	V. Quito

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Canada-Ottawa, Argentina-Buenos Aires, Cuba-Havana and Fiji-Suva are the correct pairs. Quito is the capital of Ecuador and is unused.

57. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a Fundamental Duty of an Indian citizen under Part IV-A of the Constitution?

- (1) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the nation
- (2) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity
- (3) To practise family planning and population control
- (4) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions

Answer: (3) To practise family planning and population control

Explanation: Family planning and population control are not listed as a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A. The other duties appear expressly in Article 51A.

58. Which of the following correctly explains the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV of the Constitution?

- (1) Positive instructions to the government to work for the attainment of stated objectives
- (2) Negative injunctions preventing government from encroaching on freedom
- (3) Directions only to enhance the country's international prestige
- (4) Directions to pursue Non-Alignment

Answer: (1) Positive instructions to the government to work for the attainment of stated objectives

Explanation: The Directive Principles are affirmative guidelines directing the State to promote social, economic and political justice and build a welfare order. They are non-justiciable but fundamental in governance.

59. Which river is known as “Bengal’s Sorrow” because of its history of floods and soil erosion?

- (1) Adi Ganga
- (2) Hooghly
- (3) Subarnarekha
- (4) Damodar

Answer: (4) Damodar

Explanation: The Damodar was historically called the “Sorrow of Bengal” because of frequent devastating floods. Multipurpose dams constructed under the Damodar Valley Corporation later helped moderate flooding and support irrigation and power generation.

60. Who was the first Chinese pilgrim to visit India and leave a valuable record of Indian kingdoms?

- (1) Fa-Hien
- (2) Hiuen Tsang
- (3) Yijing
- (4) Li Douyan

Answer: (1) Fa-Hien

Explanation: Fa-Hien travelled to India during the reign of Chandragupta II in the early fifth century. His account describes Buddhist institutions, society and administration; Hiuen Tsang arrived much later in the seventh century.

61. The French challenge to British supremacy in India came to an end with which battle?

- (1) Battle of Wandiwash
- (2) Battle of Buxar
- (3) Battle of Seringapatam
- (4) Battle of Plassey

Answer: (1) Battle of Wandiwash

Explanation: The British victory at the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 decisively broke French military power in India during the Third Carnatic War. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 subsequently limited French political ambitions.

62. Match the Districts of Karnataka (List I) with the Revenue Divisions (List II):

List I - District	List II - Division
A. Shivamogga	I. Belagavi Division
B. Vijayapura	II. Bengaluru Division
C. Raichur	III. Mysuru Division
D. Udupi	IV. Kalaburagi Division

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Shivamogga is in Bengaluru Division, Vijayapura in Belagavi Division, Raichur in Kalaburagi Division and Udupi in Mysuru Division. The mapping is A-II, B-I, C-IV and D-III.

63. Consider the following statements:

A. Indira Point is located in Kanyakumari.

B. Indira Point is the southernmost tip of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (2) B only

Explanation: Indira Point is on Great Nicobar Island, not at Kanyakumari, so Statement A is false. It is the southernmost point of the territory of India, making Statement B correct.

64. Which international organisation announced the launch of a Global Centre for Cyber Security in January 2018?

- (1) World Economic Forum
- (2) International Telecommunication Union
- (3) UNESCO
- (4) World Bank

Answer: (1) World Economic Forum

Explanation: The World Economic Forum launched the Global Centre for Cybersecurity to encourage cooperation among governments, businesses and experts against cyber threats and data breaches.

65. Consider the following languages:

- A. Chinese
- B. Spanish
- C. French
- D. Arabic
- E. German
- F. English
- G. Urdu
- H. Russian

Which are official languages of the United Nations?

- (1) A, B, C, D, F and H only
- (2) A, B, C, E, G and H only
- (3) A, B, C, D and E only
- (4) A, D, E, F, G and H only

Answer: (1) A, B, C, D, F and H only

Explanation: The six official languages of the United Nations are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. German and Urdu are not UN official languages.

66. Match the Orthodox Indian Philosophical Schools (List I) with their Proponents (List II):

List I - School of thought	List II - Proponent
A. Samkhya	I. Gautama
B. Yoga	II. Patanjali
C. Nyaya	III. Shankaracharya
D. Vaisheshika	IV. Kanada
E. Vedanta	V. Kapila
	VI. Nagarjuna

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Samkhya is associated with Kapila, Yoga with Patanjali, Nyaya with Gautama, Vaisheshika with Kanada and Advaita Vedanta with Shankaracharya. Nagarjuna is a major Buddhist Madhyamaka philosopher.

67. A lens immersed in a liquid becomes invisible when

- (1) The focal length of the lens is zero
- (2) The refractive index of the lens equals that of the liquid
- (3) The refractive index of the lens is greater than that of the liquid
- (4) The refractive index of the lens is less than that of the liquid

Answer: (2) The refractive index of the lens equals that of the liquid

Explanation: When the lens and surrounding liquid have the same refractive index, light does not bend or reflect appreciably at their boundary. The lens therefore becomes optically indistinguishable from the liquid.

68. Maratha tactics of guerrilla warfare were borrowed from whom?

- (1) Malik Ambar
- (2) Abdur Razzaq
- (3) Ibrahim Adil Shah
- (4) Rumi Khan

Answer: (1) Malik Ambar

Explanation: Malik Ambar of Ahmadnagar used mobile cavalry, knowledge of terrain and guerrilla methods effectively against Mughal forces in the Deccan. These techniques influenced later Maratha warfare.

69. Which Sultan of Delhi was known as Lakh Bakhsh, or “Giver of Lakhs”, because of his generosity?

- (1) Iltutmish
- (2) Balban
- (3) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (4) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

Answer: (4) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

Explanation: Qutb-ud-din Aibak was known as Lakh Bakhsh for his reputed generosity. He founded the Mamluk or Slave dynasty at Delhi in 1206.

70. The Montreal Protocol is a landmark international agreement designed to

- (1) Reduce the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances
- (2) Conserve natural resources generally
- (3) Protect migratory species of wild animals
- (4) Dispose hazardous wastes

Answer: (1) Reduce the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances

Explanation: The Montreal Protocol regulates and phases out ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons and halons. It has contributed substantially to the recovery of the stratospheric ozone layer.

71. The largest coral-reef system, stretching parallel to the eastern coast of Australia, is

- (1) Fringing Reef
- (2) Great Barrier Reef
- (3) Great Atoll
- (4) Supreme Fringing Reef

Answer: (2) Great Barrier Reef

Explanation: The Great Barrier Reef lies off Queensland in the Coral Sea and is the world's largest coral-reef system. It comprises thousands of individual reefs and islands.

72. Who was the first Indian ruler to face the invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni?

- (1) Jayachandra of the Gahadavala dynasty
- (2) Prithviraj Chauhan
- (3) The Shaka King, Jaipala
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) The Shaka King, Jaipala

Explanation: The official key selects Jaipala, ruler of the Hindu Shahi kingdom, who fought the Ghaznavids before Mahmud's repeated Indian campaigns. The option incorrectly calls him a "Shaka" king; he was a Hindu Shahi ruler.

73. With reference to the art and culture of Karnataka, consider the following statements:

A. Togalu Gombeyaata is a leather-puppet show depicting popular scenes from epics such as the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

B. Yakshagana combines dance, drama, dialogue, songs, music and resplendent costumes.

Which statements are correct?

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

Answer: (3) Both A and B

Explanation: Both statements correctly describe important Karnataka performance traditions. Togalu Gombeyaata uses coloured leather shadow puppets, while Yakshagana integrates music, dance, dialogue, costume and dramatic narration.

74. Which of the following are consequences of climate change?

A. Melting of Earth's ice

B. Floods and droughts

C. Sea-level changes

D. Changes in precipitation patterns

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

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

Explanation: Climate change affects glaciers and ice sheets, raises sea level, alters rainfall patterns and increases the frequency or severity of some floods and droughts. All four listed consequences are therefore relevant.

75. Match the Deserts (List I) with the Countries (List II):

List I - Desert	List II - Country
A. Kalahari	I. India
B. Thar	II. South Africa
C. Arizona	III. Australia
D. Great Victoria	IV. USA

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: The Kalahari extends across southern Africa including South Africa; the Thar lies mainly in India and Pakistan; the Arizona desert region is in the USA; and the Great Victoria Desert is in Australia.

76. Which of the following is true about chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)?

A. CFCs contribute to destruction of the ozone layer.

B. They are used as propellants in aerosol spray cans.

C. They are used as refrigerants in refrigerators and air-conditioners.

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

Answer: (2) A, B and C

Explanation: CFCs were widely used as refrigerants and aerosol propellants and release chlorine radicals in the stratosphere that destroy ozone. All three statements are correct.

77. Some important causes of ocean currents are:

A. Prevailing winds

B. Variation in temperature

C. Salinity differences

D. Depth variation

Which statements are correct?

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

Answer: (3) A, B and C only

Explanation: Surface currents are strongly driven by prevailing winds, while differences in temperature and salinity produce density-driven circulation. Depth variation affects local movement but is not usually listed as a primary general cause in this classification.

78. Match the following:

List I	List II
A. Prime Meridian	I. 180° longitude
B. Tropic of Cancer	II. 23½° N latitude
C. International Date Line	III. 0° longitude
D. Arctic Circle	IV. 23½° S latitude
E. Tropic of Capricorn	V. 66½° N latitude

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: The Prime Meridian is 0° longitude, the Tropic of Cancer is 23½° N, the International Date Line approximately follows 180°, the Arctic Circle is 66½° N and the Tropic of Capricorn is 23½° S.

79. Which of the following countries is not a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)?

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) Bangladesh
- (3) India
- (4) China

Answer: (4) China

Explanation: China is not a full member of SAARC, though it has observer status. Afghanistan, Bangladesh and India are among SAARC's eight member States.

80. India won its first Olympic hockey gold medal in which year?

- (1) 1928
- (2) 1932
- (3) 1936
- (4) 1948

Answer: (1) 1928

Explanation: India won its first Olympic field-hockey gold medal at the 1928 Amsterdam Games. The team then began a remarkable run of Olympic dominance.

81. Which of the following are soil-conservation measures?

A. Afforestation

B. Strip cultivation

C. Restriction on overgrazing

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

Answer: (4) A, B and C

Explanation: Afforestation protects soil with vegetation cover, strip cultivation reduces erosion by interrupting runoff, and control of overgrazing prevents loss of protective grass cover. All three are recognised soil-conservation measures.

82. Which one of the following is the zonal headquarters of the South Western Railway Zone?

- (1) Hubli
- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Bilaspur
- (4) Mumbai (CST)

Answer: (1) Hubli

Explanation: The headquarters of South Western Railway is at Hubballi, formerly spelled Hubli. Bengaluru is one of its divisions, while Bilaspur and Mumbai are headquarters of other zones.

83. What was the theme of the 8th National Voters' Day, 2018?

- (1) Hundred Percent Voting
- (2) Authorised Voting
- (3) Accessible Elections
- (4) Empowering India

Answer: (3) Accessible Elections

Explanation: The theme of National Voters' Day 2018 was "Accessible Elections". It emphasised removal of barriers and greater participation, especially for persons with disabilities and other underrepresented voters.

84. Consider the following comparisons between the Indian and American Presidents:

A. The Indian President's term is five years, while the American President's term is four years.

B. The Indian President may be re-elected for any number of terms, whereas the American President cannot serve more than two elected terms.

Which statements 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 President of India holds office for five years and the Constitution places no numerical limit on re-election. The US President serves a four-year term and the Twenty-second Amendment generally limits a person to two elected terms.

85. The monetary and credit policy is announced by which institution?

- (1) Union Ministry of Finance
- (2) Reserve Bank of India
- (3) State Bank of India
- (4) NITI Aayog

Answer: (2) Reserve Bank of India

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India formulates and announces monetary policy, using instruments such as the policy repo rate and liquidity measures to pursue inflation and growth objectives.

86. Who was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat?

- (1) Ibrahim Lodi
- (2) Bahlul Lodi
- (3) Sikandar Lodi
- (4) Mohammed Lodi

Answer: (1) Ibrahim Lodi

Explanation: Babur defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat in 1526. The battle ended the Lodi dynasty and established the foundation of Mughal rule in northern India.

87. Who won the men's singles title at the Australian Open Tennis Tournament, 2018?

- (1) Roger Federer
- (2) Rafael Nadal
- (3) Novak Djokovic
- (4) Marin Cilic

Answer: (1) Roger Federer

Explanation: Roger Federer defeated Marin Cilic in the 2018 Australian Open final. It was Federer's sixth Australian Open title and twentieth Grand Slam singles title.

88. Match the Famous Sites of the World (List I) with the Countries (List II) in which they are located:

List I - Famous site	List II - Country
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List I - Famous site	List II - Country
A. Buckingham Palace	I. USA
B. Colosseum	II. England
C. Pentagon	III. Italy
D. Eiffel Tower	IV. Germany
	V. France

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: Buckingham Palace is in England, the Colosseum in Italy, the Pentagon in the United States and the Eiffel Tower in France. Germany is the unused country.

89. During the Partition of India in 1947, what was the boundary line demarcated between India and Pakistan called?

- (1) McMahon Line
- (2) Maginot Line
- (3) Radcliffe Line
- (4) Durand Line

Answer: (3) Radcliffe Line

Explanation: The Radcliffe Line, named after Sir Cyril Radcliffe, demarcated the boundaries of the new dominions of India and Pakistan in Punjab and Bengal. The award was announced in August 1947.

90. Basaveshwara, associated with the Veerashaiva-Lingayat movement, served in the court of which dynasty?

- (1) Badami Chalukyas
- (2) Rashtrakutas
- (3) Kalyani Chalukyas
- (4) Seunas

Answer: (3) Kalyani Chalukyas

Explanation: Basavanna served as a minister under King Bijjala II at Kalyana. Bijjala belonged to the Kalachuri line that succeeded the Western or Kalyani Chalukyas; examination texts often place Basavanna in the Kalyani Chalukya court context, which is the keyed option.

91. The Islamic legal compendium entitled “Fatawa-i-Alamgiri” was prepared under which Mughal emperor?

- (1) Aurangzeb
- (2) Akbar
- (3) Jahangir
- (4) Shah Jahan

Answer: (1) Aurangzeb

Explanation: Fatawa-i-Alamgiri was compiled by a group of Islamic jurists under the patronage of Emperor Aurangzeb, whose regnal title was Alamgir. It systematised Hanafi legal rules.

92. Who had been appointed as the new Chief Election Commissioner shortly before the examination?

- (1) Y. S. Reddy
- (2) Om Prakash Rawat
- (3) Ashok Sawara
- (4) Sunil Puri

Answer: (2) Om Prakash Rawat

Explanation: Om Prakash Rawat became Chief Election Commissioner of India in January 2018. This is a date-specific current-affairs question relating to the period of the examination.

93. The Upper Tunga irrigation project supplies water to which of the following districts?

- (1) Dharwad, Haveri and Chitradurga
- (2) Davanagere, Ballari and Gadag
- (3) Shivamogga, Davanagere and Haveri
- (4) Ballari, Dharwad and Haveri

Answer: (3) Shivamogga, Davanagere and Haveri

Explanation: The Upper Tunga Project was designed to provide irrigation benefits mainly in parts of Shivamogga, Davanagere and Haveri districts. It uses Tunga River water through canal infrastructure.

94. Which Union Ministry launched the “Protocol for Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities”?

- (1) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- (2) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- (3) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- (4) Ministry of Law and Justice

Answer: (3) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

Explanation: The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched the star-rating protocol under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban to assess cities on solid-waste management and cleanliness outcomes.

95. Who among the following served as Chief Minister of a State before becoming Prime Minister?

- A. Morarji Desai
- B. Charan Singh
- C. V. P. Singh
- D. P. V. Narasimha Rao

E. H. D. Deve Gowda

F. Narendra Modi

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

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

Explanation: All six leaders had served as Chief Ministers: Morarji Desai in Bombay State, Charan Singh and V. P. Singh in Uttar Pradesh, P. V. Narasimha Rao in Andhra Pradesh, H. D. Deve Gowda in Karnataka and Narendra Modi in Gujarat.

96. According to the 2011 Census, the mean population density of Karnataka

- (1) Equals the national average
- (2) Is higher than the national average
- (3) Is lower than the national average
- (4) Cannot be compared with the national average

Answer: (3) Is lower than the national average

Explanation: Karnataka's population density in the 2011 Census was about 319 persons per square kilometre, lower than the national average of about 382 persons per square kilometre.

97. Who is known as the “Father of the White Revolution” in India?

- (1) M. S. Swaminathan
- (2) B. P. Pal
- (3) K. N. Bahl
- (4) V. Kurien

Answer: (4) V. Kurien

Explanation: Verghese Kurien is called the Father of the White Revolution for leading the cooperative dairy movement and Operation Flood, which transformed India into a major milk producer.

98. Which Constitutional Amendment Act provides that the size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15% of the strength of the Lok Sabha or the State Legislative Assembly respectively?

- (1) 91st Amendment
- (2) 93rd Amendment
- (3) 95th Amendment
- (4) 97th Amendment

Answer: (1) 91st Amendment

Explanation: The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act, 2003 limited the size of the Union and State Councils of Ministers to 15% of the strength of the respective lower House, subject to a minimum of twelve ministers in a State.

99. Match the Days (List I) with the Dates (List II) on which they are observed:

List I - Day	List II - Date
A. World Environment Day	I. September 16

List I - Day	List II - Date
B. World Forestry Day	II. April 22
C. World Ozone Day	III. June 5
D. Earth Day	IV. March 21
	V. April 7

Codes:

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

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

Explanation: World Environment Day is observed on June 5, International Day of Forests on March 21, World Ozone Day on September 16 and Earth Day on April 22. The correct mapping is A-III, B-IV, C-I and D-II.

100. What does “convertibility of the rupee” mean?

- (1) Ability to convert rupee notes into gold
- (2) Allowing the value of the rupee to be fixed by market forces
- (3) Freely permitting conversion of the rupee into another currency and vice versa
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (3) Freely permitting conversion of the rupee into another currency and vice versa

Explanation: Currency convertibility means the freedom to exchange domestic currency for foreign currency and foreign currency for domestic currency for permitted transactions. It is distinct from merely allowing the exchange rate to be market-determined.

CONSOLIDATED OFFICIAL ANSWER KEY - SERIES D

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

Important examination notes

- Question 4: The official key accepts only Statement B. Scientifically, thermal radiation can also be reflected by polished mirrors, making Statement A defensible.
- Question 26: The official key gives A-D-C-B, but standard 2016 population data support A-D-B-C. The keyed answer appears defective.
- Question 42: The official key places the Caribbean Islands biodiversity hotspot in South America; most standard biogeographical classifications group it with North and Central America.
- Question 72: Jaipala was a Hindu Shahi ruler, not a “Shaka king” as printed in the option.
- Questions 8, 13, 15, 36, 47, 83, 87 and 92 are date-specific current-affairs items and are explained according to the examination period.

1. Who is known as the Father of Modern Medicine?

- (1) Euclid
- (2) Hippocrates
- (3) Eratosthenes
- (4) Pythagoras

Answer: (2) Hippocrates

Explanation: Hippocrates, the ancient Greek physician, is traditionally called the Father of Medicine. The Hippocratic school separated medical practice from superstition and emphasized systematic observation, diagnosis, prognosis and professional ethics.

2. Consider the following statements regarding Buddhism. Which of the statements is/are correct?

- A. Buddhism rejects the authority of the Vedas.
- B. Buddhism emphasizes the role of the individual.
- C. Attainment of salvation or Nirvana is the main goal of Buddhism.

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

Answer: (4) A, B and C

Explanation: Buddhism did not accept the Vedas as infallible authority, gave importance to individual moral effort and insight, and regarded liberation from the cycle of suffering - Nirvana - as the highest spiritual goal. Hence all three statements are correct.

3. “Brexit” is a linguistic blend of the words “British” and “Exit”. It marked the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from which organisation?

- (1) NAFTA
- (2) ASEAN
- (3) NATO
- (4) European Union

Answer: (4) European Union

Explanation: Brexit refers to the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union. The term combines “Britain” and “exit”; it does not refer to withdrawal from NATO, ASEAN or NAFTA.

4. Who among the following was a noted Sufi saint associated with Ajmer?

- (1) Baba Farid
- (2) Sayyid Muhammad Gesudaraz
- (3) Muin-ud-din Chishti
- (4) Shah Alam Bukhari

Answer: (3) Muin-ud-din Chishti

Explanation: Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chishti established the Chishti tradition at Ajmer. His shrine, the Ajmer Sharif Dargah, became one of the most important Sufi pilgrimage centres in India.

5. Forest and Wildlife as subjects of administration lie in which list?

- (1) State List
- (2) Union List
- (3) Concurrent List
- (4) Forest in Union List and Wildlife in Concurrent List

Answer: (3) Concurrent List

Explanation: The 42nd Constitutional Amendment transferred forests and protection of wild animals and birds from the State List to the Concurrent List. Parliament as well as State Legislatures may therefore legislate on these subjects.

6. Who among the following Sikh Gurus compiled the teachings of the previous Gurus in the form of the “Guru Granth Sahib”?

- (1) Guru Nanak
- (2) Guru Arjan Dev
- (3) Guru Hargobind
- (4) Guru Ram Das

Answer: (1) Guru Nanak - as accepted in the revised KPSC key

Explanation: The revised KPSC key changed the accepted answer for Series C from option (2) to option (1). Conceptually, standard history texts state that Guru Arjan Dev compiled the Adi Granth in 1604, incorporating the hymns of earlier Gurus and saints. The revised official key is retained here for examination-record accuracy.

7. With regard to the Revolt of 1857, which of the following statements is correct?

- (1) In 1857, Indian soldiers of the British Army revolted for the first time against the British.
- (2) Indians readily accepted the social reforms introduced by the British.
- (3) Most Indian rulers joined the Revolt of 1857.
- (4) There was a lack of essential unity and planning among the rebels.

Answer: (1) or (4) - both accepted in the revised KPSC key

Explanation: The revised key accepts both options (1) and (4). The uprising began as a major sepoy revolt and widened into a broader rebellion, while lack of unified command, coordination, resources and a common programme was a major weakness. Earlier military mutinies had occurred, which is why option (1) can be historically debated.

8. Where is the headquarters of Intel located?

- (1) Richmond, Virginia
- (2) Redmond, Washington
- (3) Tucson, Arizona
- (4) Santa Clara, California

Answer: (4) Santa Clara, California

Explanation: Intel Corporation is headquartered in Santa Clara, California, in the United States. Redmond, Washington, is strongly associated with Microsoft rather than Intel.

9. Who was the chief architect of the Green Revolution that significantly improved agricultural yield in India?

- (1) M. S. Swaminathan
- (2) V. R. Krishna Iyer
- (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (4) Manohar Iyengar

Answer: (1) M. S. Swaminathan

Explanation: M. S. Swaminathan is widely regarded as the principal architect of India's Green Revolution. He promoted high-yielding crop varieties together with irrigation, fertilizers, credit and scientific farm practices, especially in wheat and rice.

10. Who was the spiritual leader associated with the founding of the Vijayanagara kingdom?

- (1) Purandaradasa
- (2) Vidyaranya
- (3) Appayya Dikshitar
- (4) Ramdas

Answer: (2) Vidyaranya

Explanation: Vidyaranya, a scholar and spiritual preceptor connected with the Sringeri Sharada Peetha, is traditionally associated with Harihara and Bukka and the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire in the fourteenth century.

11. Who became the Chief of Army Staff after General Dalbir Singh Suhag relinquished charge?

- (1) General Bipin Rawat
- (2) General Virendra Singh
- (3) General Bikram Rathore
- (4) General Sher Khan

Answer: (1) General Bipin Rawat

Explanation: General Bipin Rawat succeeded General Dalbir Singh Suhag as Chief of the Army Staff on 31 December 2016. He later became India's first Chief of Defence Staff.

12. The Haj Committee of India is a statutory body of which Ministry?

- (1) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (2) Ministry of Minority Affairs
- (3) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Ministry of Minority Affairs

Explanation: The Haj Committee of India functions under the Haj Committee Act, 2002 and is administered by the Union Ministry of Minority Affairs. It coordinates arrangements for Indian pilgrims undertaking Haj.

13. Who was sworn in as the new Chief Justice of India in January 2017?

- (1) J. S. Khehar
- (2) Madan B. Lokur
- (3) S. Patil
- (4) B. S. Chauhan

Answer: (1) J. S. Khehar

Explanation: Justice Jagdish Singh Khehar became the 44th Chief Justice of India in January 2017. He was also the first Sikh to hold the office of Chief Justice of India.

14. The National Conference on e-Governance, 2017 took place in which city?

- (1) Nagpur
- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Visakhapatnam
- (4) New Delhi

Answer: (3) Visakhapatnam

Explanation: The 20th National Conference on e-Governance was held at Visakhapatnam in January 2017. Such conferences bring together governments, administrators and technology experts to discuss digital public-service delivery.

15. Statement: The police in India have to cope with tremendous stress and strain while maintaining security and order. Which assumption(s) is/are implicit?

Assumption I: In other countries the police do not have to undergo stress and strain while doing their duties.

Assumption II: The police are expected to do their duties without stress and strain.

- (1) Only Assumption I is implicit
- (2) Only Assumption II is implicit
- (3) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit
- (4) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit

Answer: (4) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit - revised KPSC key

Explanation: The statement merely describes the stress faced by police in India. It neither assumes that police in other countries face no stress nor that Indian police are expected to work completely without stress. The revised official key therefore treats neither assumption as implicit.

16. Statement: “To keep myself up-to-date, I always listen to prime-time news on television,” a candidate tells the interview board. Which assumption(s) is/are implicit?

Assumption I: The candidate does not read newspapers.

Assumption II: Recent news is broadcast only on television.

- (1) Only Assumption I is implicit
- (2) Only Assumption II is implicit
- (3) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit
- (4) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit

Answer: (4) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit

Explanation: Listening to television news does not necessarily imply that the candidate never reads newspapers. It also does not imply that recent news is broadcast only on television. Both assumptions go beyond what is stated.

17. Statement: If you do not get the desired response to your fund-raising campaigns through routine advertisements, appeal to the public’s regional sentiments. Which assumption(s) is/are implicit?

Assumption I: People in general nurture regional sentiments.

Assumption II: Nobody bothers to read advertisements in newspapers.

- (1) Only Assumption I is implicit
- (2) Only Assumption II is implicit
- (3) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit
- (4) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit

Answer: (1) Only Assumption I is implicit

Explanation: The suggested appeal can work only if people generally possess regional sentiments; therefore Assumption I is implicit. The statement says nothing about whether newspaper advertisements are read, so Assumption II is not implicit.

18. In climbing a 21-metre-long round pole, a monkey climbs 6 metres in the first minute and slips 3 metres in the next minute. What time, in minutes, would the monkey take to reach the top of the pole?

- (1) 11
- (2) 14
- (3) 14.66
- (4) 9

Answer: (1) 11 minutes

Explanation: In every complete two-minute cycle the monkey gains 3 metres. After ten minutes it is at 15 metres. During the eleventh minute it climbs 6 metres and reaches 21 metres before any further slip occurs.

19. A man wants to finish a work in 150 days and employs 200 workers. He discovers that only one-quarter of the work is completed in 50 days. How many additional workers must be employed to complete the work on schedule?

- (1) 50
- (2) 100
- (3) 150
- (4) 200

Answer: (2) 100

Explanation: Two hundred workers complete one-quarter of the work in 50 days, so the whole work requires 40,000 worker-days at that rate. The remaining three-quarters requires 30,000 worker-days and must be finished in 100 days, requiring 300 workers. Therefore 100 additional workers are needed.

20. A person borrowed ₹2,500 from two moneylenders. For one loan he paid 8% simple interest per annum and for the other 6%. If the total interest for one year was ₹180, how much did he borrow at 8%?

- (1) ₹1,000
- (2) ₹1,200
- (3) ₹1,300
- (4) ₹1,500

Answer: (4) ₹1,500

Explanation: Let ₹x be borrowed at 8%. Then $0.08x + 0.06(2500 - x) = 180$. This gives $0.02x = 30$ and $x = ₹1,500$. The remaining ₹1,000 was borrowed at 6%.

21. Match the following States (List I) with their festivals (List II).

List I - State	List II - Festival
A. Tamil Nadu	I. Bhogali Bihu
B. West Bengal	II. Onam
C. Kerala	III. Sarhul
D. Assam	IV. Pongal
	V. Dol Purnima

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

Answer: (4) A-IV, B-V, C-II, D-I - revised KPSC key

Explanation: Pongal is the major harvest festival of Tamil Nadu; Dol Purnima is celebrated prominently in West Bengal; Onam is Kerala's major festival; and Bhogali Bihu is associated with Assam. The revised key therefore maps A-IV, B-V, C-II and D-I.

22. When the Cauvery River drops soon after it enters Tamil Nadu, which waterfall is formed?

- (1) Jog Falls
- (2) Five Falls
- (3) Hogenakkal Falls
- (4) Shivanasamudram Falls

Answer: (3) Hogenakkal Falls

Explanation: Hogenakkal Falls is formed by the Cauvery River in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu near the Karnataka border. Jog Falls is on the Sharavathi, while Shivanasamudram is upstream in Karnataka.

23. Which of the following Acts provided separate representation for the Muslim community for the first time?

- (1) Government of India Act, 1919
- (2) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (3) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- (4) Indian Councils Act, 1861

Answer: (2) Indian Councils Act, 1909

Explanation: The Indian Councils Act, 1909, commonly called the Morley-Minto Reforms, introduced separate electorates for Muslims. This institutionalised communal representation in British Indian legislatures.

24. During the Mumbai terror attacks of 26 November 2008, what code name was given to the security forces' commando action against the terrorists?

- (1) Operation Vijay
- (2) Operation Shakti
- (3) Operation Cactus
- (4) Operation Black Tornado

Answer: (4) Operation Black Tornado

Explanation: Operation Black Tornado was the National Security Guard operation conducted to neutralise terrorists and rescue hostages during the 26/11 Mumbai attacks. Operation Cactus concerned the Maldives in 1988.

25. From which country did India procure the aircraft carrier Admiral Gorshkov, later commissioned into the Indian Navy as INS Vikramaditya?

- (1) Russia
- (2) Germany
- (3) France
- (4) USA

Answer: (1) Russia

Explanation: Admiral Gorshkov was a Soviet/Russian aircraft carrier. India acquired and extensively refitted it in Russia before commissioning it as INS Vikramaditya in 2013.

26. Which one of the following rights cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency?

- (1) Right to reside and settle in any part of the country
- (2) Right to life and personal liberty
- (3) Right to move freely throughout India
- (4) Right to carry on any profession or business

Answer: (2) Right to life and personal liberty

Explanation: After the 44th Constitutional Amendment, the rights under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during an Emergency. The right to life and personal liberty is protected by Article 21.

27. The “Maryada” at the Akal Takht of the Amritsar Golden Temple is basically a:

- (1) Code of conduct and convention
- (2) Religious ceremony
- (3) Religious fair
- (4) Death anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh

Answer: (1) Code of conduct and convention

Explanation: In Sikh usage, maryada refers to an accepted religious code of conduct, discipline and convention. It regulates institutional and devotional practices rather than denoting a fair or anniversary.

28. Assertion (A): One of the major sources of irrigation in Peninsular India is tank irrigation.

Reason (R): Most rivers in Peninsular India are seasonal. Select the correct answer.

- (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: Tank irrigation developed widely in Peninsular India because many streams are seasonal and the undulating hard-rock terrain permits the construction of small reservoirs. Thus the reason helps explain the importance of tank irrigation.

29. Which is the highest wheat-producing State of India?

- (1) Haryana
- (2) Punjab
- (3) Bihar
- (4) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: (4) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh has generally contributed the largest aggregate quantity of wheat because of its extensive cultivated area in the Indo-Gangetic plain. Punjab and Haryana often record higher productivity, but Uttar Pradesh leads in total output.

30. LPG is odourless in its natural state. Which substance is added to domestic LPG cylinders so that leakage can be detected by smell?

- (1) Methanol
- (2) Ammonia
- (3) Ethyl mercaptan
- (4) Chloroform

Answer: (3) Ethyl mercaptan

Explanation: Ethyl mercaptan, also called ethanethiol, has a strong distinctive odour and is added in very small quantities to otherwise odourless LPG. It enables users to detect leakage quickly.

31. “Live well as long as you live. Live well even by borrowing, for once cremated, there is no return.” Whose philosophy is reflected in this statement?

- (1) Kapalika sect
- (2) Shunyavada of Nagarjuna
- (3) Advaitavada
- (4) Charvakas

Answer: (4) Charvakas

Explanation: The statement is associated with Charvaka or Lokayata materialism. Charvakas rejected an afterlife, scriptural authority and ritualism, and emphasised direct perception and worldly existence.

32. Which one of the following is used in making lead pencils?

- (1) Charcoal
- (2) Graphite
- (3) Coke
- (4) Carbon black

Answer: (2) Graphite

Explanation: The writing core of a pencil is a mixture of graphite and clay, not metallic lead. Graphite's layered carbon structure allows thin flakes to rub off onto paper.

33. Match List I with List II.

List I	List II
A. Morphine	I. Antiseptic
B. Sodium	II. Alloy
C. Boric acid	III. Analgesic
D. Bronze	IV. Metal

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

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

Explanation: Morphine is an analgesic; sodium is a metal; boric acid has antiseptic uses; and bronze is an alloy mainly of copper and tin. Therefore the correct mapping is III, IV, I and II.

34. Consider the following statements. Which statement(s) is/are not correct?

- A. The announcement of demonetisation on 8 November 2016 was the first-ever such action in the history of India.
 - B. The highest denomination note ever printed by the RBI was the ₹10,000 note in 1938 and again in 1954.
- (1) A only
 - (2) B only
 - (3) Both A and B
 - (4) Neither A nor B

Answer: (1) A only

Explanation: India had undertaken demonetisation before 2016, including in 1946 and 1978; therefore Statement A is incorrect. High-denomination ₹10,000 notes were issued in 1938 and again in 1954, so Statement B is correct.

35. Assertion (A): Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India seventeen times. Reason (R): He wanted to establish a permanent Muslim empire in India. Select the correct answer.

- (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: Mahmud of Ghazni is conventionally credited with seventeen expeditions into the Indian subcontinent. His principal aims were plunder, tribute and political prestige; he did not attempt to establish a durable empire over the Indian heartland.

36. Deficit financing implies:

- (1) Printing new currency notes
- (2) Replacing new currency with worn-out currency
- (3) Public expenditure in excess of public revenue
- (4) Public revenue in excess of public expenditure

Answer: (3) Public expenditure in excess of public revenue

Explanation: A fiscal deficit arises when government expenditure exceeds its non-borrowed receipts. Deficit financing refers to financing this gap through borrowing and, in some contexts, creation of new money; merely replacing damaged notes is not deficit financing.

37. Match the following countries (List I) with their currencies (List II).

List I - Country	List II - Currency
A. China	I. Yuan
B. Egypt	II. Dinar
C. Iraq	III. Real
D. Brazil	IV. Pound
	V. Euro

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation: China uses the yuan; Egypt uses the Egyptian pound; Iraq uses the dinar; and Brazil uses the real. Hence the sequence is I, IV, II and III.

38. Which type of irrigation covers the largest area of the net sown area in India?

(1) Canal

(2) Tank

(3) Wells and tube wells

(4) Others, including springs

Answer: (3) Wells and tube wells

Explanation: Wells and tube wells account for the largest share of India's irrigated area because groundwater irrigation is widely dispersed, comparatively flexible and available across much of the alluvial plains and other suitable aquifers.

39. Match the players (List I) with the sports (List II) with which they are associated.

List I - Player	List II - Sport
A. Sunil Chhetri	I. Billiards
B. Harmanpreet Kaur	II. Football
C. Sakshi Malik	III. Cricket
D. Ashwini Ponnappa	IV. Wrestling
	V. Badminton

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

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

Explanation: Sunil Chhetri is a footballer, Harmanpreet Kaur a cricketer, Sakshi Malik a wrestler and Ashwini Ponnappa a badminton player. Therefore the mapping is II, III, IV and V.

40. Who among the following was the first woman Chief Minister in independent India?

- (1) Amrit Kaur
- (2) Sarojini Naidu
- (3) Sucheta Kripalani
- (4) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

Answer: (3) Sucheta Kripalani

Explanation: Sucheta Kripalani became Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1963 and was the first woman to serve as Chief Minister of an Indian state. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman Governor of an Indian state.

41. Which of the following States possess a bicameral legislature - Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad?

- A. Punjab
 - B. Bihar
 - C. Karnataka
 - D. Maharashtra
- (1) B and C only
 - (2) B, C and D only
 - (3) B and D only
 - (4) A, B, C and D

Answer: (2) B, C and D only

Explanation: At the time of the examination, Bihar, Karnataka and Maharashtra had Legislative Councils in addition to Legislative Assemblies. Punjab had a unicameral legislature.

42. The construction of the Qutub Minar was commissioned by Qutb-ud-din Aibak but was not completed by him. Who completed the construction of the tower?

- (1) Razia Sultan
- (2) Iltutmish
- (3) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (4) Balban

Answer: (2) Iltutmish

Explanation: Qutb-ud-din Aibak began the Qutub Minar and constructed its first storey. His successor Iltutmish added further storeys and substantially completed the monument; Feroz Shah Tughlaq later repaired it.

43. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress when it declared “Purna Swaraj” as its objective?

- (1) Motilal Nehru
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer: (3) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the Lahore Session of the Congress in December 1929, where complete independence or Purna Swaraj was adopted as the national objective.

44. In which of the following cases was it observed that whether a particular constitutional feature is part of the “basic structure” will be determined by the court in each case as it comes before it?

- (1) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- (2) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (3) Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain
- (4) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab

Answer: (1) or (3) - both accepted in the revised KPSC key

Explanation: The revised key accepts both Minerva Mills and Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain. The basic-structure doctrine originated in Kesavananda Bharati, while later cases identified and applied additional basic features according to the constitutional issue before the Court.

45. The movement that came to an abrupt end because of the Chauri Chaura incident was the:

- (1) Wahabi Movement
- (2) Home Rule Movement
- (3) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (4) Civil Disobedience Movement

Answer: (3) Non-Cooperation Movement

Explanation: Following the violent incident at Chauri Chaura in February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement because he believed the country was not sufficiently prepared for disciplined non-violence.

46. Which of the following does not indicate legislative involvement of the Governor?

- (1) Sending messages to either House of the Legislature
- (2) According assent to bills passed by the Legislature
- (3) Being consulted in the appointment of judges of the State High Court
- (4) Reserving a bill for the President’s assent

Answer: (3) Being consulted in the appointment of judges of the State High Court

Explanation: Messages to the legislature, assent to bills and reservation of bills are legislative functions of the Governor. Consultation regarding appointment of High Court judges is a constitutional role connected with the judiciary, not legislative business.

47. Which of the following does not amount to violation of the Right against Exploitation guaranteed by Article 23(1)?

- (1) Trafficking in human beings
- (2) Forcing a person into immoral occupation
- (3) Election duty imposed by the State
- (4) Begar

Answer: (3) Election duty imposed by the State

Explanation: Article 23 prohibits trafficking, begar and similar forms of forced labour. Article 23(2), however, permits compulsory service for public purposes, provided the State does not discriminate on specified grounds. Election duty is such public service.

48. Which of the following does not amount to contempt of court?

- (1) Publishing material intended to prejudice a pending trial
- (2) Defiance of a court order
- (3) Criticising a court with ridicule in a manner that lowers authority
- (4) Making an appeal to a higher court

Answer: (4) Making an appeal to a higher court

Explanation: An appeal is a lawful judicial remedy and does not constitute contempt. Wilful disobedience of court orders and publications that obstruct or seriously prejudice justice may amount to civil or criminal contempt.

49. Which of the following is not a measure of ensuring Executive accountability by the Legislature?

- (1) Motion of No-Confidence
- (2) Question Hour
- (3) Public Interest Litigation
- (4) Call Attention Motion

Answer: (3) Public Interest Litigation

Explanation: No-confidence motions, Question Hour and call-attention motions are parliamentary mechanisms for scrutinising the executive. Public Interest Litigation is a judicial process initiated before constitutional courts, not a legislative device.

50. Which of the following Acts made the Indian Legislature bicameral?

- (1) Government of India Act, 1848
- (2) Government of India Act, 1915
- (3) Government of India Act, 1919
- (4) Government of India Act, 1935

Answer: (3) Government of India Act, 1919

Explanation: The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced bicameralism at the Centre by creating the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It also introduced dyarchy in the provinces.

51. For the Government of India, the financial year means:

- (1) 1 April of a calendar year to 31 March of the next calendar year
- (2) 1 January to 31 December
- (3) 1 June to 31 May
- (4) 1 March to the last day of February of the next year

Answer: (1) 1 April to 31 March

Explanation: India's financial year begins on 1 April and ends on 31 March of the following calendar year. Government budgets, accounts and taxation periods are generally organised around this cycle.

52. Match the following parliamentary expressions.

List I	List II
A. Vote on Account	I. Adjourns the House
B. Guillotine	II. A day in Parliament begins
C. Question Hour	III. Consolidated Fund of India
D. Speaker of the House	IV. Putting all demands for grants to vote without discussion on the last day

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

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

Explanation: A Vote on Account authorises withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund for a short period; the guillotine puts remaining demands for grants to vote without discussion; Question Hour ordinarily begins the sitting; and the Speaker may adjourn the House.

53. Which one of the following Chief Justices of India enjoys the distinction of having acted as the President of India?

- (1) Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan
- (2) Justice M. Hidayatullah
- (3) Justice P. N. Bhagwati
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Justice M. Hidayatullah

Explanation: Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah, then Chief Justice of India, served as Acting President of India in 1969 after the resignation of President V. V. Giri from the office of Vice-President while acting as President.

54. Din-i-Ilahi of Akbar was not a success because of which of the following reasons?

- A. It was not patronised after Akbar.
- B. Muslims found it difficult to accept another religion.
- C. It was not suitably projected to the masses.

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

Answer: (4) A, B and C

Explanation: Din-i-Ilahi remained a highly selective ethical fellowship centred on Akbar. It lacked institutional continuity after him, attracted only a small circle, was viewed with suspicion by orthodox Muslims and was never effectively propagated among the masses.

55. In the pairs below, names of Governor-Generals and important initiatives taken by them are given. Which pairs are correct?

- A. Robert Clive - Dual Government in Bengal
- B. William Bentinck - Removal of Press Restriction
- C. Charles Metcalfe - English Education
- D. Lord Curzon - Partition of Bengal

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

Answer: (4) A and D only

Explanation: Robert Clive introduced the Dual Government in Bengal, and Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905. Removal of press restrictions is associated with Charles Metcalfe, while the English-education policy is associated principally with William Bentinck's period, not Metcalfe.

56. Which Constitutional Amendment added Article 15(5), providing for reservation in educational institutions, including private institutions other than minority institutions?

- (1) 81st Amendment
- (2) 86th Amendment
- (3) 91st Amendment
- (4) 93rd Amendment

Answer: (4) 93rd Amendment

Explanation: The Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act, 2005 inserted Article 15(5). It enables special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in admissions, excluding minority educational institutions under Article 30(1).

57. Consider the following statements about procurement of foodgrains at support prices. Which are correct?

- A. It ensures stability in farm prices.
- B. It ensures a remunerative price to farmers.
- C. It helps in building public stocks of foodgrains.
- (1) A and B only
- (2) B and C only
- (3) A and C only
- (4) A, B and C only

Answer: (4) A, B and C only

Explanation: Procurement at announced support prices reduces the risk of a price collapse, gives farmers a remunerative floor price when procurement is effective, and supplies the public stocks used for food security, the public distribution system and buffer operations.

58. Which of the following were the main objectives of the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL), 2000?

- A. To provide housing to socially and economically weaker sections.
- B. Speedy implementation and transparency in implementing the scheme.
- C. Scam-free flow of benefits to beneficiaries.
- D. Dissemination of cost-effective construction technology through District Nirmithi Kendras and strengthening of Nirmithi Kendras.
- (1) A and C only
- (2) A, B, C and D
- (3) B and C only
- (4) A and B only

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

Explanation: The corporation was created to facilitate housing for weaker sections, improve speed and transparency, ensure clean transfer of benefits and promote affordable construction technologies through Nirmithi Kendras. All four listed objectives form part of its housing-support role.

59. A solar eclipse occurs when:

- (1) The Moon comes between the Sun and the Earth
- (2) The Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon
- (3) The Sun comes between the Earth and the Moon
- (4) The Sun, Moon and Earth are not in the same line

Answer: (1) The Moon comes between the Sun and the Earth

Explanation: A solar eclipse occurs at new moon when the Moon passes between Earth and the Sun and its shadow falls on Earth. When Earth comes between the Sun and Moon, a lunar eclipse occurs.

60. One finds it difficult to walk on ice than on a concrete road because:

- (1) Ice is soft and spongy whereas concrete is hard
- (2) Friction between ice and the feet is less than that between concrete and the feet
- (3) There is more friction on ice than on concrete
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (2) Friction is lower on ice

Explanation: Walking requires sufficient friction for the foot to push backward against the ground. Ice provides much less friction than concrete, so the feet slip more easily.

61. Raindrops are spherical due to:

- (1) Viscosity of water
- (2) Surface tension
- (3) Continuous evaporation
- (4) Air friction

Answer: (2) Surface tension

Explanation: Surface tension tends to minimise the free surface area of a liquid. For a given volume, a sphere has the smallest surface area, so small droplets tend toward a spherical shape.

62. Which part of the Sun is visible during a total solar eclipse?

- (1) No part
- (2) Corona
- (3) Chromosphere
- (4) Photosphere

Answer: (2) Corona

Explanation: During totality, the bright photosphere is covered by the Moon and the Sun's faint outer atmosphere, the corona, becomes visible as a luminous halo.

63. Sound travels at maximum speed in:

- (1) Vacuum
- (2) Air
- (3) Water
- (4) Steel

Answer: (4) Steel

Explanation: Sound requires a material medium and generally travels fastest in solids because their particles are closely packed and their elastic modulus is high. It cannot travel through a vacuum.

64. When the velocity of a body is doubled, which statements are correct?

- A. Acceleration is doubled.
- B. Momentum is doubled.
- C. Kinetic energy becomes four times.
- D. Potential energy is doubled.

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

Answer: (2) B and C only

Explanation: Momentum $p = mv$; therefore doubling velocity doubles momentum. Kinetic energy $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$; doubling velocity makes kinetic energy four times. Acceleration and potential energy do not automatically double.

65. Woollens keep us warm in winter because:

- (1) Woollens produce more warmth
- (2) Woollens are good absorbers of heat
- (3) Woollens do not allow our body heat to escape easily
- (4) Woollens do not allow cool air to enter

Answer: (3) Woollens reduce loss of body heat

Explanation: Wool fibres trap air, and both wool and trapped air are poor conductors of heat. The clothing therefore slows the transfer of body heat to the colder surroundings.

66. Ajatashatru was the king of which kingdom?

- (1) Magadha
- (2) Vatsa
- (3) Avanti
- (4) Kosala

Answer: (1) Magadha

Explanation: Ajatashatru was a powerful ruler of the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha. He expanded Magadhan power through conflicts with Kosala and the Vajji confederacy.

67. Who is known as the “Man of Blood and Iron” in world history?

- (1) Otto von Bismarck
- (2) Mussolini
- (3) Adolf Hitler
- (4) Napoleon Bonaparte

Answer: (1) Otto von Bismarck

Explanation: Otto von Bismarck, the Prussian statesman who led German unification, became associated with the phrase “blood and iron,” reflecting his reliance on military power and statecraft.

68. Consider the following demographic indicators. What is the correct sequence in the course of economic development?

- A. High birth rate and low death rate
- B. Low birth rate and low death rate
- C. High birth rate and high death rate
- (1) C, B, A
- (2) A, C, B
- (3) B, C, A
- (4) C, A, B

Answer: (4) C, A, B

Explanation: In the demographic transition, societies begin with high birth and high death rates. Death rates then fall while birth rates remain high, causing rapid growth. Finally birth rates also decline, producing low birth and low death rates.

69. Who wrote the play “Nil Darpan”?

- (1) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (2) Dinabandhu Mitra
- (3) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (4) Sachindra Sanyal

Answer: (2) Dinabandhu Mitra

Explanation: Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Nil Darpan, a Bengali play portraying the exploitation of indigo cultivators by European planters. It became an important literary document of the Indigo Revolt era.

70. The device used for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy is called:

- (1) Cell
- (2) Transformer
- (3) Dynamo
- (4) Electric motor

Answer: (3) Dynamo

Explanation: A dynamo or electric generator converts mechanical energy into electrical energy by electromagnetic induction. An electric motor performs the reverse conversion.

71. Where is the headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO)?

- (1) Geneva
- (2) Rome
- (3) Paris
- (4) Vienna

Answer: (1) Geneva

Explanation: The World Health Organization is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. It is the specialised United Nations agency responsible for international public health.

72. Where is the famous Angkor Wat temple located?

- (1) Cambodia
- (2) Indonesia
- (3) Malaysia
- (4) Thailand

Answer: (1) Cambodia

Explanation: Angkor Wat is located near Siem Reap in Cambodia. It was built in the twelfth century under the Khmer ruler Suryavarman II and later became an important Buddhist site.

73. Nandi Hills is a famous tourist spot located in which district of Karnataka?

- (1) Kolar
- (2) Ramanagara
- (3) Chikkaballapur
- (4) Tumakuru

Answer: (3) Chikkaballapur

Explanation: Nandi Hills lies in Chikkaballapur district, north of Bengaluru. It is known for its elevated landscape, historical fortifications and association with Tipu Sultan's period.

74. The currency-convertibility concept in its original form originated in:

- (1) Bretton Woods Agreement
- (2) WTO
- (3) Bali Summit
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Bretton Woods Agreement

Explanation: The Bretton Woods system established a post-war international monetary framework based on fixed but adjustable exchange rates and currency convertibility for current international transactions, supported by the IMF.

75. Match the following hydel power projects (List I) with their rivers (List II).

List I - River	List II - Hydel Project
A. Sharavathi River	I. Supa Power Project
B. Kali River	II. Shivanasamudram Power Project
C. Cauvery River	III. Almatti Power Project
D. Krishna River	IV. Mahatma Gandhi Power Project

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

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

Explanation: The Mahatma Gandhi Hydroelectric Station at Jog is on the Sharavathi; Supa is on the Kali; Shivanasamudram is on the Cauvery; and Almatti is on the Krishna. Thus the mapping is IV, I, II and III.

76. The Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant is located on which bank of which river?

- (1) Left bank of the Kali River
- (2) Right bank of the Kali River
- (3) Right bank of the Gangavali River
- (4) Left bank of the Gangavali River

Answer: (1) Left bank of the Kali River

Explanation: The Kaiga Generating Station is situated in Uttara Kannada district near the Kali River. The examination key identifies its location as the left bank of the Kali.

77. Cryogenic engines find application in:

- (1) Submarine propulsion
- (2) Frost-free refrigerators
- (3) Rocket technology
- (4) Superconductivity

Answer: (3) Rocket technology

Explanation: Cryogenic rocket engines use propellants stored at extremely low temperatures, commonly liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen. They provide high efficiency in the upper stages of launch vehicles.

78. Consider the following statements regarding Buland Darwaza. Select the correct answer.

- A. In 1602, the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar.
- B. Akbar built Buland Darwaza to commemorate his victory over Gujarat.

- (1) Only A is true
- (2) Only B is true
- (3) Both A and B are true
- (4) Neither A nor B is true

Answer: (2) Only B is true

Explanation: Buland Darwaza was constructed by Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. Standard chronology generally dates it to 1601 rather than 1602; therefore the first statement was treated as incorrect by the key while the second was accepted.

79. When was the decimal currency system introduced for use in India?

- (1) January 1955
- (2) April 1951
- (3) April 1955
- (4) April 1957

Answer: (4) April 1957

Explanation: India introduced decimal coinage on 1 April 1957, dividing the rupee into 100 naye paise. The word “naye” was later dropped, leaving the unit as paise.

80. Theresa May, who became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, belonged to which party?

- (1) Conservative Party
- (2) Labour Party
- (3) Democratic Party
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Conservative Party

Explanation: Theresa May was leader of the Conservative Party and served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 2016 to 2019.

81. Consider the following statements regarding the Human Development Index (HDI). Which are correct?

- A. HDI is based on indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment, per-capita income and living standard.
 - B. It is an alternative indicator of the socio-economic development of a country.
- (1) A only
 - (2) B only
 - (3) Both A and B
 - (4) Neither A nor B

Answer: (3) Both A and B - revised KPSC key

Explanation: HDI is a composite indicator based on health, education and income dimensions, represented by life expectancy, educational attainment and per-capita income. It provides an alternative to judging development solely through economic output, so both statements are accepted in the revised key.

82. Hard currency is defined as a currency:

- (1) Which can hardly be used for international transactions
- (2) Which is used in times of war
- (3) Which loses its value very fast
- (4) Which is highly liquid in the foreign-exchange market and is not likely to depreciate suddenly or fluctuate greatly

Answer: (4) A stable and highly liquid currency

Explanation: A hard currency is widely accepted in international transactions, backed by a stable economy and generally expected to retain its value. It is liquid and comparatively resistant to sharp depreciation.

83. Which vitamin aids in the clotting of blood?

- (1) Vitamin B
- (2) Vitamin K
- (3) Vitamin C
- (4) Vitamin D

Answer: (2) Vitamin K

Explanation: Vitamin K is required for the synthesis of several clotting factors in the liver, including prothrombin. Deficiency can therefore lead to excessive bleeding.

84. With reference to SAARC, which among the following countries is a non-founder member?

- (1) Myanmar
- (2) Maldives
- (3) Afghanistan
- (4) Bhutan

Answer: (3) Afghanistan

Explanation: SAARC was founded in 1985 by Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan joined later, in 2007, and is therefore not a founding member.

85. Which was the first historical work composed in Sanskrit during medieval times?

- (1) Prithvirajavijaya
- (2) Hammirvijaya
- (3) Rajatarangini
- (4) Rajakalanirnaya

Answer: (3) Rajatarangini

Explanation: Kalhana's Rajatarangini, written in twelfth-century Kashmir, is regarded as an early sustained historical chronicle in Sanskrit. It narrates the succession and political history of Kashmir's rulers.

86. Match the writers (List I) with the books (List II) written by them.

List I - Writer	List II - Book
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List I - Writer	List II - Book
A. Arundhati Roy	I. The Inheritance of Loss
B. Aravind Adiga	II. The God of Small Things
C. Ruskin Bond	III. The White Tiger
D. Khushwant Singh	IV. The Blue Umbrella
	V. Train to Pakistan

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

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

Explanation: Arundhati Roy wrote The God of Small Things; Aravind Adiga wrote The White Tiger; Ruskin Bond wrote The Blue Umbrella; and Khushwant Singh wrote Train to Pakistan.

87. Consider the following statements about the Rio Earth Summit. Which are correct?

- A. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
B. Achieving sustainable development in the twenty-first century was the main agenda of the Rio de Janeiro Summit of 1992.
(1) A only
(2) B only
(3) Both A and B
(4) Neither A nor B

Answer: (3) Both A and B

Explanation: The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held at Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Its central purpose was to frame an international agenda for sustainable development, including Agenda 21 for the twenty-first century.

88. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following events?

- A. Civil Disobedience Movement
 - B. Execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev
 - C. Jawaharlal Nehru became President of the Indian National Congress
 - D. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (1) B, A, C, D
 - (2) C, A, B, D
 - (3) C, B, D, A
 - (4) A, C, D, B

Answer: Grace marks awarded by KPSC - no option gives the fully correct sequence

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru became Congress President at the Lahore Session in 1929; the Civil Disobedience Movement began in 1930; the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5 March 1931; and Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed on 23 March 1931. The correct sequence is C-A-D-B, which is absent from the options, so KPSC awarded grace marks.

89. How can the demographic dividend best be understood?

- (1) A rise in economic growth due to the rising share of working-age people in the population
- (2) An increase in wages due to a decline in labour productivity
- (3) A decline in economic growth due to population ageing
- (4) None of the above

Answer: (1) Growth potential from a rising working-age share

Explanation: A demographic dividend is the potential acceleration in economic growth that can occur when the working-age population becomes relatively larger than the dependent population, provided education, health, employment and supportive institutions are available.

90. Which of the following amounts to a violation of the Cultural and Educational Rights guaranteed by Articles 29 and 30?

- (1) The State makes the mother tongue the medium of instruction at the primary level
- (2) The State implements a three-language formula by making the State language compulsory
- (3) The government takes over the management of an institution that fails to carry out government directions
- (4) The State requires a minority educational institution to teach the State language

Answer: (3) Government takeover of the institution's management

Explanation: Article 30 protects the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Reasonable academic and linguistic regulations may be imposed, but taking over management strikes directly at the protected right of administration and can amount to a violation.

91. Match the following countries (List I) with their capitals (List II).

List I - Country	List II - Capital
A. Denmark	I. Tehran
B. Iran	II. Prague

List I - Country	List II - Capital
C. Finland	III. Copenhagen
D. Czech Republic	IV. Oslo
	V. Helsinki

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation: Denmark's capital is Copenhagen, Iran's is Tehran, Finland's is Helsinki and the Czech Republic's is Prague. Therefore the correct sequence is III, I, V and II.

92. What was the Montreal Protocol concerned with?

(1) Checking global warming

(2) Checking ozone depletion

(3) Protecting biodiversity

(4) Wetland conservation

Answer: (2) Checking ozone depletion

Explanation: The 1987 Montreal Protocol regulates the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons. It is a landmark international environmental agreement for protecting the stratospheric ozone layer.

93. Mahavira Vardhamana was the:

(1) First Tirthankara

(2) Tenth Tirthankara

(3) Twenty-first Tirthankara

(4) Twenty-fourth Tirthankara

Answer: (4) Twenty-fourth Tirthankara

Explanation: Mahavira is recognised in Jain tradition as the twenty-fourth and last Tirthankara of the present time cycle. Parshvanatha was the twenty-third Tirthankara.

94. Which of the following were associate banks of the State Bank of India?

- A. State Bank of Hyderabad
- B. State Bank of Mysore
- C. State Bank of Tamil Nadu
- D. State Bank of Travancore

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

Answer: (1) A, B and D only

Explanation: State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore and State Bank of Travancore were among SBI's associate banks before their merger into SBI in 2017. There was no State Bank of Tamil Nadu among the listed associates.

95. Consider the following statements about Indian coins. Which are correct?

- A. In India, the minimum denomination coin acceptable for a transaction is 50 paise.
- B. Coins below 50 paise are not legal tender for payment.

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

Answer: (3) Both A and B

Explanation: Under the Coinage framework, 50 paise was the lowest denomination coin remaining legal tender after smaller denominations were withdrawn. Coins below 50 paise ceased to be legal tender for payment.

96. Consider the following statements about Indian Railways. Which are correct?

- A. In India, more than 50% of the total railway track kilometres are electrified.
- B. The railway network in India is divided into 16 zones.

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

Answer: (2) B only - as per the official key and the classification used in the paper

Explanation: At the time relevant to the paper, less than half of the total route/track length was electrified, making Statement A incorrect. The examination accepted the then-used classification of the railway network into 16 zones, so Statement B was treated as correct.

97. Which classical dance form evolved in the State of Kerala?

- (1) Bharatanatyam
- (2) Mohiniattam
- (3) Odissi
- (4) Kuchipudi

Answer: (2) Mohiniattam

Explanation: Mohiniattam is a classical dance tradition of Kerala, characterised by graceful movements and lasya. Bharatanatyam is associated with Tamil Nadu, Odissi with Odisha and Kuchipudi with Andhra Pradesh.

98. Consider the following statements. Which is/are correct?

- A. Bhagavata Mela, a folk form of performing arts, is native to Karnataka.
 - B. Guru Birju Maharaj is a master of the Kathak classical dance form.
- (1) A only
 - (2) B only
 - (3) Both A and B
 - (4) Neither A nor B

Answer: (2) B only

Explanation: Bhagavata Mela is a dance-drama tradition particularly associated with Tamil Nadu, not Karnataka, so Statement A is incorrect. Birju Maharaj was one of the foremost exponents of the Lucknow gharana of Kathak, making Statement B correct.

99. Where is Bhitarkanika National Park located?

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

Answer: (1) Odisha

Explanation: Bhitarkanika National Park is located in Kendrapara district of Odisha. It is known for its mangrove ecosystem, estuarine crocodiles and rich coastal biodiversity.

100. Which of the following environmental pollutants leads to acid rain?

- (1) Carbon dioxide
- (2) Hydrogen peroxide
- (3) Carbon monoxide
- (4) Sulphur dioxide

Answer: (4) Sulphur dioxide

Explanation: Sulphur dioxide released mainly by burning sulphur-containing fossil fuels is oxidised in the atmosphere to form sulphuric acid. Nitrogen oxides also contribute to acid rain, but among the options sulphur dioxide is correct.

CONSOLIDATED REVISED ANSWER KEY - SERIES C

Subject Code 172 | Question 88: Grace Marks

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

Revised-key notes: For Series C, the revised key accepted Q7 as option 1 or 4 and Q44 as option 1 or 3; it revised Q6 to option 1, Q15 to option 4, Q21 to option 4 and Q81 to option 3. Q88 received grace marks because the correct chronological sequence was absent from the options.

1. Which of the following were the reasons why the Cabinet Mission rejected the plea for the partition of the country?

- a. Partition would not solve the problem of communal minorities.
- b. Partition of Bengal and Punjab would be contrary to the wishes of many people in those provinces.
- c. Division of Punjab would necessarily divide the Sikh community.

- (1) a only
- (2) a and b only
- (3) a and c only
- (4) a, b and c

Answer: (4) a, b and c

Explanation: The Cabinet Mission opposed partition because it would not solve the minority problem, Bengal and Punjab contained large populations opposed to partition, and dividing Punjab would also divide the Sikh community. Therefore all three reasons are valid.

2. The ruler of which princely State wanted to join Pakistan but failed in that effort?

- (1) Junagadh
- (2) Hyderabad
- (3) Jammu and Kashmir
- (4) Travancore

Answer: (1) Junagadh

Explanation: The Nawab of Junagadh announced accession to Pakistan in 1947 despite the State being geographically surrounded by India and having a predominantly Hindu population. India later took administrative control and a plebiscite favoured accession to India.

3. Which of the following princely States was not annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (1) Satara
- (2) Jhansi
- (3) Kittur
- (4) Nagpur

Answer: (3) Kittur

Explanation: Satara, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed under Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse. Kittur had been taken over earlier by the British after the resistance led by Kittur Rani Chennamma, well before Dalhousie became Governor-General.

4. Which day is observed as National Girl Child Day in India?

- (1) 24 January
- (2) 24 March
- (3) 8 January
- (4) 8 March

Answer: (1) 24 January

Explanation: National Girl Child Day is observed in India on 24 January to promote awareness of the rights, education, health and dignity of the girl child. International Women's Day is observed on 8 March.

5. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Battle of Plassey?

- a. The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1775.
 - b. Robert Clive was victorious in the Battle of Plassey.
 - c. The seizure of power in Bengal and Bihar was a decisive step in building the territorial empire of the British.
- (1) a only
 - (2) b only
 - (3) b and c only
 - (4) a, b and c

Answer: (3) b and c only

Explanation: The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757, not 1775. Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah, and the victory became a decisive step in establishing British political power in Bengal and later in India.

6. Under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, a person is considered a senior citizen on attaining what age?

- (1) 58 years and above
- (2) 65 years and above
- (3) 70 years and above
- (4) 60 years and above

Answer: (4) 60 years and above

Explanation: The Act defines a senior citizen as an Indian citizen who has attained the age of sixty years or above. It provides a legal framework for maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens.

7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution emphasises early childhood care and education for all children below six years of age?

- (1) Article 21A
- (2) Article 45
- (3) Article 51A
- (4) Article 46

Answer: (2) Article 45

Explanation: Article 45, as substituted by the 86th Constitutional Amendment, directs the State to endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete six years of age. Article 21A concerns free and compulsory education from six to fourteen years.

8. Which of the following statements about the Rajya Sabha is incorrect?

- (1) A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
- (2) The Rajya Sabha has no power to reject a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
- (3) The Rajya Sabha cannot pass a vote of no-confidence against the Union Council of Ministers.
- (4) The Rajya Sabha may make recommendations on a Money Bill.

Answer: (2) The Rajya Sabha has no power to reject a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Explanation: A Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed separately by both Houses with the prescribed special majority; therefore the Rajya Sabha can reject it. In Money Bills, however, the Rajya Sabha can only recommend changes, and the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

9. Deficiency of nicotinic acid causes which disease in human beings?

- (1) Pellagra
- (2) Diphtheria
- (3) Cancer
- (4) Anaemia

Answer: (1) Pellagra

Explanation: Nicotinic acid is niacin or vitamin B3. Its severe deficiency causes pellagra, classically characterised by dermatitis, diarrhoea, dementia and, if untreated, death.

10. The Attorney-General of India has:

- (1) Right of audience in all High Courts only.
- (2) Right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- (3) Right of audience in the Supreme Court only.
- (4) Right of audience in Parliament only.

Answer: (2) Right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

Explanation: Under Article 76 and the relevant law, the Attorney-General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India. The Attorney-General may also participate in parliamentary proceedings but has no right to vote.

11. The National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities was established by the Government of India at:

- (1) Kolkata
- (2) Mumbai
- (3) Cuttack
- (4) Dehradun

Answer: (4) Dehradun

Explanation: The national institute for persons with visual disabilities is located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. It works in education, rehabilitation, training, research and production of accessible learning materials.

12. Which among the following is not an All India Service?

- (1) Indian Administrative Service
- (2) Indian Police Service
- (3) Indian Forest Service
- (4) Indian Foreign Service

Answer: (4) Indian Foreign Service

Explanation: The IAS, IPS and Indian Forest Service are All India Services whose officers serve both the Union and the States. The Indian Foreign Service is a Central Civil Service dealing with diplomacy and external affairs.

13. Which Constitutional Amendment bifurcated the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate commissions?

- (1) 86th Amendment
- (2) 85th Amendment
- (3) 89th Amendment
- (4) 90th Amendment

Answer: (3) 89th Amendment

Explanation: The 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 created separate constitutional bodies: the National Commission for Scheduled Castes under Article 338 and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes under Article 338A.

14. The Bhopal gas tragedy occurred due to the release of:

- (1) Methane
- (2) Methyl isocyanate
- (3) Sulphur dioxide
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (2) Methyl isocyanate

Explanation: The Bhopal industrial disaster of December 1984 was caused mainly by the leakage of highly toxic methyl isocyanate gas from the Union Carbide pesticide plant.

15. Which Act provided for division of legislative powers into the Federal, Provincial and Concurrent Lists?

- (1) Government of India Act, 1935
- (2) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (3) Government of India Act, 1919
- (4) Indian Councils Act, 1892

Answer: (1) Government of India Act, 1935

Explanation: The Government of India Act, 1935 distributed legislative subjects through Federal, Provincial and Concurrent Lists. The Constitution later adopted a broadly similar three-list structure in the Seventh Schedule.

16. Who decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?

- (1) Finance Minister
- (2) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (3) President
- (4) Prime Minister

Answer: (2) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Explanation: Under Article 110(3), if a question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is final. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

17. Acid rain is mainly caused by:

- (1) Water pollution
- (2) Air pollution
- (3) Soil pollution
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (2) Air pollution

Explanation: Acid rain forms when sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides released into the air react with water and oxygen to produce sulphuric and nitric acids. It is therefore primarily an air-pollution phenomenon.

18. The Sundarbans have which type of forest?

- (1) Mangrove forest
- (2) Deciduous forest
- (3) Scrub forest
- (4) Evergreen forest

Answer: (1) Mangrove forest

Explanation: The Sundarbans delta is famous for tidal mangrove forests adapted to saline and waterlogged conditions. The ecosystem is shared by India and Bangladesh.

19. In which atmospheric layer does temperature decrease as altitude increases?

- (1) Earth's surface to the stratopause
- (2) Stratopause to mesopause
- (3) Mesopause to thermosphere
- (4) Thermosphere to ionosphere

Answer: (2) Stratopause to mesopause

Explanation: Temperature decreases with height in the mesosphere, which extends upward from the stratopause to the mesopause. By contrast, temperature rises with height in the stratosphere and thermosphere.

20. Endangered species are recorded in a book called:

- (1) Red Data Book
- (2) Yellow Data Book
- (3) Herbarium
- (4) Green Data Book

Answer: (1) Red Data Book

Explanation: The Red Data Book or Red List records species facing varying degrees of extinction risk. It is widely associated with the conservation-status assessments prepared by the IUCN.

21. The main pollutant or greenhouse gas emitted from rice fields is:

- (1) Carbon monoxide (CO)
- (2) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- (3) Methane (CH₄)
- (4) Nitric acid (HNO₃)

Answer: (3) Methane (CH₄)

Explanation: Flooded paddy fields create oxygen-poor soil conditions in which microorganisms produce methane. Rice cultivation is therefore an important agricultural source of methane emissions.

22. Kaziranga National Park is especially famous for:

- (1) Indian one-horned rhinoceros
- (2) Elephant
- (3) Bears
- (4) Tiger

Answer: (1) Indian one-horned rhinoceros

Explanation: Kaziranga National Park in Assam holds the world's largest population of the greater one-horned rhinoceros. It is also a tiger reserve and an important wetland-grassland ecosystem.

23. Why is the Kyoto Protocol considered a landmark in global climate-mitigation negotiations?

- (1) It was the first concrete step towards greenhouse-gas reduction.
- (2) It was accepted by the majority of countries.
- (3) It introduced a systematic approach for carbon trading.
- (4) It was rejected by developed countries.

Answer: (3) It introduced a systematic approach for carbon trading.

Explanation: The Kyoto Protocol established legally binding emission targets for developed countries and created market-based mechanisms such as emissions trading, Joint Implementation and the Clean Development Mechanism. The official key emphasises its systematic carbon-trading framework.

24. The biosphere includes:

- (1) Atmosphere
- (2) Lithosphere
- (3) Hydrosphere
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: The biosphere is the zone of life on Earth and includes portions of the atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere where living organisms occur and interact.

25. The percentage of forest cover in India, approximately, is:

- (1) 21%
- (2) 25%
- (3) 27%
- (4) 30%

Answer: (1) 21%

Explanation: India's forest cover was approximately one-fifth of its geographical area in the data relevant to the examination. The figure varies by assessment year and differs from the broader category of forest and tree cover.

26. Solar energy is a:

- (1) Renewable source of energy
- (2) Non-renewable source of energy
- (3) Chemical form of energy
- (4) Kinetic energy

Answer: (1) Renewable source of energy

Explanation: Solar radiation is continuously replenished by the Sun on human time scales. It is therefore classified as a renewable source of energy.

27. Who recommends the distribution of the net proceeds of personal income tax between the Union and the States?

- (1) State Planning Commission
- (2) Finance Commission
- (3) National Planning Commission
- (4) All the above

Answer: (2) Finance Commission

Explanation: Under Article 280, the Finance Commission recommends the distribution of divisible tax revenues between the Union and the States and the allocation among the States.

28. The primary source of energy on Earth is:

- (1) Petrol
- (2) Nuclear energy
- (3) Solar energy
- (4) Fossil fuel

Answer: (3) Solar energy

Explanation: Most energy driving Earth's climate, photosynthesis, winds, the water cycle and, indirectly, fossil-fuel formation originates from the Sun.

29. Global warming causes:

- (1) Increase in temperature
- (2) Melting of glaciers
- (3) Rise in sea level
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: Global warming raises average temperatures, accelerates the melting of glaciers and ice sheets, and contributes to sea-level rise through both added meltwater and thermal expansion of oceans.

30. An increase in the price of commodity X increases the demand for commodity Y. Therefore X and Y are:

- (1) Neutral goods
- (2) Complementary goods
- (3) Substitute goods
- (4) Inferior goods

Answer: (3) Substitute goods

Explanation: When the price of one good rises and consumers shift toward another good, the two goods are substitutes. Complementary goods show the opposite relationship: a price rise in one generally reduces demand for the other.

31. Which one of the following is a feature of Regional Rural Banks?

- (1) They are sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (2) They are refinancing agencies for land banks.
- (3) They are urban-oriented banks.
- (4) They provide direct credit to poor farmers, artisans and craftsmen in backward and hilly areas.

Answer: (4) They provide direct credit to poor farmers, artisans and craftsmen in backward and hilly areas.

Explanation: Regional Rural Banks were created to expand institutional credit in rural areas, especially for small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and other weaker sections. They are sponsored by commercial banks, not directly by the RBI.

32. Which of the following are functions of SEBI?

- (1) Prohibiting insider trading in securities.
- (2) Promoting and regulating self-regulatory organisations.
- (3) Regulating business in stock exchanges.
- (4) All of the above

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: SEBI protects investors and regulates the securities market. Its functions include preventing insider trading and fraudulent practices, supervising stock exchanges and intermediaries, and promoting or regulating self-regulatory organisations.

33. Which bank is at the apex of the short-term agricultural cooperative credit structure in a State?

- (1) State Cooperative Bank
- (2) Central Cooperative Bank
- (3) State Bank of India
- (4) Land Development Bank

Answer: (1) State Cooperative Bank

Explanation: The short-term cooperative credit structure generally has Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the village level, District Central Cooperative Banks at the district level and the State Cooperative Bank at the apex.

34. Balabandhu Samaj was organised by:

- (1) Krishna Rao Haldipurakar
- (2) S. N. Hardikar
- (3) Giribhat Narasimhachar
- (4) M. Venkataramanayya

Answer: (1) Krishna Rao Haldipurakar

Explanation: The official key identifies Krishna Rao Haldipurakar as the organiser of Balabandhu Samaj. This is a Karnataka-history factual item, and the answer is retained exactly as keyed.

35. The Varahi underground hydroelectric project is located in which district?

- (1) Shivamogga district
- (2) Chikkamagaluru district
- (3) Mandya district
- (4) Mangalore district

Answer: (4) Mangalore district - as per the official key

Explanation: The official key marks Mangalore district. In present administrative geography, the Varahi project is associated with Udupi district; the paper's district description is therefore dated or imprecise. The official answer is retained for examination-key conformity.

36. Which place in Karnataka received air-transport service for the first time in 1932?

- (1) Bengaluru
- (2) Mysore
- (3) Bellary
- (4) Belgaum

Answer: (3) Bellary

Explanation: The official key identifies Bellary as the first place in Karnataka to receive air-transport service in 1932. This question tests a specific fact from the history of transport in Karnataka.

37. Who wrote the book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India"?

- (1) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (2) Motilal Nehru
- (3) Mahatma Gandhi
- (4) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Answer: (1) Dadabhai Naoroji

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji used the "drain theory" to explain how colonial rule transferred wealth from India to Britain. His arguments were developed in Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

38. Foot-and-mouth disease in cattle and buffaloes is caused by a:

- (1) Bacterium
- (2) Virus
- (3) Protozoan
- (4) Mould

Answer: (2) Virus

Explanation: Foot-and-mouth disease is a highly contagious viral disease of cloven-hoofed animals. It causes fever and vesicles in the mouth and on the feet.

39. Breeding cattle and buffaloes by introducing semen artificially is called:

- (1) Artificial insemination
- (2) Castration
- (3) Immunisation
- (4) Pasteurisation

Answer: (1) Artificial insemination

Explanation: Artificial insemination introduces semen into the female reproductive tract without natural mating. It helps spread desirable genetic traits and improves livestock breeding.

40. Which scientist developed the vaccine against rabies?

- (1) Edward Jenner
- (2) Louis Pasteur
- (3) Galileo
- (4) C. V. Raman

Answer: (2) Louis Pasteur

Explanation: Louis Pasteur and his collaborators developed the first successful rabies vaccine in the nineteenth century. Edward Jenner is associated with the smallpox vaccine.

41. Who is known as the Father of the White Revolution in India?

- (1) Dr Verghese Kurien
- (2) Norman Borlaug
- (3) Amartya Sen
- (4) Jagadish Chandra Bose

Answer: (1) Dr Verghese Kurien

Explanation: Verghese Kurien led India's dairy cooperative movement and Operation Flood, which greatly expanded milk production and made India a major milk-producing country.

42. Which country produces the highest quantity of milk in the world?

- (1) India
- (2) United States of America
- (3) Brazil
- (4) China

Answer: (1) India

Explanation: India became the world's largest milk producer through the expansion of dairy cooperatives, improved animal husbandry and Operation Flood.

43. Who among the following is regarded as the principal founder of Five-Year Planning in India?

- (1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: (4) Jawaharlal Nehru

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru strongly supported planned economic development and, as Prime Minister, established the Planning Commission and launched India's Five-Year Plans.

44. What was the main goal of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

- (1) To achieve all goals during the mission period.
- (2) To reduce only maternal deaths during pregnancy.
- (3) To improve the health system and health status of people, especially in rural areas.
- (4) To provide medicines to everyone.

Answer: (3) To improve the health system and health status of people, especially in rural areas.

Explanation: NRHM aimed to strengthen rural public-health systems, improve access to equitable and affordable healthcare, and reduce maternal and child mortality, especially in underserved regions.

45. What was the latest total fertility rate of Karnataka according to the data relevant to the examination?

- (1) 2.1
- (2) 1.9
- (3) 1.3
- (4) 1.0

Answer: (2) 1.9

Explanation: The official key records Karnataka's total fertility rate as 1.9 for the reference period used in the paper. Total fertility rate is the average number of children a woman would bear over her reproductive lifetime under prevailing fertility rates.

46. What does JSY stand for?

- (1) Jyothi Sanjeevini Yojana
- (2) Jeevan Sandhya Yojana
- (3) Janani Suraksha Yojana
- (4) Jeevan Sanjeevini Yojana

Answer: (3) Janani Suraksha Yojana

Explanation: Janani Suraksha Yojana is a safe-motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission. It promotes institutional delivery and seeks to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality.

47. In India, inflation was conventionally measured using which index at the time of this examination?

- (1) Consumer Price Index
- (2) Wholesale Price Index
- (3) Cost of Living Index
- (4) Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

Answer: (2) Wholesale Price Index

Explanation: Historically, the Wholesale Price Index was India's principal headline measure of inflation. In later policy practice, consumer-price inflation became the main nominal anchor for monetary policy.

48. Which of the following was a self-employment-oriented rural development scheme?

- (1) MGNREGA
- (2) IREP
- (3) DPAP
- (4) NRLM

Answer: (4) NRLM

Explanation: The National Rural Livelihoods Mission promotes self-employment and livelihood opportunities by organising rural poor households into self-help groups, improving access to credit and building skills. MGNREGA primarily provides wage employment.

49. Which was the fastest-growing activity of the Indian economy in the context of the question?

- (1) Agriculture
- (2) Manufacturing
- (3) Finance, insurance, real estate and business services
- (4) Trade, hotels and restaurants

Answer: (3) Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

Explanation: The finance, insurance, real-estate and business-services group was among the fastest-growing components of the service sector in the period relevant to the paper.

50. Which district had the lowest per-capita income in Karnataka according to the data used in the examination?

- (1) Yadgir
- (2) Chamarajanagar
- (3) Chikkaballapur
- (4) Raichur

Answer: (1) Yadgir

Explanation: The official key identifies Yadgir. Newly created and economically less-developed districts of northern Karnataka have historically recorded lower per-capita district income than the State average.

51. Which one of the following is not an objective of MGNREGS?

- (1) Providing employment to unskilled workers.
- (2) Creating durable community assets in rural areas.
- (3) Promoting the formation of self-help groups.
- (4) Reducing distress migration to cities.

Answer: (3) Promoting the formation of self-help groups.

Explanation: MGNREGS guarantees wage employment, creates durable rural assets and can reduce distress migration. Formation of self-help groups is mainly associated with livelihood missions such as NRLM, not with the core objectives of MGNREGS.

52. NITI Aayog replaced the:

- (1) Finance Commission
- (2) Justice Commission
- (3) Planning Commission
- (4) Foreign Trade Commission

Answer: (3) Planning Commission

Explanation: NITI Aayog was established on 1 January 2015 as the Union Government's policy think tank, replacing the Planning Commission.

53. The largest item of exports from Karnataka belonged to which group?

- (1) Electronics, computer software and biotechnology
- (2) Readymade garments
- (3) Silk products
- (4) Engineering products

Answer: (1) Electronics, computer software and biotechnology

Explanation: Karnataka, particularly Bengaluru, has a large information-technology and electronics base. Software and related technology exports formed the largest export group in the reference period.

54. What does RIDF stand for?

- (1) Road Infrastructure Development Fund
- (2) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
- (3) Rail Infrastructure Development Fund
- (4) Regional Infrastructure Development Fund

Answer: (2) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

Explanation: The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund is operated through NABARD to support State governments and related agencies in financing rural infrastructure projects.

55. Find the next number in the series: 4, 5, 9, 16, 26, ____

- (1) 44
- (2) 35
- (3) 36
- (4) 39

Answer: (4) 39

Explanation: The successive differences are 1, 4, 7 and 10. They increase by 3 each time, so the next difference is 13. Therefore, $26 + 13 = 39$.

56. A girl is swinging while seated. How is the time period affected if she stands up?

- (1) The time period remains the same.
- (2) The time period decreases.
- (3) The time period increases.
- (4) The time period becomes infinite.

Answer: (2) The time period decreases.

Explanation: When she stands, her centre of mass rises and the effective length of the pendulum becomes shorter. Since the period is proportional to the square root of length, the time period decreases.

57. Which of the following is not normally listed as an emission from a radioactive substance in elementary classification?

- (1) Electrons
- (2) Alpha particles
- (3) Neutrons
- (4) Electromagnetic radiation

Answer: (3) Neutrons

Explanation: Basic radioactive emissions are alpha particles, beta particles such as electrons, and gamma rays, which are electromagnetic radiation. Neutrons are not included in this standard elementary classification, although neutron emission can occur in specialised nuclear processes.

58. The ozone layer of Earth's atmosphere:

- (1) Absorbs ultraviolet radiation.
- (2) Allows ultraviolet radiation to reach Earth.
- (3) Absorbs long-wavelength radiation coming from the Sun.
- (4) Allows no radiation to reach Earth.

Answer: (1) Absorbs ultraviolet radiation.

Explanation: Stratospheric ozone absorbs much of the Sun's harmful ultraviolet-B and ultraviolet-C radiation, thereby protecting living organisms at Earth's surface.

59. A 40 cm string is cut into three pieces. The longest piece is three times the middle piece, and the shortest piece is 23 cm shorter than the longest. What is the length of the shortest piece?

- (1) 4 cm
- (2) 3 cm
- (3) 9 cm
- (4) 6 cm

Answer: (1) 4 cm

Explanation: Let the middle piece be x cm. Then the longest is $3x$ and the shortest is $3x - 23$. Their total is $x + 3x + 3x - 23 = 40$, so $7x = 63$ and $x = 9$. The shortest piece is $27 - 23 = 4$ cm.

60. In a code, APRIL is written as DSULO. How is AUGUST written in the same code?

- (1) BVHVTU
- (2) DXJXVY
- (3) DWIWUV
- (4) DXJXVW

Answer: (4) DXJXVW

Explanation: Each letter is shifted three places forward in the alphabet: $A \rightarrow D$, $P \rightarrow S$, $R \rightarrow U$, $I \rightarrow L$ and $L \rightarrow O$. Applying the same rule to AUGUST gives D-X-J-X-V-W.

61. A man bought 80 kg of salt for ₹88 and sold it at a loss equal to the money received for 20 kg. At what price per kg did he sell it?

- (1) 99 paise
- (2) 83 paise
- (3) 88 paise
- (4) 75 paise

Answer: (3) 88 paise per kg

Explanation: Let the selling price be x rupees per kg. Total revenue is $80x$ and the loss is $88 - 80x$. Since the loss equals the revenue from 20 kg, $88 - 80x = 20x$. Thus $x = 0.88$ rupee, or 88 paise per kg.

62. Forty men can complete a work in 20 days. In how many days can 50 men complete it, assuming equal efficiency?

- (1) 12 days
- (2) 15 days
- (3) 16 days
- (4) 18 days

Answer: (3) 16 days

Explanation: Total work equals $40 \times 20 = 800$ man-days. With 50 men, the number of days required is $800 \div 50 = 16$.

63. Eukaryotic cells have:

- (1) No nucleus
- (2) A primitive nucleus
- (3) A true nucleus
- (4) Both primitive and true nuclei

Answer: (3) A true nucleus

Explanation: Eukaryotic cells contain a well-defined nucleus enclosed by a nuclear membrane and possess membrane-bound organelles. Prokaryotic cells lack a true membrane-bound nucleus.

64. Which of the following is not a Union Territory of India?

- (1) Lakshadweep
- (2) Goa
- (3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (4) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Answer: (2) Goa

Explanation: Goa became a full-fledged State in 1987. Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were Union Territories at the time of the examination.

65. A shopkeeper bought a refrigerator for ₹9,000. After allowing a discount of 20% on the marked price, he gained 30%. What was the marked price?

- (1) ₹14,600
- (2) ₹14,625
- (3) ₹14,650
- (4) ₹14,675

Answer: (2) ₹14,625

Explanation: A 30% gain on ₹9,000 gives a selling price of ₹11,700. This is 80% of the marked price after a 20% discount. Therefore the marked price is $11,700 \div 0.8 = ₹14,625$.

66. Who among the following is not a Jnanpith Award recipient?

- (1) Kuvempu
- (2) K. Shivaram Karanth
- (3) U. R. Ananthamurthy
- (4) P. Lankesh

Answer: (4) P. Lankesh

Explanation: Kuvempu, K. Shivaram Karanth and U. R. Ananthamurthy received the Jnanpith Award for Kannada literature. P. Lankesh was an influential writer and journalist but was not a Jnanpith laureate.

67. The “Boosa” or “Bhusa” controversy in Karnataka was triggered by:

- (1) Gokak Chaluvali
- (2) B. Basavalingappa
- (3) Devaraya Ingale
- (4) Dalit Sangharsha Samiti

Answer: (2) B. Basavalingappa

Explanation: In the early 1970s, minister B. Basavalingappa made a controversial remark describing much of Kannada literature as “boosa” or cattle feed. The statement led to widespread protests and debate over caste and literature.

68. Which law first provided for Federal and Provincial Public Service Commissions?

- (1) Government of India Act, 1935
- (2) Government of India Act, 1919
- (3) Constitution of independent India
- (4) Lee Commission

Answer: (1) Government of India Act, 1935

Explanation: The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for a Federal Public Service Commission and Provincial Public Service Commissions. The Constitution later continued these institutions as the Union and State Public Service Commissions.

69. A mature nerve cell generally does not have a:

- (1) Nucleus
- (2) Centrosome
- (3) Golgi body
- (4) Mitochondrion

Answer: (2) Centrosome

Explanation: Mature neurons are highly specialised and generally lack centrioles or a functional centrosome, which is one reason they normally do not divide. They retain a nucleus, Golgi apparatus and mitochondria.

70. According to the 2011 Census figure used in the question, the sex ratio of India was:

- (1) 933
- (2) 890
- (3) 915
- (4) 940

Answer: (4) 940 - as per the official key

Explanation: The official key marks 940 females per 1,000 males, reflecting the provisional 2011 figure commonly used at the time. The final Census 2011 sex ratio was later reported as 943.

71. Which of the following statements about human blood groups is false?

- (1) Persons with blood group A have anti-B antibodies.
- (2) Persons with blood group B have anti-A antibodies.
- (3) Persons with blood group AB have A antigen and anti-B antibodies.
- (4) Persons with blood group O have both anti-A and anti-B antibodies.

Answer: (3) Persons with blood group AB have A antigen and anti-B antibodies.

Explanation: Blood group AB has both A and B antigens but normally has neither anti-A nor anti-B antibodies. The other statements correctly describe the basic ABO antibody pattern.

72. The oxygen-carrying capacity of human blood is reduced by pollution with:

- (1) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- (2) Carbon monoxide (CO)
- (3) Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)
- (4) Ozone (O₃)

Answer: (2) Carbon monoxide (CO)

Explanation: Carbon monoxide binds to haemoglobin with far greater affinity than oxygen, forming carboxyhaemoglobin and reducing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

73. What do all vertebrates have in common?

- (1) They are cold-blooded.
- (2) They have only an internal skeleton.
- (3) They have only a backbone.
- (4) They have an internal skeleton and a backbone.

Answer: (4) They have an internal skeleton and a backbone.

Explanation: Vertebrates possess a vertebral column or backbone and an internal endoskeleton made of bone or cartilage. They may be either cold-blooded or warm-blooded.

74. Approximately what percentage of Earth's water is fresh water?

- (1) 10%
- (2) 3%
- (3) 1%
- (4) 8%

Answer: (2) 3%

Explanation: Only about 2.5% to 3% of Earth's water is fresh water. Most of it is locked in glaciers and ice caps or stored underground, leaving only a small fraction readily accessible.

75. Which was the first Indian language to receive Classical Language status from the Government of India?

- (1) Hindi
- (2) Tamil
- (3) Sanskrit
- (4) Bengali

Answer: (2) Tamil

Explanation: Tamil was the first language declared a Classical Language of India, in 2004. The status recognises great antiquity, a rich ancient literature and an independent literary tradition.

76. Match the islands in List I with the countries in List II.

List I - Island	List II - Country
A. Java	i. Canada
B. Honshu	ii. Indonesia
C. Victoria Island	iii. Australia
D. Tasmania	iv. Japan

(1) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii

(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv

(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

Answer: (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

Explanation: Java is in Indonesia, Honshu is the largest island of Japan, Victoria Island is in Canada, and Tasmania is an island State of Australia.

77. Which of the following are financial committees of Parliament?

(1) Estimates Committee only

(2) Public Accounts Committee only

(3) Committee on Public Undertakings only

(4) All of the above

Answer: (4) All of the above

Explanation: The Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings are the three principal financial committees of the Indian Parliament.

78. The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by which Constitutional Amendment?

(1) 42nd Amendment

(2) 44th Amendment

(3) 40th Amendment

(4) 47th Amendment

Answer: (2) 44th Amendment

Explanation: The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 removed the Right to Property from Part III. It now exists as a constitutional legal right under Article 300A.

79. The Directive Principles of State Policy were borrowed from the Constitution of:

(1) United States of America

(2) United Kingdom

(3) Switzerland

(4) Ireland

Answer: (4) Ireland

Explanation: The makers of the Indian Constitution drew the Directive Principles from the Irish Constitution. They guide the State in establishing social and economic democracy.

80. How many Fundamental Duties are presently listed in the Indian Constitution?

- (1) 10
- (2) 12
- (3) 11
- (4) 16

Answer: (3) 11

Explanation: Ten Fundamental Duties were inserted by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. The 86th Amendment added the duty of parents or guardians to provide educational opportunities to children between six and fourteen years, bringing the total to eleven.

81. Untouchability is abolished by which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- (1) Article 14
- (2) Article 16
- (3) Article 17
- (4) Article 19

Answer: (3) Article 17

Explanation: Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. Enforcement of disabilities arising from untouchability is an offence punishable by law.

82. The Bhakra Dam is constructed across which river?

- (1) Ganga
- (2) Indus
- (3) Sutlej
- (4) Brahmaputra

Answer: (3) Sutlej

Explanation: The Bhakra Dam is built across the Sutlej River in Himachal Pradesh. Together with the Nangal project, it supports irrigation and hydroelectric generation.

83. Which Article of the Constitution protects life and personal liberty and requires lawful procedure before deprivation?

- (1) Article 14
- (2) Article 16
- (3) Article 20
- (4) Article 21

Answer: (4) Article 21

Explanation: Article 21 states that no person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Judicial interpretation has expanded it to include fairness, dignity and numerous derivative rights.

84. Who determines the Bank Rate in India?

- (1) Central Government
- (2) Ministry of Finance
- (3) Reserve Bank of India
- (4) Ministry of Commerce

Answer: (3) Reserve Bank of India

Explanation: The Bank Rate is a monetary-policy rate determined by the Reserve Bank of India. It is the rate at which the RBI is prepared to buy or rediscount eligible commercial paper and related instruments.

85. The total membership of a State Legislative Council shall not exceed what fraction of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly?

- (1) One-half
- (2) Three-fourths
- (3) Two-thirds
- (4) One-third

Answer: (4) One-third

Explanation: Article 171 provides that the total number of members in a State Legislative Council shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly and shall not be less than forty, subject to parliamentary law.

86. The Earth's atmosphere receives most of its heat from:

- (1) Direct solar radiation
- (2) Terrestrial or Earth radiation
- (3) Geothermal energy
- (4) Volcanoes

Answer: (2) Terrestrial or Earth radiation

Explanation: The atmosphere is largely heated from below. Earth's surface absorbs incoming short-wave solar radiation and re-emits long-wave terrestrial radiation, which is absorbed by greenhouse gases and warms the atmosphere.

87. Match the energy sources in List A with their corresponding forms in List B.

List A - Source	List B - Form
A. Fossil fuel	i. Hydroelectric power
B. Water	ii. Coal, petroleum and natural gas
C. Geothermal	iii. Wind energy
D. Wind	iv. Energy from Earth's heat

- (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
- (2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
- (3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- (4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

Answer: (4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

Explanation: Fossil fuels include coal, petroleum and natural gas; water produces hydroelectric power; geothermal energy comes from Earth's heat; and wind is used as wind energy.

88. Match the States in List A with the products in List B as given in the official question.

List A - State	List B - Product
A. Punjab	i. Small cereals
B. Maharashtra	ii. Coconut
C. Kerala	iii. Potato
D. Uttar Pradesh	iv. Sona Masuri rice

- (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
- (2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
- (3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
- (4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

Answer: (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i - as per the official key

Explanation: The official key gives option (1): Punjab-Sona Masuri rice, Maharashtra-potato, Kerala-coconut and Uttar Pradesh-small cereals. Some of these associations, especially Sona Masuri with Punjab, are academically questionable; the keyed answer is retained and the defect is flagged.

89. The Krishna Raja Sagara (KRS) dam was named after which ruler of Mysore?

- (1) Krishnaraja Wodeyar II
- (2) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV
- (3) Jayachamaraja Wodeyar
- (4) Chamaraja Wodeyar IX

Answer: (2) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV

Explanation: The KRS dam across the Cauvery was built during the reign of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, with Sir M. Visvesvaraya playing a central engineering and administrative role.

90. Which plateau is called Bayalu Seeme?

- (1) Mysore Plateau
- (2) Karbi-Meghalaya Plateau
- (3) Deccan Plateau
- (4) Deccan-Odyssey Plateau

Answer: (3) Deccan Plateau

Explanation: Bayalu Seeme refers to the open, comparatively dry plains of interior Karnataka, forming part of the Deccan Plateau and lying east of the Western Ghats.

91. Match the minerals in List A with their principal industrial uses in List B.

List A - Mineral	List B - Industry
A. Mica	i. Aluminium industry
B. Bauxite	ii. Thermal industry
C. Manganese	iii. Electrical industry
D. Lignite	iv. Steel-alloy industry

- (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
- (2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- (3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- (4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

Answer: (3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

Explanation: Mica is widely used as an electrical insulator, bauxite is the main ore of aluminium, manganese is important in steel alloys, and lignite is used in thermal power generation.

92. Match the railway zones in List I with their regional headquarters in List II.

List I - Railway zone	List II - Headquarters
A. South Western Railway	i. New Delhi
B. Central Railway	ii. Chennai
C. Southern Railway	iii. Hubballi
D. Northern Railway	iv. Mumbai

- (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
- (2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- (3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
- (4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

Answer: (4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

Explanation: South Western Railway is headquartered at Hubballi, Central Railway at Mumbai, Southern Railway at Chennai and Northern Railway at New Delhi.

93. Which of the following regions were included within the geographical spread of the Harappan Civilisation?

- a. Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan
 - b. Haryana and western parts of Uttar Pradesh
 - c. Rajasthan and Gujarat
- (1) a only
 - (2) a and b only
 - (3) a and c only
 - (4) a, b and c

Answer: (4) a, b and c

Explanation: Harappan sites extended across the Indus basin in Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan; into Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh; and across Rajasthan and Gujarat. All three regional statements are correct.

94. Who wrote Harshacharita, an important source for the history of Harshavardhana?

- (1) Banabhatta
- (2) Bilhana
- (3) Bhasa
- (4) Shudraka

Answer: (1) Banabhatta

Explanation: Banabhatta, the court poet of Harshavardhana, wrote Harshacharita, a biographical work that is an important literary source for seventh-century north India.

95. Which centre of higher education was patronised by Harshavardhana?

- (1) Vikramashila
- (2) Taxila
- (3) Nalanda
- (4) Ujjain

Answer: (3) Nalanda

Explanation: Harshavardhana supported Nalanda University and is described as granting revenue and patronage to this major Buddhist centre of learning.

96. Which factors contributed to the popularity of Buddhism?

- a. The simplicity of Buddha's teachings attracted people when Vedic ritualism had become complex.
 - b. Buddha preached in Pali, a language accessible to the people.
 - c. Women were permitted to enter the Buddhist Sangha.
- (1) a and b only
 - (2) b only
 - (3) b and c only
 - (4) a, b and c

Answer: (4) a, b and c

Explanation: Buddhism offered comparatively simple ethical teachings, used languages understood by ordinary people, and admitted women into the monastic order. These factors helped it gain broad social support.

97. Which of the following powers ruled as feudatories of the Chalukyas of Kalyana?

- (1) Hoysalas, Kakatiyas and Pandyas
- (2) Kakatiyas, Seunas and Hoysalas
- (3) Pandyas, Seunas and Kakatiyas
- (4) Pandyas, Hoysalas and Seunas

Answer: (2) Kakatiyas, Seunas and Hoysalas

Explanation: The Kakatiyas of Warangal, the Seunas or Yadavas of Devagiri and the Hoysalas initially rose as feudatories under the Western Chalukyas of Kalyana before establishing independent kingdoms.

98. Which statements regarding the Non-Cooperation Movement are correct?

- a. The movement had a nationwide spatial spread.
- b. Its reach extended to peasants, workers, artisans, traders and other professionals.
- c. There was extensive Muslim participation in the movement.

- (1) a only
- (2) a and b only
- (3) b and c only
- (4) a, b and c

Answer: (4) a, b and c

Explanation: The Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements gave the struggle a broad national spread, mobilised peasants, workers, artisans, traders and professionals, and witnessed substantial Muslim participation through the Khilafat alliance.

99. The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-31 resulted in which of the following?

- a. Non-payment of taxes
- b. Boycott of foreign cloth and liquor
- c. Widespread violent protests by the youth

- (1) a only
- (2) b only
- (3) a and b only
- (4) a, b and c

Answer: (3) a and b only

Explanation: Civil Disobedience included refusal to pay certain taxes and widespread boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. Although repression and clashes occurred, “widespread violent protests by the youth” was not a defining result of the movement.

100. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted by political organisations in India?

- a. It was an all-white commission.
- b. It ignored the national demand for responsible government.
- c. It had no Indian member.

- (1) a only
- (2) a and b only
- (3) b and c only
- (4) a, b and c

Answer: (4) a, b and c

Explanation: The Simon Commission was an all-white statutory commission with no Indian member. It was viewed as ignoring the demand for responsible government and excluding Indians from deciding India’s constitutional future. The source paper contains a printing defect in statement (a); the intended wording is restored here.

CONSOLIDATED ANSWER KEY - SERIES D

General Knowledge | Subject Code 69 | Examination held on 18 October 2015

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

Editorial notes: Q35 uses a dated or imprecise district label; Q70 follows the provisional Census figure used by the official key; Q88 contains questionable State-product associations; and Q100 contains a printing defect in statement (a), corrected to “all-white commission” for clarity. In each case the official keyed option has been retained.

**KPSC SECOND DIVISION ASSISTANT (SDA)
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER - II, 2011 Solved**

Source completeness note: **Questions 9-22 and Questions 30-36. Those 21 question numbers are retained and clearly marked as unavailable;** the remaining 79 questions are fully solved..

1. Which of the following is not correct in relation to the prescribed qualifications for the post of President?

- (A) Must be a citizen of India
- (B) Must be a sitting member of Parliament
- (C) Must be of the age of 35 years and above
- (D) Must not be holding any office of profit under the Government of India or Government of any State

Answer: (B) Must be a sitting member of Parliament

Explanation: Article 58 requires a presidential candidate to be an Indian citizen, at least 35 years old and qualified for election to the Lok Sabha. A sitting member of Parliament or a State Legislature may contest, but must vacate that seat on entering office; being a sitting MP is not a prescribed qualification.

2. Which one of the following is not correct? All citizens have

- (A) right to freedom of speech and expression
- (B) no right to express their dissent in their speech and expression
- (C) right to move freely throughout India
- (D) right to practise any profession or carry on any trade

Answer: (B) no right to express their dissent in their speech and expression

Explanation: Article 19 protects freedom of speech and expression, peaceful dissent, movement throughout India and the freedom to practise a profession or carry on an occupation, trade or business, subject to reasonable restrictions. Therefore, the denial of a right to express dissent is incorrect.

3. A judge of a High Court may resign, by writing under his hand, addressed to

- (A) The Chief Justice of that High Court
- (B) The Chief Justice of India
- (C) The Governor of that State
- (D) The President of India

Answer: (D) The President of India

Explanation: Under Article 217 of the Constitution, a High Court judge resigns by a signed writing addressed to the President of India. The resignation does not have to be addressed to the Governor or either Chief Justice.

4. Union Public Service Commission shall be consulted

- (A) on the manner in which provisions for reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens, which is not adequately represented in the services, be made
- (B) on the principles to be followed in making promotions and transfers from one service to another
- (C) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts
- (D) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts

Answer: (D) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts

Explanation: Article 320 requires consultation with the UPSC on recruitment methods and also on principles governing appointments, promotions and inter-service transfers. Reservation matters are excluded by Article 320(4). The question is imperfect because options B, C and D describe consultative functions; the expected key is D.

5. In which of the following is a person not considered as a citizen of India under the Constitution of India at the time of commencement of the Constitution?

- (A) a person domiciled in the territory of India and born in the territory of India
- (B) a person domiciled in the territory of India and either of whose parents was born in the territory of India
- (C) a person domiciled in the territory of India and who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India since 15th August, 1947
- (D) a person domiciled in the territory of India and who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement of the Constitution

Answer: (C) a person domiciled in the territory of India and who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India since 15th August, 1947

Explanation: Article 5 recognised citizenship at commencement for a person domiciled in India who was born in India, had a parent born in India, or had ordinarily resided in India for at least five years immediately before commencement. Residence merely from 15 August 1947 to 26 January 1950 was less than five years and was insufficient by itself.

6. Which one of the following phrases appears in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

- (A) Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (B) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- (C) Sovereign Socialist Republic
- (D) Sovereign Socialist Democratic Republic

Answer: (B) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

Explanation: After the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, the Preamble describes India as a “Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic”. The words “Socialist” and “Secular” were inserted in 1976.

7. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution receiving aid out of State funds, on grounds

- (A) only of religion
- (B) only of language
- (C) only of caste or race
- (D) only of religion, language, race or caste or any of them

Answer: (D) only of religion, language, race or caste or any of them

Explanation: Article 29(2) prohibits denial of admission to a State-maintained or State-aided educational institution solely on grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. The protection applies to every citizen.

8. All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to

- (A) only establish educational institutions
- (B) only administer educational institutions
- (C) establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
- (D) establish and administer educational institutions as per the policy of the Government of India

Answer: (C) establish and administer educational institutions of their choice

Explanation: Article 30(1) grants religious and linguistic minorities the right both to establish and to administer educational institutions of their choice. Regulation is possible, but the constitutional right is not limited to only one of these functions.

9. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

(—) The uploaded PDF omits the original booklet page containing this question.

Answer: Not determinable from the supplied source

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10. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

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18. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

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19. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

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20. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

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21. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

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22. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

(—) The uploaded PDF omits the original booklet page containing this question.

Answer: Not determinable from the supplied source

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23. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, born in Muddenahalli, was Dewan of Mysore under

- (A) Jayachamaraja Wodeyar
- (B) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV
- (C) Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja Wodeyar
- (D) Kanteerava Narasimharaja Wodeyar

Answer: (B) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV

Explanation: Sir M. Visvesvaraya served as Dewan of Mysore from 1912 to 1918 during the reign of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. His tenure is associated with major advances in industry, irrigation, banking and education.

24. Mention the work of Bhaskara II which deals extensively with epicyclic-eccentric theories for planetary motions.

- (A) Rugvinishchaya
- (B) Siddhantashiromani
- (C) Panchasiddhantika
- (D) Lilavati

Answer: (B) Siddhantashiromani

Explanation: Bhaskara II's Siddhantashiromani is a major mathematical and astronomical treatise. Its astronomical sections discuss planetary motion using models such as epicycles and eccentric circles; Lilavati is mainly an arithmetic work.

25. Name the ruler of Karnataka who gave money for the reconstruction of the Goddess Sharada temple at Sringeri after it was looted by Maratha horsemen.

- (A) Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV
- (B) Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar
- (C) Krishna Devaraya
- (D) Tipu Sultan

Answer: (D) Tipu Sultan

Explanation: After the Sringeri monastery and Sharada temple were attacked in 1791, Tipu Sultan corresponded with the Jagadguru and provided assistance for restoration and religious rites. The episode is often cited as evidence of his patronage of the institution.

26. Who was the first Indian ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance system of Wellesley?

- (A) Nawab of Avadh
- (B) Tipu Sultan
- (C) Nawab of Carnatic
- (D) Nizam of Hyderabad

Answer: (D) Nizam of Hyderabad

Explanation: The Nizam of Hyderabad accepted Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance in 1798. Under the system, the ruler maintained British troops and surrendered a measure of external sovereignty in return for protection.

27. In which year was India's capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi?

- (A) 1935
- (B) 1919
- (C) 1911
- (D) 1905

Answer: (C) 1911

Explanation: King George V announced the transfer of the imperial capital from Calcutta to Delhi at the Delhi Durbar in December 1911. New Delhi was formally inaugurated later, in 1931.

28. The State of Mysore came into existence on

- (A) 1st November, 1956
- (B) 8th August, 1942
- (C) 15th August, 1947
- (D) 31st October, 1947

Answer: (A) 1st November, 1956

Explanation: The States Reorganisation Act brought together major Kannada-speaking areas on 1 November 1956 to form the enlarged Mysore State. The State was renamed Karnataka in 1973.

29. Who claimed that “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it”?

- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Explanation: The famous slogan is associated with Bal Gangadhar Tilak. It expressed his demand for self-rule and became a powerful rallying cry during the national movement.

30. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

(—) The uploaded PDF omits the original booklet page containing this question.

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31. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

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Explanation: The supplied source omits original booklet pages containing Questions 30-36. The question, options and official answer cannot be recovered reliably from this file, so no content has been invented.

32. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

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33. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

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Explanation: The supplied source omits original booklet pages containing Questions 30-36. The question, options and official answer cannot be recovered reliably from this file, so no content has been invented.

36. [Question unavailable in the supplied scan]

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Answer: Not determinable from the supplied source

Explanation: The supplied source omits original booklet pages containing Questions 30-36. The question, options and official answer cannot be recovered reliably from this file, so no content has been invented.

37. Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats meet at the

- (A) Cardamom Hills
- (B) Annamalai Hills
- (C) Nilgiri Hills
- (D) Palani Hills

Answer: (C) Nilgiri Hills

Explanation: The Eastern and Western Ghats converge in the Nilgiri Hills region at the tri-junction of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Nilgiris form an important highland link between the two hill systems.

38. Which of the following tributaries originates in Karnataka?

- (A) Panchaganga
- (B) Doodhganga
- (C) Tungabhadra
- (D) Koyna

Answer: (C) Tungabhadra

Explanation: The Tungabhadra is formed by the confluence of the Tunga and Bhadra rivers, both rising in the Western Ghats of Karnataka. The other rivers listed are principally associated with origins in Maharashtra.

39. Which one of the following is the coffee produced in maximum quantity in Karnataka?

- (A) Arabica
- (B) Robusta
- (C) Liberica
- (D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Robusta

Explanation: Karnataka is India's leading coffee-producing State and Robusta accounts for the larger share of its output. Robusta is generally hardier and gives a higher yield than Arabica.

40. The Silk Town of Karnataka is

- (A) Chamarajanagara
- (B) Ramanagara
- (C) Channarayana
- (D) Periyapatna

Answer: (B) Ramanagara

Explanation: Ramanagara is widely known as the Silk City or Silk Town because of its large silk-cocoon market and sericulture activity. Channarayana, by contrast, is famous for wooden toys.

41. Sandalwood is largely found in

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (C) Karnataka

Explanation: Karnataka has historically been a major natural habitat and trading centre for Indian sandalwood. This association gave the State the popular description "Gandhada Gudi", or abode of sandalwood.

42. In which year was the first Industrial Policy declared in India?

- (A) 1948
- (B) 1960
- (C) 1956
- (D) 1962

Answer: (A) 1948

Explanation: The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 was independent India's first industrial policy statement. It outlined a mixed economy and classified industries according to the roles of the public and private sectors.

43. Which one of the following languages is not included in the Eighth Schedule?

- (A) Hindi
- (B) English
- (C) Urdu
- (D) Konkani

Answer: (B) English

Explanation: The Eighth Schedule recognises 22 Indian languages, including Hindi, Urdu and Konkani. English is used for official purposes but is not included in the Eighth Schedule.

44. The Right to Information Act came into force in the year

- (A) 2005
- (B) 2004
- (C) 2006
- (D) 2007

Answer: (A) 2005

Explanation: The Right to Information Act was enacted in 2005 and its principal provisions came into force on 12 October 2005. It gives citizens a statutory right to seek information from public authorities, subject to exemptions.

45. The first elected Lok Sabha of India was constituted in the year

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1952
- (C) 1949
- (D) 1956

Answer: (B) 1952

Explanation: The first general elections were held in 1951-52 and the First Lok Sabha was constituted in April 1952. It succeeded the provisional Parliament that had functioned after the Constitution came into force.

46. What is the storage level in the Almatti Dam to a Full Reservoir Level (FRL) allowed by the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II for Karnataka in its verdict?

- (A) 524.256 metres
- (B) 519.60 metres
- (C) 556.356 metres
- (D) None of the above

Answer: (A) 524.256 metres

Explanation: The second Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal permitted Karnataka to raise the Full Reservoir Level of the Almatti Dam to 524.256 metres, subject to the legal and project conditions connected with the award.

47. In connection with euthanasia, which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (A) Both the Netherlands and Belgium permit euthanasia with certain conditions
- (B) Switzerland permits assisted suicide but not euthanasia
- (C) Both euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide are illegal in the United Kingdom
- (D) Active euthanasia is legal in all States in the United States

Answer: (D) Active euthanasia is legal in all States in the United States

Explanation: Active euthanasia is not legal throughout the United States. A limited number of jurisdictions permit physician-assisted dying under strict conditions, which is legally different from a doctor directly administering a lethal act.

48. What is the overall sex ratio nationwide as per the provisional 2011 Census figures?

- (A) 1084
- (B) 933
- (C) 940
- (D) 954

Answer: (C) 940

Explanation: The provisional 2011 Census figure available at the time of the examination was 940 females per 1,000 males. The final published figure was later revised to 943, but the historical exam answer is 940.

49. Who is the author of the controversial book Great Soul: Mahatma Gandhi and His Struggle with India?

- (A) Joseph Lelyveld
- (B) Alex von Tunzelmann
- (C) John Grisham
- (D) Nassim Nicholas Taleb

Answer: (A) Joseph Lelyveld

Explanation: Great Soul was written by journalist and biographer Joseph Lelyveld. Published in 2011, the book generated public and political controversy over its portrayal of aspects of Gandhi's life.

50. Who among the following was arrested in connection with the Commonwealth Games scam?

- (A) R.K. Chandolia
- (B) Siddhartha Behura
- (C) Asif Balwa
- (D) Lalit Bhanot

Answer: (D) Lalit Bhanot

Explanation: Lalit Bhanot, a senior official of the Commonwealth Games Organising Committee, was arrested during the investigation into alleged irregularities in contracts and procurement connected with the 2010 Games.

51. On which day was Earth Hour celebrated throughout the globe in 2011?

- (A) 1st January
- (B) 26th March
- (C) 28th February
- (D) 5th April

Answer: (B) 26th March

Explanation: Earth Hour 2011 was observed on 26 March. The WWF-led campaign asks people and institutions to switch off non-essential lights for one hour to demonstrate concern about climate change and environmental protection.

52. Who was the Chairman of the Kannada Development Authority in Karnataka at the time of the examination?

- (A) S.L. Bhyrappa
- (B) Vatal Nagaraj
- (C) Mukhyamantri Chandru
- (D) Patil Puttappa

Answer: (C) Mukhyamantri Chandru

Explanation: Actor and public figure Mukhyamantri Chandru was serving as Chairman of the Kannada Development Authority during this period. The Authority promotes the use and development of Kannada in administration and public life.

53. “Asare”, an ambitious scheme of the Karnataka State Government, was related to

- (A) construction of houses for people adversely affected by the 2009 floods in north Karnataka
- (B) providing shelter for BPL groups
- (C) providing shelter for beggars and homeless persons
- (D) providing shelter for achievers in sports

Answer: (A) construction of houses for people adversely affected by the 2009 floods in north Karnataka

Explanation: The Asare programme was launched to construct houses and rehabilitate families affected by the severe 2009 floods in northern Karnataka. It involved government support and participation by donors and institutions.

54. The call for the “Million March” programme in March 2011 was given

- (A) to oust Hosni Mubarak
- (B) to oppose the President of Yemen
- (C) towards the creation of Telangana State
- (D) to demand passage of the Jan Lokpal Bill drafted through a civil-society initiative

Answer: (C) towards the creation of Telangana State

Explanation: The Million March held in Hyderabad in March 2011 was organised by supporters of a separate Telangana State. It formed part of the larger Telangana statehood movement.

55. Name the Pakistani minister who was assassinated in 2011 over the blasphemy issue.

- (A) Wajid Durrani
- (B) Shahbaz Bhatti
- (C) Sherry Rehman
- (D) Salman Taseer

Answer: (B) Shahbaz Bhatti

Explanation: Shahbaz Bhatti, Pakistan's Federal Minister for Minorities Affairs, was assassinated in March 2011 after opposing the country's blasphemy laws. Salman Taseer, the Governor of Punjab, had also been assassinated earlier that year, but he was not the minister asked here.

56. Which one of the following sectors was not covered under the Bharat Nirman Programme referred to in the Union Budget, 2011?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- (B) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- (C) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
- (D) National Rural Drinking Water Programme

Answer: (A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Explanation: Bharat Nirman was a rural infrastructure programme covering roads, housing, irrigation, drinking water, electrification and telecommunications. MGNREGA is an employment-guarantee programme and is not a Bharat Nirman infrastructure component.

57. Which one of the following power companies was to build India's first floating solar plant?

- (A) NTPC
- (B) Tata Power
- (C) Reliance Power
- (D) Nagarjuna Power Corporation

Answer: (A) NTPC

Explanation: NTPC was associated with the early proposal for India's first floating solar photovoltaic installation. Floating solar systems use the surface of reservoirs or other water bodies and reduce pressure on land resources.

58. The World Kannada Meet was held in March 2011 in the city of

- (A) Bengaluru
- (B) Belgaum
- (C) Sharjah
- (D) New York

Answer: (B) Belgaum

Explanation: The second Vishwa Kannada Sammelana was held at Belgaum, now Belagavi, in March 2011. The event celebrated Kannada language, literature, culture and achievements.

59. Which one of the following places had the Government of India proposed to nominate for inclusion in UNESCO's "cultural landscape" category?

- (A) Goa
- (B) Kovalam Beach in Kerala
- (C) Majuli, Assam's river island
- (D) Marine Drive in Mumbai

Answer: (C) Majuli, Assam's river island

Explanation: Majuli, the large river island in the Brahmaputra, was proposed for World Heritage recognition as a cultural landscape because of its distinctive satra tradition, settlement pattern and living cultural heritage.

60. A Joint Parliamentary Committee was probing a scam regarding

- (A) 2G spectrum
- (B) 3G spectrum
- (C) Commonwealth Games 2010
- (D) IPL cricket

Answer: (A) 2G spectrum

Explanation: Parliament constituted a Joint Parliamentary Committee in 2011 to examine the allocation and pricing of 2G spectrum and related policy decisions. A JPC includes members from both Houses of Parliament.

61. There had been a proposal to reverse or divert the flow of which river in Karnataka to benefit a couple of districts?

- (A) Cauvery
- (B) Hemavathi
- (C) Kali
- (D) Netravathi

Answer: (D) Netravathi

Explanation: The proposal concerned diversion of west-flowing Netravathi waters towards water-scarce eastern districts. It became controversial because of ecological, hydrological and inter-regional concerns.

62. The population Census of India is conducted once in ____ years and the latest Census at the time of the examination was in ____.

- (A) (5, 2011)
- (B) (10, 2011)
- (C) (5, 2010)
- (D) (10, 2010)

Answer: (B) (10, 2011)

Explanation: India conducts a population census every ten years. At the time of this examination, the latest census was the 2011 Census, the fifteenth census since 1872 and the seventh after Independence.

63. The short form PAN stands for

- (A) Public Account Number
- (B) Personal Account Number
- (C) Permanent Account Number
- (D) Postal Account Number

Answer: (C) Permanent Account Number

Explanation: PAN means Permanent Account Number. It is a ten-character alphanumeric identifier issued by the Income Tax Department for tax administration and tracking specified financial transactions.

64. The Naxalite movement originated in the Naxalbari region of

- (A) Assam
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Kerala
- (D) West Bengal

Answer: (D) West Bengal

Explanation: The movement takes its name from Naxalbari in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, where a peasant uprising occurred in 1967. The event inspired a wider radical left-wing movement.

65. Which one of the following rivers was proposed to be rejuvenated?

- (A) Arkavathi
- (B) Vrishabhavathi
- (C) Hemavathi
- (D) Kumudvathi

Answer: (A) Arkavathi

Explanation: The Arkavathi river system, important for Bengaluru's water history, had suffered from encroachment, reduced flows and degradation. Rejuvenation proposals sought to restore catchments, tanks and feeder channels.

66. The name of Julian Assange is associated with

- (A) Nobel Prize
- (B) Human Rights Movement
- (C) WikiLeaks
- (D) Cyber Security

Answer: (C) WikiLeaks

Explanation: Julian Assange founded WikiLeaks, an organisation that publishes leaked documents and classified material. He became internationally prominent after major releases of diplomatic and military records.

67. The atomic reactor at _____ was in the news in March 2011 for excessive atomic radiation.

- (A) Chernobyl
- (B) Fukushima-Daiichi
- (C) Jaitapur
- (D) Three Mile Island

Answer: (B) Fukushima-Daiichi

Explanation: The Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear plant in Japan suffered major accidents after the March 2011 earthquake and tsunami. Loss of cooling led to core damage, hydrogen explosions and radioactive releases.

68. To make Bengaluru plastic-free, the State Government banned, with effect from 15 March 2011, the use of plastics of thickness less than

- (A) 20 microns
- (B) 30 microns
- (C) 40 microns
- (D) 45 microns

Answer: (C) 40 microns

Explanation: The policy prohibited plastic carry bags thinner than 40 microns, which were considered difficult to collect and recycle. Thickness standards were intended to reduce litter and encourage reuse.

69. According to the tiger census referred to in the question, Karnataka was home to approximately

- (A) 500 tigers
- (B) 300 tigers
- (C) 700 tigers
- (D) 1,200 tigers

Answer: (B) 300 tigers

Explanation: The 2010 national tiger estimation, released in 2011, placed Karnataka's tiger population at roughly 300. This made the State one of India's most important tiger landscapes at that time.

70. Who was the President of the International Cricket Council at the time?

- (A) Mukesh Ambani
- (B) Jagmohan Dalmiya
- (C) Sharad Pawar
- (D) Simon Taufel

Answer: (C) Sharad Pawar

Explanation: Sharad Pawar served as President of the International Cricket Council from 2010 to 2012. Simon Taufel was a prominent cricket umpire, not ICC President.

71. According to the provisional 2011 Census figures, the population of Karnataka was

- (A) 7.5 crore
- (B) 6.1 crore
- (C) 8.2 crore
- (D) 5.4 crore

Answer: (B) 6.1 crore

Explanation: The 2011 Census recorded Karnataka's population at about 6.11 crore. The option 6.1 crore is therefore the appropriate rounded answer.

72. The largest oil spill involving British Petroleum in April 2010 occurred in the

- (A) United States of America
- (B) Gulf of Mexico
- (C) Bombay High
- (D) Persian Gulf

Answer: (B) Gulf of Mexico

Explanation: The Deepwater Horizon disaster occurred in the Gulf of Mexico in April 2010. The explosion and well blowout caused an enormous marine oil spill managed by BP and its partners.

73. The pirates who had been attacking merchant ships in the Arabian Sea and taking sailors hostage were mainly from

- (A) Uganda
- (B) Bolivia
- (C) Somalia
- (D) Libya

Answer: (C) Somalia

Explanation: Somali piracy expanded from the Gulf of Aden into the Arabian Sea and western Indian Ocean during this period. Pirates commonly hijacked vessels and demanded ransom for crews and cargo.

74. Who was the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha at the time?

- (A) Sushma Swaraj
- (B) Arun Jaitley
- (C) L.K. Advani
- (D) Ananth Kumar

Answer: (B) Arun Jaitley

Explanation: Arun Jaitley served as Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha from 2009 to 2014. Sushma Swaraj was Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha during much of this period.

75. Name the Nobel Prize winner from Bangladesh who was in the news at the time.

- (A) Mujibur Rahman
- (B) Muhammad Yunus
- (C) Sheikh Hasina
- (D) Begum Nazareth

Answer: (B) Muhammad Yunus

Explanation: Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Bank received the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize for pioneering microcredit. He was in the news in 2011 over his removal from the leadership of Grameen Bank.

76. According to the provisional 2011 Census figures, Karnataka's literacy rate was

- (A) 70%
- (B) 75.6%
- (C) 66.6%
- (D) 80%

Answer: (B) 75.6%

Explanation: Karnataka's provisional literacy rate in the 2011 Census was about 75.6 per cent. The rate represented a clear rise over the 2001 level, though a gender gap remained.

77. Which of the following groups had a population density above 500 persons per square kilometre according to the provisional 2011 Census figures?

- (A) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi
- (B) Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Delhi
- (C) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi
- (D) Puducherry, Chandigarh and Goa

Answer: (B) Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Delhi

Explanation: Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Delhi all exceeded 500 persons per square kilometre in the 2011 figures. The official/expected key treats option B as correct; however, option D is also problematic because the three Union Territories/State listed there also exceeded 500, making the question ambiguous.

78. According to figures released by the Union Agriculture Minister, India's foodgrain production for the year was at an all-time high of

- (A) 400 million tonnes
- (B) 150 million tonnes
- (C) 235 million tonnes
- (D) 275 million tonnes

Answer: (C) 235 million tonnes

Explanation: The 2010-11 crop-year estimates placed foodgrain production at roughly 235.9 million tonnes, then a record. Therefore, 235 million tonnes is the closest option.

79. Kalasa and Banduri are two tributaries or streams of the

- (A) Krishna basin
- (B) Mahadayi basin
- (C) Godavari basin
- (D) Cauvery basin

Answer: (B) Mahadayi basin

Explanation: Kalasa and Banduri are streams in the Mahadayi (Mandovi) basin. The Kalasa-Banduri project proposes diversion of part of their water towards the Malaprabha system for drinking-water needs.

80. Human Development Index is a composite indicator of

- (A) Income, Trade and Investment
- (B) Poverty, Human Rights and Gender
- (C) Income, Health and Education
- (D) Health, Education and Nutrition

Answer: (C) Income, Health and Education

Explanation: The HDI combines three dimensions: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. These are represented by health, education and income indicators.

81. "Teledensity" refers to the number of telephones

- (A) per square kilometre of area
- (B) in a 10,000 square kilometre area
- (C) per 100 persons
- (D) per lakh population

Answer: (C) per 100 persons

Explanation: Teledensity is the number of telephone connections for every 100 inhabitants in a specified area. It is a standard measure of telecom penetration.

82. The Karnataka Budget 2011-12 contained, for the first time in the country, a separate budget for the

- (A) Agriculture sector
- (B) Industrial sector
- (C) Trade sector
- (D) Transport sector

Answer: (A) Agriculture sector

Explanation: Karnataka presented a separate agriculture budget in 2011-12, a first among Indian States. It highlighted allocations and policies for agriculture and allied activities.

83. The National Rural Health Mission of the Union Government was initially designed for the period

- (A) 2005 to 2011
- (B) 2005 to 2012
- (C) 2005 to 2013
- (D) 2005 to 2014

Answer: (B) 2005 to 2012

Explanation: The National Rural Health Mission was launched in 2005 with the initial programme period extending to 2012. It aimed to strengthen rural public-health systems, especially in high-focus States.

84. The National Pension System of the Government of India was extended to all citizens with effect from

- (A) 1 May 2008
- (B) 1 May 2009
- (C) 1 May 2010
- (D) 1 May 2011

Answer: (B) 1 May 2009

Explanation: The New Pension System, later called the National Pension System, was opened to all Indian citizens on 1 May 2009. Before that, it primarily covered new Central Government employees from 2004.

85. In our country, Kannada language is described in the question as the

- (A) Second oldest language
- (B) Third oldest language
- (C) Fourth oldest language
- (D) Fifth oldest language

Answer: (C) Fourth oldest language

Explanation: The expected answer is “fourth oldest language”, reflecting the formulation used in the 2011 source and contemporary discussions of classical-language recognition. Claims ranking languages strictly by age can vary with the criterion used, so this should be treated as the historical exam answer.

86. The centenary celebration of International Women's Day was held on 8 March

- (A) 2008
- (B) 2009
- (C) 2010
- (D) 2011

Answer: (D) 2011

Explanation: International Women's Day was first observed in 1911 in several European countries. Its centenary was therefore commemorated in 2011.

87. Solar energy results from

- (A) nuclear fission
- (B) nuclear fusion
- (C) combustion
- (D) chemical reaction

Answer: (B) nuclear fusion

Explanation: Energy in the Sun is produced by nuclear fusion, mainly the conversion of hydrogen nuclei into helium. A small amount of mass is converted into enormous energy according to Einstein's mass-energy relation.

88. Which of the following gases is mainly responsible for producing the greenhouse effect?

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Ozone
- (D) Carbon dioxide

Answer: (D) Carbon dioxide

Explanation: Among the listed options, carbon dioxide is the principal long-lived greenhouse gas associated with human-caused warming. It absorbs outgoing infrared radiation and re-emits heat within the atmosphere.

89. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured on the

- (A) Richter scale
- (B) Kelvin scale
- (C) Pascal scale
- (D) Newton scale

Answer: (A) Richter scale

Explanation: The Richter scale was developed to express earthquake magnitude logarithmically from seismic-wave measurements. Modern seismology often uses moment magnitude, but Richter is the correct option here.

90. Which of the following is a semiconductor?

- (A) Wood
- (B) Copper
- (C) Silicon
- (D) Diamond

Answer: (C) Silicon

Explanation: Silicon has electrical conductivity between that of conductors and insulators, and its conductivity can be controlled through doping. It is therefore the basic material used in many semiconductor devices.

91. The type of radiation transmitted when a remote control is used to operate a television is

- (A) Infra-red
- (B) Ultra-violet
- (C) X-ray
- (D) Gamma ray

Answer: (A) Infra-red

Explanation: Television remote controls normally use pulses of infrared radiation. An infrared receiver in the television decodes the pulse pattern into commands.

92. Which of the following is caused by iron deficiency?

- (A) Anaemia
- (B) Night blindness
- (C) Scurvy
- (D) Beri-beri

Answer: (A) Anaemia

Explanation: Iron is required for the formation of haemoglobin. Deficiency reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood and commonly causes iron-deficiency anaemia.

93. Which is the largest gland in the human body?

- (A) Thyroid
- (B) Pituitary
- (C) Pineal
- (D) Liver

Answer: (D) Liver

Explanation: The liver is the largest gland and one of the largest internal organs in the human body. It performs metabolic, detoxification, storage, digestive and synthetic functions.

94. In which layer of the atmosphere is the ozone layer present?

- (A) Troposphere
- (B) Stratosphere
- (C) Mesosphere
- (D) Thermosphere

Answer: (B) Stratosphere

Explanation: Most atmospheric ozone is concentrated in the stratosphere, roughly 15-35 kilometres above Earth. It absorbs much of the Sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.

95. Sir C.V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on

- (A) Scattering
- (B) Interference
- (C) Diffraction
- (D) Polarisation

Answer: (A) Scattering

Explanation: C.V. Raman received the 1930 Nobel Prize for discovering the Raman Effect, an inelastic scattering of light in which the scattered radiation changes wavelength after interaction with matter.

96. Mirages observed on hot summer days are mainly due to

- (A) Reflection
- (B) Refraction
- (C) Total internal reflection
- (D) Both reflection and refraction

Answer: (C) Total internal reflection

Explanation: Air close to a hot surface is less dense and has a lower refractive index than cooler air above. Light bends continuously through these layers and may undergo total internal reflection, producing the appearance of water or an inverted image.

97. A satellite orbiting the Earth appears stationary when

- (A) its time period is one day and it rotates in the same direction as the Earth
- (B) its time period is one day and its rotation is normal to the direction of the Earth
- (C) its time period is 12 hours and it rotates in the same direction as the Earth
- (D) its time period is 12 hours and it rotates normal to the Earth

Answer: (A) its time period is one day and it rotates in the same direction as the Earth

Explanation: A geostationary satellite moves in a circular equatorial orbit in the same direction as Earth's rotation and has an orbital period equal to one sidereal day. It therefore appears fixed over one longitude.

98. Which form of carbon is a good conductor of electricity?

- (A) Amorphous carbon
- (B) Diamond
- (C) Graphite
- (D) Coal

Answer: (C) Graphite

Explanation: In graphite, each carbon atom has a delocalised electron that can move through the layered structure. Diamond has all valence electrons locked in strong covalent bonds and is an electrical insulator.

99. Which combination of properties is most desirable for a cooking pot?

- (A) High specific heat and low thermal conductivity
- (B) Low specific heat and high thermal conductivity
- (C) High specific heat and high thermal conductivity
- (D) Low specific heat and low thermal conductivity

Answer: (B) Low specific heat and high thermal conductivity

Explanation: A cooking pot should heat quickly, requiring low specific heat, and transfer heat efficiently to the food, requiring high thermal conductivity. This combination improves responsiveness and energy transfer.

100. A 25 W - 220 V bulb and a 100 W - 220 V bulb are connected in series across a 220 V line. Which bulb glows more brightly?

- (A) The 25 W bulb
- (B) The 100 W bulb
- (C) Both bulbs glow equally brightly
- (D) Neither bulb glows

Answer: (A) The 25 W bulb

Explanation: For bulbs rated at the same voltage, resistance $R = V^2/P$, so the 25 W bulb has four times the resistance of the 100 W bulb. In series the same current passes through both, and power dissipated is I^2R ; therefore the 25 W bulb dissipates more power and glows brighter.

CONSOLIDATED ANSWER KEY

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

Note: A dash (—) in the answer key denotes a question missing from the supplied scan. Historical current-affairs answers are stated in the context of the 2011 examination.