

MISSION VIJAYA 2.0 PREPARATORY EXAM- 5

Held on 4 AUGUST 2024

KAS- 2024

ANSWER KEY AND SYNOPSIS

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Note: We have taken all effort to ensure correct answer keys. In case of any mistakes, please refer to the detailed synopsis. Please mail us at nammakpsc@gmail.com or call us for any assistance. Thank you

1) Answer: D

- Elephant was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.
- By choosing the elephant as their emblem, the members of the Assembly were expressing their commitment to unity and cooperation, and their determination to work together to build a new, democratic India. Finally, the elephant was chosen as the emblem of the Constituent Assembly because it was a familiar and recognizable symbol to all Indians.

2) Answer: B

The Preamble reveals four ingredients or components:

1. Source of authority of the Constitution: The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the **people of India**.
2. Nature of Indian State: It declares India to be of a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity.
3. Objectives of the Constitution: It specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives.
4. **Date of adoption of the Constitution: It stipulates November 26, 1949, as the date.**

3) Answer: C

MANDAMUS

- It literally means 'we command'. **It is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform.** It can also be issued against any public
- body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government for the same purpose.
- **The writ of mandamus cannot be issued (a) against a private individual or body**



- (b) to enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force
- (c) when the duty is discretionary and not mandatory
- (d) to enforce a contractual obligation
- (e) against the president of India or the state governors
- (f) against the chief justice of a high court acting in judicial capacity.

4) Answer: A

- The Directives have been criticized mainly because of their non-justiciable character
- K.T. Shah dubbed them as 'pious superfluities' and compared them with 'a cheque on a bank payable only when the resources of the bank permit'
- **T.T Krishnamachari described the Directives as 'a veritable dustbin of sentiments'**
- K C Wheare called them as a 'manifesto of aims and aspirations' and opined that they serve as mere 'moral homily'
- Sir Ivor Jennings thought they are only as 'pious aspirations'

5) Answer: A

Features of Cabinet Committees:

1. **Extra-constitutional:** Not mentioned in the Constitution but established by Rules of Business.
2. Types: Standing (permanent) and ad hoc (temporary).
3. Formation: **Set up by the Prime Minister based on current needs; number and composition vary.**
4. Membership: Typically 3-8 members, mostly Cabinet Ministers, but non-Cabinet Ministers can also be included.
5. Members: Include both relevant subject ministers and other senior ministers.
6. Chairmanship: Mostly chaired by the Prime Minister, but sometimes by other senior Cabinet Ministers.

6) Answer: D

- The Deputy Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from its members after the Speaker's election.
- **The Speaker fixes the date for the Deputy Speaker's election.**
- If the Deputy Speaker's office is vacant, the Lok Sabha elects a replacement.
- The Deputy Speaker performs the Speaker's duties and powers when the Speaker is absent.
- The Deputy Speaker also presides over joint sittings of Parliament if the Speaker is absent.



- **The Deputy Speaker is not subordinate to the Speaker.**

7) Answer: B

- The President can be removed from office by **impeachment for "violation of the Constitution."**
- The term **"violation of the Constitution" is not defined in the Constitution.**
- **Impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of Parliament.**
- Charges must be signed by one-fourth of the members of the House that frames them.
- A 14-day notice must be given to the President before the impeachment process begins.

8) Answer: B

The doctrine of judicial review originated and developed in the USA. It was propounded for the first time in the famous case of Marbury versus Madison (1803) by John Marshall, the then chief justice of the American Supreme Court.

9) Answer: C

- Governor is **appointed by the President of India**, not elected by the people or an electoral college.
- The appointment is by presidential warrant, making the governor a nominee of the Central government.
- Despite this, the governor's office is independent and not subordinate to the Central government, as per a 1979 Supreme Court ruling.
- **The governor's oath is administered by the chief justice of the state high court concerned** or, if absent, the senior-most judge of that court.

10) Answer: D

MONEY BILL IN STATE LEGISLATURE

- Money Bills: **Can only be introduced in the legislative assembly, not in the legislative council.**
- Introduction: **Requires the governor's recommendation and can only be introduced by a minister.**
- Post-Passage: Transmitted to the legislative council for consideration.
- Legislative Council Powers: Cannot reject or amend; can only make recommendations.
- Return Timeline: Must return the bill to the legislative assembly within 14 days.
- Legislative Assembly: Can accept or reject the recommendations of the legislative council.

11) Answer: D**44th Amendment Act**

- With the aim of restoring the Constitution of India, 1950 (COI) to the condition it was in before the emergency, the Government of India enacted the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978
- Under the amendment, Article 74(1) was revised, and a clause was added which stated that the President may require the council of Ministers to reconsider the advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration. Previously, the President was required to act in accordance with the Council of Ministers' advice.

12) Answer: C**CHIEF MINISTER OF STATE**

- **Term: Not fixed; held at the governor's pleasure.**
- Loss of Confidence: Must resign or can be dismissed by the governor if loses assembly confidence.
- Compensation:
 - **Salary and allowances determined by state legislature.**
 - Additional benefits: sumptuary allowance, free accommodation, traveling allowance, medical facilities.

13) Answer: A

Article	Title	Description
153	Governors of States	Provides for the appointment of Governors in each State.
154	Executive Power of State	Confers executive powers of the State on the Governor.
155	Appointment of Governor	The Governor is appointed by the President of India.
156	Term of office of Governor	The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.
157	Qualifications for Appointment as Governor	Specifies qualifications required for appointment as Governor.
158	Conditions of Governor's office	Outlines the conditions and entitlements of the Governor's office.
159	Oath or affirmation by the Governor	Governor must take an oath or affirmation before assuming office.
160	Discharge of the functions of the Governor in certain contingencies	Provides for the discharge of Governor's functions during contingencies like



		temporary absence or incapacitation.
161	Power of Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases	Grants the Governor the power to grant pardons, suspend, remit, or commute sentences in specific cases.

ONLY ONE PAIR IS CORRECTLY MATCHED

14) Answer: B

UNDER 73 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT:

Compulsory Provisions:

- Organize Gram Sabha in villages/groups.
- Establish panchayats at village, intermediate, and district levels.
- Direct elections for all panchayat seats.
- Indirect elections for chairpersons at intermediate and district levels.
- Minimum age of 21 for contesting panchayat elections.
- Reserve seats for SCs/STs and one-third for women at all panchayat levels.
- Five-year tenure for panchayats, fresh elections within six months if superseded.
- State Election Commission to conduct panchayat elections.
- State Finance Commission to review panchayat finances every five years.

Voluntary Provisions:

- Representation for MPs and state legislators in panchayats.
- Reservation for backward classes in panchayats.
- Grant autonomy to panchayats as self-government bodies.
- Devolve powers for economic and social development, and functions from the Eleventh Schedule.
- **Financial powers to panchayats to levy and collect taxes, duties, tolls, and fees.**

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15) Answer: D

Government of India Act of 1935

- It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.
- It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission, but also a Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
- **It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.**

16) Answer: A



Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

- **India's National Standards Body.**
- Established under **BIS Act 1986**, replacing ISI; restructured by BIS Act 2016.
- Functions under the **Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (MoCA,F&PD).**
- Objectives:
 - Satisfy customer needs for quality.
 - Achieve harmonious standardization development.
 - Promote standardization and quality control for growth.

17) Answer: B

- **India maintains 40th Rank in the recently released GII 2023**, by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). About GII
- The GII is a reliable tool for governments across the world to assess the innovation-led social and economic changes in their respective countries.
- It is co-published **annually** by Cornell University, INSEAD Business School, and WIPO.

18) Answer: D

- Neobank: **Digital-only bank, no physical branches.**
- Alternative: Cheaper than traditional banks.
- Technology Use: Utilizes AI for personalized services and lower costs.
- Disrupt traditional banking's infrastructure and onboarding.
- India's Regulatory Situation: No independent bank licenses; rely on partner banks due to RBI restrictions.
- RBI's Stance: Emphasizes the need for some physical presence in banking.
- **Examples in India: RazorpayX, Jupiter, Niyo, Open.**

19) Answer: A

- The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a value-added tax levied on most goods and services sold for domestic consumption. The GST is paid by consumers, but it is remitted to the government by the businesses selling the goods and services.
- Main Features of GST
 - **Applicable On supply side: GST is applicable on 'supply' of goods or services as against the old concept on the manufacture of goods or on sale of goods or on provision of services.**
 - Destination based Taxation: GST is based on the principle of **destination-based consumption taxation** as against the present principle of origin-based taxation.

20) Answer: D



- IRDAI has relaxed norms for 'surety bonds' to expand the surety insurance market by increasing the availability of such products.
- About Insurance Surety bonds
- **It is a three-party contract by which one party (the surety) guarantees the performance or obligations of a second party (the principal) to a third party (the obligee).**
- **It acts as a security arrangement for infrastructure projects and insulate the contractor as well as the principal.**
- Insurance Surety Bonds (ISB), allowed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority in April 2022, has been brought as a replacement of bank guarantees.

21) Answer: D

- National Logistics Policy (NLP) 2022
 - Purpose: Enhance goods flow and competitiveness in domestic and global markets.
 - Vision: Achieve an integrated, efficient, reliable, green, and cost-effective logistics network using advanced technology and skilled manpower.
 - Targets:
 - **Reduce logistics costs to global benchmarks by 2030.**
 - **Improve Logistics Performance Index ranking to top 25 countries by 2030.**
 - **Develop a data-driven decision support system for the logistics ecosystem**

22) Answer: C

- **Tax Evasion:** When person hides income or transaction from tax authorities, and thereby evades paying taxes. It's illegal.
- **Tax Avoidance:** When person discloses his income and transactions to tax authorities but uses legal loopholes to avoid paying taxes. E.g. Bollywood stars who register digital media companies in Tax Havens. It may not be illegal in every case, but still unethical.

23) Answer: C

INDIAN HYDROPOWER PROJECTS IN NEPAL

- West Seti and Seti River (SR6) projects (1,200 MW).
- Sapta Kosi high dam project on Kosi river.
- Mahakali Treaty (6,480 MW), the Upper Karnali Project (900 MW) and the Arun - III projects (900 MW).
- Phukot Karnali Hydroelectric Project

- Lower Arun Hydroelectric Project o Through an agreement between SJVN (India) and the Investment Board of Nepal.

24) Answer: B

NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAM (NCAP)

- **Objective:** Improve air quality in 131 cities (NACs and Million Plus Cities) across 24 States.
- **Criteria:** Cities exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for 5 years are designated as NAC by CPCB.
- **Target: Reduce Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5) by up to 40% by 2025-26, base year 2017.**
- **Implementation:** CPCB at the national level; City Action Plans (CAPs) managed by state governments and municipal bodies.
- **Monitoring: PRANA portal launched for tracking NCAP implementation.**

25) Answer: C

GLOBAL RISK REPORT

- **Published by:** World Economic Forum ahead of the Annual Meeting in Davos, Switzerland
- Describes yearly changes in global risks
- Explores interconnectedness of risks
- Considers strategies for mitigating global risks

26) Answer: A

SMART SYSTEM

- ACRONYM - Supersonic Missile-Assisted Release of Torpedo
- SMART Flight-Test: **Recently tested off the Odisha coast by DRDO.**
- **Purpose: Next-gen missile-based lightweight torpedo delivery system.**
- Objective: Boosts Indian Navy's anti-submarine warfare capability.
- Range: Operates beyond conventional lightweight torpedo range.
- Components:
 - Canister-based missile system.
 - Two-stage solid propulsion system.
 - Electromechanical actuator system.
 - Precision inertial navigation system.
 - Parachute-based release system.
- Launch Capabilities:
 - Launched from a ground mobile launcher.
 - Enhances mobility and operational readiness.

27) Answer: C

- **Esker** - Winding ridge of un-assorted depositions of rock, gravel, clay etc. running along a glacier in a till plain. The eskers resemble the features of an embankment and are often used for making roads.
- **Drumlin** - Inverted boat-shaped deposition in a till plain caused by deposition.

28) Answer: A**• Longitude vs. Latitude for Time Determination:**○ **Longitude:**

- Specifies east-west position.
- Essential for determining time zones.
- Earth is divided into 24 time zones, each roughly corresponding to a 15-degree segment of longitude.
- Each 15-degree segment represents a time difference of one hour (Earth rotates 360 degrees in 24 hours).

○ **Latitude:**

- Measures north-south position.
- Not directly related to determining time.
- Important for understanding seasonal daylight variations due to Earth's axial tilt.

○ **Time Zones:**

- Created by Earth's rotation from west to east.
- Different longitudes face the sun at different times.
- Longitude determines local time by dividing Earth's 360-degree rotation into 24 hours.

To determine time at a location, you primarily need longitude rather than latitude.

29) Answer: B**NARMADA**

- Narmada: largest west-flowing river in peninsular India.
- Flows west through a rift valley between Vindhyan and Satpura Ranges.
- Rises from Maikala Range near Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, at ~1057 m elevation.
- Basin spans Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh (~1 lakh sq. km).
- Bounded by Vindhyas (north), Maikala (east), Satpuras (south), and Arabian Sea (west).
- Length: 1,310 km from Amarkantak to Gulf of Khambhat.
- Upper basin: hilly; lower middle reaches: broad, fertile for cultivation.
- Jabalpur: only significant urban center in the basin.

- Near Jabalpur: cascades 15 m into Dhuan Dhar Falls (Marble Rocks).
- Other waterfalls: 12 m each at Mandhar and Dardi; 8 m at Sahasradhara Falls near Maheshwar.
- Aliabet: largest island in Narmada's estuary.

30) Answer: C

PORTUGUESE IN INDIA

Name	Year of Visit
Vasco Da Gama	1498
Pedro Alvarez	1500
Francisco de Almeida	1505
Afonso de Albuquerque	1509

31) Answer: A

The theme for Earth Day 2024 is "**Planet vs. Plastics**" This theme emphasizes the need for collective action to repair and heal the planet's ecosystems, combat climate change, and preserve biodiversity.

32) Answer: B

MAHARISHI DAYANAND SARASWATI

- **Birth and Early Life:**
 - Born: 12th February 1824, Tankara, Gujarat.
 - Original Name: Mool Shankar Tiwari.
 - Parents: Lalji Tiwari and Yashodhabai.
 - Wandered as an ascetic for 15 years (1845-60) in search of truth.
- **Major Contributions:**
- **Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875**
 - **Founder of Arya Samaj: Reform movement of Vedic dharma.**
 - **Satyarth Prakash:** His seminal work outlining his views.
 - Call for Swaraj: Advocated "India for Indian" in 1876.
 - Vision: Promoted a classless, casteless, and united India free from foreign rule.
 - Vedic Inspiration: Emphasized "Back to the Vedas" and the Vedic notion of chaturvarna based on occupation.
- **Education System:**
 - Introduced overhaul of education; established DAV (Dayanand Anglo Vedic) schools in 1886.
 - First DAV School founded in Lahore, with Mahatma Hansarj as headmaster.
- **Arya Samaj:**

- Aim: Reestablish Vedas as revealed truth, reject later additions.
- Opposition: Worship of murtis, animal sacrifice, caste based on birth, untouchability, child marriage, and rituals.
- Support: Female education, intercaste marriage, social reform, and building schools, orphanages, and missions.

33) Answer: B

Person	Key Contributions
Dadabhai Naoroji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1867: Argued Britain was siphoning off 25% of India's revenue, adding it to England's resources • 1873: Criticized Britain for ignoring India's interests, making it a drudge for England's benefit • Book: <i>Poverty and Un-British Rule in India</i> (1901), significant in nationalist political economy.
R.C. Dutt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book: <i>Economic History of India</i>, detailed the economic system under British rule since the Battle of Plassey • Claimed one-half of India's net revenue flows out of India each year.
M.G. Ranade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book: <i>Essay on Indian Economics</i>, highlighted the drain of wealth • Declared more than a third of India's national income was taken by the government in various forms.

TWO PAIRS ARE MATCHED INCORRECTLY

34) Answer: C

ADMINISTRATION IN VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

- Theory of Kingship: Absolute monarchy with a benevolent approach + King ensured welfare, listened to appeals, and resolved difficulties.
- Central Administration: Council of ministers headed by a prime minister + King had discretion over following advice.
- Provincial and Local Administration: Divided into mandalams (provinces), nadus (districts), sthalas (sub-districts), gramas (villages) + Local bodies had autonomy; Gauda managed village administration.
- Financial Administration: Major income: Land revenue, tributes, customs, tolls, taxes, fines + **Land revenue: Usually 1/6th of the gross produce.**
- Judicial Administration: King administered justice impartially, presided over the highest court (Sabha) + Village courts, caste panchayats, guilds handled petty offences + **Cases decided based on Dharma Sastras; harsh punishments were common.**
- Military Administration: Well-organized standing army: cavalry, infantry, artillery, elephants + High-breed horses from foreign merchants + Army grades, with top

grades being nayakas or pategars + Vassal armies and feudal levies supported the king.

35) Answer: D

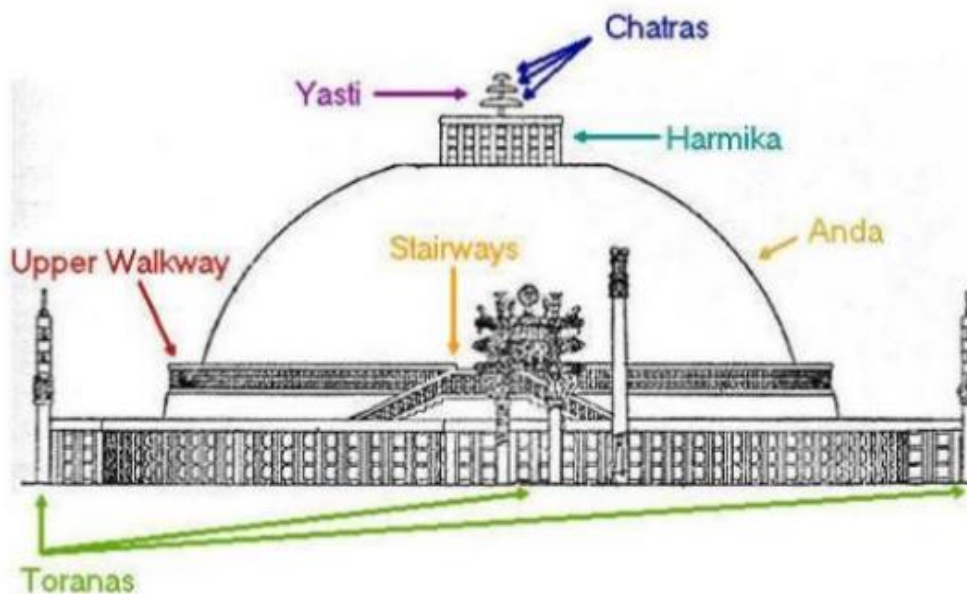
Chaitya Caves

- Places of worship for Buddhist monks.
- Feature an object of worship called 'Stupa'.
- **Hinayana Period:** Symbolic worship; no sculptures of Buddha or related deities on the Stupa.
- **Mahayana Period:** Buddha deities and Jataka stories are carved and painted.

Vihara Caves

- Places of residence; also called monasteries.
- Found in both Hinayana and Mahayana sects.
- **Hinayana Vihara:** Carvings of Stupa; no images of Buddha.
- **Mahayana Vihara:** Sculptures related to Buddhism.

36) Answer: C



Component	Description
Anda	Semi-circular mound built on earth.
Harmika	Balcony-like structure above the anda; believed to be the living place of the god.
Yashti	Mast above the harmika, surmounted by an umbrella.
Railing	Surrounds the mound; separates the stupa from the surrounding world and makes it sacred.



Chatra	Umbrella built on top of the dome.
Pradakshinapatha	Path for clockwise circumambulation, surrounded by a fence encircling the stupa.

37) Answer: D

AUGUST OFFER (1940)

- Major political organisations had to join forces in order to secure the long-term, steady, and continuous support of Indians towards the war effort. On August 8, 1940, Viceroy of India Lord Linlithgow spoke on behalf of the British Parliament, and his remarks became known as the "August Offer."
- Objectives:
 - Dominion Status: It proposed Dominion status as India's end goal.
 - Democratic Government: No new form of government would be implemented without the support of minorities in
- Politics and religion.
 - Constituent Assembly: It would be established after the war to decide India's constitutional future.
 - **Expand the Viceroy's Council: To include a specific number of Indian political representatives.**

38) Answer: C

Type of Coal	Characteristics	Uses
Coking Coal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High carbon content • Less moisture • Less sulphur • Less ash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to create coke • Coke is produced by heating bituminous coal without air to high temperatures • Essential in steel production
Thermal Coal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sulphur content • Cannot be used in iron and steel industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not economical for creating coke • Used to generate power • Traces of sulphur remain even after coking

39) Answer: A

GLOBAL GEOPARKS NETWORK (GGN)

- It is a non-profit International Association officially established in 2014
- GGN was founded as an international partnership developed under the umbrella of UNESCO.
- Networking and collaboration among Global Geoparks is an important component of the GGN.

40) Answer: D

ROGUES

- Also called '**extreme storm waves**', are those waves which are greater than **twice the size of surrounding waves**.
- **Can form in large bodies of freshwater as well as the ocean and are often steep-sided with unusually deep troughs**.
- Unusually large, unpredictable, dangerous and can cause damage to ships or coastal infrastructure.

41) Answer: C

- **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Launched Food Waste Index (FWI) Report 2024.**
- Report co-authored with WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) was published ahead of International Day of Zero Waste (observed annually on 30 March).
- WRAP is a climate action NGO (established in UK in 2000) working to tackle causes of climate crisis and give the planet a sustainable future.
- **FWI tracks global and national generation of food and inedible parts wasted at retail and consumer (household and food service) levels.**
- It supports the goals of two indicators of SDG 12.3 which is to be achieved by 2030

42) Answer: A

- Uzbekistan, one of the two double landlocked countries is surrounded by countries that are themselves landlocked.
- Uzbekistan and Liechtenstein are the world's only two double landlocked countries.
- Uzbekistan became landlocked after breaking away from the Soviet Union.

43) Answer: D

Technology Development Fund (TDF) Scheme

- **It is a flagship programme executed by DRDO under 'Make in India' initiative.**
- Objectives: To provide Grant in Aid to **Indian industries, including MSMEs and Start-ups**, as well as academic and scientific institutions for the development of Defence and dual use technologies that are currently not available with the Indian defence Industry.

- To create a bridge amongst the Armed Forces, research organizations, academia and qualifying/certifying agencies with private sector entities. To support the futuristic technologies having a Proof of Concept and converting them into prototype

44) Answer: C

SYSTEM OF AIR QUALITY AND WEATHER FORECASTING AND RESEARCH (SAFAR)

- Initiative by: Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), India.
- Purpose: Monitor and forecast air quality in major cities.
- Features: Real-time Air Quality Index (AQI) data + Air pollution forecasts + Weather parameters (temperature, humidity, wind speed, UV radiation).
- Vision: Align air pollution strategies with economic development.
- Plan: "Metropolitan Advisories for Cities for Sports, Tourism."
- Development: Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, with ESSO partners.
- **Coverage: Provides 1-3 day air quality and weather forecasts for major metropolitan cities.**
- Goals: Increase public awareness about air quality + Promote proactive measures for better air quality and health + Assist policymakers with effective mitigation strategies.

45) Answer: A

SUKANYA SAMRIDHI YOJANA (SSY)

- Purpose: To promote the welfare of the girl child Background: launched in 2015 as a part of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign. Beneficiaries: A girl child (a maximum of two girl children in one family) Limitation: Only one account can be opened in the name of a girl child.
- **To provide a small investment for the girl, which is to be used to facilitate payment of education and marriage expenses.**
- Account Opening: Account can be opened in Post Offices and notified branches of Commercial Banks. Maximum Account Per family: **Account is opened in the name of a girl child for upto two girl children in one family. Exception for twins/triplets: Benefits could also be availed for more than two in case of twins/triplets in the first birth or the second birth.** However, if the first birth itself results in more than two girl children, girls born after the twins/triplets will not be eligible to open Sukanya Samridhhi accounts.

46) Answer: C

PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJANA (PMVVY)

- Type: Central Sector Scheme

- Purpose: Offer an insurance policy-cum-pension scheme that provides security to senior citizens
- Eligibility: **Open only to senior citizens (individuals who have completed 60 years)**
- Implementing agency: Life Insurance Corporation of India
- Guaranteed Pension: **The scheme guarantees pension payouts for 10 years, with a return of principal at maturity.** Subscribers get an assured pension ranging from **Rs 1000/- per month to Rs. 12,000/- per month**, based on contribution. Limit on investment It sets a minimum and maximum limit on investment at ₹1.56 lakh and ₹15 lakh respectively. The ceiling of maximum pension is for a family as a whole, the family will comprise of pensioner, his/ her spouse and dependents. Tax benefit: The scheme enjoys no tax benefits, except for GST exemption on principal. Premature exit: Premature exit with a 2% penalty on principal is allowed in case of critical or terminal illness of self or spouse

47) Answer: D

PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA (PMMSY)

- Objective - Harnessing of fisheries potential Modernizing value chain, post-harvest management and quality improvement Enhancing fish production and productivity Build robust fisheries management and regulatory framework **Doubling fishers and fish farmers' incomes and generation of employment**
- Funding pattern for Centrally Sponsored Component: Share of fund between Central and North Eastern & Himalayan States- 90:10 and 60:40 for other states.
- **Key Initiatives Matsya Sampada Jagrukta Abhiyan: Awareness campaign for enhancing outreach across India and ensuring 'last mile connectivity'**

48) Answer: A

- **Mayurasharma was founder and famous ruler of Kadamba dynasty**
- Mayurasharma was a native of Talagunda, (in present-day Shimoga district) and his family got its name from the Kadamba tree that grew near his home

49) Answer: B

LAD KHAN TEMPLE AT AIHOLE

- The Ladkhan temple is the earliest temple of Aihole, which dates back to 5th century AD.
- An inscription on this temple says that it was dedicated to Durga. There is a Shiva ling out there. The temple is known as Lad Khan after its owner (in most recent times) at a place used as cattle sheds or houses. This temple has a large porch and is made in a Panchayat hall kind of design with 12 pillars.

- This was earliest experiment for a pillar based structures in the temple architecture.

50) Answer: C

War	Period	Cause	Outcome
First Anglo-Mysore War	1767-1769	Conflict over control of South India.	Treaty of Madras (1769) – Restored status quo ante bellum (pre-war conditions).
Second Anglo-Mysore War	1780-1784	Mysore's expansion under Hyder Ali, British interests.	Treaty of Mangalore (1784) – Restored pre-war status and peace between the British and Mysore.
Third Anglo-Mysore War	1790-1792	Expansionist policies of Tipu Sultan.	Treaty of Seringapatam (1792) – Tipu Sultan ceded territories and paid a large indemnity.

ALL PAIRS ARE MATCHED CORRECTLY | VIJAYANAGAR
Est: 2014

51) Answer: C

Tipu Sultan (1782 to 1799):

- Born in November 1750, Tipu Sultan was Haidar Ali's son and a great warrior, also known as the Tiger of Mysore.
- Fluent in Arabic, Persian, Kanarese and Urdu.
- **Credited as the 'pioneer of rocket technology' in India.** He wrote a military manual (Fathul Mujahidin) explaining the operation of rockets.
- Tipu was a great lover of democracy and a great diplomat who gave his support to the French soldiers at Seringapatam in setting up a Jacobin Club in 1797.
- Tipu himself became a member of the Jacobin Club and allowed himself to be called Citizen Tipu.

- **He planted the Tree of Liberty at Seringapatam.**
- Tipu introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule, including his coinage, a new lunar calendar, and a new land revenue system which initiated the growth of Mysore silk industry

52) Answer: B

PRAVAAH PORTAL

- Acronym - Platform for Regulatory Application, VAlidation and AuthOrisation
- Launched by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- Purpose: Centralized online platform for applying for regulatory approvals.
- Features:
 - Secure and web-based
 - Single point of contact for applications
 - Streamlines and improves efficiency of RBI's regulatory approvals

53) Answer: C

Kharkiv region of Ukraine.



54) Answer: A

FIRST BATTLE OF TARAIN (1191)

- Location: Near Tarain (present-day Haryana)
- Participants: Ghurid ruler Muhammad Ghori + Rajput king Prithviraj Chauhan
- Context: Ghori sought expansion into northern India + Faced strong resistance from Chauhan
- Outcome: Decisive victory for Prithviraj Chauhan + Ghurid forces were repelled
- Significance: Demonstrated Chauhan's military prowess
- Ghori returned in 1192, leading to the Second Battle of Tarain, which resulted in Ghori's victory and a pivotal shift in regional history

55) Answer: C**KABIR**

- 15th-century Indian mystic poet and saint influencing Hinduism's Bhakti movement; his verses are included in Sikhism's Guru Granth Sahib.
- Disciple of Ramananda.
- Criticized superficial religious practices of both Hindus and Muslims.
- Advocated that Truth lies with those on the path of righteousness, viewing all creatures as oneself, and being detached from worldly affairs.
- First to reconcile Hinduism and Islam.
- Believed in a formless God.
- Legacy endures through the Kabir Panth ("Path of Kabir"), a religious community recognizing him as its founder; members are known as Kabir Panthis.
- Authored works such as Sabad, Bijak, Doha, Holi, and Rekhtal; propagated Ram Bhakti.

56) Answer: A**WOMEN IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT****Social and Women Mobilisation:**

- Kasturba Gandhi and Savitri Bai Phule led efforts to change social structures.

Revolutionary Movements:

- Kalpana Datta participated in the Chittagong armoury raid.
- Rani Gaidinliu, "Queen of Naga," led Naga resistance against the British.
- Pritilata Waddekar led the 1932 attack on the Pahartali European Club.

Raising Voice of Freedom Internationally:

- Bhikaji Cama founded Free India Society in the UK, known as Mother India's cultural representative in the US.
- Vijay Laxmi Pandit represented India at the UN San Francisco meeting.

Establishment of Social Institutions:

- District Congress Committees and Rashtriya Stree Sanghas merged.
- Included widows, marginalized groups, and women from diverse communities.

57) Answer: D

INCIDENT AND CASES

Event	Year	Description
Chauri Chaura Incident	1922	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violence by villagers against police during Non-Cooperation Movement Led to suspension of the movement.
Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case	1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrest of Indian revolutionaries in Kanpur Charges of plotting to overthrow the British government.
Lahore Conspiracy Case	1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trial of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev Charges of revolutionary activities against the British government

58) Answer: A

Madan Mohan Malaviya (1861-1946)

- **Lawyer, associated with Hindu Mahasabha and Congress.**
- Co-founded UP Industrial Association and Indian Industrial Conference in Allahabad.
- Vice-Chancellor and founder of a university.
- Edited publications: Hindustan, Abhyudaya, Indian Union.
- Founded the Nationalist Party.

NOTE - Free India society was founded by Madam Bhikaji Cama

59) Answer: B

SALT SATYAGRAHA:

- Initiation: 1930, Gandhiji started the Dandi Salt Satyagraha, breaking the British salt tax law.
- **Kannadiga Participation: Mailara Mahadevappa joined the Dandi Salt Satyagraha.**
- **Karnataka Salt Satyagrahas:**
 - Held in 30 locations.
 - Ankola Salt Satyagraha led by M.P. Nadkarni and Mailara Mahadevappa with 40,000 satyagrahis for 45 days.
 - Salt was smuggled from Goa and sold duty-free in Karwar.
 - Satyagrahis attacked the Sanekatta salt fort in Uttara Kannada.
- Significance: **Ankola was the first salt satyagraha center in Karnataka, known as the Bardoli of Karnataka.**
- Notable Participants: N.S. Hardikar, K. Sadashiv Rao, R.R. Diwakar, G. Deshpande, Srinivasa Kaulajagi, H. Manjappa, Srinivasa Shastri, R.K. Karanth.

60) Answer: D

GANGADHAR RAO DESHPANDE

- Follower of Tilak
- Prominent figure of Karnataka and Swadeshi-Boycott Movement
- By his roaring lecture became famous throughout Karnataka and was called as 'Karnataka Shimha* (Lion of Karnataka).

61) Answer: D

MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE

- Clear skies and high temperatures; hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters.
- Mean annual precipitation ranges from 35 – 90 cm.
- Temperature of warmest month greater than or equal to 10° C.
- Temperature of coldest month is less than 18° C but greater than –3° C
- Climate is not extreme because of cooling from water bodies.
- **The Mediterranean lands receive most of their precipitation in winter when the Westerlies shift equator wards.**
- In the northern hemisphere, the prevailing on-shore Westerlies bring much cyclonic rain from the Atlantic (Typical to Mediterranean Climate).

62) Answer: B

PASSES IN THE WESTERN HIMALAYAS

Pass	Significance	Comments
Mintaka Pass	Kashmir and China	Trijunction of India-China-Afghanistan border.
Parpik Pass	Kashmir and China	East of Mintaka on the Indo-China border.
Khunjerab Pass	Kashmir and China	Indo-China border.
Aghil Pass	Ladakh (India) and Xinjiang (China)	5000 m above sea level, north of K2 Peak.
Banihal Pass	Jammu and Srinagar	2832 m, across Pir-Panjal Range, now bypassed by Jawahar Tunnel.
Chang-La	Ladakh and Tibet	Altitude of 5360 m, features Chang-La Baba temple.
Khardung La	Near Leh, Ladakh	5602 m, world's highest motorable road.
Lanak La	India and China (Aksai-Chin)	Connects Ladakh and Lhasa.
Pir-Panjal Pass	Pir-Panjal Range	Shortest route between Jammu and Kashmir Valley.
Qara Tag La	Indo-China border, Karakoram Range	Elevation over 6000 m.

Imis La	Ladakh and Tibet	
Pensi La	Kashmir Valley and Kargil	Closed from November to mid-May.
Zoji La	Srinagar, Kargil, and Leh	NH-1D, closed from December to mid-May.
Bara Lacha La	Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	4890 m, connects Mandi and Leh.
Debsa Pass	Kullu and Spiti districts	5270 m, shorter route than Pin-Parbati Pass.
Rohtang Pass	Kullu, Lahul, and Spiti Valleys	3979 m, prone to traffic jams.
Shipki La	Himachal Pradesh and Tibet	6000 m, closed Nov-Apr.
Lipu Lekh	Uttarakhand, Tibet, and Nepal	Used by Kailash-Mansarowar pilgrims.
Mana Pass	Uttarakhand and Tibet	5610 m, north of Badrinath, closed Nov-Apr.
Mangsha Dhura	Uttarakhand and Tibet	For Kailash-Mansarowar pilgrims.
Niti Pass	Uttarakhand and Tibet	Closed Nov-Apr.
Muling La	Uttarakhand and Tibet	5669 m, north of Gangotri.

PASSES IN THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS

Pass	Location	Altitude	Significance
Nathu La	Sikkim with Tibet	4310 m	Part of the Silk Route; reopened in 2006 for India-China trade
Jelep La	Sikkim-Bhutan border	4538 m	Links Sikkim and Lhasa; passes through Chumbi Valley
Bomdi La	Arunachal Pradesh with Bhutan	4331 m	Connects Arunachal Pradesh with Lhasa
Dihang Pass	Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar	>4000 m	Provides passage between Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar

63) Answer: C

- Positive Growth of Population:
 - Occurs When:
 - Birth rate exceeds death rate.
 - There is permanent immigration into a region.
- Negative Growth of Population:
 - Occurs When:
 - Birth rate falls below death rate.
 - People emigrate to other countries.

64) Answer: D**MIGRATION**

- Migration Types:
 - Permanent: Long-term or lifelong move.
 - Temporary: Move for a limited period.
 - Seasonal: Move based on seasons or time of year.
- Immigration: Moving into a new place (Immigrants).
- Emigration: Moving out of a place (Emigrants).
- Factors Influencing Migration:
 - **Push Factors:** Reasons making the place of origin less attractive, e.g., unemployment, political turmoil, natural disasters.
 - **Pull Factors:** Reasons making the destination more attractive, e.g., better job opportunities, stability, pleasant climate.

65) Answer: A

Government of India notified establishment of **National Turmeric Board**

- **Notification Date:** 04 OCT 2023
- **Purpose:**
- **India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of turmeric in the world.**
 - Increase awareness and consumption of turmeric.
 - Develop international markets to boost exports.
 - Promote research and development of new products.
 - Utilize traditional knowledge for value-added turmeric products.
 - Focus on capacity building and skill development for growers.
 - Ensure quality and food safety standards.
- **Expected Outcomes:**
 - Increase turmeric exports to US\$ 1 Billion by 2030.
 - Enhance the well-being and prosperity of turmeric growers.
- **Board Structure:**
- **The board, under the Union Commerce Ministry, will be dedicated to the development and growth of turmeric and turmeric-related products in India.**
 - **Chairperson:** Appointed by Central Government.
 - **Members:** Include representatives from Ministry of AYUSH, Departments of Pharmaceuticals, Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Commerce & Industry, State Governments, research institutions, farmers, and exporters.
 - **Secretary:** Appointed by the Department of Commerce.
- **Current Status:**
 - **Production:** 11.61 lakh tonnes (2022-23), over 75% of global production.
 - **Export Share:** India has 62% of world trade in turmeric.
 - **Top Export Markets:** Bangladesh, UAE, USA, Malaysia.

- **Major Producing States:** Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

66) Answer: A

NATIONAL GEOSCIENCE DATA REPOSITORY (NGDR) PORTAL

- **Launch Date:** 19th December 2023
- **Ministry:** Union Ministry of Mines
- **About NGDR Portal:**
 - **Purpose:** Comprehensive online platform for accessing, sharing, and analyzing geospatial information across India.
 - **Initiative Leaders:** Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Bhaskaracharya Institute of Space Applications and Geoinformatics (BISAG-N).
 - **Significance:** Democratizes critical geoscience data, providing unprecedented access to resources for industries and academia.
 - Created, as a part of the National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP), 2016

67) Answer: C

- **Transfer pricing is an accounting practice that allows for the establishment of prices for the goods and services exchanged between divisions, subsidiaries or affiliates that are part of the larger enterprise.**
- Usually, Companies use transfer pricing to reduce the overall tax burden of the parent company
- This is done by charging a higher price to subsidiaries in high-tax countries (reducing profit) while charging a lower price (increasing profits) for subsidiaries in low-tax countries.

68) Answer: C

- An earthquake is a series of vibrations on the earth's surface caused by seismic waves. It results from the sudden rupture within the earth, releasing accumulated strain energy
- Seismic Zones in Karnataka:
 - Karnataka has been classified into two categories (According to The Vulnerability Atlas of India (BMTPC, 2002))
 - Karnataka that falls into seismic (MSK Intensity Scale) zones as: Seismic Zone III (Moderate Risk Zone MSK VII) & Seismic Zone II (Low Damage Risk Zone: less than or equal to MSK VI)
 - The areas classified under the Seismic Zone III category fall in parts of Chamarajanagar, Mysuru, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamogga, Uttara Kannada, Belagavi & Vijayapura, and Udupi in full

- Rest of the State falls in the Seismic Zone III category.

69) Answer: A

Geographical Indication (GI) Tags:

- **Definition:** Sign used on products with specific geographical origin, possessing qualities or reputation due to that origin.
- **Validity:** 10 years; renewable for further 10-year periods.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- **Significance:** Provides legal protection against unauthorized use, boosts export

70) Answer: D

- **“Vajra Mushti Kalaga”** is a form of wrestling different from conventional grappling and entails two jettys (fighters).
- Wrestlers use ‘Vajramushti’, knuckle-dusters adorned with diamonds as a mark of weaponry to engage in immaculate battle. o Whosoever draws the blood from the opponent’s head first is declared the winner.
- It is held on the ninth day of Navaratri at the Mysuru Palace (Mysore, Karnataka).
- It was first mentioned in Manasollasa, a manual of warfare of King Someshwara III of the Chalukya dynasty (1124–1138).
- Fernano Nuniz, a Portuguese traveller noticed this form of wrestling in Vijayanagar empire.

71) Answer: D

Type of Unemployment	Description
Frictional	Temporary unemployment experienced by people changing jobs or entering the workforce.
Structural	Occurs when there is a mismatch between the skills of workers and the needs of employers.
Cyclical	Resulting from economic downturns or recessions; demand for goods and services decreases.
Seasonal	Caused by seasonal changes in demand or supply; jobs are only available during certain times of the year.
Long-Term	A prolonged form of unemployment where individuals remain unemployed for an extended period.
Underemployment	Individuals work in jobs that do not fully utilize their skills or provide adequate hours.

72) Answer: B

- **A report on Sustainable finance was released by UNESCAP titled- “Sustainable Finance: Bridging the Gap in Asia and the Pacific”.**
- Sustainable finance refers to the financing of sustainable activities as well as finance that is sustainably managed.

73) Answer: C**MY BHARAT**

- Launch Date: October 31, 2023, at Kartavya Path, National Unity Day.
- Goal: **Empower youth to contribute to a developed India ("Viksit Bharat").**
- **MY Bharat is an initiative of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports**
- Framework: Connect youth with programs, mentors, and local communities.
- Target Age Group: 15-29 years (beneficiaries: 10-19 years).
- Type: Phygital Platform (physical + digital).

Need for the Body:

- Youth Role in Amrit Kaal: Crucial for India’s development journey to 2047.
- Unified Platform: Integrate rural, urban, and rural youth.
- Technology Integration: Leverage modern tools and social media.
- Phygital Ecosystem: Connect youth and foster community transformation.

Objectives:

- Leadership Development: Enhance skills through experiential learning.
- Youth Innovation: Invest in social innovation and community leadership.
- Alignment and Efficiency: Align youth aspirations with community needs.
- Centralized Database: Create a unified platform for youth engagement.
- Communication: Improve two-way communication between youth and government.

74) Answer: A

- Low Inflation
 - Low inflation is a term that refers to a period of time where prices are slowly rising.
 - Creeping inflation is another name for low inflation. Crawling inflation occurs when prices rise by less than 3% each year.
- Galloping Inflation
 - Galloping inflation occurs when the economy’s prices of goods and services grow at a double-digit (i.e., 15%, etc.) or triple-digit (i.e., 100%, etc.) pace each year.

- Inflation that is galloping is also known as jumping inflation or running inflation.

75) Answer: B

SECTORS OF ECONOMY

Sector	Description	Examples
Primary	Involves extraction and harvesting of natural resources.	Agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing.
Secondary	Focuses on manufacturing and processing raw materials into finished goods.	Automotive, textiles, construction.
Tertiary	Provides services rather than goods, supporting both primary and secondary sectors.	Retail, healthcare, education, finance.
Quaternary	Involves knowledge-based activities involving services like research and development, and information technology.	Information technology, research, consulting.
Quinary	Encompasses high-level decision-making and services that involve a high degree of expertise.	Executive management, academia, non-profit organizations.

76) Answer: D

SHRESHTA SCHEME

- Till now in FY 2023-24 the expenditure under SHRESHTA (Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas) is Rs. 14.94 cr.
- **Ministry: Ministry for Social Justice and Empowerment**
- **Type: Central Sector Scheme**
- **Objective: To fill the gap in service-deprived SCs (Scheduled Castes) dominant areas, provide an environment for socio-economic upliftment of SCs, etc.**
- Benefits: High quality free residential education to poor and meritorious scheduled caste (SC) students from class 9th to class 12th.

77) Answer: A

- **53rd Dadasaheb Phalke Lifetime Achievement Award was awarded to Ms. Waheeda Rehman**
- It is India's highest award in the field of cinema presented annually at the National Film Awards ceremony by the Directorate of Film Festivals (under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting)

78) Answer: D

The headquarters of UN Human Rights is located in Geneva, Switzerland

79) Answer: A

Hakki pikki TRIBE

- They are a semi-nomadic tribal group belonging to the state of Karnataka.
- In Kannada, the word 'Hakki' stands for 'bird' and 'Pikki' stands for the verb 'to catch'.
- The community is known as the 'bird catcher,' which is their traditional occupation.
- The population is predominantly found in the Shivamogga, Davanagere and Mysuru districts of Karnataka.
- Their mother tongue was designated as 'Vaagri' by scholars.
- UNESCO has listed 'Vaagri' as one of the endangered languages.

80) Answer: C

SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHT (SDR)

- Introduced by IMF in 1969 as an international reserve asset.
- Based on a basket of currencies: US dollar, Japanese yen, euro, British pound, Chinese renminbi.
- Not a currency or IMF claim; can be used for IMF member currency claims.
- It is called 'Paper Gold' because it's merely an accounting entry or artificial currency, without any gold involved.
- SDR can be traded among the members, it can be converted into members' currencies as per above method & be used to settle their Balance of Payment Transactions / Crisis
- Created in 1969 under Bretton Woods system.
- Reduced importance after Bretton Woods collapse in 1973.
- Provides liquidity and boosts reserves, especially during crises.

India's Current IMF Quota:

- SDR 13,114.4 million (13th largest among 190 members).
- Represents 2.75% voting share.

Significance of Quota:

- Reflects economic weight and IMF resource contribution.
- Affects borrowing capacity and voting power on IMF decisions.

SDR Basket Currency Weightage:

- US Dollar: ~41.73%
- Euro: ~31%
- Chinese Yuan: ~11%
- Japanese Yen: ~8.33%
- British Pound: ~8.09%

International Use:

- SDR used by IMF and international organizations for accounting.

- Not a currency or IMF claim; can be converted into member currencies.

81) Answer: A

G7 SUMMIT 2024

- **Host: Italy.**
- **Origins:** Economic forum since 1973, expanded to global issues.
- **Evolution:** Addresses economic policies, global governance.
- **Relevance:** Focus on economic stability, climate change, global health, geopolitical tensions.
- **Achievements:** Economic coordination, global governance influence.
- **2024 Agenda:** Economic stability, climate action, global health, geopolitical relations

82) Answer: D

NATIONAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (NIA)

- **Establishment:** 2008, after the Mumbai terror attacks.
- **Legislative Framework:** National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
- **Aim:** Set standards in counter-terrorism and national security investigations.
- **Functions:**
 - Investigate and combat terrorism.
 - Address radicalization and extremist activities.
 - Handle crimes threatening national security.
- **Jurisdiction:** Pan-India, no state permission required.
- **Headquarters:** New Delhi.
- **Director General:** Appointed by the central government.
- **Oversight:** Works under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

83) Answer: D

JAL MARG VIKAS PROJECT (JMVP).

- **Implemented by: Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways.**
- Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) with support of the World Bank.
- **Aims:** To develop the stretch between Varanasi to Haldia (on National Waterway 1) for navigation of large vessels weighing up to 1500-2000 tonnes
- Haldia Multi-Modal Terminal in **West Bengal** was inaugurated under Jal Marg Vikas Project with cargo handling capacity of around over 3 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA)

84) Answer: C

DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER

- **DBT was launched in 2013, to transfer Government benefits directly into the Citizen's bank accounts for targeted delivery of the benefits.**
- DBT has expanded from a mere 24 schemes (as part of a pilot programme) in 43 districts in 2013 to over 300 Central schemes and greater than 2000 State schemes across India by December 2022.
- **Aadhaar is not mandatory in DBT schemes.**
- Since Aadhaar provides unique identity and is useful in targeting the intended beneficiaries, it is preferred, and beneficiaries are encouraged to have Aadhaar

85) Answer: A

- **Karnataka ranks 1st**
- Karnataka is the largest producer of gold in India. Karnataka produces 80% of the gold in India. It is known as the 'Land of Gold'. Kolar Gold Fields is the largest gold mine in the country and is located in Kolar.

86) Answer: D

Karnataka, the seventh largest state of country with a geographical area of **1,91,791 sq. km.** constitutes 5.83% of the geographical area of the country. The state is endowed with a diverse climate, topography and soils which have resulted in rich biodiversity.

87) Answer: B

RADIO-FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID) TECHNOLOGY

- **It is a technology that uses radio waves to automatically identify various tagged objects.**
- It is a **wireless** tracking method that uses tags and readers to track objects.
- The Low Frequency, High Frequency, and Ultra-High Frequency bands are used by RFID systems.
- Components: Transponder, receiver, and transmitter.

88) Answer: C

Text	Author	Language	Description	Features
Ramcharitmanas	Goswami Tulsidas	Awadhi	Epic poem retelling the Ramayana	Consists of Seven Kāndas
Panchatantra	Pt. Vishnu Sharma	Sanskrit	Collection of Indian fables	'Story within story' structure; five

				parts
Sahṛdayāloka- Locana	Acharya Anandvardhan	Sanskrit	Text of Indian Poetics	Commentary by philosopher Abinava Gupta

89) Answer: D

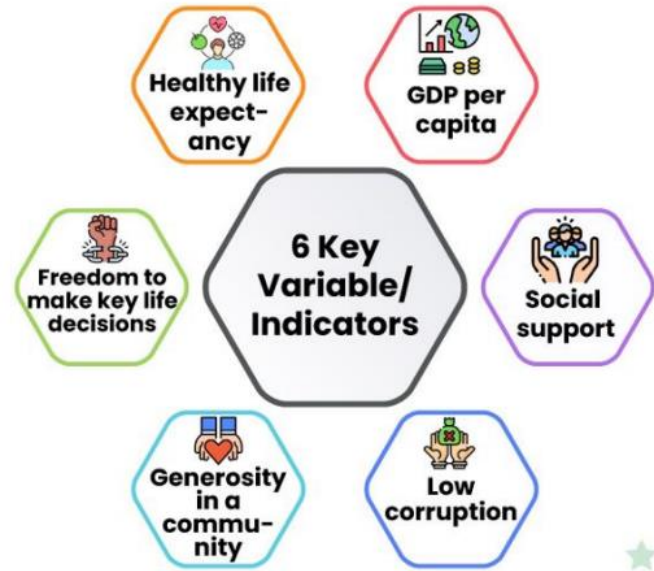
- G20 Members - The members of the G20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union.
- **Spain as a permanent, non-member invitee**, also attends leader summits

90) Answer: A

The Indian Army is observing the year **2024** as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. This theme underscores the Army's steadfast focus on embracing technology to transform itself so as to keep ahead of adversaries in the context of the evolving character of warfare.

91) Answer: B

- **UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network released World Happiness Report (WHR) 2023.**
- Report **evaluates levels of happiness by taking into account 6 key variables.**
- The goal of the report is to identify key determinants of well-being. It is based on people's own assessment of their happiness, as well as economic and social data

**92) Answer: C**

- **Swachhotsav 2023** was launched by Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) on International Zero Waste Day (IZWD) 2023.
- **Swachhotsav campaign aims at galvanizing participation and leadership of women to realize the goal of 'Garbage Free Cities'.**

- The first IZWD has been jointly facilitated by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

93) Answer: A

- The Prime Minister addressed the **One World TB Summit on the occasion of World TB Day (March 24)**.
- It was organized by the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)** and the Stop TB Partnership, under India's vision of 'One Earth, One Health'.
- The theme of World TB Day was 'Yes! We can end TB!'
- Leading the Way India TB Report 2023 by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was also released during the event. India contributes the highest number of TB cases in the world and is infamously referred as the "TB Capital of World".

94) Answer: C

- **MANIS MYSTERIA** is a new species of highly endangered Pangolin



HEBBAL | VIJAYANAGAR
Est: 2014

95) Answer: B

ISRO LAUNCH VEHICLES

- **PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle):**
 - Known as a workhorse with a low failure rate
 - Can lift up to 3.8 tonnes to Low Earth Orbit (LEO)
- **GSLV (Geostationary Launch Vehicle):**
 - Used for heavier payloads and higher orbits
 - Multiple configurations; most powerful is LVM-3
- **SSLV (Small Satellite Launch Vehicle):**
 - 3 stages: 2 solid propulsion stages + 1 liquid propulsion Velocity Trimming Module (VTM)

LVM-3 (GSLV Mk III):

- **Stages:**
 - **First Stage:** 2 S200 boosters with solid fuel (hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene)
 - **Second Stage:** Vikas Engines with liquid fuel (nitrogen tetroxide or unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine)
 - **Upper Stage:** Cryogenic engine with liquefied hydrogen and oxygen
- **Capacity:** Lifts up to 8 tonnes to Low Earth Orbit (LEO)
- **Missions:**
 - OneWeb India-2
 - OneWeb India-1
 - Chandrayaan-2
 - GSAT-29
 - GSAT-19
 - CARE
- **LMV Mk -III has higher thrust than the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), the most successful launch vehicle of ISRO.**

96) Answer: C**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)**

- First permanent international criminal court.
- Governed by the Rome Statute.
- Investigates and tries individuals for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and aggression.
- Aims to hold perpetrators accountable and prevent future crimes.
- **India, the US, and China are not parties to the Rome Statute.**
- Established: July 1, 2002, by the Rome Statute; first permanent international criminal court.
- Purpose: Investigates and prosecutes genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and aggression.
- Jurisdiction:
 - Crimes must have occurred on or after July 1, 2002.
 - Applies if committed by State Party nationals or on State Party territory.
 - May be referred by the UN Security Council.
- Headquarters: The Hague, Netherlands.
- Languages: English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Spanish.
- Field Offices: DRC, Uganda, CAR, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire.
- Detention Centre: Overseen by the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- Cooperation: Not a UN body but has agreements with the UN for referrals and support.

97) Answer: A

- **United Nations Population Fund India (UNFPA) has released India Ageing Report 2023.**
- The India Ageing Report 2023 represents a thorough review of the living conditions and welfare of older individuals in India.

98) Answer: D

- The National Testing Agency (NTA) was established in 2017 as a Society registered under the Indian **Societies Registration Act, of 1860.**
- It is an autonomous and self-sustained testing organisation to conduct entrance examinations for admission in higher educational institutions.
- NTA conducts three top undergraduate admissions entrance exams- JEE-Main for engineering, NEET-UG for medicine and CUET-UG for admissions to several other undergraduate courses.
- **NTA is chaired by an eminent educationist appointed by the Ministry of Education.**
- The Director General of NTA, in the rank and pay equivalent to the Joint Secretary to Government of India is its Chief Executive Officer.

99) Answer: B**Prajjwala Challenge**

- **Launched by Ministry of Rural Development under DAY-NRLM.**
- Aim: Transform rural economy through innovative ideas.
- Categories:
 - Focus on women and marginalized communities
 - Localized models
 - Sustainability
 - Cost-effective solutions
 - Multi-sectoral ideas
- Support:
 - Shortlisted ideas receive mentorship and incubation support
 - Top 5 ideas rewarded with Rs. 2 lakh each

100) Answer: C

- **SEBI is the regulatory authority to protect the interests of investors in securities and promote development of secondary market.**
- Secondary Market

- The secondary market is where investors buy and sell securities they already own or Investors exchange with each other rather than with the issuing entity.
- When a company issues stock or bonds for the first time and sells those securities directly to investors, that transaction occurs on the primary market.
- Some common primary market transactions are Initial Public Offering (IPO), Private Placement, Rights Issue etc



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