



MISSION VIJAYA 2.0 PREPARATORY EXAM- 7

Held on 11 AUGUST 2024

KAS- 2024

ANSWER KEY AND SYNOPSIS

NAMMAKpsc

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: C

Type of Isoline	Definition
Isoline	Imaginary lines joining regions with equal values of a given parameter
Isobar	Imaginary lines joining regions with equal pressure
Isotherm	Imaginary lines joining regions with equal temperature
Isohyet	Imaginary lines joining regions with equal rainfall

2) Answer: B

BLACK SOILS

	Details
Formation	Formed from weathered basaltic rocks during Cretaceous fissure eruptions; common in dry and hot regions.
Characteristics	Highly clayey, fertile, moisture-retentive, swells when moist, and cracks in summer due to evaporation of Moisture for oxygenation.
Features	Rich in clay (argillaceous), low fertility in uplands, very fertile in valleys, sticky in the rainy season, and cracks in summer.
Chemical Composition	Rich in iron and lime; lacks humus, nitrogen, and phosphorus.
Distribution in India	Found in the Deccan lava plateau; covers parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu.
Crops	Ideal for cotton; also suitable for wheat, jowar, linseed, tobacco, castor, sunflower, millets, rice, sugarcane, vegetables, and fruits.

**3) Answer: A****ARAVALLI MOUNTAINS**

- Location: Northwestern India; extends 800 km from Gujarat to Delhi, spanning Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Delhi.
- Elevation: 300m to 900m; divided into Sambhar Sirohi and Sambhar Khetri Ranges in Rajasthan (560 km).
- Geological Significance: One of the oldest fold mountains; formed from the collision of pre-Indian subcontinent with the Eurasian Plate; rocks are folded crust from orogenic movement.
- Historical Significance: Copper and metals mined here date back to the 5th century BC.
- Ecological Significance: Barrier between fertile plains and Thar desert; rich in biodiversity with 300 plant species, 120 bird species, and various animals.
- Climate Impact: Blocks cold westerly winds, affects monsoon patterns, and supports sub-Himalayan rivers.
- Importance for Haryana: Provides major forest cover and acts as a groundwater recharge zone.
- Pollution Control: Acts as the "lungs" for Delhi-NCR, mitigating air pollution.

4) Answer: B**UTKAL PLAIN**

- Relates to East coast of India
- The Utkal Plain comprises coastal areas of Odisha.
- It includes the Mahanadi delta.
- The most prominent physiographic feature of this plain is the Chilka Lake.
- It is the biggest lake in the country and its area varies between 780 sq km in winter to 1,144 sq km in the monsoon months.
- South of Chilka Lake, low hills dot the plain.

5) Answer: B**REVAMPED SCHEME FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS**

- Ministry: Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
- Period: 2024-25 and 2025-26 (15th Finance Commission Cycle)
- Verticals:
 - Public Grievances:
 - Quality Improvement: Enhancing CPGRAMS through 10-Step reforms
 - AI Integration: Developing AI-assisted grievance redressal
 - Unified Interface: Integrating all grievance portals into CPGRAMS
 - Capacity Building: Enhancing technology use and training of officers
 - Administrative Reforms:



- Strategic Allocation: Funding for International Exchange, National e-Governance Awards, etc.

6) Answer: D

MPLADS (MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS))

- Started in 1993
- Initially under the Ministry of Rural Development; transferred to Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation in 1994
- MPLADS funds used for creation of durable community assets in areas of drinking water, primary education, etc.
- At least 15 percent of MPLADS entitlement allocated for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 percent for areas inhabited by ST population.
- Funds are non-lapsable i.e. if money is not utilized, it gets carried to next year.
- District authority must inspect atleast 10% of all work under implementation every year.

7) Answer: B

Drainage Pattern	Characteristics	Examples
Dendritic or Pinnate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular, tree branch-shaped. - Develops in uniform lithology. - Faulting and jointing are insignificant. 	Indus, Godavari, Mahanadi, Cauvery, Krishna
Trellis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tributaries meet main stream at right angles. - Differential erosion through soft rocks. 	Singhbhum (Chotanagpur Plateau), Seine (Paris Basin)
Angular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tributaries join main stream at acute angles. 	Himalayan foothill regions
Parallel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tributaries run parallel in uniformly sloping regions. 	Lesser Himalayas, small rivers in Western Ghats flowing into Arabian Sea

**8) Answer: A****WATER ERODED ARID LANDFORMS**

- Rill - In hill slope geomorphology, a rill is a narrow and shallow channel cut into soil by the erosive action of flowing water.
- Gully - A gully is a landform created by running water. Gullies resemble large ditches or small valleys, but are metres to tens of metres in depth and width.
- Ravine - A ravine is a landform narrower than a canyon and is often the product of stream cutting erosion. Ravines are typically classified as larger in scale than gullies, although smaller than valleys.

9) Answer: C

- **Atoll** - These are low islands found in the tropical oceans consisting of coral reefs surrounding a central depression. It may be a part of the sea (lagoon), or sometimes form enclosing a body of fresh, brackish, or highly saline water.
- **Shoal** - It is a detached elevation with shallow depths. Since they project out of water with moderate heights, they are dangerous for navigation.

10) Answer: D**TRENDS OF SALINITY AROUND INDIAN OCEAN**

- The average salinity of the Indian Ocean is 35.
- The low salinity trend is observed in the Bay of Bengal due to influx of most of rivers in India
- On the contrary, the Arabian Sea shows higher salinity due to high evaporation and low influx of fresh water.

11) Answer: C**DIGITAL DETOX**

- Karnataka Government announced Digital Detox Initiative in collaboration with All India Game Developers Forum (AIGDF) and NIMHANS.
- Digital Detox is a period of time during which one intentionally reduces amount of time spent online on electronic devices, like mobiles, laptops, etc.
- Initiative seeks to ensure responsible gaming, through - Awareness, Digital Detox centres for personalized guidance, Community connection through workshops, etc.

12) Answer: A**FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (FSSAI)**

- FSSAI is an autonomous statutory body established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, of 2006.

- FSSAI is responsible for protecting and promoting public health by regulating and supervising food safety and quality in India, operating under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- FSSAI has a headquarters in New Delhi and regional offices in eight zones across the country.

13) Answer: B

- The **BASIC STRUCTURE DOCTRINE** states that the Constitution of India has certain basic features that cannot be altered or destroyed through amendments by The Parliament. The Supreme Court can undertake judicial review for such amendments.
- Judicial review is declared as a part of the basic structure of the constitution in the Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain Case, 1975.
- The basic structure doctrine was given by the Supreme Court in the landmark decision of Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala (1973).
- The Supreme Court declared that Article 368 did not enable Parliament to alter the basic structure or framework of the Constitution, but it asserted right of Parliament to amend the constitution

14) Answer: B

- The right of the people to vote and elect their representatives is called franchise. Universal Adult Franchise(UAF) means only the right of the people (aged 18 years and above in India) to choose their representatives. Hence, UAF simply means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without any discrimination based on caste, class, colour, religion or sex.
- Therefore, UAF does not include the right to contest in elections.
- The Motilal Nehru Report, also known as the "Nehru Report," was a significant document in the context of Indian constitutional reforms.
- It was published in 1928 and one of the key recommendations of the report was the advocacy for Universal Adult Franchise (UAF).
- Article 75 of the Indian Constitution provides for the parliamentary system of government in India. In this government, the executive branch i.e. the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister, is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. The article talks about their appointment

15) Answer: C

ARTICLES RELATING TO SECULARISM IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides equality before the law and equal protection of laws to all.
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Article 16 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters of public employment and reiterates that there would be no discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, and residence.
Article 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides 'Freedom of Conscience', that is, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion.
Article 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every religious group or individual has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes and to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.
Article 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides that the state shall not compel any citizen to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institution.
Article 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It allows educational institutions maintained by different religious groups to impart religious instruction.
Articles 29 and 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They provide cultural and educational rights to minorities.
Article 51A Fundamental Duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It obliges all the citizens to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood and to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

16) Answer: A

GENERAL FEATURES OF INDIAN FEDERALISM ARE

- Division of power: Federalism divides power between a central government and regional governments, with each level having its own specific responsibilities and areas of authority.
- Supremacy of Constitution: Federalism is based on a written Constitution that defines the powers and responsibilities of the central and regional governments and establishes a system of checks and balances to ensure that neither level of government becomes too powerful.
- Independent judiciary: Federalism typically includes an independent judiciary that can interpret the Constitution and resolve disputes between different levels of government.

- Bicameral legislature: Federalism often features a bicameral legislature, with one chamber representing the people and the other representing the regional governments.
- Flexibility: Federalism allows for flexibility in the sharing of powers between central and regional governments and allows for adjustments as circumstances change.

17) Answer: B

- The Preamble is the preface of the Constitution
- Through the Berubari case, the Supreme Court stated that the 'Preamble is the key to opening the mind of the makers'.
- The Preamble, in brief, explains the objectives of the Constitution in two ways: one, about the structure of the governance and the other, about the ideals to be achieved in independent India.
- The objectives, which are laid down in the Preamble, are: Description of Indian State as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. (Socialist, Secular added by 42nd Amendment, 1976).
- Provision to all the citizens of India i.e.,
 - Justice - social, economic and political
 - Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
 - Equality of status and opportunity
 - Fraternity assuring dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation
- The preamble is a non-justiciable part of the Indian Constitution. Therefore, its provisions like Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSPs) are not enforceable in the courts of law, hence the Supreme Court cannot pass an order to the Government to enforce the ideas in the Preamble. The Supreme Court can enforce ideas which are justiciable in nature like those reflected in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court held in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be amended, subject to the condition that no amendment is made to the 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution. Therefore there is a conditionality while amending the Preamble that the basic structure cannot be changed.

18) Answer: B**UNNATI - 2024**

- Ministry: Central Sector Scheme under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Objective: Development of Industries and generation of employment in the states of North East Region.

- Financial Outlay: More than Rs.10,000 crore from the date of notification for 10 years. (Additional 8 years for committed liabilities).
- Nodal Agency: North-Eastern Development Financial Corporation
- Limited (NEDFi) will be the nodal agency for the disbursal of incentives.

19) Answer: D

PROJECT GAIA

- It is a collaboration between the Bank for International Settlements Innovation Hub Eurosystem Centre, Bank of Spain, etc.
- It leverages generative artificial intelligence (AI) particularly Large Language Models(LLMs) to facilitate the analysis of climate-related risks in the financial system.

Benefits

- Can examine firm carbon emissions, green bonds, and optional net-zero commitment disclosures.
- Enhanced accessibility to climate-related disclosures, Efficient data extraction, Harmonized climate metrics, Scalability and reliability.

20) Answer: D

SOURCES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Constitution	Key Features
Government of India Act of 1935	Federal Scheme, Office of Governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency Provisions, Administrative Details.
British Constitution	Parliamentary Government, Rule of Law, Legislative Procedure, Single Citizenship, Cabinet System, Prerogative Writs, Parliamentary Privileges, Bicameralism.
US Constitution	Fundamental Rights, Independence of Judiciary, Judicial Review, Impeachment of President, Removal of Judges, Vice President.
Irish Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy, Nomination to Rajya Sabha, Election Method for President.
Canadian Constitution	Federation with a Strong Centre, Residuary Powers in Centre, Appointment of State Governors by Centre, Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
Australian Constitution	Concurrent List, Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse, Joint Sitting of Parliament Houses.
Weimar Constitution (Germany)	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.
Soviet Constitution (USSR)	Fundamental Duties, Ideal of Justice (Social, Economic, Political) in the Preamble.
French Constitution	Republic, Ideals of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity in the Preamble.



South African Constitution	Procedure for Amendment of Constitution, Election of Rajya Sabha Members.
Japanese Constitution	Procedure Established by Law.

21) Answer: C

Regulating Act of 1773:

- Objective:
 - Monitor and regulate the British East India Company's operations in India and England.
 - Address flaws in administration.
- Key Provisions:
 - Governor-General of Bengal: Title changed from "Governor of Bengal" to "Governor-General of Bengal." Oversaw Madras and Bombay presidencies.
 - Board of Administrators: Four members appointed by the Governor-General (Philip Francis, Clavering, Monson, Barwell). Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General.
 - High Court: Established in Calcutta with four judges, including Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey.
 - Jurisdiction: Supreme Court had primary and appellate jurisdiction.
 - Prohibition on Bribes: Military and civilian officers prohibited from accepting gifts or bribes.
 - Board of Directors: Term set at 4 years, with 24 members; 6 allowed one-year leave.
 - Disclosure: Civil, military affairs, and revenues required to be reported to the British Crown.

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Est: 2014

22) Answer: B

- The Constitution of India, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the Centre and the States. Articles 245 to 253 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the States whereas, Articles 256 to 263 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the administrative relations between the Centre and the States.
- According to Article 356 of the Indian Constitution, the President can proclaim President's rule on a state if he/she is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of a State cannot be carried out with the provisions of the Constitution. In this regard, the President can act on receipt of a report from the Governor of the State or otherwise. Hence, the President's rule can be imposed without the report of the Governor too.



- During Covid-19 pandemic, the Union Government issued several mandatory directions that had to be carried out by every State, including lockdown rules. In such situations, if any State fails to adhere to the Union's directions, the President can term it as a contravention of Article 365 and contravention of the Constitutional machinery. In case of violation of Article 365 by that State, the President may impose Article 356 (President's rule) on that State. It must be noted that it is the discretion of the President, whether or not to proclaim an emergency in that State.

23) Answer: B

Democracy as a form of government only ensures that people take their own decisions. Also Democratic governments are answerable to the people as their power is derived from them (Example: India); whereas a non-democratic government may or may not respond to people depending on the wishes of the head of states.

- a. Democracy is based on the idea of negotiations and deliberations. When a number of people put their ideas forward, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. As most of the decisions are taken by discussions, this reduces the chances of irresponsible decisions.
- b. Leaders keep changing in democracy. This often leads to instability. There are chances of dismissal and reelection of the governments. Political stability is more prominent in Monarchical or Authoritarian forms of government.
- c. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of individuals. Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged sections of society by giving equal status and opportunity.
- d. Democracy is a better form of government in responding to the needs of the people. A democracy requires its leaders to attend to the needs of the people.

24) Answer: A

Dharma Guardian: 5th edition of Joint Military Exercise 'DHARMA GUARDIAN' between the Indian Army and Japan Ground Self Defence Force commenced in Rajasthan. It is an annual exercise and conducted alternatively in India and Japan.

25) Answer: C**GREEN CREDIT PROGRAM (GCP)**

- It is an innovative market-based mechanism to incentivise environment positive actions by different stakeholders such as Industries/institutions, State governments, philanthropies.
- The participation to the GCP shall be based on voluntary participation.
- Aim: Aligned with the 'LiFE'-'Lifestyle for Environment' initiative, it promotes sustainable living, environmental conservation, and eco-friendly development through grassroots engagement and behavioural changes. Encourage industries,



companies, and other entities to meet their existing obligations or other obligations (voluntary). Established under: “The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986” with MoEFCC as Nodal Agency.

26) Answer: C

The scheme of distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States is to be maintained in normal times. But, in abnormal times, the scheme of distribution is either modified or suspended.

The Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List under the following five extraordinary circumstances:

- When Rajya Sabha passes a Resolution (Article 249)
- During a National Emergency (Article 250)
- When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List (Article 252)
- To Implement International Agreements (Article 253)
- During President’s Rule (Article 357)

27) Answer: A

ARTICLE 131 OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- **Exclusive Original Jurisdiction:** Supreme Court (SC) has original jurisdiction over disputes:
 - Between the Government of India and one or more States.
 - Between the Government of India and one or more States on one side, and other States on the other.
 - Between two or more States involving legal rights.
- **Nature:** Limited to disputes involving legal rights; political disputes are excluded unless legal rights are at stake.
- **Interpretation:** 'State' does not include private citizens, companies, or government departments.
- **Restrictions:**
 - Does not cover disputes from pre-constitutional treaties or agreements.
 - Parliament can exclude SC jurisdiction on inter-state river water disputes.
 - Private individuals cannot sue the Government of India under this jurisdiction.

28) Answer: D

Order of precedence in India is President, Vice President PM, Governor of State within their respective states, Former Presidents and Deputy PM, CJI, and Speaker of LS.

**29) Answer: D**

The areas that the Central Government directly controls and administers are known as the Union Territories. The existence of these territories marks a clear break from Indian federalism.

The Union Territories have been created for a variety of reasons.

- The former state of Jammu and Kashmir was divided into the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Ladakh in 2019, which are now two distinct Union Territories. The Union Territory for Jammu and Kashmir was established in response to the current internal security crisis, which was being exacerbated by cross-border terrorism in the region.
- Cultural distinctiveness as these territories were under the control of foreign countries for a considerable period of time after Independence. Example: Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu.
- Strategic importance due to the location of a few territories of India. Example: Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.
- The Northeastern part of India has tribal and backward communities which require special treatment and care. Example: Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh were Union Territories which later became States.
- Political and administrative considerations have led to the creation of Union Territories. Example: Delhi and Chandigarh

30) Answer: D**Sixth Schedule**

- Article 244(2): Applies to tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
- Autonomous Districts and Regions: Administered as Autonomous Districts; Governor can create, reorganize, or rename districts and regions.
- District and Regional Councils: Each district has a District Council (up to 30 members) and each region has a Regional Council.
- Legislative Powers: Councils can legislate on land, forest management, property inheritance, and regulation of money-lending or trading, subject to Governor's assent.
- Judicial Powers: Councils can create Village and District Council Courts; High Courts handle specific cases; Council Courts cannot try serious offenses.
- Administrative Powers: Councils can assess land revenue, impose taxes, grant mineral extraction licenses, and manage local infrastructure.
- Legal Applicability: Acts of Parliament/state legislatures apply with modifications.
- Governor's Role: Can appoint a commission to investigate and report on autonomous district or region management.

31) Answer: B

According to recent statistics, Africa has the highest rate of population growth

**32) Answer: C**

- Immigration: Migrants who move into a new place are called Immigrants.
- Emigration: Migrants who move out of a place are called Emigrants

33) Answer: A**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION**

- Landforms: Flat plains and gentle slopes are preferred due to ease of agriculture and industry; mountainous and hilly areas are less populated due to transport and development challenges.
- Soils: Fertile loamy soils support intensive agriculture, leading to higher population density in these areas.
- Minerals: Areas with mineral deposits attract industries and employment, leading to higher population density; e.g., Katanga Copper Belt in Zambia.
- Urbanization: Cities provide better employment, education, medical facilities, and amenities, attracting people and leading to rural-to-urban migration.

34) Answer: C**PREPAID PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS (PPIS)**

- Definition: Instruments for purchasing goods/services, conducting financial transactions, and remittance, available as cards or wallets.
- Types:
 - Small PPIs:
 - Up to Rs 10,000 with cash loading facility.
 - Up to Rs 10,000 with no cash loading facility.
 - Full-KYC PPIs: Subject to KYC requirements.
- Loading/Reloading:
 - Methods: Cash, debit to a bank account, credit/debit cards.
 - Cash loading limit: Rs 50,000 per month.
- Issuers:
 - Banks and non-banks approved by RBI.
 - Examples: Airtel Payments Bank, Axis Bank, Bank of Baroda, Jio Payments Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank.
 - As of November 2022, over 58 banks have been permitted to issue and operate prepaid payment instruments.
 - There are 33 non-bank PPI issuers as of May 2023.

**35) Answer: D**

- PM Modi Inaugurates Sela Tunnel in March 2024
- Location: Arunachal Pradesh, linking Tezpur (Assam) to Tawang.
- Altitude: 13,700 feet.
- Construction: New Austrian Tunnelling Method (NATM) for stability.
- Length: Approximately 1.5 kilometers.
- Significance: World's longest tunnel above 13,000 feet, providing all-weather connectivity.

36) Answer: B**INTERNATIONAL BIG CAT ALLIANCE (IBCA)**

- Conceived on lines of International solar alliance in 2015
- Launched by India on April 9, 2023
- Aim - conservation of seven big cats, namely Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Snow Leopard, Cheetah, Jaguar, and Puma
- Membership: Open to 96 'range' countries
- It will provide a platform for the member nations to share knowledge and expertise and extend support to recovery efforts in potential habitats.
- Governance Structure:
 - A General Assembly consisting of all member countries.
 - A Council of at least seven but not more than 15 member countries elected by the General Assembly for a term of 5 years, and a Secretariat.
 - Upon the recommendation of the Council, the General Assembly will appoint the IBCA Secretary General for a specific term.
- NOTE - Indian Cabinet approves establishment of International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) with headquarters in India with a one-time budgetary support of Rs.150 crore for a period of five years from 2023-24 to 2027-28
- Seven big cats include Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Snow Leopard, Puma, Jaguar and the Cheetah out of these five big cats viz. Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Snow Leopard and Cheetah are found in India

37) Answer: D**BHARATIYA PRAKRITIK KRISHI PADDHATI (BPKP) SCHEME**

- Sub-Mission: Under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), part of the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).
- Objective: Promote traditional indigenous farming practices and reduce dependence on external inputs.
- Focus Areas:
 - On-farm biomass recycling, especially biomass mulching.
 - Use of cow dung–urine formulations.

- Exclusion of synthetic chemical inputs.
- Financial Outlay: ₹4645.69 crore for 2019-20 to 2024-25.
- Implementation: Demand-driven, following Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) guidelines.
- Financial Assistance: ₹12,200 per hectare for 3 years, covering cluster formation, capacity building, certification, and residue analysis.
- Coverage: Target to cover 12 lakh hectares in 600 major blocks (2000 hectares each).
- Certification: Compliant with PGS-India certification.
- Participating States: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand.

38) Answer: C

ACCORDING TO WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT, KARNATAKA:

- Irrigation is an important source of raising productivity in agricultural sector
- Mean annual rainfall of the State is 1,355 mm
- More than 73% of this rainfall is received due to the South – West monsoon
- Expansion of both the groundwater and surface water resources has helped to increase the cultivated area under irrigation in the state over time
- Around 80% of fresh water is used for irrigation purpose and remaining for domestic and industry purposes.

39) Answer: B

FOREST IN KARNATAKA

- About 60% of the Western Ghats of the country are in the State of Karnataka
- To protect and develop biodiversity, the State has formed 6554 Biodiversity Management Committees at Grama Panchayat level. Bio-diversity heritage sites (such as the 400-year-old tamarind grooves at Nallur, Devanahalli taluk) have been developed to conserve and develop unique genetic diversities.

40) Answer: A

GEOGRAPHY OF KARNATAKA

- Its length is 750 km., stretching from Aurad taluk in Bidar district in the northern-most tip of the State to Chamarajnagar district in the south. Its width is 400 km. from west to east
- Karwar in Uttar Kannada district is at the western end whereas Mulbagal taluk in Kolar district is at the eastern end.

41) Answer: B

- Charmadi Ghat - It links Mangaluru and Chikkamagaluru.
- Shiradi Ghat - It links Hassan - Sakleshpur and Mangaluru.



- Agumbe Ghat - It links Shivamogga and Udupi.
- Hulikal Ghat - It links Shivamogga and Kundapur.

42) Answer: B

ABOUT BIOCOVER

- Biocovers are methane oxidation systems using fine fraction material from landfill mining to control methane emissions.
- They consist of porous layers placed on landfills, topped with an oxidizing layer of mature compost.
- This setup creates optimal conditions for methanotrophic bacteria to act as biofilters, converting methane to CO₂.
- They effectively reduce methane emissions from landfills and dumpsites.
- The fine fraction material from landfill mining, often difficult to repurpose due to contaminants, is used in biocovers.
- This approach offers a sustainable methane control solution, particularly for smaller to medium-sized landfills and dumpsites.
- Biocovers are promising for India's 3,000+ legacy dumpsites, which produce methane and are prone to fires.
- Effective methane control is crucial for climate change mitigation

43) Answer: D

IVC SITES IN HARYANA (INDIA)

- Banawali (Ghaggar): Oval shaped settlement, Lack of systematic drainage system, Barley grains, Lapis Lazuli, Fire altars, Only city with Radial streets.
- Rakhigarhi (Ghaggar): Largest Indian site of Indus valley civilization. Granary, cemetery, drains, terracotta bricks

44) Answer: A

Kanishka, a Mahayan Buddhist, was the most important Kushana ruler. In 78 CE, the Saka era was founded by Kanishka

45) Answer: A

- Yavana is a Sanskrit word used for the Greeks and other peoples who entered the subcontinent from the North West.
- For example, Krishna Deva Raya supported some claimants to the power in the Sultanates and took pride in the title "establisher of the Yavana kingdom".

**46) Answer: D**

AURANGZEB'S reign witnessed the construction of Badshahi mosque in Lahore and the marble tomb of Rabia ud Daurani – his wife, known as Bibi-ka-maqbara (Tomb of the Lady) at Aurangabad.

47) Answer: C

- Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system in his administration.
- Each officer was assigned a rank (mansab).
- Ranks ranged from 10 (lowest) to 5,000 (highest) for nobles.
 - Example: Raja Man Singh and Mirza Aziz Koka had ranks of 7,000 each.
- Mansab ranks were non-hereditary.
- The emperor directly controlled all appointments, promotions, and dismissals.

48) Answer: A

The Batagaika crater is a thermokarst depression in the Chersky Range area. The biggest permafrost crater in the world, it administratively belongs to the Sakha Republic, Russia

49) Answer: C**NAGARA (NORTH INDIAN) TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE VARIATIONS****Latina/Rekha-Prasada:**

- **Shape:** Square base, walls curve or slope inward to a point on top.
- **Usage:** Common for housing the garbhagriha.
- **Evolution:** Initially single-tower; later evolved into multiple small towers clustered together, with the tallest over the garbhagriha.

Phamsana Type:

- **Shape:** Broader and shorter than Latina type.
- **Roof:** Composed of slabs rising gently to a point; slopes upward on a straight incline.
- **Usage:** Often used for mandapas (pillared halls), while the garbhagriha is housed in a Latina building.

Valabhi Type:

- **Shape:** Rectangular with a vaulted roof.
- **Roof:** Vaulted chamber with a rounded edge, resembling ancient bullock-drawn wagons.
- **Influence:** Derived from ancient building forms.

**50) Answer: A**

Mahavira achieved Kevala Jnana (omniscience, or infinite knowledge) under a Sāla tree on the bank of the River Rijubalika near Jrimbhikagrama at age 43 after twelve years of rigorous penance.

51) Answer: B

- Urbicide is Latin for ‘city killing’. It refers to an act of ritualised, premeditated violence on built infrastructures. In the 1980s, scholars used the term to describe the extensive destruction of Balkan towns during the Yugoslav wars from 1992 to 1996.
- The concept refers to the premeditated and deliberate destruction of cities, their iconic architecture, and their identity.

52) Answer: D**LOGISTICS EASE ACROSS DIFFERENT STATES (LEADS)**

- Launched by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Inspired by the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) of 2018 (India ranks 38th out of 139 countries in LPI 2023)
- Integrates both perception and objective data.
- Ranks States and UTs on logistics ecosystem efficiency.
- Purpose and Impact:
 - Data-driven index assessing logistics infrastructure, services, and human resources across all 36 States and UTs.
 - Guides interventions to enhance logistics efficiency at State/UT levels.
 - Positively impacts international indices like LPI.
 - Aims to provide strategic insights and foster competition among States and UTs.
- Evaluation Criteria:
 - Logistics Infrastructure
 - Logistics Services
 - Operating and Regulatory Environment

53) Answer: B**DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCE ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR 2023**

- Assessment Overview
 - Carried Out By: Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under Ministry of Jal Shakti and States/UTs
 - Purpose: To guide suitable interventions by various stakeholders
- Key Findings
 - Ground Water Recharge
 - Total Annual Recharge: 449.08 billion cubic meters (BCM)



- Increase from 2022: 11.48 BCM
- Ground Water Extraction
 - Total Annual Extraction: 241.34 BCM
 - Stage of Extraction: 59.23%
- Assessment Units
 - Total Units: 6553
 - Over-exploited Units: 736
 - Safe Units: 4793
- Analysis and Insights
 - Recharge Factors
 - Increase due to canal seepage, return flow of irrigation water, and recharges from water bodies/tanks & conservation structures
 - Improvement
 - Ground water conditions improved in 226 assessment units compared to 2022
 - Decrease in number of over-exploited units
 - Decrease in stage of groundwater extraction level
- Historical Context
 - Previous Assessments Conducted: 1980, 1995, 2004, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2017, 2020, 2022

54) Answer: C

SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE POLICY

- Associated Governor General – Lord Wellesley.
- This policy was devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798.
- The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from internal and external threats to their power.
- In the territory of ally, a British army contingent / British army would be stationed.
- The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent. In simple terms, the ruler needs to take care of the expenses of the English army.
- The ally needs to disband their army.
- The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of British. Hence, in this way rulers lost their powers related to foreign affairs and Military affairs.

**55) Answer: C**

Places of Revolt	Indian Leaders	British Officials who Suppressed the Revolt
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II	John Nicholson
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Henry Lawrence
Kanpur	Nana Saheb	Sir Colin Campbell
Jhansi & Gwalior	Lakshmi Bai & Tantia Tope	General Hugh Rose
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan	Sir Colin Campbell
Allahabad and Banaras	Maulvi Liyakat Ali	Colonel Ocell
Bihar	Kunwar Singh	William Taylor

56) Answer: B

- The Home Rule movement was launched in 1916 by B.G Tilak and Annie Besant.
- Objective - Attainment of self-rule / self-government Swaraj within the British Empire by all constitutional means
- The Indian Home Rule Leagues were organised on the lines of Irish Home Rule Leagues.

57) Answer: C**TOPICALIZATION**

- According to a study indicates that rising sea temperatures due to climate change are causing tropical marine species to move from equator towards poles and retraction of temperate species.
- This mass movement of marine life has been termed topicalization.
- Mediterranean Sea is now considered a topicalization hotspot due an increase in tropical species.
- Topicalization together with Borealisation and Desertification contribute to global redistribution of biota and rearrangement of ecological communities.

58) Answer: B**KHELO INDIA PARA GAMES 2023**

- Event Summary:
 - Date: December 10 - 17, 2023
 - Location: New Delhi
 - Participants: ~1,450 para athletes
 - States & UTs represented: 32
 - Haryana: 1st place with 105 medals (40 gold, 39 silver, 26 bronze)
 - Uttar Pradesh: 2nd place with 62 medals (25 gold, 23 silver, 14 bronze)



- Tamil Nadu: 3rd place with 20 gold, 8 silver, 14 bronze
- About:
 - Aims to empower para athletes
 - First edition of KIPG
 - Part of Khelo India Initiative (includes Youth Games, University Games, Winter Games)
- Organised by:
 - Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
 - Sports Authority of India
 - National Sports Federation (NSF)
 - Paralympic Committee of India (PCI)
 - Cerebral Palsy Sports Federation of India (CPSFI)
 - Organizing committee
- Venue: Delhi
- Mascot: Ujjwala (a sparrow)
- Total Sports Disciplines:
 - Para athletics
 - Para shooting
 - Para archery
 - Para football
 - Para badminton
 - Para table tennis
 - Para weight lifting
- Features:
 - High standards of technical conduct and athlete experience
 - Live telecast on TV and OTT platforms
 - Participants represent only States & UTs
 - Single medal tally for States

59) Answer: A

Ahmedabad Satyagraha is also known as Ahmedabad Mill Strike was the first hunger strike led by Mahatma Gandhi. The Ahmedabad Satyagraha was led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1918 after he returned from South Africa just at the turn of the twentieth century. Gandhi used the hunger strike as a weapon in this strike.

60) Answer: A

NO CHANGERS

- They wanted to boycott Council entry and focus only on constructive programme.
- Led by – Gandhi (in jail), Sardar Patel, J Nehru, M A Ansari, C Rajagopalachari & Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

- Arguments –
 - The No-Changers argued that parliamentary work would lead to neglect of constructive work, loss of
 - revolutionary zeal and to political corruption.
 - Constructive work would prepare everyone for the next phase of civil disobedience

PRO CHANGERS/SWARAJISTS

- They wanted to participated in Council elections along with constructive programme.
- Led by – Motilal Nehru and C R Das

61) Answer: B

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA

- After the Congress rejected the 'August Offer,' the government took a firm stance, denying constitutional advances until an agreement with Muslim leaders was reached.
- Government Actions: Issued ordinances restricting freedom of speech, the press, and the right to form associations.
- Gandhi's Strategy (Late 1940): Gandhi decided to start a limited satyagraha on an individual basis, involving selected individuals in each locality.
- Acharya Vinoba Bhave (First Satyagrahi): Began the Individual Satyagraha on 17th October 1940 by delivering an anti-war speech at Paunar village near Wardha.
- Satyagrahi Duties: Deliver an anti-war speech; if not arrested, continue the same act in the next village, progressing towards Delhi.
- Movement: This strategy was part of the 'Delhi Chalo' movement initiated by Gandhi.

62) Answer: D

AINA DASHBOARD FOR CITIES

- Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs launched 'AINA Dashboard for Cities' portal.
- Pioneering portal will provide information on status and progress of cities on five broad thematic areas
- Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across country can voluntarily submit their key data including audited accounts, self-reported performance metrics on a regular basis.
- Ministry through Digital India Corporation (DIC) will provide handholding to ULBs / States in the data submission process.

63) Answer: A

GLOBAL DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE REPOSITORY (GDPIR):

- Created by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
- A comprehensive resource hub pooling lessons and expertise from G20 members and guest nations.



- Aims to bridge the knowledge gap in design, construction, deployment, and governance of Digital Public Infrastructures (DPIs).
- Showcases information in a standardized format from countries with developed DPIs, including maturity scales, source codes (where available), and governance frameworks.
- Currently features 54 DPIs from 16 countries.
- **DPIs from India included:**
 - Aadhaar
 - Unified Payments Interface (UPI)
 - DigiLocker
 - Umang
 - eSanjeevani
 - API Setu
 - Co-WIN
 - Government e-Marketplace (GeM)
 - Diksha
 - E-Hospital
 - Poshan Tracker
 - Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)

64) Answer: C

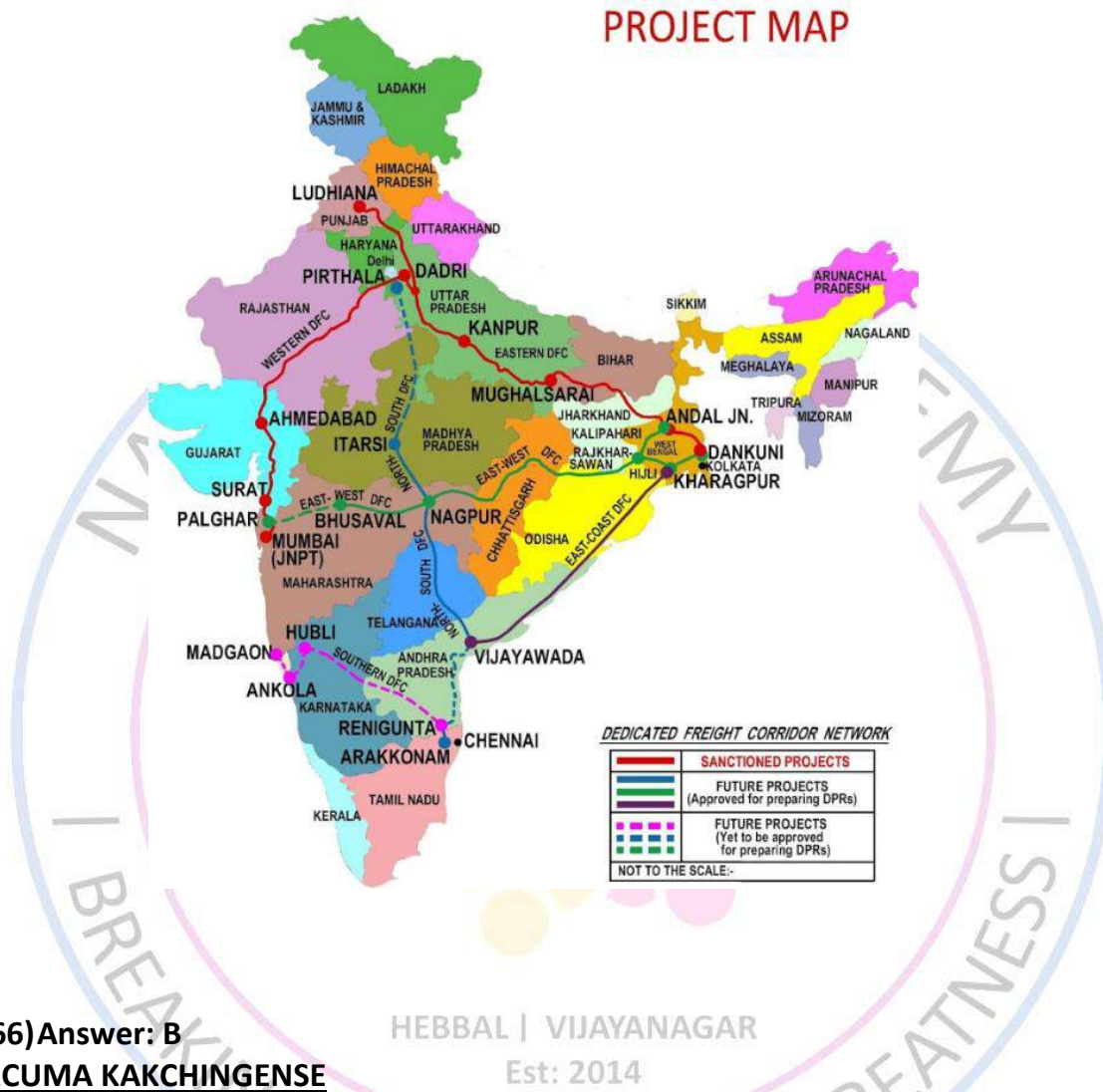
- Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) : Measure of the value of a country's currency against a basket of other currencies, taking into account exchange rates with its major trading partners. It is a weighted average of bilateral exchange rates, where the weights reflect the importance of each trading partner in a country's overall trade. It does not account for differences in price levels (inflation).
- The Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER): Measure of the value of a country's currency against a basket of other currencies, adjusted for differences in price levels or inflation rates between the home country and its trading partners. It provides a more accurate reflection of a currency's purchasing power in the international market.

65) Answer: A

EASTERN DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR (EDFC):

- It starts at Sahnewal (Ludhiana) in Punjab and ends at Dankuni in West Bengal.
- The EDFC route has coal mines, thermal power plants and industrial cities. Feeder routes are also being made for these.
- The EDFC route covers Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal
- The World Bank is funding a majority of the EDFC.

- The 351-km-long 'New Bhaupur-New Khurja section' will decongest the existing Kanpur-Delhi main line and double the speed of freight trains from 25 kmph to 75 kmph.



66) Answer: B

CURCUMA KAKCHINGENSE

- Newly discovered flowering plant in Manipur.
- Part of the Zingiberaceae family, including turmeric and cardamom.
- Robust plant, up to eight feet tall, with large terminal inflorescence.
- Found along Sekmai River, Kakching District, Manipur.
- Resembles *Curcuma longa* and *Curcuma phrayawan* but has lemon-yellow rhizomes with a bitter taste.
- Classified as "Data Deficient" (DD) on the IUCN Red List.
- India has 42 recorded *Curcuma* species; last described from Karnataka in 2016 and Mizoram in 2003.

Importance of Curcuma Plants:



- Used in cuisines, traditional medicines, spices, dyes, perfumes, cosmetics, and as ornamental plants.
- Contains curcumin and curcuminoids with various biological activities.
- Essential oil has anti-inflammatory, anti-cancerous, anti-diabetic, anti-hepatotoxic, anti-diarrheal, carminative, diuretic, anti-rheumatic, hypotensive, anti-oxidant, anti-microbial, anti-viral, and insecticidal properties.

67) Answer: A

DEWANS OF MYSORE:

- C. Rangacharlu (1881-1883)
- Seshadri Iyer (1883-1901)
- P. N. Krishnamurthy (1901-1906)
- V. P. Madhava Rao (1906-1909)
- T. Anand Rao (1909-1912)
- Sir M. Visvesvaraya (1912-1918)
- M. Kantaraj Ars (1918-1922)
- Sir A. R. Banerjee (1922-1926)
- Sir Mirza Ismail (1926-1941)
- N. Madhav Rao (1941-1946)
- Sir Arkot Ramaswami Mudaliyar (1946-1947) (Last Dewan)

68) Answer: D

SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM VISVESVARAYA (1912-1918)

- Became President of IISc.
- Honored with titles "Kaiser-e-Hind" and "Sir" by the British.
- First Kannadiga to receive Bharat Ratna in 1955.
- Known as the "Planning Brahma of India."
- Died on April 14, 1962, in Bengaluru.
- Recognized as the first engineer of India; his birthday is celebrated as Engineer's Day in India.

69) Answer: A

HEROS OF REVOLT OF KITTURU (1830)

- Sangolli Rayanna
 - Loyal servant of Rani Chennamma of Kittur, known as a heroic figure.
 - Aimed to restore Shivalingappa to the Kittur throne.
 - Collected arms and targeted those who sided with the British.
 - Arrested by the British with the help of ally Balappa Lingan Gowda; hanged in 1830 at Nandagad.



- Narappa, Shukranna, and Sardar Guru Siddappa continued fighting for Chennamma's cause until 1833.

70) Answer: C**MILLER COMMITTEE (1918)**

- Constituted on August 23, 1918, by Krishna Raja Wodeyar IV.
- Mysore was the first princely state to appoint a committee to address demands of backward classes.
- Committee chaired by Sir Leslie C. Miller, Chief Judge, with both Brahmin and non-Brahmin members.
- Based on the 1911 census, defined communities with less than 5% literacy as backward.
- Recommended that for seven years, 50% of higher appointments and 66.7% of subordinate appointments be reserved for backward communities.
- Orders for implementation issued in 1921.
- Visvesvaraya opposed the recommendations, but his objections were overruled by Wodeyar.
- Sir Kantaraj Urs, then Diwan of Mysore, published the report and began implementation.
- The report was a significant boon for backward communities seeking reservations in government jobs.
- Served as a reference for Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in framing policies for proportional representation of depressed classes at the national level.

71) Answer: A

International Space Station (ISS):

- Launch Date: November 20, 1998.
- Size: Largest man-made object/ spacecraft
- Habitat: Continuously inhabited since 2011.

Participating States:

- United States (NASA)
- Russia (Roscosmos)
- Europe (ESA)
- Japan (JAXA)
- Canada (CSA)

Orbit & Speed:

- Altitude: Approximately 400 kilometers above Earth.
- Speed: Travels at about 28,000 kilometers per hour; orbits Earth every 90 minutes.

Objectives:

- Expand knowledge of space and microgravity.



- Promote new scientific research.
- Demonstrate international cooperation.

72) Answer: B

GONE INITIATIVE – GLOBAL ONCHOCERCIASIS ELIMINATION NETWORK

- **Launch:** January 2023 by World Health Organisation, Member States, and partners.
- Senegal Hosted WHO GONE Initiative
- **Goal:** Empower countries to accelerate progress towards onchocerciasis elimination targets.

Key Focus Areas:

- Strengthening communication and partnerships.
- Empowering countries to achieve onchocerciasis targets for 2030.

Global Prevalence:

- Affects at least 244 million people in 31 countries.
- Africa bears 99% of the burden; 1% in the border area between Brazil and Venezuela.
- Four countries verified by WHO for eliminating transmission: Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Mexico.

Onchocerciasis (River Blindness):

- **Global Impact:** Second leading infectious cause of worldwide blindness; classified as a Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) by WHO.
- **Affected Populations:** Isolated and underserved rural communities in some of the world's poorest regions.
- **Transmission and Effects:**
 - **Cause:** Parasitic worm *Onchocerca volvulus*.
 - **Spread:** By black flies near fast-flowing rivers.
 - **Symptoms:** Severe skin irritation, itching, and irreversible blindness.

73) Answer: C

- The Noble Prize in Chemistry has been awarded to Mounji G. Bawendi, Louis E. Brus, and Alexei I. Ekimov for the discovery and synthesis of quantum dots.
- Quantum dots are incredibly small particles (typically 1.5-10 nm in size) that have different optical and electronic properties compared to larger particles. For example, their absorption and emission of light varies depending on size, resulting in the materials being different colours.

74) Answer: D

Dhordo Village:

- Recognition: Named “World’s Best Tourism Village” by UNWTO.
- Location: Kutch district, Gujarat; near the Pakistan border.
- Features:



- Infrastructure: Earthquake-resistant houses, enhanced tourism.
- Local Art: Gained national and international recognition.
- Tourism Development: Government efforts boosted tourism.
- Events: Hosted G20's Tourism Meet in 2023.
- Accommodations: Luxurious tent city and traditional bhungas in Banni grassland.
- Economy: Cattle rearing, employment in pesticide companies, and embroidery by women; bustling market during winter.
- Famous for annual Rann Utsav (White Desert Festival)

Best Tourism Villages Initiative:

- Purpose: Highlights villages preserving culture, celebrating diversity, and safeguarding biodiversity.
- Award Criteria: Outstanding rural destinations meeting nine evaluation areas.

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO):

- Role: Promotes responsible, sustainable, and accessible tourism.
- Established: 1975, headquartered in Madrid, Spain.

75) Answer: A

CASH RESERVE RATIO (CRR)

- Definition: Share of a bank's total deposits that must be maintained with the RBI as reserves in liquid cash.
- Restrictions: Banks cannot use this amount for lending or investment and do not earn interest on it.
- Applicability: Applies to scheduled commercial banks; excludes regional rural banks and NBFCs.

Key Objectives of CRR:

- Control Inflation: Increase CRR to limit bank lending in high-inflation periods.
- Liquidity: Ensures banks have funds available for customer withdrawals.
- Reference Rate: Acts as the base rate for loans; banks cannot offer loans below this rate.
- Economic Regulation: Adjust CRR to regulate money supply and stimulate the economy when needed.

Calculation:

- Basis: Percentage of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL).
- Current Rate: Fixed at 4.50%. For every Rs 100 in deposits, Rs 4.50 must be kept with the RBI

**76) Answer: C****NON-BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANY (NBFC)**

- Definition: Registered under the Companies Act, 1956; engages in:
 - Loans and advances
 - Acquisition of shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, securities
 - Leasing, hire-purchase
 - Insurance, chit business
- Exclusions: Does not include institutions focused on:
 - Agriculture activity
 - Industrial activity
 - Purchase/sale of goods (other than securities)
 - Providing services and sale/purchase/construction of immovable property

Key Points:

- Deposit Insurance: Not available through Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation.
- Reserve Ratios: Not required to maintain RBI-prescribed ratios like CRR and SLR.

77) Answer: B**GREEN GDP AND GREEN NATIONAL ACCOUNT**

- Green GDP: Subtracts costs of natural resource depletion and environmental degradation from conventional GDP; shows the sustainability of economic growth and its impact on wellbeing.
- Green National Account: Integrates environmental costs and benefits into national accounting; captures the value of natural resources, pollution costs, and ecosystem service benefits

78) Answer: A**MALAVIYA MISSION – TEACHERS TRAINING PROGRAMME**

- Launch: By Union Ministry for Education and Skill Development & Entrepreneurship under UGC.
- Purpose: Restructuring existing teacher capacity-building schemes.
- Objectives:
 - Provide tailored training programs for higher education teachers.
 - Enhance education quality at higher educational institutions (HEIs).
 - Train 15 lakh teachers through 111 Malaviya Mission centers (formerly HRDCs).
 - Prepare educators for future challenges, improve training quality, build leadership skills, and align with the National Education Policy (NEP).
- Themes: Includes multidisciplinary education, Indian knowledge systems, academic leadership, and lifelong learning.

**79) Answer: C**

- **SMISHING** is a social engineering attack (uses psychological manipulation and exploits human error) that uses fake mobile text messages to trick people into downloading malware, sharing sensitive information, or sending money to cybercriminals.
- Smishing is a combination of SMS (short message service) and phishing

80) Answer: C**OBJECTIVES OF FISCAL POLICY:**

- **Promote Economic Growth:**
 - Invest in basic and heavy industries (e.g., steel, chemicals) and infrastructure (e.g., roads, railways, health services).
 - Government investment is crucial where private sector investment is lacking.
- **Reduce Income and Wealth Inequalities:**
 - Tax the wealthy more and increase spending on the poor.
 - Provide employment opportunities for the underprivileged.
- **Provide Employment Opportunities:**
 - Create jobs through public sector enterprises and public works programs.
 - Offer subsidies and incentives to private sector and small-scale industries.
 - Support small and cottage industries with financial aid and tax concessions.
- **Ensure Price Stability:**
 - Regulate supplies of essential goods and services.
 - Maintain affordability through subsidies on necessities like food, gas, and electricity.
- **Correct Balance of Payments Deficit:**
 - Discourage excessive imports by increasing taxes and encourage exports through subsidies.
 - Aim to balance payments by managing trade imbalances.
- **Provide Effective Administration:**
 - Fund expenditures on police, defense, legislatures, and judiciary to ensure efficient governance.

81) Answer: B**CORPORATION TAX**

- It is a tax levied against the earnings of businesses and corporations. It is also known as corporate tax.
- A company must pay a separate tax from its owner's income tax since it is recognized as a separate entity for tax purposes.
- Both public and private companies that are registered in India under the Companies Act 1956 are required to pay corporation tax.
- All domestic enterprises must pay corporation tax at a rate of 22% as of January 2022.

**82) Answer: D****GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (G-SECS)**

- Definition: Tradable debt instruments issued by central or state governments to borrow money.
- Key Features:
 - Acknowledge the government's debt obligations.
 - Short-Term: Treasury bills (T-bills) with maturities of less than one year (e.g., 91-day, 182-day, 364-day).
 - Long-Term: Government bonds or dated securities with maturities of one year or more.
 - State governments issue bonds known as State Development Loans (SDLs).
 - Risk-free and gilt-edged (no risk of default).
- Market Participation: Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) can participate within prescribed limits.
- Types:
 - Treasury Bills (T-bills): Zero-coupon securities with no periodic interest payments.

83) Answer: A**TYPES OF INFLATION**

1. Demand-Pull Inflation:
 - Definition: Increase in prices due to a rise in aggregate demand and consumption.
 - Cause: Higher disposable income leading to increased demand for goods and services.
 - Effect: Prices rise as aggregate supply remains constant while demand increases.
2. Cost-Push Inflation:
 - Definition: Increase in prices due to a rise in production costs (e.g., wages, raw materials).
 - Cause: Higher costs of factors of production such as labor or capital.
 - Effect: Increased production costs lead to higher prices for goods and services.
3. Supply-Shock Inflation:
 - Definition: Increase in prices due to an unexpected fall in supply of commodities.
 - Cause: Unforeseen disruptions or shortages in supply.
 - Effect: Reduced supply leads to higher prices for affected goods and services.
4. Structural or Bottleneck Inflation:
 - Definition: Increase in prices due to inefficiencies or deficiencies in the economy (e.g., poor storage, distribution).
 - Cause: Structural problems such as inefficient infrastructure or low productivity.
 - Effect: Shortages in supply due to these inefficiencies lead to higher prices.

**84) Answer: A**

- RBI has launched a centralized web portal – UDGM (Unclaimed Deposits – Gateway to Access Information).
- Objective: It will enable bank customers to find their unclaimed deposits across multiple banks in one place.
 - o Unclaimed deposits: Balances in savings/current accounts that are not operated for 10 years, or term deposits not claimed within 10 years from the date of maturity.
- It will promote financial inclusivity, using digital advances to deliver banking services to its customers efficiently

85) Answer: D**SVAMITVA SCHEME**

- Full Name: Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas.
- Central sector scheme
- Launch: 2021 (following a pilot phase in 2020-2021).
- Objective: To provide an integrated inhabited (Abadi) property ownership solution for rural India in a phased manner over a period of four years
- Implementation: Collaborative effort of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Revenue Department, State Panchayati Raj Department, and Survey of India.
- Coverage: Aims to cover nearly 6.62 lakh villages and establish a CORS network with 567 stations.

86) Answer: A**PHILLIPS CURVE**

The Phillips curve is an economic concept developed by A. W. Phillips. It states that inflation and unemployment have a stable and inverse relationship. The theory claims that with economic growth comes inflation, which in turn should lead to more jobs and less unemployment. However, the original concept has been somewhat disproven empirically due to the occurrence of stagflation in the 1970s, when there were high levels of both inflation and unemployment

87) Answer: B**ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY)**

- Ministry: Ministry of Consumers Affairs Food and Public Distribution System
- Launch year: 2000
- Beneficiary: AAY ration card holders
- States/UTs identify the households under AAY and issue ration cards to eligible households.



- Intended benefits:
 - AAY households receive- 35 kg of food grains per family per month free of cost under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) for a period of 5 years with effect from 1st January, 2024.
 - 1 kg of sugar per family per month through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).
- Eligibility Criteria: Initially launched for one crore poorest of the poor families, then expanded coverage thrice to include-
 - Landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers
 - Rural artisans/craftsmen, such as potters, tanners, weavers, etc.
 - Slum dwellers
 - Persons earning livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector like- porters, coolies, rickshaw pullers, etc.
 - Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons/disabled persons/ persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support.
 - All primitive tribal households.
 - All eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families of HIV positive persons.
- Responsibility of Centre and State:
 - For food grain distribution: The Central Government, through the Food Corporation of India (FCI), is responsible for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains to the State Governments.
 - Operational responsibility including allocation within State, identification of eligible families, issue of Ration Cards etc., rest with the State Governments.
- Additional cost of making food grains free-of-cost to be borne by Central Government.

88) Answer: C

- Balance of Payment (BoP) is a comprehensive record of all economic transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world over a specific period
- Balance of Trade is the difference between the value of a country's exports and imports of goods (merchandise trade) over a specific period

89) Answer: C

- Absolute poverty refers to when a person or household does not have the minimum amount of income needed to meet the minimum living requirements needed over an extended period of time. In other words, they cannot meet their basic needs.
- Relative Poverty It is defined from the social perspective, that is living standard compared to the economic standards of population living in surroundings. Hence it is a measure of income inequality

- Situational Poverty - It is a temporary type of poverty based on occurrence of an adverse event like environmental disaster, job loss and severe health problem. People can help themselves even with a small assistance, as the poverty comes because of unfortunate event

90) Answer: A

SUBSIDIES UNDER WTO

Box	Description	Examples	Limits
Amber Box	Subsidies that distort international trade by making domestic products cheaper compared to foreign products.	Fertilizers, seeds, electricity, irrigation, Minimum Support Price (MSP).	5% of production value for developed countries, 10% for developing countries (De Minimis Clause).
Blue Box	Subsidies with conditions aimed at reducing trade distortion by limiting production.	Production quotas, land set-aside requirements.	No spending limits.
Green Box	Domestic support measures that cause minimal or no trade distortion.	Environmental protection, regional development programs.	Allowed without limits (except in certain circumstances).

91) Answer: D

NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

- Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Purpose: Achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality Health care services
- Support to states: Financial and technical support is provided to States / Union Territories (UTs) for improving infrastructure
- Beneficiaries: Universal benefit – i.e., covers entire population with a special focus on the vulnerable section of the society
- Key initiatives under NHM
 - Janani Suraksha Yojana: It is also a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme for promoting institutional delivery.
 - Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) Objectives: To provide better health facilities for pregnant women and neonates and mitigate the problem of out-of-pocket expenses. Facilitates ‘zero expense deliveries’ to pregnant women

who access Government health facilities for their delivery (refer to the infographics).

92) Answer: A

MISSION ON ADVANCED AND HIGH-IMPACT RESEARCH (MAHIR)

- Purpose: To facilitate indigenous research, development and demonstration of the latest and emerging technologies in the power sector.
- Approach: The Mission will follow the technology life cycle approach of Idea to Product.
- Interministerial: The Scheme is launched in collaboration with New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)
- Tenure: 2023-24 to 2027-28

93) Answer: B

- The Star Labeling Programme has been formulated by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.
- Launched by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) in 2006.

94) Answer: B

LAKE TITICACA

- Lake Titicaca, the world's highest lake navigable to large vessels, lying at 12,500 feet (3,810 metres) above sea level in the Andes Mountains of South America, astride the border between Peru to the west and Bolivia to the east.
- World's Highest navigable water body
- Located in Andes Mountain Ranges



95) Answer: A

NIKSHAY POSHAN YOJANA (NPY)

- The scheme provides incentives for nutritional support to TB patients.
- Financial incentive of Rs.500/- per month in cash or Kind for each notified TB patient for duration for which the patient is on anti-TB treatment is given through
- DBT in Aadhar-enabled bank account of beneficiary.
- Its implementation is done under the NHM (National Health Mission)

96) Answer: C

The headquarters of the World Bank is in Washington DC, USA

**97) Answer: A**

Mizoram became the first state to operationalize Ayushman Bharat's Microsite project
AYUSHMAN BHARAT MICROSITE PROJECT

- Microsites are defined geographical regions targeted for onboarding small and medium-scale private healthcare providers.

Types of Facilities Covered:

- Standalone clinics, polyclinics, nursing homes, small hospitals (<10 beds), labs, pharmacies, and other facilities generating health records.
- Includes health professionals from all systems of medicine.

Categories of Microsites:

- Category A: At least 1,000 facilities.
- Category B: 500 to 999 facilities.

Implementation:

- Managed by State Mission Directors of ABDM with financial and guidance support from NHA.
- An on-ground team from an interfacing agency will:
 - Spread awareness about ABDM benefits.
 - Assist providers in joining ABDM core registries.
 - Promote ABDM-enabled digital solutions for clinical documentation.

Patient Access:

- Patients can link health records from these facilities to their Ayushman Bharat Health Accounts (ABHAs).
- Records can be viewed and shared via ABDM-enabled Personal Health Record (PHR) applications.

98) Answer: B

STATUS OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR HEBBAL | VIJAYANAGAR
 Est. 2016

- Agriculture Sector is estimated to constitute 18 % of India's GVA in FY24.
- Total food grains production for FY23 was 329.7 MT (a rise of 14.1 MT compared to FY 22).
- India is the largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices worldwide and 2nd largest producer of fruits, vegetables, tea, farmed fish, sugarcane, wheat, rice, cotton, and sugar.
- India's agriculture exports, reached ₹4.2 lakh crore in FY23, surpassing the previous year's records.

**99) Answer: C**

- Agritech (Agricultural Technology) refers to the use of technological innovations to improve agriculture
- World Economic Forum (WEF) in partnership with PwC India released a report titled “Agritech: Shaping Agriculture in Emerging Economies, Today and Tomorrow”
- Focus: Technological innovations in agriculture.
- Key Technologies:
 - Artificial Intelligence (AI)
 - Internet of Things (IoT)
 - Biotechnology
- Objective: To enhance yield, efficiency, and profitability in agriculture.

100) Answer: D

Critical Mineral: Graphite is one of the 30 critical minerals identified by India.

Properties:

- Also known as plumbago or black lead.
- Stable form of carbon.
- Grey to black with metallic lustre.
- Extremely soft, splits into layers with light pressure.
- Good conductor of heat and electricity.
- Resistant to ordinary chemical agents.

Applications:

- EV battery components
- Lubricants
- Pencils
- Foundry facings
- Paints
- Crucibles



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9886151564 
9632757615

www.nammaKPSC.com 

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