

PREPERATORY TEST – 1

Held on 23rd June, 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. Ans : A

- In 1934 the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of communist movement in India.
- In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.
- In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf the INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise'.
- The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the '**August Offer**' of 1940. In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a Member of the Cabinet, came to India with a draft proposal of the British Government on the framing of an independent Constitution to be adopted after the World War II. The Cripps Proposals were rejected by the Muslim League, which wanted India to be divided into two autonomous states with two separate Constituent Assemblies.
- Finally, a **Cabinet Mission(1946)** was sent to India.
- After the acceptance of the **Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947**, for the partition of the country, the representatives of most of the other princely states took their seats in the Assembly.

2. Ans : B

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 made the following three changes in the position of the Assembly:

- The Assembly was made a fully sovereign body, which could frame any Constitution it pleased. **The act empowered the Assembly to abrogate or alter any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India.**
- The Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly, that is, making of

the Constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country. These two tasks were to be performed on separate days. Thus, the Assembly became the first Parliament of free India (Dominion Legislature). **Whenever the Assembly met as the Constituent body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and when it met as the legislative body , it was chaired by G.V. Mavlankar.** These two functions continued till November 26, 1949, when the task of making the Constitution was over.

3. Ans : C

Major Committees

1. Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Union Constitution Committee -Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Provincial Constitution Committee -Sardar Patel
4. Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Patel.

This committee had the following five sub-committees:

- (a) **Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee - J.B. Kripalani**
 - (b) Minorities Sub-Committee - H.C. Mukherjee
 - (c) North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee -Gopinath Bardoloi
 - (d) Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee - A.V. Thakkar
 - (e) North-West Frontier Tribal Areas Sub-Committee⁸
6. Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 7. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) - Jawaharlal Nehru
 8. Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Minor Committees

1. Finance and Staff Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. Credentials Committee - Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
3. **House Committee - B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya**
4. Order of Business Committee - Dr. K.M. Munshi
5. Special Committee to Examine the Draft Constitution - Jawaharlal Nehru
6. **Press Gallery Committee - Usha Nath Sen**
7. Ad-hoc Committee on Citizenship - S. Varadachari (Not an Assembly Member)

4. Ans : A

Table 3.4 Sources of the Constitution at a Glance

Sources	Features Borrowed
1. Government of India Act of 1935	Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency provisions and administrative details.
2. British Constitution	Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.
3. US Constitution	Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
4. Irish Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of president.
5. Canadian Constitution	Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, appointment of state governors by the Centre, and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
6. Australian Constitution	Concurrent List, freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course, and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
7. Weimar Constitution of Germany	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.
8. Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)	Fundamental duties and the ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble.
9. French Constitution	Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble.
10. South African Constitution	Procedure for amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha.
11. Japanese Constitution	Procedure established by Law.

5. Ans : B

The Indian Constitution has been variously described as

- ‘federal in form but, unitary in spirit’, ‘quasi-federal’ by K.C. Wheare
- ‘bargaining federalism’ by Morris Jones
- ‘co-operative federalism’ by Granville Austin
- ‘federation with a centralising tendency’ by Ivor Jennings .

6. Ans : A

- In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution. It observed that the Preamble is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble.
- In the LIC of India case (1995) also, the Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution. Like any other part of the Constitution, the Preamble was also enacted by the Constituent Assembly; but, after the rest of the Constitution was already enacted. The reason for inserting the Preamble at the end was to ensure that it was in conformity with the Constitution as adopted by the Constituent Assembly.
- Hence, the current opinion held by the Supreme Court that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution, is in consonance with the opinion of the founding fathers of the Constitution.
- However, two things should be noted:
 - The Preamble is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature.
 - It is non-justiciable, that is, its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law.

7. Ans : A

Freedom of Speech and Expression

It implies that every citizen has the right to express his views, opinions, belief and convictions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, picturing or in any other manner. The Supreme Court held that the freedom of speech and expression includes the following:

- (a) Right to propagate one's views as well as views of others.
- (b) **Freedom of the press.**
- (c) **Freedom of commercial advertisements.**
- (d) Right against tapping of telephonic conversation.
- (e) Right to telecast, that is, government has no monopoly on electronic media.
- (f) Right against bundh called by a political party or organisation.
- (g) **Right to know about government activities.**
- (h) **Freedom of silence.**
- (i) Right against imposition of pre-censorship on a newspaper.
- (j) Right to demonstration or picketing but not right to strike.

RTI has been given the status of a fundamental right under Article 19(1) of the Constitution. Article 19 (1) under which every citizen has freedom of speech and

expression and have the right to know how the government works, what role does it play, what are its functions etc.

**Freedom from pollution, Right against bar fetters → violation of human dignity
→ it comes under article 21**

8. Ans : B

With regard to the rulings of the Supreme Court in the Mandal case, the government has taken the following actions:

- **Ram Nandan Committee was appointed to identify the creamy layer among the OBCs.** It submitted its report in 1993, which was accepted.
- National Commission for Backward Classes was established in 1993 by an act of Parliament. Its mandate was to examine the complaints of under-inclusion, over-inclusion or non-inclusion of any class of citizens in the list of backward classes for the purpose of job reservation. Later, the 102nd Amendment Act of 2018 conferred a constitutional status on the commission and also enlarged its functions. For this purpose, the amendment inserted a new Article 338-B in the constitution.

9. Ans : B

- The **85th Amendment Act of 2001 provides for 'consequential seniority'** in the case of promotion by virtue of rule of reservation for the government servants belonging to the SCs and STs with retrospective effect from June 1995.

10. Ans : D

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions include:

1. Admission or establishment of new states.
2. **Formation of new states** and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.
3. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
4. Second Schedule—emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.
5. **Quorum in Parliament.**
6. Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.
7. Rules of procedure in Parliament.
8. Privileges of the Parliament, its members and its committees.
9. Use of English language in Parliament.
10. Number of puisne judges in the Supreme Court.

3. If it wins three per cent of seats in the legislative assembly at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned or 3 seats in the assembly, whichever is more; or
4. If it wins 1 seat in the Lok Sabha for every 25 seats or any fraction thereof allotted to the state at a general election to the Lok Sabha from the state concerned; or
5. If it secures eight per cent of the total valid votes polled in the state at a General Election to the Lok Sabha from the state or to the legislative assembly of the state. This condition was added in 2011.

13. Ans : B

The following are the features of Cabinet Committees:

- They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.
- They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.
- They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition varies from time to time.
- Their membership varies from three to eight. They usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the **non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership.**
- They not only include the Ministers in charge of subjects covered by them but also include other senior Ministers.
- They are mostly headed by the Prime Minister. Sometimes other Cabinet Ministers, particularly the Home Minister or the Finance Minister, also acts as their Chairman. But, **in case the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it.**



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14. Ans : B

52.	The President of India
53.	Executive power of the Union
54.	Election of President
55.	Manner of election of President
56.	Term of office of President
57.	Eligibility for re-election
58.	Qualifications for election as President
59.	Conditions of President's office
60.	Oath or affirmation by the President
61.	Procedure for impeachment of the President
62.	Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President
65.	Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions
71.	Matters relating to the election of President
72.	Power of President to grant pardons etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases
74.	Council of ministers to aid and advise the President
75.	Other provisions as to ministers like appointment, term, salaries, etc.

15. Ans : B

- Justice From 1950 to 1973, the practice has been to appoint the seniormost judge of the Supreme Court as the chief justice of India.
- This established convention was violated in 1973 when A.N. Ray was appointed as the Chief Justice of India by superseding three senior judges.
- Again in 1977, M.U. Beg was appointed as the chief justice of India by superseding the then senior-most judge.
- This discretion of the government was curtailed by the Supreme Court in the **Second Judges Case (1993)**, in which the Supreme Court ruled that the seniormost judge of the Supreme Court should alone be appointed to the office of the chief justice of India.

16. Ans : B

Hydel project	Rivers
Hire Bhaskar Dam	Sharavathi
Nagjhari	Kali river
Shivana Samudra	Kaveri
Mani project	Varahi

17. Ans : A

- In the State, the average length of the PWD roads (viz; NH, SH &MDR) per 100 sq km area is 40.07 Km.
- Among the districts, the road length per 100 sq km in **Mandya district has the highest road length of 69.34 Km** and **Kalburgi district has the lowest road length of 26.02 Km** .
- Further, the road length per 100 sq km in Chamarajanagar , Raichur , Bidar , Chikkaballapura, Vijayapura, D.Kannada, Yadgir, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, U.Kannada, Ballari, Bagalakote, Kodagu, & Udupi districts are below the State average.

18. Ans

: D

National Waterways - Karnataka	
Name	River
NW 21	Bhima River
NW 41	Ghataprabha River
NW 43	Gurupura River
NW 51	Kabini River
NW 52	Kali River
NW 67	Malaprabha River
NW 74	Netravati River
NW 76	Panchagangavalli River
NW 90	Sharavati river
NW 105	Udayavara River

19. Ans : D

- Among the districts, Bangalore District, has witnessed the highest decennial growth rate of 47.18 per cent followed by Yadgir , with 22.81 per cent
- **Chikmagalur District is the only District in the State which has registered a negative growth rate of -0.26 per cent.**

20. Ans : D

- **The western coastal plains are an example of submerged coastal plain.** Because of this submergence, the sea is deeper in west coast which

provides favourable conditions for the development of ports and harbours.

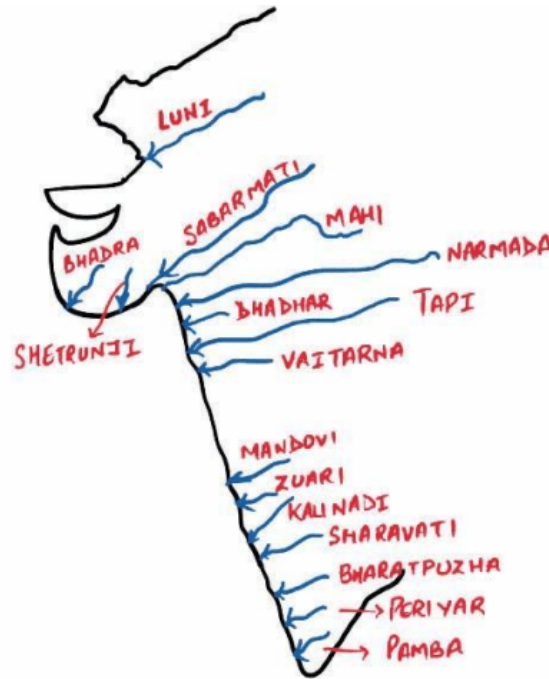
- The **western coast of India faces the Arabian Sea and provides favorable conditions for the construction of ports and harbors. Why?** The coastline is relatively straight, there are several sheltered bays, and tidal conditions are conducive to maritime activities.
- **The eastern coastal plain of India is broader and more extensive than the western coastal plain.** It stretches along the Bay of Bengal and covers states such as West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. The eastern coastal plain is characterized by vast stretches of low-lying fertile plains and extensive deltaic regions formed by rivers like the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Godavari.

21. Ans : B



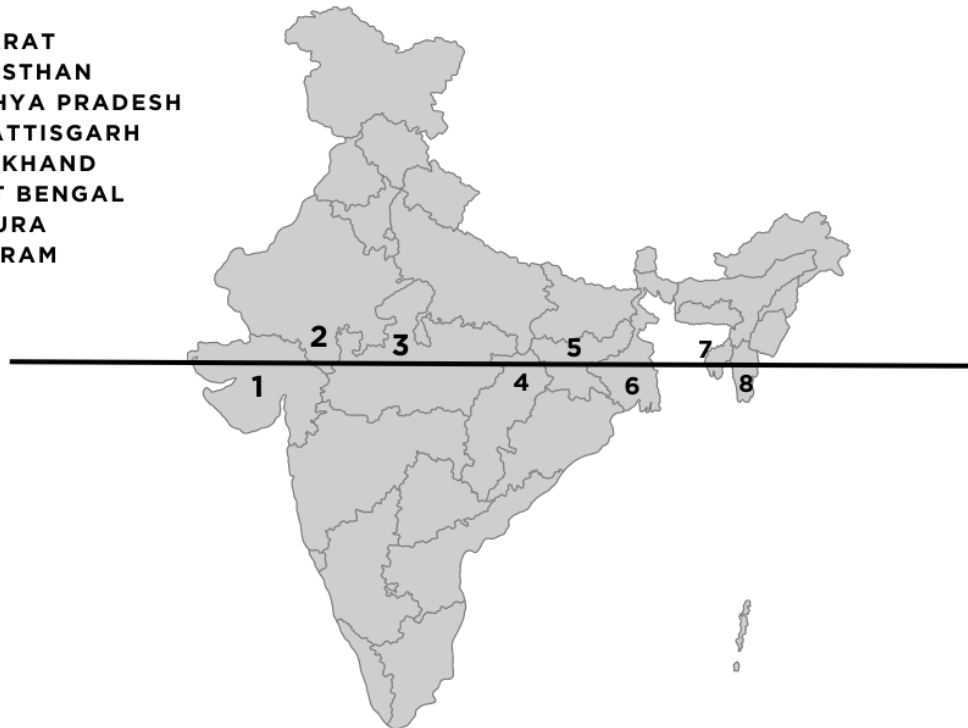
22. Ans : D

It rises from the Vellingiri hills in the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu, very closer in proximity to Kerala border, and flows through many villages and the cities of Coimbatore, and Tirupur. Then finally, **the river drains into the Kaveri River** at Noyyal, a village in Karur district named after the river itself.

**23. Ans : A**

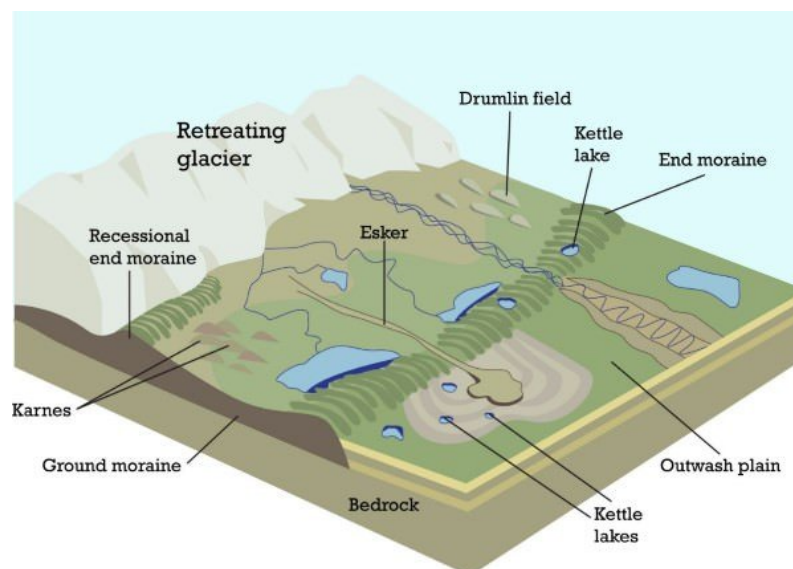
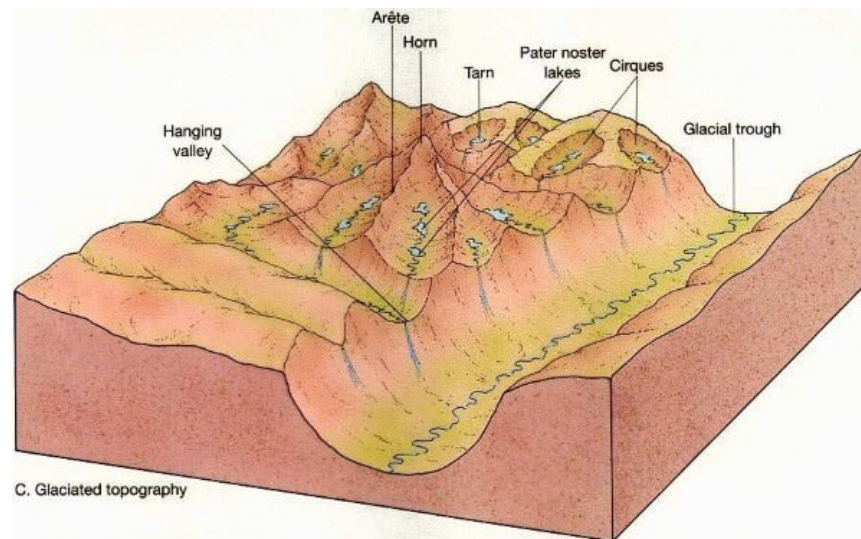
In India Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

1. GUJARAT
2. RAJASTHAN
3. MADHYA PRADESH
4. CHHATTISGARH
5. JHARKHAND
6. WEST BENGAL
7. TRIPURA
8. MIZORAM

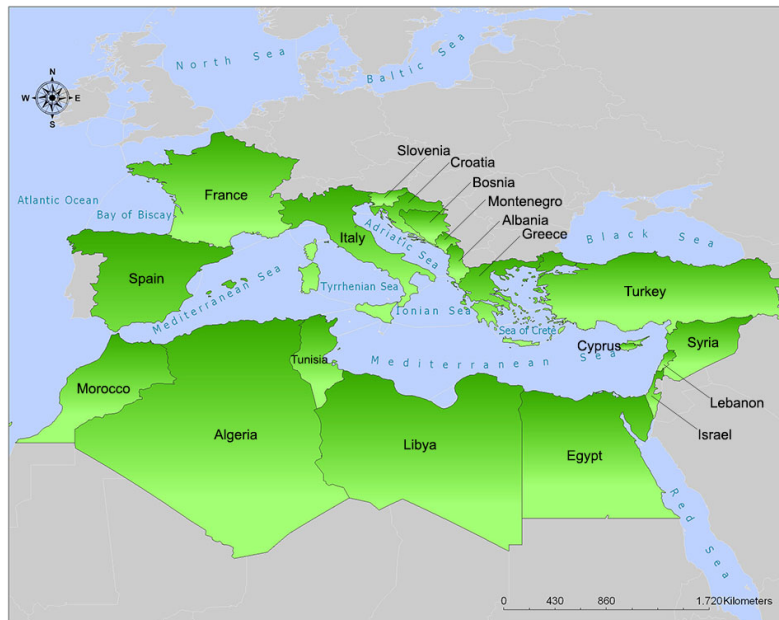


24. Ans : D

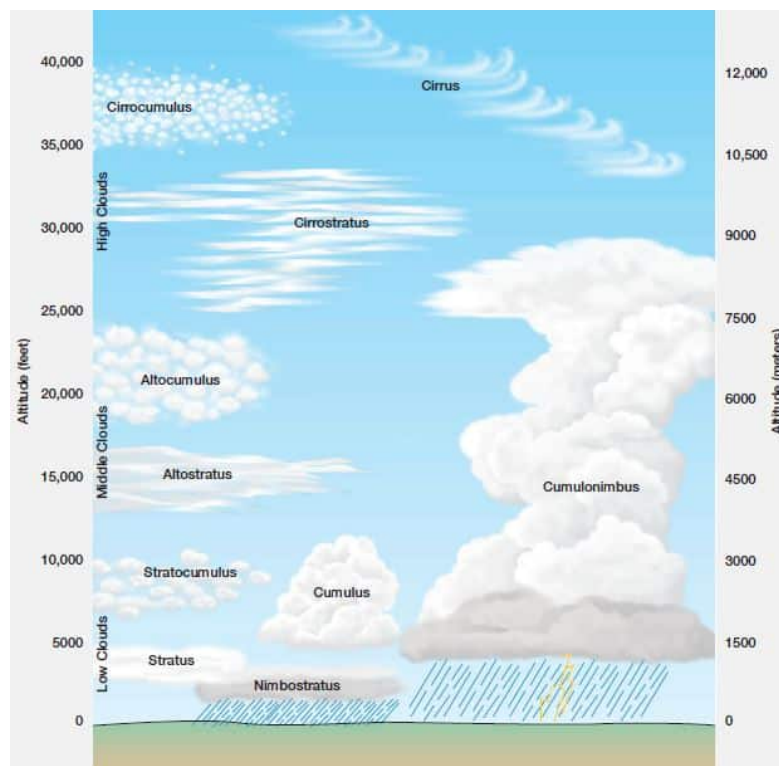
- Corrie – criques - amphitheatre-like valley formed by glacial erosion
- Arête - a narrow ridge of rock that separates two valleys. It is typically formed when two glaciers erode parallel U-shaped valleys.
- Kame Terraces - It is the landform associated with meltwater from glaciers.
- Kettle - a depression or hole in an outwash plain formed by retreating glaciers or draining floodwaters.



25. Ans : C. Jordan does not border Mediterranean sea. Rest all county border sea as shown in map



26. Ans : C; Clouds with a base below 6,500 ft is called low clouds.



27. Ans : C

- Depending upon the mode of formation, sedimentary rocks are classified into:
 - mechanically formed — sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, shale, loess.
 - organically formed — geyserite, chalk, limestone, coal.
 - chemically formed — limestone, halite, potash.

Mechanically Formed Sedimentary Rocks

- They are formed by mechanical agents like running water, wind, ocean currents, ice, etc.
- **Arenaceous sedimentary rocks have more sand and bigger sized particles** and are hard and porous. They form the best reservoirs for liquids like groundwater and petroleum. E.g. sandstone.
- **Argillaceous rocks have more clay and are fine-grained, softer, mostly impermeable** (mostly non-porous or have very tiny pores). E.g. claystone and shales are predominantly argillaceous.

28. Ans : B**Potholes**

- The **small cylindrical depressions in the rocky beds of the river valleys** are called potholes.
- Potholing or pothole-drilling is the mechanism through which **the fragments of rocks when caught in the water eddies or swirling water start dancing circularly and grind and drill the rock beds.**
- They thus form small holes which are gradually enlarged by the repetition of the said mechanism.

29. Ans : A

- Owing to fertile alluvial soils and favourable climate, India hosts 17.5% of world population on merely 2.4% of the world's geographical areas.
- The growth rates of population in India, decadal as well as annual both are very high. The decadal growth rates and annual growth rates of India's population are 17.64% and 1.64% respectively (2011).
- **Nagaland is the only state in the country where the population has decreased during 2001-2011.**
- For the first time since 1921, urban India added more numbers to its population in a decade than rural India did.

30. Ans : C

List of the highest waterfall on each continent:

- **South America: Angel Falls (Venezuela)** - Angel Falls, located in the Canaima National Park in Venezuela, is the highest uninterrupted waterfall in the world, with a total height of 979 meters (3,212 feet).
- **Africa: Tugela Falls (South Africa)** - Tugela Falls is the highest waterfall in Africa, located in the Drakensberg Mountains of South Africa. It has a total height of approximately 948 meters (3,110 feet), making it one of the tallest waterfalls in the world.
- **North America: Yosemite Falls (United States)** - Yosemite Falls, located in Yosemite National Park in California, is the highest waterfall in North America.
- **Asia: Baihetan Waterfall (China)** - Baihetan Waterfall is located on the Jinsha River in China and is the tallest waterfall in Asia, with an approximate height of 277 meters (909 feet).
- **Europe: Vinnufossen (Norway)** - Vinnufossen, located in the Sunndal municipality of Norway, is the highest waterfall in Europe. It has a total height of approximately 860 meters (2,822 feet) and is fed by snowmelt from the surrounding mountains.
- **Australia: Wallaman Falls (Australia)** - Wallaman Falls, situated in the Girringun National Park in Queensland, Australia, is the highest waterfall in Australia. It plunges from an escarpment and has a total height of approximately 268 meters (879 feet).
- **Antarctica:** It's important to note that Antarctica does not have any significant permanent waterfalls due to its largely frozen landscape.

31. Ans : C

Bindusara (297 – 273 BCE)

- **Greeks writers address him as Amitrochates (destroyer of foes), while the Mahabhasya refer to him as Amitraghat** (killer of enemies). It is rather strange that Buddhist sources are silent on Bindusara.
- However, stories from the Ajivika sect do mention of a fortune-teller who prophesied to Bindusara about his son Ashoka's future greatness.
- Conquered 'the land between the two seas', i.e., the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal.
- The Tibetan monk Taranatha (who wrote a 17th century history of Indian Buddhism) states that one of Bindusara's great lords, Chanakya, destroyed the nobles and kings of 16 towns and made him master of all the territory between the eastern and western seas.

- Greek sources also mention of his diplomatic relations with western kings. According to Strabo, Antiochus (Syrian king) sent Deimachus as an ambassador to Bindusara's court.
- Similarly, Pliny mentions that King Ptolemy II Philadelphus of Egypt sent one Dionysius as an ambassador to India. In Divyavadana, probably during his reign, there is a mention of his son Ashoka, who quelled a rebellion against wicked ministers at Taxila. Believed to have joined the Ajivika sect

32. Ans : C

- The structure of the society underwent change in the Gupta period. **The brahmana supremacy not only continued but rather increased in Gupta times**, as evident from the large number of land grants to the brahmanas not only from the rulers (brahmadeya) but from certain categories of other people too.
- In return of this favour and support, brahmanas presented the Gupta kings as possessing attributes of gods and tried to legitimise the position of the Guptas.
- The **social and economic status of shudras improved during this period**. They were now allowed to listen to the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas.
- They could also perform some domestic rituals that were earlier prohibited for them and could now even worship a new god called Krishna.
- From the 7th century onwards they were generally represented as agriculturists. Now a distinction was made between shudras and untouchables, the latter being treated lower in status than the shudras. The practice of untouchability intensified

33. Ans : D

Rashtrakutas widely patronized the ३ Sanskrit & Kannada literature.

- Trivikrama wrote Nalachampu.
- Halayudha composed Kavirahasya & Mritha-Sanjeevini.
- Jinasena composed Parsva-bhudaya, a biography of Parsva.
- Jinasena wrote the Adipurana, the life stories of various Jain saints.
- Sakatayana wrote Amogavritti a grammar work.
- Viracharya – a Great mathematician wrote Ganitasaram.
- **Somadeva (Under Arikesari II) – Nitti-Vakya-Mritha & Yashastilaka Champu**

34. Ans : A

- The art of the Western Chalukyas is sometimes called the "Gadag style" after the number of ornate temples they built in the Tungabhadra River-Krishna River doab region of present-day Gadag district in Karnataka.
- Apart from temples, the dynasty's architecture is well known for the ornate stepped wells (Pushkarni) which served as ritual bathing places..
- Western Chalukya developed lathe turned (tuned) pillars and use of Soapstone as basic building and sculptural material
- The Kasivisvesvara Temple at Lakkundi (Gadag), Doddabasappa Temple at Dambal (Gadag), Mallikarjuna Temple at Kuruvatti (Bellary), Kallesvara Temple at Bagali (Davangere), Siddhesvara Temple at Haveri (Haveri).

35. Ans : C**Alupas**

- Capital – Mangalore , later in Udyavara (Udupi)
- Ruled the cultural region of Tulunadu
- Founder- Pashupati
- Last Ruler – Vira-pandya II
- Emblem – Double Fish
- Coin – Gadayana
- They installed bronze statue of Lokeshwara (Avalokiteshwara) near Mangalore.
- Belammanu copper plate – 1st Copper plate in Kannada
- Temples – Bramalingeshwara temple at Brahmavara & Panchalingeshwara temple at Barkur

36. Ans : A

- **Mahavdev Govind Ranade was the founder of the Widow Remarriage Association (1861)** and the Deccan Education Society.
- He established the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha as well.
- To Ranade, religious reform was inseparable from social reform.
- He also believed that if religious ideas were rigid there would be no success in social, economic and political spheres.

37. Ans : C

Lord Canning	1858-1862	• Abolished doctrine of lapse
Lord Elgin	1862 – 1863	• Wahabi Movement

Lord Lawrence	1864 – 1869	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo-Bhutanese war
Lord Mayo	1869 – 1872	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Distribution between centre and state introduced for the first time • First Census in 1872 • Mayo College for the royal elite was set up • Lord Mayo was the only Governor-General who was killed in India. He was killed by Sher Ali Afridi in Port Blair • Establishment of Statistical Survey of India
Lord Northbrook	1872 – 1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Marriage and Arya Samaj marriage introduced • Universal Marriage Act introduced in 1872 • Intercaste Marriage allowed • Kuka Movement in Punjab
Lord Lytton	1876 – 1880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vernacular Press Act, 1878 • Arms Act, 1878 • Nationalist view – Due to High rate of taxation purchasing power had reduced. • Government view – Drought is natural phenomena due to which people became poor • Ignored severe famine and organized durbar. Proclaimed Queen Victoria “The Empress of India” • Abolished tax on cotton for British traders • Maximum age to take up civil services exam lowered from 21 to 19

38. Ans : D

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on:

- **immediate release of all political prisoners** not convicted of violence
- remission of all fines not yet collected
- return of all lands not yet sold to third parties
- lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned;
- **Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale).**
- **right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing**
- withdrawal of emergency ordinances

39. Ans : A

40. Ans : C

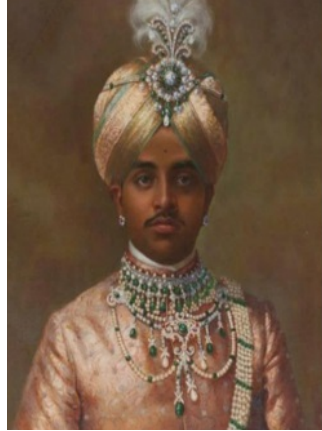
41. Ans : C

Battle of Buxar	East India Company and the Joint forces of Mir Qasim (administrator of Bengal), Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Oudh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal emperor).	Buxar, Bihar	1764	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EIC victory ○ Treaty of Allahabad 1765
First Anglo-Mysore War	East India Company and Kingdom of Mysore (Hyder Ali)	South India	1767-1769	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mysore victory ○ Treaty of Madras
First Anglo-Maratha War	East India Company and Maratha	Pune, Maharashtra	1775 - 1782	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maratha victory ○ Treaty of Salbai
Second Anglo-Mysore War	East India Company and Kingdom of Mysore (Hyder Ali)	South India	1780 – 1784	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Status quo ante bellum ○ Treaty of Mangalore

42. Ans : C

- A long list of important projects were commissioned during time of Vishwesharaya including the construction of the Krishna Raja Sagara dam, the Government Soap Factory and the Mysore Sandal Oil Factory, the founding of the Iron and Steel Works in Bhadravati, and the Mysore Bank in 1913.
- Visvesvaraya founded **the University of Mysore in 1916**, the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Visvesvaraya College of Engineering in Bangalore in 1917 and the **Karnataka Sahitya Parishad (1915)**.
- He encouraged technical education, gave a slogan —Industrialise or Perish— Jayachamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, Silk research centre at Channapatana. **School of agriculture at Hebbal – Now GKV**
- First fertilizer factory at Belgola was started during the period of Mirza Ismail.

43. Ans : C



4th June, birth anniversary of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, Bahujan King of Mysore.

He formed Mysore Social Progress Association in 1915 to empower weaker section of society.

During his rule, Mysore became first Indian state to give right to vote to women.

He gave land to untouchables and sponsored their education.

He implemented Reservation Policy for Backward and Depressed class.

44. Ans : A

- In Mysore Census report 1891 – The Lingayats were described as Shudras, which was not liked by leaders like Veerasangappa of Mysore
- **Verasangappa started a kannada magazine Mysore star’ – to uphold the view that Veerashivas were equal to Brahmins**
- P.R Karibassava Sastry started VeeraShaiva Mata Prakashika’ – which led to social awakening of Veerashivas.
- Lingayata Vidyavardhaka Sangha was founded by Gurusiddappa Gilganchi & Artala Rudragauda in Dharwad in 1883 – to seek higher education for Lingayats, provided scholarship for foreign education.

45. Ans : D

Newspapers	Journalists
Karnataka Vritta	M. Krishna Rao
Praja Matha	B.N Gupta
Karmavira	Dr Diwakar
Tainadu	P.R Ramayya
Sandesha	Gopalrao Desphande
Sadhvi	Agaram Rangayya
Vishva Karnataka	T.T Sarma

46. Ans : A

- **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture**
 - It aim is to make Indian agriculture more resilient to climate change by identifying new varieties of crops, especially thermal resistant ones and alternative cropping patterns.
 - This is to be supported by integration of traditional knowledge and practical systems, information technology and biotechnology, as well as new credit and insurance mechanisms.
 - National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been made operational from the year 2014-15 which aims at making agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific integrated /composite farming systems; soil and moisture conservation measures; comprehensive soil health management; efficient water management practices and mainstreaming rainfed technologies.
 - It is implemented by **Ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare.**

47. Ans : B

- Goods and services included in production
 - Goods and services sold in the market.
 - Goods and services not sold but supplied free of cost.
 - Services provided by the agents.
- Goods and services not included in production
 - Purchase and sale of Second hand items
 - Production due to illegal activities.
 - Non-economic goods such as air and water.
 - Transfer Payments such as scholarships, pensions, etc.

48. Ans : D

Gross happiness Index is given holistic and due importance in consideration of sustainable development. Four important pillars of it are:

- Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development,
- Good Governance,
- Environmental Protection,
- Cultural Promotion

49. Ans : C

The functions of money are:

- **Medium of Exchange:** Money serves as a medium through which goods and services can be exchanged. It facilitates transactions by eliminating the need for barter, where goods are exchanged directly for other goods. With money, individuals can easily buy and sell goods and services, making economic transactions more efficient.
- **Unit of Account:** Money provides a common measure of value that allows for the comparison of the relative worth of different goods and services. It serves as a standard unit of measurement for pricing and accounting purposes. By assigning monetary values to goods and services, money enables individuals and businesses to evaluate costs, make financial decisions, and keep track of economic transactions.
- **Store of Value:** Money serves as a store of wealth over time. It allows individuals to save purchasing power for future use by holding onto money as a form of savings or investment. Money retains its value over time, making it possible for people to defer consumption and accumulate wealth. As a store of value, money provides liquidity and enables individuals to hold wealth in a readily accessible form.

50. Ans : D

Liquidity and Ranking of Money:

Name	Type	Liquidity [how quickly you can get 'Value' into cash]
M1	Narrow Money	Highest
M2	Narrow Money	Less than M1
M3	Broad Money	Less than M2
M4	Broad Money	Lowest liquidity

Money multiplier

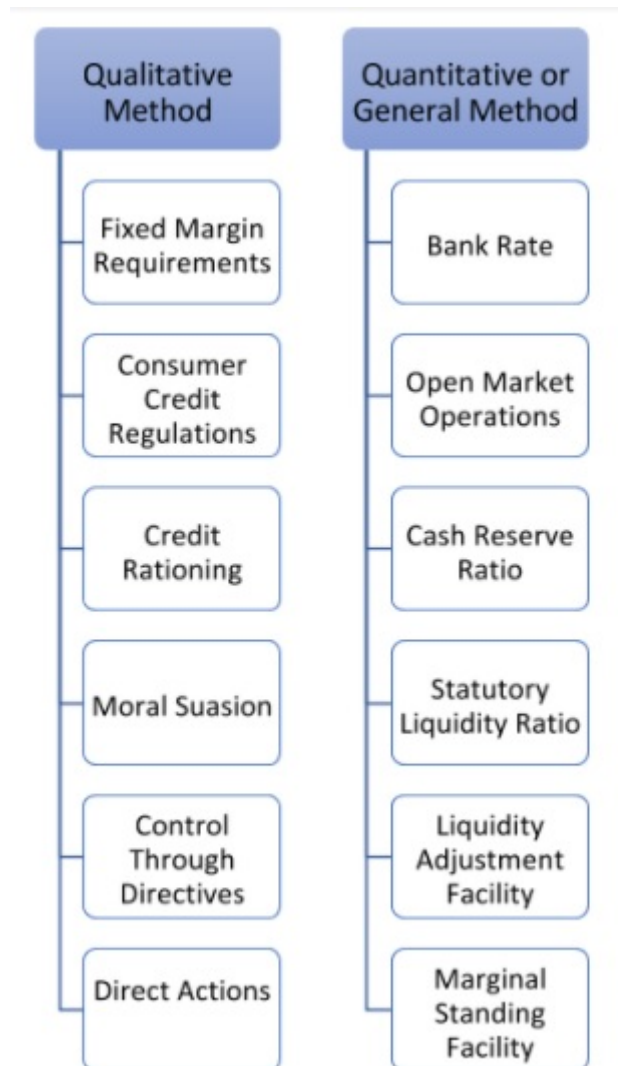
- It is the ratio of Broad money (M3) divided by Reserve Money (M0)
- Therefore, Broad money (M3) = Reserve Money (M0) x money multiplier
- In other words, when Reserve money increases, Broad money will also increase. (Direct correlation).

51. Ans : C

- The concept of PSL focuses on the idea of increasing the lending of the banks towards few specified sectors and activities in the economy.
- All scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks (with a sizable presence in India) are mandated to set aside 40% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) for lending to these sectors.

- **Regional rural banks, co-operative banks and small finance banks have to allocate 75% of ANBC to PSL.**
- Total PSL target for urban cooperative banks will also be increased from present 40% of their ANBC to 75% by 31 March 2024.
- PSL includes following categories: (i) Agriculture (ii) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (iii) Export Credit (iv) Education (v) Housing (vi) Social Infrastructure (vii) Renewable Energy (viii) Others.
- **Fresh categories included- Start-ups; installation of solar power plants by farmers for solarization of grid-connected agriculture pumps; setting up compressed biogas (CBG) plants.**

52. Ans : B



53. Ans : D

- National income means the value of goods and services produced by a country during a financial year. Thus, it is the net result of all economic activities of any country during a period of one year and is valued in terms of money.

54. Ans : C

- In economics, the notion of opportunity cost refers to the benefit lost by not choosing the next best alternative activity.
- **It represents the value of the best alternative forgone.** For instance, if an individual opts to invest Rs 1,000 in a family business, the opportunity cost of this decision would be the potential interest income foregone had the money been invested in a bank instead.
- **Even in the case of public goods such as streetlights and defense, opportunity cost is present.** For example, the government could have allocated additional funds towards streetlights rather than military expenditure, thus the opportunity cost is not zero. Therefore, the concept of opportunity cost remains consistent across various situations, including those involving public goods.
- Free goods, such as water, air and sunshine is considered to have zero opportunity cost because theoretically no sacrifice is made to obtain them. **Their exclusive nature makes the opportunity cost zero.**
- **Opportunity costs can't be predicted with absolute certainty**

55. Ans : A

- Marginal Standing Facility is a window for banks to borrow from the Reserve Bank of India in an emergency situation.
- MSF is a new scheme announced by the RBI in its Monetary Policy, 2011–12, which came into effect from May, 2011.
- Under this scheme, banks can borrow overnight **upto 1 per cent of their net demand and time liabilities (NDTL)** from the RBI, at the interest rate 1 per cent (100 basis points) higher than the current repo rate

56. Ans : A

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the organization responsible for managing government debt, including market borrowing, in India.
- As the central bank of the country, the RBI plays a crucial role in formulating and implementing monetary policy, which includes managing government securities and debt issuance.

- The RBI conducts auctions for government securities and acts as the banker and debt manager for the Government of India.
- Through its monetary operations, the RBI influences interest rates, liquidity in the financial system, and the overall economic environment.

57. Ans : B

58. Ans : C

- The **first five-year plan was Growth-Based which followed the trickle-down approach for planned development.** It meant for fast paced industrial development and transformation of agriculture in select regions which would spread to the underdeveloped regions and the more backward sections of the community through trickle-down effect.
- Fifth Five Year Plan (FYP) witnessed the beginning of the provision for basic amenities approach. Fifth plan ensured provision for the basic amenities to the people is the approach to address poverty in India. For Example, Public Distribution System (PDS), Free Education etc.

59. Ans : A

- The balance of payments Statistics in India is a systematic record of India's international economic transactions of residents with the rest of the world on account of merchandise, services, unrequited transfers and transfers of capital. Residents cover nationals as well as nonnationals residing in the country
- All import, export and transactions of a during a given period.

60. Ans : D

The Kuznets curve, named after economist Simon Kuznets, **illustrates the relationship between economic development and income inequality over time.** The curve suggests that as a country undergoes economic growth and development, income inequality initially increases and then decreases.

61. Ans : B

- Union Minister of Home and Cooperation, Amit Shah addressed the **'Cooperative Beneficiaries Conference' in Bengaluru, Karnataka.**
- The first cooperative society in the whole country was established in Gadag district of Karnataka in 1905.

- The Minister announced that one cooperative society will be formed in every panchayat of the country. NABARD, NDDDB and the Ministry of Cooperation have prepared an action plan to form 2 lakh new such cooperative societies in three years.

62. Ans : A

- Union Road and Transport Minister announced the Vehicle Scrapping Policy.
- Old vehicles will have to pass a fitness test before re-registration and as per the policy government commercial vehicles more than 15 years old and private vehicles which are over 20 years old will be scrapped.
- Old vehicles will be tested at the Automated Fitness Center and the fitness test of the vehicles will be conducted according to international standards.
- Vehicle manufacturers will also **give a discount of 5%** to people who will produce the 'Scrapping Certificate' and registration fees will be waived off on the purchase of a new vehicle.

63. Ans : B

- President Mohamed Irfaan Ali, the ninth President of Guyana, is one among the 21 recipients of the 17th Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award (PBSA).
- He will also be the Chief Guest at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention will be held this time in Indore.
- US-based businessman Darshan Singh Dhaliwal, and DSB Group CEO Piyush Gupta are among 21 recipients.

64. Ans : B

- W20 (Women 20) is an official engagement group under the G20 which was established during the **Turkish presidency in 2015**.
- **Aurangabad hosted the W20 Inception** Meeting and this will be followed by two other W20 International meets at Jaipur, Rajasthan in April and at the W20 Summit in Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu in June.

65. Ans : B

- UPI Lite will be an on-device wallet functionality that will enable offline transactions of smaller values.
- UPI Lite will work via the wallet system.
- Transaction limit- Funds have to be added in the UPI Lite wallet and which can be used to make small payments under Rs 200.

- Wallet limit- There is a Rs 2,000 limit on the amount of money you can have in this UPI Lite wallet.
- The users will not be required to enter their UPI PIN while confirming UPI Lite payments.

66. Ans : B

‘Sagarmala Innovation and Start-up Policy’ was released recently by the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways. It seeks to nurture start-ups and other entities to co-create the future of India’s growing maritime sector. The Draft policy seeks the creation of digital Portal based selection of startups ensuring a transparent process.

Sagarmala Innovation and Start-up Policy’:

- Digital Portal based selection of startups ensuring a transparent process
- Grants to create a minimum viable product/ services (MVP), commercialization of proprietary technology including market entry or scaling up
- Creation of ‘Launch pads’ at Ports for carrying out trials, facilitating pilot projects, establishing working space and adopting products and solutions
- Annual Start-up Awards in the maritime sector recognizing distinguished efforts of innovation
- Organizing Buyer-Seller Meetings and providing Technical Knowledge Support for VCs
- Guidance to Non Registered Start-ups and Individuals with promising ideas in Maritime Sector including registration of start-up and availing Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) recognition
- Regulatory support in Tenders and Sub-contracting
- Legal and accountancy back up to start-ups for IP-Patent filing, Company registration, annual filings and closures

67. Ans : B

- ONDC is a network aimed at promoting open networks developed on open-sourced methodology, using open specifications and open network protocols independent of any specific platform.
- **It is an initiative of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.**
- Under this, all seller and buyer platforms will work through one open protocol and can connect through ONDC.
- Even if one has to buy a product, ONDC will show all the options of various platforms for the product, and the consumer can choose what he or she wants.
- **It aims to democratize digital commerce by moving it away from platform-centric models like Amazon and Flipkart to an open network.**

- This will enable more sellers to be digitally visible. The transactions will also be executed through an open network

68. Ans : B

- China recently launched the **Shenzhou-16 mission**.
- As part of this mission, three astronauts lifted off atop a Long March-2F rocket from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre in the Gobi Desert in northwest China.
- The astronauts aboard Shenzhou-16 spacecraft will stay in the Tiangong space station for the next five months. This is the country's fifth manned mission to a fully functional space station since 2021.

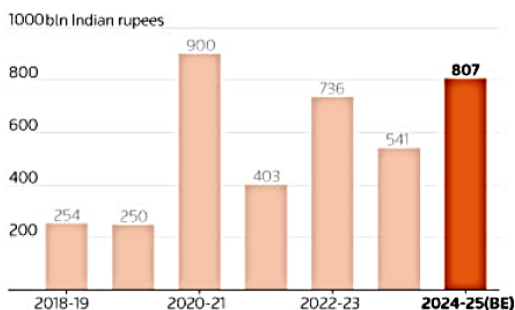
69. Ans : A

India budget: Expenditure on major schemes

A look at the key figures on major schemes from India's interim budget for 2024-25

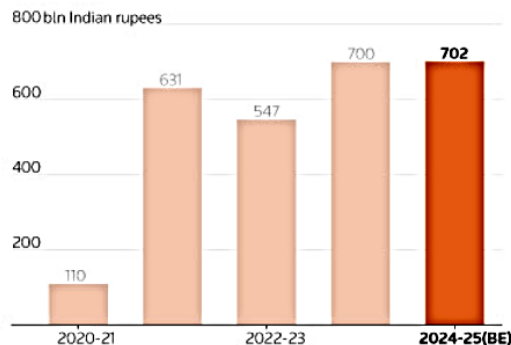
PMAY

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is an affordable housing scheme for the low and moderate-income residents.



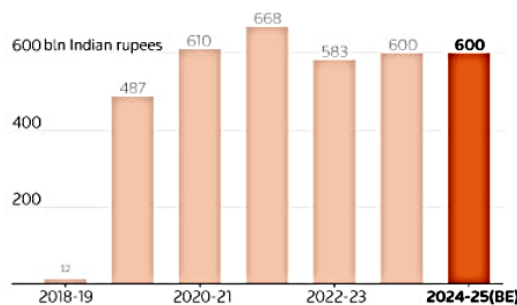
Jal Jeevan Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide safe drinking water through tap connections to all households in rural India.



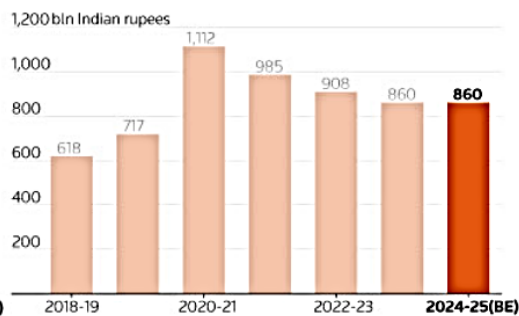
PM-Kisan

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi is a minimum income support program for Indian farmers.



MGNREGA

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program is a government job assurance program for rural India.



Note: Numbers for 2023-24 are Revised estimates and 2024-25 are Budget estimates.
Source: India Budget documents | Reuters, Feb.1, 2024 | By Vineet Sachdev

70. Ans : A

Where will the money come from?

Major sources of revenue in India's 2024-25 budget.

Gross Tax Revenue 2024-25 BE (bln Indian rupees)		Change from 2023-24 RE (%)
Total GTR	38,308	11.5
Taxes on Income	11,560	13.1
GST	10,676.5	11.6
Corporation Tax	10,428.3	13
Union Excise Duties	3,234.8	5
Customs	2,313.1	5.8
Non-Tax revenue 2024-25 BE (bln Indian rupees)		Change from 2023-24 RE (%)
Total non-tax revenue	3,997	6.4

Note: BE: Budget estimates, RE: Revised estimates

71. Ans : B

NANO DAP

Nano DAP is a nanotechnology based revolutionary agri input which provides nitrogen and phosphorous to plants. Nano DAP is a sustainable option for farmers towards smart agriculture and to combat climate change. Nano DAP is bio available to plants because of its desirable particle size (<100 nm), more surface area and more particles per DAP prill.

Benefits

- Higher Crop Yield
- Quality Food
- Environment Friendly
- Increase in Farmer's Income
- Reduction in Chemical Fertilizer Usage
- Easy to Store & Transport

It reduces fertilizer usage + Transportation is easy. but cost may be the same. So reduction in transportation cost is not direct effect. So the best option is B. If there was an option 1, 2 and 4 – that would be better option.

72. Ans : D

- Jal Jeevan Mission: Launched in 2019, it envisages supply of **55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC)** by 2024.

- JJM looks to create a jan andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority.
- It comes under **Jal Shakti Ministry**.
- The mission ensures functionality of existing water supply systems and water connections, water quality monitoring and testing as well as sustainable agriculture.
- It also ensures conjunctive use of conserved water; drinking water source augmentation, drinking water supply system, grey water treatment and its reuse.
- JJM focuses on **integrated demand and supply-side management of water** at the local level.

73. Ans : C

- PM JANMAN is a government scheme that aims to bring tribal communities into the mainstream.
- The scheme (comprising Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes) will be implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in collaboration with the State governments and the PVTG communities.
- Aimed at **uplifting Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)**, this initiative carries the potential to address their unique challenges and provide essential infrastructure for a brighter future.
- The scheme will concentrate on 11 critical interventions overseen by 9 line Ministries, ensuring the implementation of existing schemes in villages inhabited by PVTGs.

74. Ans : C

Pradhan Mantri Samajik Utthan and Rozgar Adharit Jankalyan' (PM-SURAJ) portal.

- Nodal ministry– Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- This portal will **provide credit support to entrepreneurs from disadvantaged sections of society**.
- The portal will serve as a one stop point for individuals from marginalized communities to easily apply for and track the status of various loan and credit programs they are eligible for.

Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme, 2024 (UNNATI – 2024) is for the development of Industries and generation of employment in the states of North East Region.

Acing Development of Innovative Technologies with iDEX (ADITI)

To create an ecosystem for fostering innovation and technology **development in defence and aerospace** by engaging industries, startups and academia

Thus 2nd statement is correct. 1 and 3 are incorrectly matched.

75. Ans : C

- Recently, the **Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)** successfully flight-tested the Rudra M-II Missile from a Sukhoi-30 MKI fighter jet.
- The RudraM-II is a **solid-propelled air-launched missile** system **developed indigenously** for Air-to-Surface operations.
- It can neutralise various types of enemy assets.
- It is expected to play a vital role in strengthening India's air security and defence preparedness, acting as a 'force multiplier'.
- Its performance was evaluated using advanced range tracking instruments, including electro-optical systems, radar, and telemetry stations.
- Specifications:
 - Range: 300 kilometres
 - Speed: Up to Mach 5.5
 - Payload: 200 kilograms
 - Detection: Can detect enemy radio frequencies and signals from radars from over 100 km
- It can replacement Russia's Kh-31 missile currently used in India's Sukhoi fighter jets.

76. Ans: A

- System for Advance Manufacturing Assessment and Rating (SAMAR) certificate is a benchmark to **measure the competency of defence manufacturing enterprises**.
- It is an outcome of the **collaboration between DRDO and Quality Council of India (QCI)**
- Recently, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) handed over SAMAR assessment certificates to nine Industry Partners at the MSME Defence Expo 2024.

77. Ans : B

- The Allahabad High Court recently ruled that a survey will be conducted for the **Shahi Idgah, a three-domed mosque in Mathura**.
- It is seeking appointment of a court commission to inspect the Shahi Idgah mosque that stands adjacent to the Krishna Janmabhoomi temple in Mathura.
- Raja Veer Singh Bundela of Orchha had also built a temple on the same premises in 1618 and the mosque was built by Aurangzeb in 1670 on the site of an earlier temple.
- The Krishna Janmasthan temple in Mathura is believed to have been built around 2,000 years ago, in the 1st century CE.

78. Ans : C

- In August, BRICS announced its expansion.
- The bloc planned to add six new members, namely Argentina, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates, effective from January 1, 2024.
- **Argentina, one of the prospective members, decided to withdraw from BRICS.**
- The decision came after the election of Javier Gerardo Milei as the president, who expressed differences in foreign policy compared to the previous administration.

79. Ans : A

- After three days and four games of intensely nervy chess across two formats, Magnus Carlsen finally managed to win the FIDE World Cup for the first time in his career on Thursday.
- **He defeated India's Praggnanandhaa in the final**, but not before the 18-year-old teenage prodigy had dragged him through the tie-breaker. Carlsen's win was confirmed after the second game of the tiebreaker. The two players had played out one draw each on Tuesday and Wednesday.

80. Ans : A

- Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the Lata Mangeshkar Chowk in Ayodhya on the occasion of the 93rd birth anniversary of the late singer.
- The **intersection at the banks of the Saryu river** has been developed at an estimated cost of ₹7.9 crore.
- The legendry singer and Bharat Ratna awardee died February 2022 at the age of 92.

81. Ans : C

- Recently, the **Himachal Pradesh state government has finally issued notification to give Scheduled Tribe (ST) status to the Hattee community** of Trans-Giri area of Sirmaur district.
- They are a close-knit community who got their name from their tradition of selling homegrown vegetables, crops, meat and wool etc. at small markets called 'haat' in towns.
- Their homeland straddles the Himachal-Uttarakhand border in the basin of the Giri and Tons rivers, both tributaries of the Yamuna.

82. Ans : A

- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), granted a \$750 million loan to the Bangladesh government for the **Matarbari development**.
- **India Considering Proposals to Connect Bangladesh's Matarbari Port to Northeastern States.**

83. Ans : A

In Four Stars of Destiny, General Naravane shares lessons on leadership and management with universal applicability and gives us an insider's perspective on what else needs to be done to make the Armed Forces a more potent instrument of national power, ready to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century

84. Ans : B

- **Kyrgyzstan officially declared the snow leopard its national symbol**, demonstrating its commitment to conservation and ecological balance.
- Kyrgyzstan's President 'Sadyr Japarov' signed a decree on December 30, 2023.
- The snow leopard is historically significant in Kyrgyz culture, appearing in the story of the Kyrgyz folk hero Manas, revered as a symbol of greatness, courage and resilience.

85. Ans : C

Person	Sports associated
1) Satwiksairaj Rankireddy	Badminton
2) Sheetal Devi	Archery
3) Aditi Gopichand	Archery
4) Aditi Ashok	Golf

86. Ans :B

Military exercise	Participating Country
1) Desert Cyclone	UAE
2) Cyclone II	Egypt

3) Desert Knight	UAE
------------------	-----

87. Ans : C

- Australia won the 2024 ICC Under19 World Cup by defeating India by 79 runs in the final match on February 11 2024.
- With the massive win over India, **Australia has secured its fourth World Cup title in U-19 cricket.** Australia added to their triumphs in 2002, 2010, and 2020.

88. Ans : C

- INS Imphal is the third of four indigenous Visakhapatnam class **stealth-guided missile destroyers** under project 15B.
- Project 15B is the latest in the lineage of Project 15A (Kolkata class) and Project 15 (Delhi class).
- The other two destroyers of this Project are INS Visakhapatnam and INS Mormugao
- Designed by the Indian Navy's Warship Design Bureau and constructed by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), Mumbai.
- Armed with medium-range surface-to-air missiles, Brahmos surface-to-surface missiles, Indigenous torpedo launchers etc.

89. Ans : A

LCH Prachand

- LCH Prachand is a indigenously developed multi-role combat helicopter.
- It was designed and developed by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
- Only attack helicopter in the world that can land and take off at an altitude of 5,000 metres.
- Capable of firing air-to-ground and air-to-air missiles.
- Fitted with 5.8-tonne twin-engine named Shakti engine, primarily designed for deployment in highaltitude areas (like Siachen glacier).

90. Ans : C

CAR T cell Therapy

- Type of cellular immunotherapy treatment that uses T cells that are genetically altered in a lab to enable them in **locating in destroying cancer cells** more effectively.
- T cells are immune cells that attack infection-causing pathogens (viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites) and harmful cells, like cancer cells.

- Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has approved the **Indigenous NexCar19, a CAR-T cell therapy.**
- It is **developed indigenously in India by ImmunoACT** (company incubated at IIT Bombay).

91. Ans : B

- Geological Survey of India (GSI) discovered vanadium from the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat.
- **Titanomagnetite is a primary source of the element vanadium** (88% of the world's **vanadium is extracted from it**) and is formed when molten lava cools rapidly.
- First report of vanadium occurrence in the offshore sediments of India.
- Brazil is the world's largest exporter of vanadium (one-fourth of total exports).

92. Ans : B



93. Ans : B

- Gwalior, Kozhikode joined the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN).
 - Kozhikode ('City of Literature')
 - Gwalior ('City of Music')
 - Mumbai (Film)
 - Chennai (Music)
 - Hyderabad (Gastronomy)
 - Varanasi (Music),
 - Jaipur (Crafts and Folk art)
 - Srinagar (Crafts and Folk art).

Thus only 2 are matched correctly. Sentence 2 is incorrect

94. Ans : C

- Prime Minister wished the people of the Santhal tribe on the occasion of Hul diwas using the **Ol Chiki Scrip of the Santhali language.**
- Ol Chiki script was created in 1925 by Raghunath Murmu.
- Santhali is a Munda language spoken mainly in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, and also in Bangladesh, eastern Nepal and Bhutan.
- There are about 7.3 million speakers of Santhali in India, according to the 2011 census

95. Ans : D

Mihir Bhoja

- **A prominent 9th century ruler from Gurjar – Pratihara dynasty.**
- He succeeded his father Rambhadra in 836 CE.
- He adopted the title of Adivaraha (devotee of Lord Vishnu). Also, some of the coins from his era feature the term Adivaraha.
- Arab merchant Sulaiman described him as greatest Gurjara – Pratihara emperors.
- He was also a great patron of art and literature.
- **Poet Rajsekhar adorned his court.**
- During his reign, Amoghavarsa and Krishna II were Rashtrakuta kings ruling over Kannauj. **Bhoja captured Kannauj from Rashtrakutas and extended his empire up to the river Narmada.**

96. Incorrect options. Ans should be : 1, 3 and 4 is correct. All student given Grace marks

Bhakti saint	Region
1) Chaitanyadeva	Bengal
2) Namdev	Maharashtra
3) Shankaradeva	Assam
4) Basavanna	Karnataka

1

97. Ans : A

- Recently, 500th birth anniversary of Veerangana Rani Durgavati was celebrated.
About Rani Durgavati
- She was **born in Chandela Dynasty of Mahoba in Banda, UP in the year 1524**

- She was married to Dalpatshah of Gond Dynasty of Garha-Katanga in 1542.
- She is known for her fight against the Mughals.
- 24th of June each year, is celebrated as 'Balidan Divas' or Martyr's Day, in honour of the Rani.
- In 2018, the Indian Coast Guard commissioned the 3rd Inshore Patrol Vessel (IPV) called 'ICGS Durgavati' at its district headquarters in Visakhapatnam.

98. Ans : B

- Recently, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has proposed to price Bima Vistaar, its ambitious all-in-one affordable insurance mass product aimed at the rural areas of the country, at Rs 1,500 per policy.

What is Bima Vistaar?

- It is part of the Bima Trinity.
- Will offer life, health and property cover.
- The product has been designed to provide a basic social safety net cover with combined features of life, health, personal accident and property insurance.
- The product includes Life cover premium of Rs 820, Health cover Rs 500, Personal accident cover at Rs 100, and Property cover at Rs 80.
- If taken for the entire family on a floater basis, the policy will cost Rs 2,420, with an additional Rs 900 charged for the rest of the family members.
- The sum assured for life, personal accident, and property covers is Rs 2 lakh each, while the health cover (hospital cash) offers a sum assured of Rs 500 for 10 days, with a maximum amount of Rs 5,000 available without producing bills or documents.
- Agents selling Bima Vistaar policies stand to earn a commission of 10%, incentivising wider distribution and adoption of the product.

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), as part of its Vision Insurance for all' by 2047, has launched Bima Trinity - Bima Sugam, Bima Vistar, Bima Vaahaks – in collaboration with general and life insurance firms to make insurance activities hassle free.

99. Ans : B

Jon Olav Fosse is a **Norwegian author**, translator, and playwright. In 2023, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature "for his innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable.

100. Ans : A

The Water Resources Department has established following four Nigam as under the Companies Act of 1956, for speedy implementation of irrigation projects and to enable the Government to borrow funds from external sources.

- Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL-1996)
- Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL-1998)
- Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited (CNNL-2003) and
- Visvesvarayya Jala Nigam Limited (VJNL-2016)



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