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Paper - 1

1. Which kingdom had matriarchy in South India?
(a) Pandya
(b) Chera
(c) Pallava
(d) Chola
2. Which script was introduced in South India by Ashoka?
(a) Prakrit
(b) Pali
(c) Brahmi
(d) Kharosthi
3. Mark the correct statement:
 1. "Mughal rule began and ended at Panipat".
 2. Marathas were defeated in the Third Battle of Panipat.
 3. French rule began with Panipat.
 4. French power ended with Panipat.(a) 1 is correct.
(b) 2 is correct
(c) Both 1 and 2 are correct.
(d) None of the above
4. Growth of vernacular literature in Medieval India was the greatest contribution of
(a) Vijayanagar Kingdom
(b) Bahmani Kingdom
(c) Bhakti movement saints
(d) Sultans of Delhi
5. Mark the correct statement:
 1. Nizamuddin Auliya was the contemporary of Muhammad Tughluq.
 2. Tulsidas was influenced by Shaikh Salim Chishti.(a) 1 only
(b) Both 1 and 2
(c) 2 only
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
6. Which ruler of South India planted the Tree of Liberty?
(a) Tipu
(b) Haider Ali
(c) Prataparudra Deva
(d) Dost Muhammad
7. Mark the incorrect statement:
 1. Ashtapradhan is associated with Shivaji.
 2. Shivaji was the organiser of Maratha Rajya.
 3. Suth-I-kul was the idea of Shivaji.
 4. Treaty of Purandar took place with Shivaji.(a) 1 is incorrect.
(b) 2 is incorrect.
(c) 3 is incorrect.
(d) All are incorrect.
8. Mahmud Gawan was the minister of
(a) Bahman Kingdom
(b) Vijayanagar
(c) Bidar
(d) Berar
9. Which ruler used marble in his buildings?
(a) Akbar
(b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Aurangzeb
10. Who wrote the book 'A Nation in the Making'?
(a) Sarojini Naidu
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Abul Kalam Azad
(d) S.N. Banerjee
11. Which among the following is not a work of Pandit Karuppan?
(a) Anandasutram
(b) Lankamardanam
(c) Sthothramandaaram
(d) Acharabhooshanam



12. Consider the following pairs:
- | Organization | Founder |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Vidyaposhini | Sahodaran Ayyappan |
| 2. Ananda Maha Saha | Vagbhadananda |
- Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
13. Consider the following statements:
1. She was nominated to Cochin legislative assembly to advise about the Namboothiri Bill
 2. She was an elected member of Malabar District Board
 3. She was related with Paliyam Satyagraha
 4. She wrote the book 'Akalathiruttu'
- Which among the above statement/statements regarding Arya Pallom is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) All of the above
14. With reference to the Cochin Nair Act of 1937-38, consider the following statements:
1. It abolished Marumakkathayam and joint families.
 2. It prohibited the marriage of a female less than 16 years of age and male less than 21 years of age.
 3. It also prohibited the practice of polygamy.
- Which of the statement/statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) All of the above
15. Name the former Chief Minister of Kerala who got opportunity to become member of Cochin Praja Mandal, Thiru-Kochi, Kerala Legislative Assemblies and Rajya Sabha.
- (a) EMS Namboothiripad
(b) R. Sankar
(c) C. Achutha Menon
(d) K. Karunakaran
16. The Kerala Panchayat Raj Bill 1994 was passed by the assembly during the tenure of which Minister for Local Administration:
- (a) M.K. Munir
(b) C.T. Ahammadali
(c) V.J. Thankappan
(d) K. Balakrishna Pillai
17. Regarding the second coalition ministry of EMS Namboothiripad, consider the following statements:
1. The Ministry took office in the year 1966.
 2. It consisted of CPI(M), CPI, the Muslim League, the RSP, the Karshaka Thozhilali Party and the Kerala Socialist Party.
 3. C.H. Muhammed Koya was the Minister for Education.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2
(b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3
(d) None of the above
18. The person who resigned from the Aikya Kerala Committee with the belief that State headed by a Rajapramukh will not be helpful to the formation of a democratic State.
- (a) K.P. Kesava Menon
(b) K. Kelappan
(c) T. Prakasam
(d) T.K. Madhavan



19. Which among the following political parties participated in the Vimochana Samaram?

- (a) PSP
- (b) RSP
- (c) None of the above
- (d) Both of the above

20. Name the first MLA who lost the seat as a result of a court order

- (a) Bhargavi Thankappan
- (b) M. Umesh Rao
- (c) Rosamma Chacko
- (d) Rosamma Punnose

21. Which one of the following events is related with the 2nd World War period (1939-45)?

- (a) Moroccan crisis
- (b) Zimmermann Telegram
- (c) Operation Barbarossa
- (d) The Berlin Blockade

22. Consider the following pairs:

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Ideas | Ideology |
| 1. NATO | Capitalism |
| 2. SEATO | Communism |
| 3. NAM | Neo Colonialism |
| 4. AUTARKY | International Trade |

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

23. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The process of victory of anti-colonial struggles and achievement of freedom by colonies came to be known as decolonisation.
- 2. These struggles were won only by means of force and violence,
- 3. Anti-colonial struggles achieved their first success in Africa and then

in Asia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

24. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established after the 1st World War to secure social justice.
- 2. The ILO was part of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919
- 3. The ILO became the first specialised agency of the UN in 1946.
- 4. India is a founder-member of the ILO.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

25. With reference to the consequences of the Industrial Revolution, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Subjugation of agricultural countries of the world
- 2. Increased unautomated production
- 3. Rise in per capita income.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

26. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Globalization is an ongoing process starting from the dawn of civilization.
- 2. Some scholars find origins of globalization in the expansion of imperialism in Asia and Africa by European powers.
- 3. Globalization came about with the revolution in transport and



- communication technologies during 19th and 20th centuries.
4. The process of globalization was increasingly felt only in 1970s.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
27. With reference to the Industrial Revolution in England, which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) Guild System promoted Industrial Revolution.
(b) Greater production of goods resulted in end of factory system.
(c) Manufacturing methods also changed the methods of agriculture
(d) None of the above.
28. With reference to the politico-economic theory of Communism, which one of the following statements is not correct?
(a) Marxist ideas of how to change the world was based on a scientific analysis of society through history.
(b) No society can be Socialist before having gone through the stages of Capitalism.
(c) Capitalism itself creates the conditions for the overthrow of the capitalist society.
(d) Karl Marx showed that the material bases of life never determine the nature of society.
29. With reference to colonization, which one of the following statements is NOT correct?
(a) The ideology of Imperialism encourages conquest and colonial domination.
(b) Colonialism produces a dualistic society in which one sector is modern and capitalist while another sector is traditional and pre-capitalist.
(c) In colonial India, agriculture had no capitalist element.
(d) None of the above.
30. With reference to the resolution on Partition Plan of Palestine State of 1947, which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) Palestine was under French mandate System after the 1st World War.
(b) The Plan of Partition was recommended by the U.S.A. in 1947.
(c) After this resolution, a civil war broke out and the plan was not implemented.
(d) All the statements are correct.
31. Consider the following statements:
1. In Kerala, the megaliths are burial sites.
2. Iron objects and pottery are the main items found from megalithic burials in Kerala.
3. 'Pattanam' is a megalithic burial site.
Which of the above statement/s is/are not correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 3 only
(d) All of the above
32. Which among the following is not related with medicine in Kerala?
(a) Matangaleela
(b) Prakriya Sarvaswam
(c) Ashtanga Sareeram
(d) Prayoga Samuchayam
33. With reference to the temple architecture of Kerala, consider the following statements:
1. Pallava style of architecture influenced temple architecture in Kerala.
2. Koothambalam is an important feature of Kerala temple architecture.
3. Vimana is an important feature of Kerala temples.
Which of the above is/ are not correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3



34. Consider the following:

1. Mampalli copper plate of Shri Vallabhan Kota is the first record that used Kollam Era
2. Parthivapuram copper plate refers to the grants of land to 'Salai'.
3. Jewish copper plate speaks of a grant to Joseph Rabban

Which of the above statement/statements is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above

35. Consider the following pairs:

- | Work | Author |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Kokila Sandesa | Uddanda Sastrikal |
| 2. Ascharya Choodamani | Saktibhadra |
| 3. Bhashashtapathi | Unnayi Varier |

Which of the above pairs is/ are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above

36. Which among the following palace is famous for its mural painting 'Gajendramoksha'?

- (a) Mattanchery Palace
- (b) Padmanabhapuram Palace
- (c) Chirakkal Palace
- (d) Krishnapuram Palace

37. With reference to caste system in Kerala, consider the following statements:

1. 'Mannappedi' and 'Pulappedi' were abolished by Sri Kerala Varma of Venad by issuing an order.
2. 'Sankara Smriti' is a text dealing with caste rules and practices.
3. 'Channar' agitation was a caste movement.

Which of the statement/statements is/

are correct?

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

38. Consider the following:

1. Revathipattathanam was an annual scholarly assembly patronised by Zamorin of Calicut.
2. 'Kadannirikkal' is an important aspect of Revathipattathanam.
3. Head of Payyur family was the chief judge of Revathipattathanam.

Which among the above statement/s is/ are NOT correct?

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

39. With reference to the evolution of the Malayalam language, consider the following statement/ s:

1. The word 'Jannal' came to the Malayalam language from Portuguese.
2. 'Diwan' is a word that came to Malayalam from Arab language.
3. 'Samkshepa Vedartham' is the first printed book in Malayalam Which of the above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above.

40. Consider the following:

1. 'Parahita' system of astronomy existed in Kerala.
2. Katapayadi system employed letters to denote numbers.
3. 'Laghubhaskareeya Vyakhya' is an astronomical work.

Which among the above statement/ s are correct?

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



- (c) 1,2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only
41. Which one of the following statements about the Private Bill in Indian Parliament is NOT correct?
(a) It is introduced by any Member of Parliament other than a Minister
(b) its drafting is the responsibility of the member concerned
(c) Its rejection by the House has no implication on the parliamentary confidence in the government or its resignation.
(d) Its introduction in the House requires seven days' notice.
42. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the federalism of India?
1. Indian Federation is 'an indestructible Union of destructible states'
2. Indian Federation is 'an indestructible Union of indestructible states'
3. The term 'federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution
4. The Parliament can make laws on any matter in the State List for implementing the international treaties, agreements or conventions
(a) 1, 3 and 4
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 4
43. Considering different schedules in the Constitution of India, which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
1. Fifth Schedule: Provisions relating to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
2. Sixth Schedule: Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the States and Union Territories
3. Ninth Schedule: Acts and Regulations of the state legislatures dealing with land reforms and abolition of the Zamindari system
4. Tenth Schedule: Provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 4 only
44. Which of the following statements relating to Right to Property in the Constitution of India is NOT correct today?
1. Right to Property is a Constitutional Right
2. It is not a part of the basic structure of the Constitution
3. It protects private property against executive action but not against legislative action
4. in case of violation, the aggrieved person cannot move the High Court under Article 226
(a) 2 and 3
(b) 3 and 4
(c) Only 3
(d) Only 4
45. In India, a Bill is not to be deemed to be a Money Bill, if it contains provision for-
(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
(b) the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered
(c) the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India
(d) the regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union Government.
46. Which among the following statement is NOT correct regarding the election of the Vice-President of India?
(a) The electoral college consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament
(b) The electoral college does not include the members of the State Legislative Assemblies



- (c) The electoral college includes the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
- (d) All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the Vice-President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision is final.
47. Which one among the following is added to fundamental duties through the 86th Amendment Act, 2002 of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.
- (b) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of Inquiry and reform.
- (c) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.
- (d) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
48. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
1. Swaran Singh Committee : Fundamental Duties
2. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee : Three-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions
3. Rajamannar Committee : Two-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions
4. Ashok Mehta Committee : Centre-State relations
- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 2 only
49. Which writ among the following is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform, which can also be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government for the same purpose?
- (a) Certiorari
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Quo-Warranto
- (d) Habeas Corpus
50. Considering the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the Indian Parliament which of the following statement is NOT correct?
- (a) A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha can only discuss the budget but cannot vote on the demands for grants
- (c) Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha have equal powers in the introduction and passage of ordinary Bills
- (d) Only Lok Sabha has power in the introduction and passage of financial Bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.
51. Who among the following called Indian Federalism a 'co-operative federalism'?
- (a) K.C. Wheare
- (b) Morris Jones
- (c) Granville Austin
- (d) Ivor Jennings
52. Which one among the following statement is NOT correct about the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India submits his audit reports relating to the accounts of the Centre to the Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
- (b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.
- (c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India's salary and other service conditions are determined by the Parliament.
- (d) Comptroller and Auditor General of



India advises the President with regard to prescription of the form in which the accounts of the Centre and the States shall be kept.

53. 'Per incurium' judgement means:
- Judgement stands as a valid precedent
 - partially allowed decision
 - having no bindingness in subsequent decisions
 - rebuttable judgement
54. Which one of the following is NOT true of the doctrine of necessity as applied in administrative hearings?
- Administrative decisions not based on sound necessity is justifiable.
 - Necessity acts as an exception to bias.
 - The non-application of the doctrine in certain situations would impede justice.
 - It postulates that every kind of preference made in administrative decisions and its process need not vitiate an administrative action.
55. In order to form a new State, which Schedule in the Constitution of India needs to be amended?
- Second Schedule
 - Tenth Schedule
 - Third Schedule
 - First Schedule
56. As per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation--) Act, 1986 a 'week--' means a period of 7 days beginning at midnight of
- Sunday
 - Monday
 - Saturday
 - Thursday
57. 'Recess' under Indian Constitutional Scheme means:
- Interval between prorogation of Parliament and its reassembly in new session
 - Parliament in session
 - adjournment of Parliament
 - dissolution of House.
58. Match the provisions in the Indian Constitution (List-I) with the country from which it is adopted in List-II.
- | List-I | List-II |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Constitutional Provisions of India | Constitutions from which adopted |
| 1. Concurrent List | (a) Australia |
| 2. Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency | (b) Germany |
| 3. Method of election of the President | (c) Ireland |
| 4. Residual Powers | (d) Canada, |
| 5. Amendment of the Constitution | (e) South Africa |
- Select the correct match:
- 1(d). 2 (a), 3 (c), 4 (b), 5 (e)
 - 1(b), 2 (a), 3 (d), 4(e). 5 (c)
 - 1(a), 2 (b), 3 (c). 4 (d), 5(e)
 - 1(e), 2 (d), 3 (b), 4 (c), 5 (a)
59. Article 300A protects
- private property against executive action but not against legislative action
 - private property against legislative action but not against executive action
 - private property from both executive and legislative action
 - none of the above.
60. 'X' cuts a mango tree in a government land and sells the wood for money.He is liable under the Kerala Land Conservancy Act with
- a fine of Rs. 200 and imprisonment which may extend to 6 months.
 - damages of three times the value of three and fine of Rs. 500 only.
 - damages of three times the value of three and fine of Rs. 500/- or punishment



- of imprisonment extending to 6 months.
(d) None of the above.
61. As per the Indian Constitution, the essential qualifications to become a Chief Election Commissioner are:
(a) Should have been in Indian Administrative Service.
(b) Should have completed thirty five years of age.
(c) Should have practised law for not less than five years in any High Court.
(d) None of the above.
62. Which one of the following is NOT true with regard to India--'s reservation to the provisions of Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)?
(a) to take measures to eliminate culture-induced stereotype role of men and women.
(b) to take measures in changing personal laws especially in matters of marriage, family, guardianship etc.
(c) reference of disputes to International Court of Justice in case of failure of arbitration.
(d) to take measures to eliminate discrimination by any person, organization or enterprise.
63. Which of the following is NOT one of the core values of Public Administration?
(a) Efficiency
(b) Equity
(c) Bureaucracy
(d) Effectiveness
64. 'Entropy' is a law of nature in which all forms of organizations move towards
(a) Disorganization and death
(b) Continuous Improvement
(c) Growth and continuity
(d) Rebirth and emergency
65. Under the Indian Constitution, the residuary powers are vested in
(a) the States
(b) the Centre
(c) the States and Union Territories
(d) equally divided between the Centre and the States
66. The process of transmitting the idea or thought into meaningful symbols is called:
(a) Decoding
(b) Encoding
(c) Feedback
(d) Reception.
67. Which of the following violates the principle of Utility of Command?
(a) Functional organization
(b) Bureaucratic organization
(c) Manufacturing organization
(d) Product organization
68. The first Municipal Corporation was established in India at:
(a) Chennai
(b) Delhi
(c) Hyderabad
(d) Mumbai.
69. Which of the following is NOT a feature of good governance?
(a) Accountability
(b) Transparency
(c) Nepotism
(d) Rule of law
70. "Leaders are born and not made" is a perception based on:
(a) Contingency Theory of Leadership
(b) Trait Theory of Leadership
(c) Fiedler's Model of Leadership
(d) Situational Leadership.
71. Atul and his father were born in the months of December and September respectively. In 2017 both their birthday's fell on Sunday. If in 2020 Atul's birthday falls on a Thursday, his father's birthday



- will fall on
- (a) Wednesday
(b) Friday
(c) Thursday
(d) Monday
72. A man can plough a field alone in 20 days. His wife can plough it in 25 days. When they plough the field with their son they can plough it in 5 days. How many days would the son take if he were to plough the field alone?
- (a) $8\frac{1}{11}$
(b) $9\frac{1}{11}$
(c) $10\frac{1}{11}$
(d) $11\frac{1}{11}$
73. Which of the following will be a point on a line that contains $(-1, -1)$ and $(2, 5)$?
- (a) $(30, 41)$
(b) $(80, 91)$
(c) $(100, 201)$
(d) $(110, 121)$
74. Radhika sold her treadmill on OLX to a customer at a loss of 6% to the original cost. If she had sold it for Rs. 1250/- more, she would have gained 4% What is the original cost of the treadmill?
- (a) 12500
(b) 11750
(c) 13000
(d) 10000
75. In a college 200 students took admission in different subjects. 56 students took Biology. 62 took Maths, 84 took Psychology, 18 students took Biology and Maths, 20 took Biology and Psychology and 12 took Maths and Psychology. If 8 students took all three subjects how many students took none of these subjects?
- (a) 10
(b) 20
(c) 30
- (d) 40
76. Six persons are seated on a round dining table in such a way that Atul sits in front of Binoy. Elias sits between Atul and David, Firoz sits to the left of Binoy and Chaaya sits between Atul and Firoz Who sits between Binoy and Elias?
- (a) David
(b) Firoz
(c) Chaaya
(d) Binoy
77. Find the next number to the following.....
1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 144, 1728, ----
- (a) 4625
(b) 1872
(c) 1525
(d) 4681
78. In a certain code the numbers are coded as follows: "325" is coded as '105' '436' is coded as '137' and '547' is coded as '169'! What will be the code for 258?
- (a) 305
(b) 157
(c) 102
(d) 111
79. How many squares and rectangles can be drawn by a set of 4 straight parallel lines perpendicular to another set of 4 parallel lines?
- (a) 125
(b) 135
(c) 130
(d) 140
80. Sudha secured 48% of Radha's marks, and Sunil secured 60% of Radha's marks. What is 'p' if Sudha secured 'p' percent of Sunil's marks?
- (a) 50
(b) 60
(c) 70
(d) 80



transactions?

81. If PXQ means P is daughter of Q, P+Q means P is father of Q. P*Q means P is mother of Q, P-Q means P is brother of Q, then in the expression AXB*C-DXF, how are B and F related

- (a) Wife and husband
- (b) Brother and sister
- (c) Mother and son
- (d) Father and daughter

82. The ratio of Mother's age to the Son's age is 11:6. Five years ago the Mother's age was double the age of the Son. How many times the Son's age will the Mother's age be twenty years from now?

- (a) 2.25 times
- (b) 2 times
- (c) 1.75 times
- (d) 1.5 times

83. A group of men can row a canoe at 40 kilometers per hour in still water. After rowing for 2 hours the stream flows downhill and they take two more hours to reach a point. On the way back by the same route the time taken is two times the time taken for onward journey. What is the speed of the stream?

- (a) 10 km/hour
- (b) 20 km/hour
- (c) 30 km/hour
- (d) 40 km/hour

84. Give the next in the series. A9B, C49D, E121F....

- (a) G199H
- (b) G221H
- (c) G281H
- (d) G225H

85. A person buys a house for 15 lacs and sells it for 20 lacs. After five years he buys the same house at 30 lacs and sells it for 40 lacs. What is the overall profit percent for that person over both the

- (a) 30.33%
- (b) 33.33%
- (c) 35.33%
- (d) 40.33%

86. Match the following:

List 1	List 11
(Longitudes)	(Dates)
a. Prime Meridian longitude	1. 180°
b. Tropic of Cancer latitude	2. 23½°N
c. International Date Line longitude	3. 0°
d. Arctic Circle latitude	4. 23½°S
e. Tropic of Capricorn N latitude	5. 66½°
a b c d e	
(A) 2 4 5 1 3	
(B) 3 2 1 5 4	
(C) 3 1 4 5 2	
(D) 3 4 5 2 1	

87. A ship sailing from the eastern extremity of the Aleutian Islands to Dutch Harbour crosses 180 meridian at 23.30 hrs on January 1, 1999. What time and date will be recorded by the captain of the ship in his diary after one hour journey from the point of crossing of the meridian?

- (a) January, 1, 00.30 hrs
- (b) January, 2, 00.30 hrs
- (c) January 3, 00.30 hrs
- (d) January, 4, 00.30 hrs

88. Assertion (a): A Karst topography is characterized by the formation of stalactites and stalagmites

Reason (R): Solution is a dominant process in the development of land forms in Karst region.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but is not the correct explanation of A



- (c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
89. Consider the following statements about the "Roaring Forties".
- I. They blow uninterrupted in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.
 - II. The blow with great strength and constancy
 - III. Their direction is generally from North-West to East in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - IV. Overcast skies, rain and raw weather are generally associated with them.
- Which of these statements are correct?
- (a) I, II and III
 - (b) II, III and IV
 - (c) I, II and IV
 - (d) I, II and IV
90. For short-term climatic predictions, which one of the following events, detected in the last decade, is associated with occasional weak monsoon rains in the Indian sub-continent?
- (a) La Nina
 - (b) Movement of Jet Streams
 - (c) El Nino and Southern Oscillations
 - (d) Greenhouse effect on global level.
91. Consider the following statements regarding the earthquakes:
- I. The intensity of earthquake is measured on Mercalli scale.
 - II. The magnitude of an earthquake is a measure of energy released.
 - III. Earthquake magnitudes are based on direct measurements of the amplitude of seismic waves.
 - IV. in the Richter scale, each whole number demonstrates a hundredfold increase in the amount of energy released.
- Which of these statements are correct?
- (a) I, II and III
 - (b) II, III and IV
 - (c) I and IV
 - (d) I and III
92. Volcanic eruptions do not occur in the
- (a) Baltic Sea
 - (b) Black Sea
 - (c) Caribbean Sea
 - (d) Caspian Sea
93. Assertion (A): Anti-cyclonic conditions are formed in winter season when atmospheric pressure is high and air temperatures are low.
Reason (R): Winter rainfall in Northern India causes development of anti-cyclonic conditions with low temperature.
- (a) Both A and R are individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) A is false, but R is true.
94. The characteristics of a cyclone include:
- I. Air convergence
 - II. Upliftment of air
 - III. Centrifugal air flow
 - IV. Circular air motion
- (a) I and IV
 - (b) I, II and IV
 - (c) I, II and III
 - (d) All of these
95. Consider the following statements: "Vulcanicity" refers to
- I. all those processes in which molten rock material or magma rises into the crust.
 - II. the greater bulk of the volcanic rocks of the earth's surface were erupted from volcanoes
 - III. the process of solidification of rock into crystalline or semi crystalline form from molten rock material after being poured out on the surface.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?



- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and II
- (c) II and III
- (d) I and III

96. Consider the following statements regarding the Saharan dust.

1. The Saharan dust : fertilize the Amazon rainforest.
2. It provides mineral nutrients for phytoplankton in the Atlantic Ocean.
3. It helped to build beaches across the Caribbean after being deposited for thousands of years.
4. The Saharan dust: do not play any role in determining the intensity of hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean.

Which of the statements listed above are true?

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

97. Consider the following pairs:

- | Waterfall | River |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Chitrakoot | Indravati |
| 2. Dudhsagar | Zuari |
| 3. Jog | Sharavathi |
| 4. Athirapally | Chalakydy |

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

98. Where is the Cherrapunji scarp located?

- (a) Jaintia Hills
- (b) Garo Hills
- (c) Khasi Hills
- (d) Naga Hills

99. Given below is a list of towns in Southern Karnataka. Which town among these can be identified as a ghost town?

- (a) Mangaluru
- (b) Kudremukh

- (c) Sakleshpur
- (d) Mudbidri

100. Consider the following statements:

1. One of the largest flooded areas was those adjacent to the backwaters along the coast. Areas adjoining these wetlands that are normally flood-free were flooded to a large extent.
2. The outlets to the sea, (pozhis/sand banks and spillways), did not have the capacity to evacuate high flood flows from the rivers, as they occurred, into the sea and thereby aggravating the floods.
3. The flood situation in the coastal areas was intensified by the perigeon spring tide, during 11-15 August 2018.
4. Sustained strong onshore winds, resulting in abnormally high sea levels, hampered river outflow into the sea and intensified the flood.

Which among the following statements, listed above, are true with regard to the Kerala floods of August 2018?

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



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QUESTION PAPER CODE A

ANSWER KEY

1. No correct answer

- Chola, Chera, and Pandya are known as Moovendhar or the three crowned rulers.
- Rajaraja I of the Chola dynasty united this kingdom under a single leadership.
- Rajaraja I built the famous Brihadisvara temple of Thanjavur, a UNESCO world heritage Site.
- Cheras governed the Malabar Coast, from south of Kasaragod to Alappuzha. Muziris used to be the capital of the Chera dynasty.

2. C – Brahmi

- Brahmi was a universal script used in South Asia during the third century BC.
- Edicts of Ashoka were written in three languages: Prakrit, Greek, and Aramaic.
- Four scripts were used in these edicts. Brahmi, Kharosthi, Greek, and Aramaic
- James Prinsep deciphered Brahmi script.
- The Kharosthi script was an ancient Indian script that was used in parts of the Indian subcontinent. It was deciphered by James Prinsep and Carl Ludwig Grotefend independently.

3. B - 2 is correct

- The first battle of Panipat (21 April 1526) fought near a small village of Panipat (Haryana) marked the beginning of the Mughal empire in India.
- The battle was fought between the invading forces of Zahir-Ud-din Babur and the last empire of the Delhi Sultanate, Ibrahim Lodi.
- The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between the forces of Hemu and the army of Akbar on November 5, 1556. It was a decisive victory for Akbar.
- The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761 between a northern expeditionary force of the Maratha Empire and the king of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani. The result of the battle was the halting of further Maratha advances in the north.

4. C- Bhakti movement saints

- The Bhakti saints preached their teachings in the local languages. This led to the development of the local and vernacular language as well as regional literature.
- Ramacharitham written by Cheeraman is often considered the very first work of the Malayalam Bhakti movement.
- The main works of Ezhuthachan are Adhyatma Ramayanam Kilipattu, Mahabharatham Kilipattu, Irupathinaalu Vritham, Harinamakeerthanam, Chinta Ratnam and Uthara Ramayanam.
- Important Malayalam Bhakti literature works and authors:

Works	Authors
Shree Krishna Karnamrutam	Vilvamangalam Swami
Krishnagatha	Cherusseri Namboothiri
Narayaniyam	Melpathur Narayana Bhattathiri
Jnanapana	Poonthanam Namboodiri
Krishnageethi	Manavedan Raja

5. A – 1 only

- Muhammed Nizamuddin Auliya was a Sufi saint of the Chishti order.
- Salim Chishti (1478–1572) was a Sufi saint of the Chishti order and was a contemporary of Akbar.
- Akbar's first-born Jahangir (Salim) was named after him.
- Tulsidas was a Vaishnava Hindu saint and poet, renowned for his devotion to the deity Rama. He is best known as the author of the epic Ramcharitmanas.

6. A- Tipu

- Tree of liberty was planted by Tipu Sultan at Srirangapatnam in 1794 when he supported the Jacobin club of Mysore. Jacobin club of Mysore was the first Revolutionary Republican organization formed in India. It was formed by the French republican officers.
- Third Anglo Mysore war (1790-92) was a three-year battle that began when Tipu started his Travancore invasion. It ended with the treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792.
- Kartika Tirunal Rama Varma or Dharmaraja was the king who successfully defeated Tipu.

- Nedumkotta or Travancore lines was a wall built as a protection against the invasion of Mysore. It was built by the Dharma Raja Karthika Thirunal. It was constructed under the supervision of Eustachius D'Lenoy.

7. C- 3 is incorrect

- Chhatrapati Shivaji, was an Indian ruler who carved out an enclave from the declining Adil Shahi Sultanate of Bijapur that formed the genesis of the Maratha Empire. In 1674, he was formally crowned the Chhatrapati of his realm at Raigad.
- Ashta Pradhan Mandal was an administrative and advisory council set up by Shivaji. It consisted of eight ministers who regularly advised Shivaji on political and administrative matters.
- The Treaty of Purandar was signed on June 11, 1665, between Jai Singh I, commander of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Shivaji Maharaj was forced to sign the agreement after Jai Singh besieged the Purandar fort.
- Akbar introduced the idea of "Sulh-i-Kul" which means universal peace. Its objective was to establish a peaceful and harmonious relationship among different religions. The new religion formed by Akbar known as "Din-i-Ilahi" has its genesis in Sulh-i-Kul.

8. A- Bahmani kingdom

- The Bahmani Sultanate was a Persianate Sunni Muslim Empire of the Deccan in South India. It was the first independent Muslim kingdom of the Deccan. The Sultanate was founded in 1347 by Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah.
- Mahmud Gawan was the Prime Minister of Muhammad III in the Bahmani Sultanate of Deccan.
- The Vijayanagar Empire was based in the Deccan plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 by the brothers Harihara I and Bukka Raya I of the Sangama dynasty.
- Krishnadevaraya was an emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire, who reigned from 1509 to 1529.
- The rule of Krishnadevaraya is known as the golden age of Telegu literature. Eight Telugu poets were regarded as the eight pillars of his literary assembly. They are known as Ashtadiggajas.
- Krishnadevaraya benefited from the able Prime Minister Saluva Timmarusu. Krishnadevaraya was also well advised by the witty Tenali Ramakrishna.

9. C- Shah Jahan

- Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. Babur wrote Tuzuk-i-Baburi in the Turkish language.
- Babur's son, Humayun, built Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital. Humayun Nama was written by his half-sister Gulbadan Begum.
- The third Mughal emperor Akbar introduced a land revenue system called Todar Mal Bandobast or Zabti system, through his finance minister Raja Todar Mal, where the classification of land and fixation of rent was introduced. He also introduced the Mansabdari system or the rank-holder system to organize the nobility and army.
- Akbar's son Jahangir executed the fifth Sikh Guru, Arjun Dev. Jahangir established Zanjir-I-Adal (Chain of justice) at Agra fort for those who sought royal justice.
- Jahangir's son, Shah Jahan secured Kandahar in 1639. Apart from the Taj Mahal, Shah Jahan also built the Moti Masjid in Agra, and the Red Fort and Jama Masjid in Delhi.
- Shah Jahan's son Aurangzeb issued a Royal Firman against Sati and gave a death penalty to those forcing widows to be burnt. He was called Darvesh or Zinda Pir. He re-imposed Jaziya in 1679. He executed the ninth Sikh guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur in 1675.

10. D- S N Banerjee

- Sir Surendranath Banerjee (10 November 1848 – 6 August 1925) was one of the earliest Indian political leaders during British rule. He founded a nationalist organization called the Indian National Association. He repudiated the Montagu–Chelmsford reforms, unlike Congress, and with many liberal leaders, he left Congress and founded a new organization named Indian National Liberation Federation in 1919. He is given the epithet of Rashtraguru.
- Sarojini Naidu is known as “The Nightingale of India” or “Bharat Kokila”. She was appointed as the President of the Indian National Congress in 1925 and later became the Governor of the United Provinces in 1947, becoming the first woman to hold the office of governor in the dominion of India.
- Her famous works are “In the Bazars of Hyderabad”, “The Broken Wing”, “The Golden Threshold”, “Palanquin Bearers” and “The Bird of Time”.
- Major works of Jawaharlal Nehru are “The Discovery of India”, “Glimpses of World History”, “An Autobiography” and “Letters from a Father to His Daughter”.
- Abul Kalam Azad was the first minister of education in the Indian government. His contribution to establishing the education foundation in India is recognized by celebrating his birthday as the National Education Day across India on 11th November. In 1923, at the age of 35, he became the youngest person to serve as the president of the Indian National Congress.
- He was the INC president during the Quit India movement. Azad wrote many books including “India Wins Freedom”, “Ghubar-e-Khatir”, “Tazkirah”, and “Tarjuman-ul-

Quran". He established an Urdu weekly newspaper in 1912 called "Al-Hilal" from Calcutta.

11. A – Anandasuthram

- Ananda Sutram was authored by Brahmananda Sivayogi in 1910.
- Pandit Karuppan was called the "Lincoln of Kerala" for steering socio-economically and educationally backward communities to the forefront.
- His first poem was "Sthothramandaaram". He wrote "Lankamardanam" at the age of 12. Karuppan's famous work "Jathikummi" (1904), criticized the prevailing caste system. The poem "Udyanavirunnu" was penned to reflect his angst at being discriminated based on caste. Aggrieved by the death of Sree Chattambi Swamikal, Karuppan wrote a condolence poem titled "Samadhi Sapthakam".
- "Baalakalesam" is one of Pandit Karuppan's significant dramas and it was written as part of the shashtipoorthi celebrations of the Rajarshi Ramavarma Raja, Maharaja of Cochin in 1919. He criticized the evils and atrocities suffered by people in the name of caste. The drama also carried suggestions for future reforms, like the formation of village panchayats, the constitution of a legislative council, and the construction of a harbor at Cochin.
- He organized the people of his own community into regional groups called Sabhās. The main agenda of the Sabhās was to persuade people to fight ignorance and superstitions. He organized the first Sabhā, Kalyanadayini Sabhā, at Anapuzha, Kodungalloor.
- He formed the Cochin Pulaya Maha Sabhā for the uplift of the Pulaya community in 1913
- Karuppan conducted the meeting of Pulayas in Ernakulam backwaters. On 21st April 1913, people came on small boats to a particular point on the backwaters and tied their boats together. This is known as Kayal Sammelanam.

12. A- 1 Only

- Sahodaran Ayyaappan formed Sahodara Sangham in 1917 to fight against caste system. Under the aegis of this organization, he organized a Mishra Bhojanam in Cherai in 1917. He founded Vidyaposhini Sabha.
- IN 1929, when M. Ramavarma Thampan, Mithavaadi Krishnan, C. V. Kunhiraman, and M. C. Joseph started the Yukthivadi, he became the founder-editor of the magazine. He modified the famous slogan of Narayana Guru, "Oru Jaathi Oru Matham Oru Daivam Manushyanu" as "Jati Venda, Matam Venda, Deivam Venda Manushyanu."

- Brahmananda Sivayogi (1852-1929) also known as Alathur Shivayogi (Karatt Govinda Menon) founded the Ananda Maha Sabha in 1918. He proposed Ananda Matham (religion of bliss).
- His famous Books are - Sidhanubhuti, Mokshapradeepam, Sthree Vidhya Poshini, Aananda Vimanam , Anandadarsam , Ananda Suthram, Jnanakummi, Rajayoga Parasyam and Shiva Yoga Rahasyam.
- Vayaleri Kunhikannan Gurukkal (Vagbhatananda) (1885 – October 1939) was the founder of the Atma Vidya Sangham. Uralungal Labour Contract Cooperative Society (ULCCS) Ltd, was formed in 1925 by 14 labourers, inspired by the teachings of Vagbhatanandan. The journal of Atma Vidyasangham is “Abinava Keralam.” He is also known as Bal Guru. He started Tatwa Prakashika Sabha in 1906 in Kozhikode.
- Yajamanan, Shivayoga Vilasam and Atma Vidhya Kahalam are the magazines started by him. He also prohibited the social evil *ettu-mattu*.

13. C – 1,2 and 3 only

- Arya Pallam was a social reformer, communist, and feminist from Kerala who fought against the oppression of upper-class (Brahman) women.
- She participated in Yachanayatra (1931) led by V.T.Bhattathirippad which motivated Brahmin women to boycott their veil. She and Parvathi Nenmenimangalam boycotted “Marakkuda” which was considered as a symbol of chastity among Brahman women.
- She played an important role in Paliyam Satyagraha (1947–48). She also participated in Guruvayoor Satyagraha.
- Arya Pallam was an elected member of the Malabar district board. She was also a leader of the Kaththe umuri Movement. She was nominated to Kochin legislative assembly to advise about the Namboodhiri bill.
- Vaikunda Swamikal was (1809-1851) was born at Swamithoppu. His original name was Mudi Sudum Perumal. Later it was changed to Muthukutty because of opposition from the upper caste.
- Vaikunda Swamikal criticized the British and the Brahmins as the White devils and Black devils respectively.
- He founded Samathva Samajam in 1836 to unite all the people of various castes. He organized ‘Sama Panthi Bhojana’ (inter-dining) in every place of worship in the name of ‘Annadanam.’
- He is the first to install a mirror for worshipping in South India and founded temples called Nizhal Thankal. He constructed a public well for people called Munthirikinar which is situated at Swamithoppu.

- His famous works are Akhilathirattu and Arul Nool. His famous quote is 'One caste, One religion, One clan, One world, One God.'

14. D – All of the above

- Cochin Nair Act of 1937-38 abolished Marumakkathayam and joint families. It prohibited the marriage of a female less than 16 years of age and a male less than 21 years of age. It also prohibited the practice of polygamy and polyandry.

15. C – C. Achutha Menon

- Achutha Menon was the first politician who adorned the Chief Ministership of Kerala for two consecutive terms. He was the first Finance & Agricultural Minister of Kerala in the Ministry headed by E.M.S. Namboodirippad in 1957. He presented the first Budget of Kerala state on 7 June 1957.
- EMS was the first Chief Minister of Kerala in 1957–1959 and then again in 1967–1969. As a member of the Communist Party of India (CPI), he became the first non-Congress Chief Minister in the Indian republic. He was the first CM of Kerala who appeared in the postal stamp.
- R Sankar was the third Chief Minister of Kerala from 1962 to 1964. He was also the first Deputy Chief Minister of the State from 1960 to 1962. He was the First CM from a backward community. He was the first CM of Kerala who resigned due to a no-confidence motion passed in the assembly.
- K Karunakaran served as the Chief Minister of Kerala four times. He was the first Congress CM to complete tenure. He led the shortest ministry in Kerala (1977 March 25 - April 27).

16. B – C. T Ahammadali

- K Karunakaran was the Chief Minister when the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act of 1994 was passed in the Assembly. But when the Act was implemented A K Antony was the Chief Minister.
- In 1957, the National Development Council constituted a committee headed by Balwant Rai Mehta to investigate the working of the Community Development Programme. The Committee suggested a three-tier PRI, namely, Grama Panchayats (GPs) at the village level, Panchayat Samiti (PSs) at the block level, and Zilla Parishad (ZPs) at the district level.
- As a result of this scheme of democratic decentralization was launched in Rajasthan on October 2, 1959.

- Ashok Mehta Committee in 1977 recommended a two-tier Panchayat Raj institutional structure consisting of Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat.
- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were passed by Parliament in December 1992. Through these amendments, local self-governance was introduced in rural and urban India.
- The Acts came into force as the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 on April 24, 1993, and the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 on June 1, 1993.
- Article 40 of the Indian Constitution brings up one of the Directive Principles of State Policy which lays down that the State shall undertake necessary steps to organize village panchayats.

17. C – 2 and 3 only

- Kerala was under President's rule from 10th September 1964 to 6th March 1967.
- The second EMS ministry was in office from 6 March 1967 to 1 November 1969 and had thirteen ministries. It consisted of CPI (M), CPI, the Muslim League, the RSP, the Karshaka Thozhilali Party and the Kerala Socialist Party.
- C.H. Muhammed Koya was the Minister for Education. P K Kunju was the Minister of Finance.

18. B - K Kelappan

- K Kelappan (24 August 1889 – 7 October 1971) was popularly known as Kerala Gandhi. He is the founding member and president of the Nair Service Society (31 Oct 1914) and was also the founder of Kerala Kshetra. Samrakshana Samiti. After independence, he left the Congress Party and joined the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and was elected to Parliament from the Ponnani Lok Sabha seat in 1952.
- A resolution was adopted at the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920 to organize provincial congress committees on a linguistic basis. The first All Kerala Political Conference, under the aegis of the KPCC, held at Ottappalam in April 1921 was inaugurated by the then All India Congress Committee President T. Prakasam.
- In 1928, the 'State People's Conference' was held at Ernakulam. In this conference, a resolution was passed demanding the formation of a 'United Kerala' comprising all the Malayalam speaking regions.

- In 1928 a 'Congress' session was held at Payyannur under the Presidentship of Jawahar Lal Nehru. It passed a resolution requesting the national leadership of Congress to take steps to constitute Kerala.
- The 'Aikya Kerala Conference' was held at Thrissur in April 1947 under the Presidentship of K.Kelappan. The reigning Maharaja of Cochin, Sri. Kerala Varma attended the conference.
- The convention demanded that the Kerala State should be formed with the princely states of Travancore, Cochin, and the British occupied Malayalam speaking areas and Mahe. The conference passed a resolution moved by the Congress leader E. Moidu Moulavi.
- The Constituent Assembly appointed a State Language Commission called the 'Dhar Commission'.
- To persuade the Commission to hasten its work, another 'Aikya Kerala Conference' was held at Aluva in February 1949.
- Pattom Thanu Pillai opposed the formation of a united Kerala State.
- Dhar commission recommended the formation of states based on administrative convenience.
- As a result, the princely states of Travancore and Kochin were merged and a new state of 'Thiru-Kochi' was formed on 1st July 1949 for administrative purposes. The King of Travancore became the 'Raja Pramukh.' As a protest to the Central Government, K Kelappan resigned from the Presidentship of Aikya Kerala Committee.
- In November 1949, another Aikya Kerala Conference was held at Palakkadu under the Presidentship of 'K.P Kesava Menon'. It demanded the formation of Aikya Kerala and to abolish the post of Raja Pramukh.
- T. K. Madhavan (2 September 1885 – 27 April 1930) led the Vaikom Satyagraha (30 mar 1924-23 Nov 1925). In 1917 he took over the daily newspaper, Desabhimani. In 1918 Madhavan was elected to the Sree Moolam Praja Sabha. He presented a resolution seeking permission for temple entry and the right to worship to all people irrespective of caste and community. He formed a voluntary organization "Dharma Bhata Sangham" to strengthen the activities of SNDP Yogam.
- T.K Madhavan attended the Kakinada AICC meet (1923) in the company of Sardar Panikkar and K. P. Kesava Menon with a pamphlet printed:" A request to the Indian National Congress on behalf of the untouchables of India".
- The Congress resolved to lend full support to the Vaikom Movement and authorized the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee (KPCC) to undertake the task. The KPCC formed an Untouchability Abolition Committee (UAC) with K Kelappan as convenor.
- K. P. Kesava Menon was the founder of Mathrubhumi (1923) newspaper. He led the Vaikom Satyagraha in Travancore. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1915 and served as the secretary of the Malabar branch of the Home Rule League after setting up practice in Calicut. In 1919, in Madras, he organized sweepers and rickshaw drivers.

- He also served as a high commissioner to Sri Lanka. His Autobiography is "Kazhinjakaalam". Other major works are "Rashtra Pithavu", "Bilathi Vishesham" and "Naam Munnottu."
- T Prakasam was the first chief minister of the new Andhra state, created by the partition of Madras State along linguistic lines. He was also known as Andhra Kesari (Lion of Andhra).

19. D – Both of the above

- The Vimochana Samaram (1958–59) was an anti-Communist backlash against the first elected state government in Kerala led by E. M. S. Namboodiripad. The immediate cause of the outbreak of the Liberation Struggle was the introduction of the Education Bill by the Minister of education Joseph Mundassery and the introduction of the Agrarian Relations Bill by K.R Gowry Amma.
- It was spearheaded by the Catholic Church in Kerala and the Nair Service Society. Besides the socio-religious organizations, all the major opposition parties including Indian National Congress, Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Muslim League, Revolutionary Socialist Party, and Kerala Socialist Party rallied together. They formed a joint steering committee with R. Sankar as the president.
- Panampalli Govinda Menon suggested the name Vimochana Samaram.
- The immediate effect of the Vimochana Samaram was the dismissal of the Kerala State government under EMS on 31 July 1959 and imposition of President's Rule in the state, under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, from 31 July 1959 to 22 February 1960.

20. D – Rosamma punnose

- Rosamma Punnose was the first person to be sworn in as a member of the Kerala Legislative Assembly. She was also the first MLA in India to lose her seat following a court order, and the first person to be elected in the first-ever by-election to the assembly in 1958. She was also the first pro tem Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly. She is the sister of the legendary freedom fighter Accamma Cherian, popularly known as the Jhansi Rani of Travancore.
- Article 173 deals with the qualification for membership of the State Legislature. Article 191 deals with the disqualifications of the membership of the State Legislature.
- Any Member of Parliament (MP), Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA), or Member of a Legislative Council (MLC) who is convicted of a crime and given a minimum of two years' imprisonment, loses membership of the House with immediate effect.

- According to the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, an elected member of the house shall be disqualified from being a member if they win the election as a candidate of one party and then join another. The power for this disqualification is vested in the Speaker, it is subject to judicial review on the grounds of malefice, perversity, etc.
- Under Article 192 it has been mentioned that if any question arises as to whether the member of a house of the legislature of a state has become subject to any of the disqualification criteria, the question shall be cited to the Governor of the State for decision who will act as per the opinion of the Election Commission. His decision shall be final and may not be reviewed by any court of law.

21. C – Operation barbarossa

- Moroccan crises, (1905–06, 1911) are two international crises centring on France's attempts to control Morocco and on Germany's concurrent attempts to stem French power.
- The Zimmermann Telegram was a secret diplomatic communication issued from the German Foreign Office in January 1917 that proposed a military alliance between Germany and Mexico if the United States entered World War I against Germany. The telegram was intercepted and decoded by British intelligence.
- Operation Barbarossa was the code name for the invasion of the Soviet Union by Nazi Germany and some of its Axis allies, which started on Sunday, 22 June 1941, during World War II.
- The Berlin Blockade (24 June 1948 – 12 May 1949) was one of the first major international crises of the Cold War. During the multinational occupation of post-World War II Germany, the Soviet Union blocked the Western Allies railway, road, and canal access to the sectors of Berlin under Western control. The Soviets offered to drop the blockade if the Western Allies withdrew the newly introduced Deutsche Mark from West Berlin.
- The Western Allies organized the Berlin Airlift from 26 June 1948 to 30 September 1949 to carry supplies to the people of West Berlin.

22. C – 1 only

- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an intergovernmental military alliance between 27 European countries, 2 North American countries, and 1 Eurasian country. The organization implements the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949. The NATO headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium.
- The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was an international organization created by the Southeast Asia Collective Défense Treaty, or Manila Pact, which was signed on 8 September 1954. It was primarily created to block further communist

gains in Southeast Asia. SEATO was dissolved on 30 June 1977. It was headquartered in Bangkok.

- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a forum of 120 developing world states that are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. After the United Nations, it is the second-largest organization of states worldwide. Drawing on the principles agreed at the Bandung Conference in 1955, the Non-Aligned Movement was established on 1st September 1961 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia through an initiative of the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah and Indonesian President Sukarno.
- Autarky is an economic system of self-sufficiency and limited trade. A country is said to be in a complete state of Autarky if it has a closed economy, which means that it does not engage in international trade with any other country.

23. B – 1 only

- Decolonization is the undoing of colonialism, the latter being the process whereby a nation establishes and maintains its domination of foreign territories, often overseas territories. The concept particularly applies to the dismantlement, during the second half of the 20th century, of the colonial empires established prior to World War I throughout the world.
- Decolonization may involve either nonviolent revolution or national liberation wars by pro-independence groups. It may be international or involve the intervention of foreign powers acting individually or through international bodies such as the United Nations.
- Beginning with the emergence of the United States in the 1770s, decolonization took place in the context of Atlantic history, against the background of the American and French Revolutions. Decolonization became a wider movement in many colonies in the 20th century, and reality after 1945.

24. D – 1,2,3 and 4

- The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency whose mandate is to advance social and economic justice through setting international labour standards. It was founded in October 1919 under the League of Nations and presently has 187 member states. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland,
- Paris Peace Conference (1919) after World War 1 sought to dampen public support for communism. Subsequently, the Allied Powers agreed that clauses should be inserted into the emerging peace treaty protecting labour unions and workers' rights and that an international labour body is established to help guide international labour relations in the future. So, in April 1919 ILO became a Part of the Treaty of Versailles.

- The ILO became the first specialized agency of the United Nations system after the demise of the League in 1946. India is a founder member of the International Labour Organization.

25. A – 1 and 3 only

- The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Great Britain, continental Europe, and the United States, in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840.
- This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing, and iron production processes, the increasing use of steam power and waterpower, the development of machine tools, and the rise of the mechanized factory system. Average income and population began to exhibit unprecedented, sustained growth.
- Industrial Revolution led to the rapid growth of countries like Britain, the USA, and other European nations. The traditional agrarian countries like India were subjugated by these industrial powers.

26. D – 1,2,3 and 4

- Globalization is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide. Globalization is an ongoing process that started from the dawn of civilization.
- In the 19th century, steamships reduced the cost of international transport significantly and railroads made inland transportation cheaper. The transportation revolution occurred sometime between 1820 and 1850. More nations embraced international trade. The invention of shipping containers in 1956 helped advance the globalization of commerce.
- The electric telegraph was the first method of instant long-distance communication. For example, before the first transatlantic cable, communications between Europe and the Americas took weeks because ships had to carry mail across the ocean. Then there were the telephone and the internet, both accelerated globalization in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- Globalization was decisively shaped by nineteenth-century imperialism such as in Africa and Asia.
- Global interaction and exchange have increased on an unprecedented level since the 1970s. The volume of goods traded internationally increased four-fold between 1980 and 2011.

27. C – Manufacturing methods also changed the methods of agriculture

- A Guild is an association of artisans and merchants who oversee the practice of their craft/trade in a particular area. Guilds broke down as the pace of technological innovation spread and new opportunities for trade disrupted their hold over a particular industry. Masters tended to become foremen or entrepreneurs. Industrialization began to flourish after the guilds faded away.
- Prior to the Industrial Revolution, most of the workforce was employed in agriculture, either as self-employed farmers as landowners or tenants or as landless agricultural labourers. Improved agricultural productivity freed up workers to work in other sectors of the economy. Many workers, such as displaced farmers and agricultural workers, who had nothing but their labour to sell, became factory workers out of necessity. Thus, the factory system was created out of industrialization.
- Machine tools and metalworking techniques developed during the Industrial Revolution eventually resulted in precision manufacturing techniques in the late 19th century for mass-producing agricultural equipment, such as reapers, binders, and combine harvesters.

28. D – Karl Marx showed that the material bases of life never determine the nature of society

- Communism is a social and political ideology that strives to create a classless society in which all property and wealth are communally owned, instead of by individuals.
- The ideology of communism was developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848.
- Marx argued that human society had progressed through different stages. These were: primitive communism, slavery, feudalism, and capitalism. Capitalism was the latest phase of human advancement, but Marx believed that it would give way to socialism.
- Marx believed that capitalism was nevertheless a necessary and progressive stage of human history because it created the preconditions for an egalitarian future free from both exploitation and poverty. Capitalist society would be transformed by its victims, i.e., the working class, who would unite to collectively bring about a revolution to overthrow it and establish a free and equal socialist society.
- Marx's general ideas about society are known as his theory of historical materialism. Materialism is the basis of his sociological thought because for Marx material conditions or economic factors affect the structure and development of society. His theory is that material conditions essentially comprise technological means of production and human society is formed by the forces and relations of production.

29. C - In colonial-era agriculture had no capitalist element

- Colonialism is where one country physically exerts complete control over another country and Imperialism is formal or informal economic and political domination of one country over another.
- In a nutshell, colonialism can be thought of as the practice of domination and imperialism as an idea behind the practice.
- Colonialism produces a dualistic society in which one sector is modern and capitalist, while another sector is traditional and pre-capitalist.
- In colonial India there was a class of agricultural capitalists (big landowners) and a class of agricultural labourers and wage workers. The capitalists belong to the ruling class. They rule over the rest even in sectors like agriculture.

30. C – After this resolution, a civil war broke out and the plan was not implemented

- Palestine was under the British administration of the Palestine Mandate in 1923, as part of the Partitioning of the Ottoman Empire following World War I
- In February 1947, Britain announced its intent to terminate the Mandate for Palestine, referring the matter of the future of Palestine to the United Nations.
- The United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine was a proposal by the United Nations, which recommended a partition of Mandatory Palestine at the end of the British Mandate. On 29 November 1947, the UN General Assembly adopted the Plan as Resolution 181 (II).
- The resolution recommended the creation of independent Arab and Jewish States and a Special International Regime for the city of Jerusalem.
- The Plan, devised in cooperation with Jewish organizations, was accepted by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, despite dissatisfaction over territorial limits set on the proposed Jewish State. Arab leaders and governments rejected it and indicated an unwillingness to accept any form of territorial division
- Immediately after the adoption of the Resolution by the General Assembly, a civil war broke out and the plan was not implemented.

31. C – Pattanam is a megalithic burial site

- The megalithic monuments discovered in the state are remnants of the Iron Age. Different types of clay utensils, pots, clay plates, cheppus (cheppu means a small container), iron weapons like swords, knives, soolam (trident), nails, choonda (fishing hook) and kozhunaaku are the major megalithic remnants found in Kerala.
- A megalith is a large stone that has been used to construct a prehistoric structure or monument, either alone or together with other stones. In Kerala, Megaliths are burial sites. The megalithic remnants in the state were discovered in burial sites.
- Pattanam is a village located in the Ernakulam District. It is the first site of multi-disciplinary excavation undertaken in the state of Kerala. Pattanam appears to have

FORTUNE IAS

27 Toppers in Top 100

 Rank 4 P K Sidharth Ramkumar 2024	 Rank 6 Meera K 2021	 Rank 15 Sidharth B 2017	 Rank 16 Ayan Jain 2024	 Rank 21 Dilip K Kainikkara 2022
 Rank 28 Hamna Mariyam 2017	 Rank 29 Sreelakshmi Ram 2019	 Rank 31 Vishnu Sasikumar 2024	 Rank 33 Anand 2016	 Rank 36 Arya V M 2023
 Rank 40 Archana P P 2024	 Rank 45 Safna Nazarudeen 2020	 Rank 49 Renjina Mary V 2019	 Rank 55 Dr. Arun S Nair 2020	 Rank 57 Alfred O V 2022
 Rank 58 Hari Kallikkat 2018	 Rank 59 Benjo P Jose 2024	 Rank 62 Aparna M B 2021	 Rank 63 Dheenah Dastageer 2021	 Rank 66 Akhil V Menon 2022
 Rank 66 Arjun Mohan 2019	 Rank 68 Kasturi Sha 2024	 Rank 71 Fabi Rasheed 2024	 Rank 81 Malini S 2023	 Rank 92 Devi Nandana 2020
 Rank 93 Annie George 2024	 Rank 100 Kiran P B 2022			

been an integral part of the ancient trading port of Muziris/Muciri Pattinam. As a trans-oceanic hub, the region finds copious mention in various Indian and European classical texts.

- The nine seasons of excavations (2007 - 2015) by the KCHR have unearthed a large volume and array of Indian and non-Indian artifacts belonging to different cultures and cultural periods. The chronology of the Pattanam site spans three millennia from circa 1000 BCE with evidence of habitation across the Iron Age, the Early Historic, the Medieval, and the Modern cultural periods.

32. B – Prakriya sarvaswam

- Matangaleela (the play or game of elephants), written by Neelakanta, is a classic written in Sanskrit on the life and behaviour of elephants. It also deals with the taming and training of elephants, and the anatomy, Medicines, and zoological features of elephants.
- Melputtur Narayana Bhattatiri was a member of Madhava of Sangamagrama's Kerala School of astronomy and mathematics. He was a mathematical linguist (vyakarana). His most important scholarly work, Prakriya-sarvasvam, sets forth an axiomatic system elaborating on the classical system of Panini. However, he is most famous for his masterpiece, Narayaneeyam, a devotional composition in praise of Guruvayoorappan (Krishna) that is still sung at Guruvayoor Temple.
- Ashtanga Sareeram is a textbook of human anatomy and physiology in Sanskrit. A modern copy was compiled by Vaidyaratnam P. S. Warrier. In 1902, Warrier founded Arya Vaidya Sala for the manufacture and sale of ayurvedic medicines which later became synonymous with ayurvedic treatment in India. In 1933, in recognition of his services to humanity, P. S. Varier was conferred the title of 'Vaidyaratna' by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
- Prayoga Samuccayam is one of the most popular and widely practiced books in toxicology in Malayalam. Prayoga Samuccayam was written by Kochunni Thampuran.

33. B – 3 only

- Kerala's style of architecture is a unique Hindu temple architecture that emerged in the southwest part of India, in its striking contrast to Dravidian architecture which is normally practiced in other parts of South India. The architecture of Kerala has been performed according to Vastu Shastra. The Manushyalaya-Chandrika, a work devoted to domestic architecture has its strong roots in Kerala.
- In southernmost Kerala, the temple architecture was influenced by the developments in Tamil Nadu. At Sucheendram and Thiruvananthapuram, this influence is clearly seen. Herein lofty enclosures, sculptured corridors, and ornate mandapas all in granite stone practically conceal the view of the original main shrine in typical Kerala style. The entrance tower, Gopuram also rises to lofty heights in a style distinct from that of the humble two-storeyed structure seen elsewhere.

- A significant feature of big temple complexes in Kerala is the presence of a theatre hall known as Koothambalam, meant for dance, musical performance, and religious recitals. This is a unique edifice of Kerala architecture, distinct from the natyasabha or natyamandir seen in North Indian temples of this period. Koothambalam is a large, pillared hall with a high roof. Inside the hall is a stage structure called Rangapeedam for the performances. The Koothambalam design seems to have been based on the canons given in the *Natyasastra* of Bharata Muni.
- Vimana is the structure over the garbhagriha or inner sanctum in the Hindu temples of South India and Odisha in East India. In Kerala, Sri Kovil is the core of the temple, proportional to 'Vimana' of Dravida phrasing. It remains in the focal point of the inward yard. This yard is constantly four-sided. Sri kovil is the garbhagriha in Kerala Temple architecture, which usually is not adorned with Vimana, but a simple roof of one to three stories. Sreekovil may be in square, rectangular, elliptical, or circular shape.

34. C – 1,2 and 3

- The Mampalli copper plate (974 AD), also Romanised as Mamballi, records a donation from the chiefly family of Venad, present-day Kerala, to the Chengannur Temple. The inscription is the earliest epigraphical record to mention the Kollam Era.
- Parthivapuram Copper plate or The Hajjur inscription was issued by Ay king Karunandadakan in AD 866. It documents the purchase of land at Uzhakudivila from Munchira Sabha in exchange for another land. A Lord Vishnu temple and a Veda padasala were built in the new land. The Veda padasala modeled on the Kanthallor Sala had the facility to accommodate 95 Veda students.
- Jewish copper plates of Cochin record a grant by King Bhaskara Ravivarman to Joseph Rabban of the rights of merchant guild Anjuman (Anjuvannam) along with several other rights and privileges. Rabban was exempted from all payments made by other settlers in the city of Muyirikkode (at the same time extending to him all the rights of the other settlers). These rights and privileges were given perpetuity to all his descendants.
- The grant is or was cherished by both "Black Jews" and the "White Jews" (the Spanish Jews) of Cochin as a historical document and their original settlement deed. It is carefully preserved in an iron box, known as the Pandeal, within the Paradesi Synagogue at Mattancherry.

35. B – 1 and 2 only

- Uddanda Sastri was one of the eminent poets in the court of King Manavikrama of Kozhikode during the 15th century CE. The famous literary works of Uddanda Sastri are Kokila Sandesha, a high-flown lyrical poem, and the drama Mallika Marutam in ten

acts. A third work, Swatimuktam, in fifty verses, eulogizes Princes Swati of the kingdom of Purali in central Kerala.

- Sakthi Bhadran was a Classical Sanskrit writer, who lived in ancient Kerala. He wrote Ascharyachoodamani, the first Sanskrit drama from South India.
- Ramapurathu Warriar is considered to be the pioneer of the "Vanchippattu" form of poetry in the Malayalam language. Vanchippattu is a poetic form of folk origin composed entirely in the Dravidian meter nathonnata. His real name was Sankaran. He was a courtier of Marthanda Varma. The most celebrated work of Ramapurathu Warriar is Kuchelavritam Vanchippattu. Bhashashtapathi is his translated version of the epic poem Gita Govinda by Jayadeva.
- Unnayi Warriar was a poet, writer, scholar, dramatist who lived in Kerala during the 17th/18th century. He is best known for the work Nalacharitham aattakatha and is known to have made significant contributions to the art of Kathakali. The fundamental influence that Unnayi Warriar has had on Kathakali is on the emergence of the importance of Rasa as against a more dominant Bhava Abhinaya. Warriar, through his Nalacharitham, is widely acknowledged to have raised the dramatic value of Kathakali as an art form.

36. D – Krishnapuram palace

- The 'Gajendra Moksham' is a massive mural depicting an elephant saluting Lord Vishnu as the other Gods, Goddesses and sages look on in reverence. It is the largest single piece of mural painting so far discovered in Kerala.
- The Krishnapuram Palace located in Kayamkulam, was built in the 18th century by Anizham Thirunal Marthanda Varma (1729–1758 AD). It is built in the architectural style of Kerala with gabled roof, narrow corridor, and dormer windows, near the Krishnaswamy Temple at Krishnapuram. The palace houses, in its courtyard, one of the four statues of Buddha found in Alappuzha District.
- The Mattancherry Palace is a Portuguese palace popularly known as the Dutch Palace, in Mattancherry. The Palace was built and gifted by the Portuguese as a present to the king of Cochin around 1545. The Dutch carried out some extensions and renovations in the palace in 1663, and thereafter it was popularly called Dutch Palace.
- The palace is built in Nālukettu style. The glory of the palace rests on talarge number of murals, executed in the best traditions of Hindu temple art, which are religious, decorative and, stylstylizede murals have been painted in rich warm colours in the tempera technique. In the courtyard there stands a small temple dedicated to 'Pazhayannur Bhagavati'.
- Padmanabhapuram Palace, also known as Kalkulam Palace, is in Padmanabhapuram in the Kanyakumari. The palace was constructed around 1601 CE by Iravi Varma Kulasekhara Perumal who ruled Venad between 1592 and 1609. Anizham Thirunal Marthanda Varma who ruled Travancore from 1729 to 1758, rebuilt the palace in around 1750.

- The palace complex continues to be one of the best examples of traditional Kerala architecture, and some portions of the sprawling complex are also the hallmark of traditional Kerala-style architecture. The Palace though surrounded entirely by the state of Tamil Nadu is still part of Kerala.
- Kolathiri was the title by which the senior-most male along the matrilineal line of the Mushika or Kolathunādu Royal Family-based at North Malabar region was styled. Kolathiri were also known as Chirakkal Raja or King of Chirakkal. Their palace was known as Chirakkal Palace.

37. C – 1,2 and 3

- Mannapedi and Pulapedi, were customs by which men of the Pulaya and Mannan castes could 'pollute' women of higher castes (like Nairs) and make them their own. If a man of a lower caste touches or throw something (like a stone or a stick) at a woman of higher birth, she would be declared as defiled.
- Moreover, a man of a lower caste could see a Nair woman and shout 'Njan Kande Kande' (I saw, I saw) and appropriate this woman. The man who polluted the woman would become her 'owner'. This custom was prevalent only at a particular time of the year (usually in the month of Karkidaka).
- These evil customs were abolished in Travancore in 1696 by the ruler 'Kerala Varma'.
- Sankara Smriti alias Laghudharmaprakasika which some believe to be written by Adi Sankara, deals with caste rules and practices. It talks about the 64 anacharams. One of the anacahram was "Brahmins have to purify themselves with a bath if they touch or come near a lower caste".
- Channar Revolts, also called 'Maru Marakkal Samaram' (മാറു മറക്കൽ സമരം) refers to the series of revolts from 1813 to 1859 of Channar/Nadar women in the Travancore kingdom for the right to wear upper-body clothes to cover their breasts.
- On 26 July 1859, under pressure from Charles Trevelyan, the Madras Governor, the king of Travancore Uthram Thirunal Marthanda Varma II issued a proclamation giving the right for all Channar women to cover their breasts.

38. B – 2 only

- Revathi Pattathanam is an annual assembly of scholars held since ancient times at Kozhikode in Kerala, India. Traditionally a seven-day event, the festival used to be held under the patronage of the Zamorin of Kozhikode. The prime event of the assembly is the conferring of the title Bhatta along with a Panakizhi (purse of money) to selected scholars
- It was the privilege of the head of the family of Payyur Bhattathitis to be the chief judge of the Pattathanam.
- Kadavallur Anyonyam is a Rig Veda debate held annually at Kadavallur in Thrissur. Anyonyam represents the meeting of two major Rig Veda practitioner groups based in Thirunavaya Math and Brahmaswom Math.

- 'Varamirikkal' constitutes the competition. 'Kadannirikkal and 'Valia Kadannirikkal' are the titles conferred on the winners.

39. C – 1,2 and 3

- Samkshepa Vedartham published from Rome in 1772 was the first book that was printed in Malayalam. Carmelite missionary, Clement Pianius wrote the book. The book is in the form of Christian religious teaching in question-answer format. The first edition of the book was printed using Malayalam types in Rome in 1772 and was brought to the state in 1774.
- Portuguese was the first modern European power to encounter Kerala on a large scale, and thus their language had a strong influence on Malayalam. There are many Malayalam words that have their origin in the Portuguese language.
- Aasupatri, Jennal, Kurisu, Lelam, Mesha, Maestri, Naranga, Paappa, Pena, Pera , Pikkassu , Teila , Tuuvala , Vattakka and Semittēri are some of them.
- The Arabic language contributes many words into a dialect form of Malayalam, called Arabi Malayalam that is spoken by the Muslim Mappila community of North Kerala. There are also many common words that are used throughout all communities of Kerala. There are more than 900 words taken from Arabic and some are commonly used in spoken and literary forms of Malayalam.
- Attar, Adālattū, Asal, Aapathu, Diwan, Uluva, Kathu, Harji, Väyya, Vakkil, Maitānam, Bākki and Taluk are some of them.

40. C – 1, 2 and 3

- Parahita is a system of astronomy prevalent in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, India. It was introduced by the Kerala astronomer Haridatta, (c. 683 AD). Parahita was created based on the combined observations of a group of scholars. The Sanskrit etymology literally means "for the benefit of the common man", and the intention was to simplify astronomical computations so that everyone could do it.
- Parahita is a significant step in the simplification of the Siddhantic tradition. Of the two texts of the system, Grahacāranibandhana and Mahāmārganibandhana, only the former is known.
- Katapayadi system (Paralppēru) of numerical notation is an ancient Indian alpha-syllabic numeral system to depict letters to numerals for easy remembrance of numbers as words or verses. Assigning more than one letter to one numeral and nullifying certain other letters as valueless, this system provides the flexibility in forming meaningful words out of numbers which can be easily remembered.
- Bhāskara (c. 600 – c. 680) (Bhaskara I) was a 7th-century mathematician and astronomer, who was the first to write numbers in the Hindu decimal system with a circle for the zero, and who gave a unique and remarkable rational approximation of the sine function in his commentary on Aryabhata's work.

- This commentary, *Āryabhaṭīyabhāṣya*, written in 629 CE, is among the oldest known prose works in Sanskrit on mathematics and astronomy. He also wrote two astronomical works in the line of Aryabhata's school, the *Mahābhāskarīya* and the *Laghubhāskarīya*.
- On 7 June 1979 the Indian Space Research Organisation launched Bhaskara I honouring the mathematician.
- Bhāskarāchārya (c. 1114–1185) (Bhāskara II) was an Indian mathematician and astronomer. He was born in 1114 in Vijjalvid in Maharashtra. He is the only ancient mathematician who has been immortalized on a monument. Bhaskara II was the leader of a cosmic observatory at Ujjain, the main mathematical centre of ancient India.
- His main work *Siddhānta-Śīromani* is divided into four parts called *Līlāvātī*, *Bījagaṇita*, *Grahagaṇita* and *Golādhyāya*, which are also sometimes considered four independent works. These four sections deal with arithmetic, algebra, mathematics of the planets, and spheres respectively. He also wrote another treatise named *Karaṇā Kautūhala*
- His work on calculus predates Newton and Leibniz by over half a millennium. He is particularly known for the discovery of the principles of differential calculus and its application to astronomical problems and computations. He was perhaps the first to conceive the differential coefficient and differential calculus.

41. D – Its introduction in the house requires seven days’ notice

- Bills introduced in Parliament are of two kinds: public bills and private bills.
- some differences between these two bills are given below:

Public Bill	Private Bill
It is introduced in the parliament by a minister.	It can be introduced by any member of the parliament other than a minister.
It reflects the policies of the government (ruling party)	It reflects the mood of the political party on the public matter
It has a greater chance to be passed by parliament	It is less likely to be passed by the parliament
Its rejection in the lower house of the parliament may lead to the resignation of the whole cabinet.	Its rejection by the house has no implication on the parliamentary confidence of the ruling party
Its introduction in the house requires 7 days’ notice	Its introduction in the house requires one month

It is drafted by the concerned department in consultation with the law department	Its drafting is the responsibility of the members concerned
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42. A – 1, 3 and 4

- Federalism is a system of government in which powers have been divided between the center and its constituent parts such as states or provinces.
- India is a federal system but with more tilt towards a unitary system of government. It is sometimes considered a quasi-federal system as it has features of both a federal and a unitary system.
- The word federation is not mentioned in the constitution.
- Dr. B R Ambedkar called India an "indestructible Union of destructible states."
- Article 1(1) of the constitution of India says that "India, that is Bharat, shall be Union of States".
- The word Union was deliberately chosen in place of Federation to indicate that Indian Union is not the result of an agreement between states and its component states have no freedom to secede from it. Thus, while states can be broken or be reorganized by alteration of boundaries, the country is a union that cannot be broken.

Features of the Federal System

1. Dual government polity
2. Division of powers between various levels
3. Rigidity of constitution
4. Independent judiciary
5. Dual citizenship
6. Bicameralism

43. C- 1 and 3 only

Schedule	Subject Matter
First Schedule	Lists the states and territories of India (also about their changes)
Second Schedule	Lists the salaries of officials holding public office like the President, judges, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, etc.
Third Schedule	Forms of oaths and affirmations of offices for elected officials and judges

Fourth Schedule	Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (the Upper House of Parliament) per State or Union Territory
Fifth Schedule	Provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
Sixth Schedule	Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram
Seventh Schedule	The Union, state, and concurrent lists of responsibilities
Eighth Schedule	The list of recognized languages
Ninth Schedule	<p>It deals with the state acts and regulations of that deal with land reforms and abolition of the zamindari system. It also deals with the acts and regulations of the Parliament dealing with other matters.</p> <p>1st Amendment Act 1951 added the Ninth Schedule to protect the laws included in it from judicial scrutiny on the ground of violation of fundamental rights.</p> <p>However, in 2007, the Supreme Court ruled that the laws included in this schedule after April 24, 1973, are now open to judicial review.</p>
Tenth Schedule	<p>It contains provisions relating to disqualification of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection.</p> <p>This schedule was added by the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985, also known as Anti-defection Law.</p>
Eleventh Schedule	It contains the provisions that specify the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. This schedule was added by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.
Twelfth Schedule	It deals with the provisions that specify the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities. This schedule was added by the 74th Amendment Act of 1992.

44. D – Only 4

- The Constitution of India originally recognized the 'Right to Property' as a fundamental right under Article 31.
- When the right to property was a fundamental right, every other person could move to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India under Article 32 claiming the infringement of their rights.

- In the Kesavananda Bharati case judgment (1973) the Supreme Court said that the Constitution of India has certain basic features that cannot be altered or destroyed through amendments by the Parliament of India. Key among these are the fundamental rights guaranteed to individuals by the Constitution.
- However, the Right to Property right ceased to be a fundamental right with the 44th Constitution Amendment in 1978.
- Nevertheless, Article 300A required the state to follow due procedure and authority of law to deprive a person of his or her private property.
- Right to property is a constitutional right as well as a human right.
- Article 226 empowers the high courts to issue, to any person or authority, including the government directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, certiorari, or any of them.
- Remedy for settlement of disputes relating to property rights between private persons under Article 226 of the Constitution of India shall not be available except where violation of some statutory duty on the part of statutory authority is alleged.

45. B -The imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or the demand or payment of fees for licenses or fees for services rendered

- In the Indian Constitution, Article 110 deals with Money Bill in India. There are few provisions for a bill to be deemed as a money bill. The provisions that make a bill a money bill in India is given below:

NO	Provisions for Money Bill in India
1	The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
2	The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government
3	The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of money into or the withdrawal of money from any such fund
4	The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India
5	Declaration of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or increasing the amount of any such expenditure
6	The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or The Public Account of India or the custody or issue of such money, or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a state
7	Any matter incidental to any of the matters specified above

- Article 110 of the Indian Constitution also gives provisions following which a bill cannot be deemed as a money bill. Those provisions are given below:

NO	Bill is not a Money Bill when it provides for
1	Imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties
2	Demand or payment of fees for licenses or fees for services rendered
3	Imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes

46. C - The electoral college includes the elected members of the state legislative assemblies

- Part V of the Constitution of India discusses the office of the Vice-President of India. He is the second-highest constitutional office in the country. He serves for a five-year term but can continue to be in office, irrespective of the expiry of the term, until the successor assumes office.
- Article 63 says that there shall be a Vice-President of India.
- Article 64: the vice-president to be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States

Elections of Vice President (Art. 66)	Elections of President (Art.54)
Indirect elections with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting are by secret ballot.	Indirect elections with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting are by secret ballot
Electoral college consists of members from Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha only	Electoral college consists of only members from Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha + Legislative assemblies of State + Legislative assemblies of UTs (Delhi and Puducherry only)
Does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies.	Elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included.
Electoral college consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament	Electoral college consists of only elected members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislative Assemblies

- All doubts and disputes in connection with the election of the Vice-President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision is final.

47. A - Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years

- 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added 10 Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution. 86th Amendment Act 2002 later added the 11th Fundamental Duty to the list. Swaran Singh Committee in 1976 recommended Fundamental Duties, the necessity of which was felt during the internal emergency of 1975-77.
- The Fundamental Duties are dealt with Article 51A under Part-IV A of the Indian Constitution.
- Fundamental Duties are said to be “borrowed” from the erstwhile Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). They also intended to bring the Constitution in line with Article 29(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

List of Fundamental Duties	
1	Abide by the Constitution and respect the national flag & National Anthem
2	Follow ideals of the freedom struggle
3	Protect sovereignty & integrity of India
4	Defend the country and render national services when called upon
5	Spirit of common brotherhood
6	Preserve composite culture
7	Preserve natural environment
8	Develop scientific temper
9	Safeguard public property
10	Strive for excellence
11	Duty of all parents/guardians to send their children in the age group of 6-14 years to school.

48. D – 1 and 2 only

NAME	PURPOSE
Balwantrai Mehta Committee (1957)	Three-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions
Swaran Singh Committee	Fundamental Duties
Rajamannar Committee	Centre-State Relations
Ashok Mehta Committee	Two-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions
Raja Chelliah Committee	Tax reforms in India
Sarkaria Commission	Relationship and power balance between the Centre and States
Narasimhan Committee	Banking Reforms
Suresh Tendulkar Committee	The methodology of estimation of poverty
Shivaraman Committee (1979)	Establishment of NABARD
K. Santhanam Committee	Establishment of CVC
Punchhi Commission	Centre-State relations
PK Thungan Committee (1989)	Panchayati Raj
G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985)	“district” as the basic unit of planning and also holding regular elections for Panchayati Raj institutions
L.M.Singhvi Committee (1986)	more financial resources and constitutional status to the panchayats

49. B – Mandamus

- Writs are issued by the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution of India and by the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India.
- There are five major types of writs viz. habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and certiorari.
- Habeas Corpus literally means ‘to have the body of’. Via this writ, the court can cause any person who has been detained or imprisoned to be physically brought before the court.
- Mandamus means “we command”. This writ is a command issued by a court to a public official, public body, corporation, inferior court, tribunal, or government asking them to perform their duties which they have refused to perform. Due to this, Mandamus is called a “wakening call”
- The writ of prohibition means that the Supreme Court and High Courts may prohibit the lower courts such as special tribunals, magistrates, commissions, and other judiciary officers who are doing something which exceeds their jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rule of natural justice.
- Certiorari means to “certify”. It’s a writ that orders to move a suit from an inferior court to a superior court.

- Quo warranto means “by what warrant”? This writ is issued to enquire into the legality of the claim of a person or public office. It restrains the person or authority to act in an office to which he/she is not entitled to. This writ is applicable to public offices only and not to private offices.

50. D - Only Lok Sabha has power in the introduction and passage of financial bills involving expenditure from the consolidated fund of India

- The Parliament of India is comprised of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the President of India. (Article 79).
- Articles 80 and 81 say about the composition of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha respectively.

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
House of People, where people who are qualified to vote can elect their representative by way of direct elections	Council of States, where the representatives are indirectly elected by the elected representative of the Assemblies of States and Union Territories
It continues for 5 years	It is a permanent body.
Speaker is the head of the house	Vice President of India as the Chairman of the house
25 years is the minimum age to become a member	30 years is the minimum age to become a member
Money Bill under Article 110 can only be introduced in Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha can only discuss the budget and cannot vote on the demands for grants

- Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha have equal powers in the introduction and passage of ordinary bills.
- A Finance Bill is a bill that concerns the country's finances — it could be about taxes, government expenditures, government borrowings, revenues, etc. Since the Union Budget deals with these things, it is passed as a Finance Bill.
- All money bills are financial bills, but all financial bills are not money bills. Only those financial bills are money bills that contain exclusively those matters which are mentioned in Article 110 of the Constitution.
- Money Bill under Article 110 can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.
- A financial bill contains provisions involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India but does not include any of the matters mentioned in Article 110 is governed by the same legislative procedure which is applicable to an ordinary bill.

- Such bills can be introduced in either House of Parliament. However, the recommendation of the President is essential for consideration of these Bills by either House.

51. C – Granville Austin

- The term, 'co-operate federalism' was first envisioned as characterizing the scheme of the Indian Constitution by Granville Austin.
- Government of India Act, 1935 which was piloted in the House of Commons by Sir Samuel Hoare in February 1935. This act for the first time introduced the federal concept and used the expression 'Federation of India.'
- Morris Jones described Indian federalism as "bargaining federalism" in 1971.
- Haqqi and Sharma have characterized it as "centralized federalism" in 1977.
- Australian Constitutional expert K.C. Wheare once described the Constitution of India as "quasi-federal."
- Sir Ivor Jennings, British lawyer and academic, called the Constitution of India, a lawyer's paradise. He also said that the Indian constitution was "far too large and therefore far too rigid."

52. A - Comptroller and auditor general of India submits his audit reports relating to the accounts of the center to the chief justice of the supreme court

- Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is the apex authority responsible for external and internal audits of the expenses of the national and state governments. It is a constitutional body.
- Article 148 of the Constitution of India establishes the authority of this office.
- The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by the President of India and can be removed from office only in the manner and on the grounds that a Judge of the Supreme Court is removed.
- The CAG is appointed for a period of 6 years or until attaining the age of 65 years whichever is earlier. CAG is not eligible for any further office after the end of their tenure either in the Government of India or any State Government.
- Comptroller and Auditor General of India's salary and other service conditions are determined by the Parliament. Comptroller and Auditor General of India advises the President regarding the prescription of the form in which the accounts of the Centre and the States shall be kept.
- Girish Chandra Murmu is the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. V. Narahari Rao was the first CAG.

53. C - Having no bindingness in subsequent decisions

Common Latin Legal Phrases

- Ad Hoc - For this purpose
- Affidavit - He pledged
- De Facto - In reality
- Bona Fide - Good faith
- Ex Parte - From one party
- Pro Bono - For the good
- Status Quo - The current state of affairs
- Subpoena - Under the penalty
- Per Diem - Per day

54. A - Administrative decisions not based on sound necessity is justifiable

- The administrative hearing process is like being in court for a trial. However, an administrative hearing involves disputes under the authority of governmental agencies.
- An administrative hearing establishes a record of facts in a particular case toward some type of resolution. In the hearing, you are allowed to tell your side of the story in the dispute.
- The term Doctrine of Necessity is a term used to describe the basis on which administrative actions by the administrative authority, which are designed to restore order, are found to be constitutional. The maxim on which the doctrine is based originated in the writings of the medieval jurist Henry de Bracton.
- Necessity acts as an exception to bias. The non-application of the doctrine in certain situations would impede justice. It postulates that every kind of preference made in administrative decisions and its process need not vitiate an administrative action.

55. D – First schedule

- Part I of the Indian Constitution is titled The Union and its Territory. It includes articles from 1- 4. Part I is a compilation of laws pertaining to the constitution of India as a country and the union of states that it is made of.
- The constitutional power to create new states and union territories in India is solely reserved to the Parliament of India. Article 3 assigns to Parliament the power to enact legislation for the formation of new States. Parliament can do so by announcing new states/union territories, separating the territory from an existing state, or merging two or more states/union territories or parts of them.
- A bill calling for the formation of new States may be introduced in either House of Parliament only on the recommendation of the President. Such a bill must be referred by the President to the concerned State Legislature for expressing its views to Parliament if it contains provisions that affect the areas, boundaries or name of that State. Parliament will not be bound by these views in the process of enacting legislation for the formation of new States.

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Sreelakshmi Ram, IAS

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56. C – Saturday

- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 aims to eradicate any kind of child abuse in the form of employment and prohibit the engagement of children who have not completed 14 years of age in any kind of hazardous employment,
- The Act in total prohibits approximately 13 occupations and 51 processes for the employment of children.
- Article 24 of the Indian Constitution includes the provision for the prohibition of the employment of children in factories.
- The number of hours shall be fixed by the establishment and the child employee must not be allowed to work for more than three hours without a break of one hour. The total number of hours of work for a child employee shall not exceed six hours. Six hours shall also include one hour of interval.
- According to the Act, the employer cannot make a child employee work between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m., and no employer must permit the child employee to work overtime. If a child has already worked in an establishment in a day, then such a child must not be permitted to work in another establishment on the same day.
- According to the Act, a "week" means a period of seven days beginning at the midnight of Saturday night or such other night as may be approved in writing for a particular area by the Inspector.

57. A - Interval between prorogation of parliament and its reassembly in new session

- A session of the Indian Parliament is the time period during which a House meets almost every day continuously to transact business.
- There are usually three sessions in a year. They are the Budget Session (February to May); the Monsoon Session (July to September); and the Winter Session (November to December).
- Technically, a session of the Indian Parliament is the period between the first sitting of a House and its prorogation or dissolution.
- The period between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called 'recess'.
- The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months. In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year.
- An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time, which may be hours, days, or weeks. In this case, the time of reassembly is specified.
- Adjournment sine die means terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period. In other words, when the House is adjourned without naming a day for reassembly, it is called adjournment sine die.
- Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2) (a) of the Constitution. Prorogation terminates both the sitting and session of the House.

- A dissolution ends the very life of the existing House, and a new House is constituted after general elections are held. Rajya Sabha, being a permanent House, is not subject to dissolution. Only the Lok Sabha is subject to dissolution.

58. C - 1 (a), 2 (b), 3 (c), 4 (d), 5 (e)

SOURCE	BORROWED FEATURES
Britain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliamentary government 2. Rule of Law 3. Legislative procedure 4. Single citizenship 5. Cabinet system 6. Prerogative writs 7. Parliamentary privileges 8. Bicameralism
Ireland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directive Principles of State Policy 2. Method of Election of the president 3. Member's nomination to the Rajya Sabha by the President
United States of America	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impeachment of the president 2. Functions of president and vice-president 3. Removal of Supreme Court and High court judges 4. Fundamental Rights 5. Judicial review 6. Independence of judiciary 7. The preamble of the constitution
Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Centrifugal form of federalism where the centre is stronger than the states. 2. Residuary powers vest with the centre 3. Centre appoints the Governors at the states 4. Advisory jurisdiction of the supreme court
Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of Concurrent list 2. Article 108 i.e., Joint sitting of the two houses 3. Freedom of trade and commerce
USSR (Now Russia)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fundamental duties 2. The ideals of justice (social, economic, and political), expressed in the Preamble.
France	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of "Republic" 2. Ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity(contained in the Preamble)
Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fundamental Rights are suspended during Emergency
South Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Election of members of the Rajya Sabha 2. Amendment of the Constitution
Japan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of "procedure established by Law"

Government of India Act of 1935	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federal Scheme 2. Office of the governor 3. Judiciary 4. Public Service Commissions 5. Emergency provisions 6. Administrative details
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59. A - Private property against executive action but not against legislative action

- Solution same as 44th question

60. C - Damages of three times the value of the tree and fine of rs. 500/- or punishment of imprisonment extending to 6 months.

- The Kerala Land Conservancy Act, 1957 is an Act to check the unauthorized occupation of government lands.
- "Poramboke" shall mean and include un-assessed lands which are the property of Government under section. 3 (1) or (2) reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers.
- Any person who destroys or appropriates any useful tree belonging to the Government shall be liable for damages not exceeding three times the value of the tree as adjudged by the Collector and shall also be liable on conviction by a magistrate to be punished with imprisonment for a term extending to six months or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.
- Whoever occupies land, which is the property of Government, whether a Poramboke or not, contrary to section 5 shall be liable to pay such fine not exceeding two hundred rupees and in the case of a continuing contravention such additional fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after the fine has been imposed for the first such contravention as may be imposed by the Collector.

61. D - None of the above

- The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India. It was established in accordance with the Constitution on 25th January 1950 (celebrated as National Voters' Day).
- The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.
- It is not concerned with the elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states. For this, the Constitution of India provides for a separate State Election Commission.

- The President appoints CEC and Election Commissioners. They have a fixed tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They enjoy the same status and receive salary and perks as available to Judges of the Supreme Court (SC) of India.
- Originally the commission had only one election commissioner but after the Election Commissioner Amendment Act 1989, it has been made a multi-member body. Presently, it consists of the CEC and two Election Commissioners.
- Part XV (Article 324-329) of the Indian Constitution deals with elections and establishes a commission for these matters. Article 324: Superintendence, direction, and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.
- Judges of High Courts and SC, CEC, Comptroller, and Auditor General (CAG) may be removed from office through a motion adopted by Parliament on grounds of 'proved misbehavior or incapacity.'
- Removal requires a special majority of 2/3rd members present and voting supported by more than 50% of the total strength of the house. The Constitution does not use the word 'impeachment', for the removal of the judges, CAG, and CEC.
- The Constitution has not prescribed the qualifications (legal, educational, administrative, or judicial) of the members of the Election Commission.

62. C - Reference of disputes to the international court of justice in case of failure of arbitration.

- The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is an international treaty adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly. Described as an international bill of rights for women, it was instituted on 3 September 1981 and has been ratified by 189 states.
- CEDAW is a treaty that is exclusively dedicated to gender equality.
- It also defines the meaning and nature of sex-based discrimination and gender equality.
- By becoming a party to the Convention, a country is legally obliged to take all appropriate measures to eradicate discrimination against women and promote gender equality.
- The government of India ratified the CEDAW Convention on 9 July 1993 with one reservation.
- India made a reservation to Article 29(1) of the CEDAW Convention, reserving its obligations to submit all disputes between parties to the International Court of Justice.

63. C – Buearaucracy

- Public administration is the implementation of government policy and an academic discipline that studies this implementation and prepares civil employees for working in the public service

- Bureaucracy is a system of government in which most of the decisions are made by the state officials rather than by elected representatives. On the other hand, public administration is the implementation of government policy.
- Equity, Efficiency, Effectiveness are the core values of public administration.

64. A – Disorganization, and death

- The second law of thermodynamics is one of the most fundamental laws of nature, having profound implications. In essence, it says this: The level of disorder in the universe is steadily increasing. Systems tend to move from ordered behaviour to more random behaviour.
- A measure of the level of disorder of a system is entropy.
- "Entropy" can also be defined as a law of nature in which all forms of organizations move towards disorganization and death.
- Enthalpy is the amount of internal energy contained in a compound.
- Ecological entropy – a measure of biodiversity in the study of biological ecology
- Ectropy – a measure of the tendency of a dynamical system to do useful work and grow more organized.
- Extropy – a metaphorical term defining the extent of a living or organizational system's intelligence, functional order, vitality, energy, life, experience, and capacity and drive for improvement and growth.
- Negentropy – a shorthand colloquial phrase for negative entropy.

65. B – The center

- A residuary power is a power that is retained by a government authority after certain powers have been delegated to other authorities.
- The constitution vests the residuary powers with the Central Government.
- Article 248 says that Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.
- The division of powers between Union and State is notified through three kinds of the list mentioned in the seventh schedule:
 1. Union List – List I (Originally 97 subjects, now 100)
 2. State List – List II (Originally 66 subjects, now 61)
 3. Concurrent List – List III (Originally 47, now 52)

UNION LIST	STATE LIST	CONCURRENT LIST
1. Defence 2. Army	1. Public order 2. Police	1. Education 2. Forest 3. Trade unions

3.International Relations 4.Ports 5.Railways 6.Highways 7.Communication	3.Public health and sanitation 4.Hospitals and dispensaries 5.Betting and gambling	4.Marriage 5.Adoption 6.Succession
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66. B – Encoding

- In computers, encoding is the process of putting a sequence of characters (letters, numbers, punctuation, and certain symbols) into a specialized format for efficient transmission or storage. Decoding is the opposite process -- the conversion of an encoded format back into the original sequence of characters.
- Feedback is the receiver's response to the sender's message. The receiver communicates reaction to the sender through words, symbols or gestures
- During Reception, the receiver gets the message and tries to make proper sense of it.

67. No correct answer

- Principle of Unity of Command implies that each subordinate should have one and only one boss. Orders and instructions should come from only one head. This helps the working of any organization in the following manner:
 - (i) Authority responsibility relationship is clearly defined.
 - (ii) Subordinates are known to whom they are accountable.
 - (iii) Discipline and order are maintained.
- If an individual receives a command from two or more people, then, this principle is violated. According to Fayol, this principle plays an important role in management. If this principle is violated then, it leads to confusion in the mind of the employee which leads to instability and disturbance.

68. A – Chennai

- Municipal governance in India in its current form has existed since the year 1664. In 1664, Fort Kochi Municipality was established by Dutch, making it the first municipality in Indian subcontinent, which got dissolved when Dutch authority got weaker in the 18th century.
- But first Municipal Corporation was established By British in Madras in 1687, and then Calcutta and Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1726.
- In 1882 the then Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon, known as the Father of Local Self Government, passed a resolution of local self-government which led the democratic forms of municipal governance in India

69. C - Nepotism

- In general, governance has the meaning: the decision-making process and the process of determining which policies will be implemented and not implemented.
- Good governance aims to minimise corruption, consider the opinions of minorities, listen to the voices of the oppressed people in the decision-making process, and respond actively to the needs of the community now and in the future.
- According to the United Nations, Good Governance is measured by the eight factors of Participation, Rule of Law, Transparency, Responsiveness, Consensus Oriented, Equity and Inclusiveness, Effectiveness and Efficiency, and Accountability

70. B – Trait theory of leadership

- The Trait Theory of Leadership assumes that people inherit certain qualities and traits that make them better suited to leadership.
- The Contingency Theory of Leadership supposes that a leader's effectiveness is contingent on whether their leadership style suits a particular situation. According to this theory, an individual can be an effective leader in one circumstance and an ineffective leader in another one.
- Fiedler's Contingency Model of Leadership states that group effectiveness depends on an appropriate match between a leader's style and the demands of the situation. In other words, effective leadership is contingent on matching the leader's style to the right setting.
- The Situational Theory of Leadership suggests that no single leadership style is best. Instead, it depends on which type of leadership and strategies are best suited to the task.

71. C – Thursday

- Atul's birthday → December
- Father's birthday → September
- 2017 → Sunday (both). Since both have same birthday (Sunday) in 2017, They will have same birthdays in following years
- 2018 → Monday
- 2019 → Tuesday
- 2020 → Thursday (2020 is a leap year)

72. B - $9\frac{1}{11}$

- A, B, C together can do a work in x days, A alone can do it in 'a' days , B alone can do the work in 'b' days
- We can write $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}$

- then C will do the work in $c = \frac{xab}{ab-x(a+b)}$
- $x = 5, a = 20, b = 25$
- $c = \frac{5 \times 20 \times 25}{20 \times 25 - 5(20 + 25)}$
- $c = \frac{2500}{500 - 225} = \frac{2500}{275} = \frac{100}{11} = 9\frac{1}{11}$

73. C – (100,201)

- The equation a line passing through the two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is
- $y - y_2 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_2)$
- Here $x_1 = -1, y_1 = -1, x_2 = 2, y_2 = 5$
- So, the equation will be $y - 5 = \frac{5 - (-1)}{2 - (-1)} (x - 2) = 2(x - 2) = 2x - 4$
- So, we can write the equation as $2x - y + 1 = 0$
- Only (100,201) satisfy the equation

74. A -12500

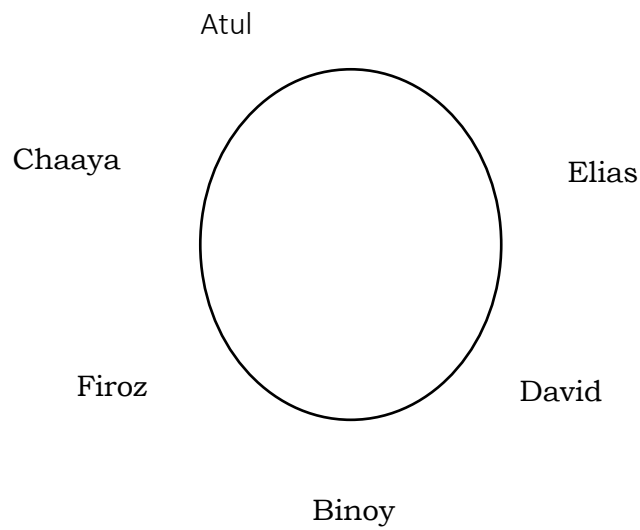
- loss = 6%
- Increased price = 1250
- Gain = 4%
- $cost\ price = \frac{increased\ price}{(profit+loss)} \times 100 = \frac{1250}{6+4} \times 100 = 12500$

75. D – 40

- If A, B and C are 3 finite sets in U then, $n(A \cup B \cup C) = n(A) + n(B) + n(C) - n(B \cap C) - n(A \cap B) - n(A \cap C) + n(A \cap B \cap C)$
- Total students = 200
- Biology = 56
- Maths = 62
- Psychology = 84
- Biology + Maths = 18
- Biology + Psychology = 20
- Maths + Psychology = 12
- Admission taken for All three subjects = 8
- No. of students took admission in any of the 3 subjects = $50 + 62 + 84 - (18 + 20 + 12) + 8 = 160$ students
- No. of students took none of the subjects = $200 - 160 = 40$

76. A – David

-



77. B – 1872

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 144 | 1728 | 1872 |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| 1^2 | 1^3 | $1^2 + 1^3$ | 2^2 | 2^3 | $2^2 + 2^3$ | 12^2 | 12^3 | $12^2 + 12^3$ |

78. B – 157

- $325 \rightarrow 3+2+5=10, 3+2=5 \rightarrow 105$
- $436 \rightarrow 4+3+6, 4+3 \rightarrow 137$
- $547 \rightarrow 5+4+7, 5+4 \rightarrow 169$
- $258 \rightarrow 2+5+8, 2+5 \rightarrow 157$

79. Mistake in question

80. D – 80

- Let the mark of Radha be 100 then mark secured by Sudha be 48 and that of Sunil be 60

- It is given that Sudha secured p% of Sunil's mark, i.e., $48 = 60 \times \left(\frac{p}{100}\right)$
- $P = \frac{48}{60} \times 100 = 80$

81. A – Wife and husband

- Here B is the mother of A and C.
- C is the brother of D
- ∴ A, C and D are brothers
- D is the daughter of F
- ∴ B and F are wife and husband

82. D – 1.5 times

- Let the age of mother be $11x$ and son be $6x$
- 5 years ago, mother's age was double
- i.e., $11x - 5 = 2(6x - 5) = 12x - 10$
- $x = 5$
- So, mother's age is 55 and son's is 30.
- After 20 years it will be 75 and 50
- So, mother's age will be 1.5 times ($75/50$) that of son's

83. B – 20 Km/hr

- The speed of the boat in still water is 40 km/hr
- And let the speed of the stream be y km/hr
- So, the speed of the boat in downstream = $(40+y)$ km/hr
- The speed of the boat in upstream = $(40-y)$ km/hr
- It takes 4 hours for downstream and 8 hours for upstream journey
- Since time taken in still water will be same, we can assume that it took 6 hours for the uphill journey
- Distance in downstream and upstream is same
- So, *Distance in downstream* = $(40 + y) \times 2$
- *Distance in upstream* = $(40 - y) \times 6$
- *since they are equal*, $(40 + y)2 = (40 - y)6 = 80 + 2y = 240 - 6y$
- $8y = 160$
- $y = 20$

84. D – G225H

- Take the value per English alphabet 1- A, 2- B, 3- C, 4- D, 5- E, 6- F
- The middle value is the sum of squares of the place value of English alphabet
 $1+2=3, 3^2=9, 3+4=7, 7^2=49, 5+6=11, 11^2=121$
- ∴ Next term is 7 G 8 H middle term is $8+7=15, 15^2 = 225$ i.e., G 225 H

85. B – 33.33%

- Amount invested = 15+30= 45 lakhs
- Profit = (20–15) Lakhs +(40–30) Lakhs = 5+10=15 lakhs
- $\therefore \text{Profit\%} = \frac{15}{45} \times 100 = \frac{1}{3} \times 100 = 33.33\%$

86. B - A-3,B-2,C-1,D-5.E-4

- A prime meridian is the meridian (a line of longitude) in a geographic coordinate system at which longitude is defined to be 0°. Since 1984, the international standard for the Earth's prime meridian is the IERS Reference Meridian. Between 1884 and 1984, the meridian of Greenwich was the world standard.
- The Tropic of Cancer is the most northerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead. This occurs on the June solstice. The circle is currently 23.4° north of the Equator.
- The Tropic of Capricorn is the southernmost latitude where the Sun can be seen directly overhead. This occurs on December solstice. Its latitude is currently 23.4° south of the Equator.
- The Arctic Circle is one of the two polar circles. It marks the northernmost point at which the centre of the noon sun is just visible on the December solstice and the southernmost point at which the centre of the midnight sun is just visible on the June solstice. The position of the Arctic Circle is not fixed and currently runs 66.3° north of the Equator.
- The International Date Line (IDL) is an internationally accepted demarcation on the surface of Earth, running between the South Pole and North Pole and serving as the boundary between one calendar day and the next. It passes through the Pacific Ocean, roughly following the 180° line of longitude and deviating to pass around some territories and island groups.

87. C - January 3, 00:30 hrs

- The earth is divided into 24 time zone based on the longitudes with 15-degree longitude at every 1 hour. And as one moves from 0-degree longitude one loses time as he moves left and gains time as the moves right respectively of 1 hour for every 15 degrees.
- At 180-degree longitude or International Date Line there is total difference of 24 hours. Thus, when one moves from west to east of International Date Line one gains 24 hours and if he crosses it from east to west, he loses 24 hours. Aleutian Islands is situated to west of the International Date Line and Dutch to east thus there is movement from west to east and hence 24 hours are added and hence as he is seeing time after 1 hour the current answer is option C 0:30 HOURS Jan 3.

88. B - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

- Karst is a topography formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks such as limestone, dolomite, and gypsum. It is characterized by underground drainage systems with sinkholes and caves.
- About 50% of the world's hydrocarbon reserves are hosted in carbonate rock, and much of this is found in porous karst systems.
- A stalactite is an icicle-shaped formation that hangs from the ceiling of a cave and is produced by precipitation of minerals from water dripping through the cave ceiling. Most stalactites have pointed tips. A stalagmite is an upward-growing mound of mineral deposits that have precipitated from water dripping onto the floor of a cave. Most stalagmites have rounded or flattened tips.
- Karst develops on rocks where solution (or corrosion, as it is sometimes called) is the dominant landscape-forming process.

89. B - II, III and IV

- The Roaring 40s, Furious 50s and Screaming 60s are winds that batter the Southern Ocean, on the fringes of Antarctica. Their names are nods to the latitudes at which they occur in the Southern Hemisphere. They are terrifying in the intensity they evoke. And with just cause: long feared for the devastation they could wreak; their very existence shaped the shipping routes used by the boats that sailed these waters.
- The Roaring Forties are strong westerly winds found in the Southern Hemisphere, generally between the latitudes of 40°S and 50°S.
- The strong west-to-east air currents are caused by the combination of air being displaced from the Equator towards the South Pole, the Earth's rotation, and the scarcity of landmasses to serve as windbreaks at those latitudes.
- Overcast skies, rain and raw weather are generally associated with them.

90. C - El Niño and southern oscillations

- El Niño is a climate pattern that describes the unusual warming of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. El Niño is the “warm phase” of a larger phenomenon called the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO).
- La Niña, the “cool phase” of ENSO, is a pattern that describes the unusual cooling of the region’s surface waters. El Niño and La Niña are considered the ocean part of ENSO.
- The Southern Oscillation is the accompanying atmospheric component, coupled with the sea temperature change: El Niño is accompanied by high air surface pressure in the tropical western Pacific and La Niña with low air surface pressure there.
- El Niño has an impact on ocean temperatures, the speed and strength of ocean currents, the health of coastal fisheries, local weather from Australia to South America and beyond and is associated with occasional weak monsoon rains in the Indian sub-continent.

- Jet streams are relatively narrow bands of strong wind in the upper levels of the atmosphere. The winds blow from west to east in jet streams, but the flow often shifts to the north and south. Jet streams follow the boundaries between hot and cold air. The earth's rotation is responsible for the jet stream as well.

91. A - I, II and III

- An earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the Earth resulting from a sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves.
- The magnitude of an earthquake is a measure of energy released. Earthquake magnitudes are based on direct measurements of the amplitude of seismic waves.
- Mercalli intensity scale of 1902, is a seismic intensity scale used for measuring the intensity of shaking produced by an earthquake. It measures the effects of an earthquake at a given location.
- The first scale for measuring earthquake magnitudes was developed by Charles F. Richter in 1935. Subsequent scales have retained a key feature, where each unit represents a ten-fold difference in the amplitude of the ground shaking and a 32-fold difference in energy.

92. A – Baltic sea

- The Baltic Sea is an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, enclosed by Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden and the North and Central European Plain.
- Earth's crust is divided into a series of slabs known as tectonic plates. Sixty percent of all active volcanoes occur at the boundaries between tectonic plates.
- In case of Baltic Sea, the Baltic Sea does not lie in between the tectonic plates but instead the basaltic rock found in Baltic Sea is transported by glacier so volcanic eruptions do not occur in Baltic Sea.
- The Black Sea is a marginal Mediterranean Sea of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Europe and Asia
- The Caribbean Sea is a sea of the Atlantic Ocean in the tropics of the Western Hemisphere. The Caribbean Sea has the world's second largest barrier reef, the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef.
- The Caspian Sea is the world's largest inland body of water, described as the world's largest lake, almost 5 times larger than its nearest rival, Lake Superior. An endorheic basin, it lies between Europe and Asia.

93. C – A is true, but R is false

- An anticyclone is a weather phenomenon defined as a large-scale circulation of winds around a central region of high atmospheric pressure, clockwise in the Northern

Hemisphere and counter clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere as viewed from above (opposite to a cyclone).

- Effects of surface-based anticyclones include clearing skies as well as cooler, drier air. Fog can also form overnight within a region of higher pressure.
- Anti-cyclonic conditions are formed in winter season when atmospheric pressure is high and air temperatures are low.

94. B - I, II and IV

- A system of winds that are rotating inwards to an area of low barometric pressure, such that in the Northern Hemisphere it is anticlockwise and in the Southern Hemisphere it is clockwise circulation.
- The cyclones are formed with an enormous amount of energy from the ocean to the atmosphere. The surface winds get spiralled towards the low-pressure system due to the Coriolis force. The cyclonic systems are not formed in the equatorial regions because the Coriolis force is negligible between the latitudes 5 degrees north and 5 degrees south.
- The cyclone is formed when the warm, moist air rises upward over the ocean. As this air moves up, there is a formation of a low-pressure area below.
- Now the low-pressure area is filled with the high-pressure air from the surroundings. Again, the next batch of cool air gets warm and moist over the ocean moving upward. This once again results in the formation of a low-pressure area. The cycle continues.
- This continuous cycle results in the formation of clouds in the air. More clouds are formed as the water from the ocean evaporates.
- This leads to the formation of the storm system. As the storm system rotates faster, an eye is formed in the centre. The eye of the storm is the calm and clear part. The air pressure in the eye of the storm is low.
- The cyclone is known to have different names in different regions of the world, and they are:

REGION	NAME
Caribbean Sea	Hurricanes
China sea	Typhoons
Indian ocean	Tropical cyclones
Japan	Taifu
Northern Australia	Willy willies
Philippines	Baguio
USA	Hurricanes

95. D - I and III

- Volcanism (or volcanicity) is the phenomenon of eruption of molten rock (magma) onto the surface of the Earth or a solid-surface planet or moon, where lava, pyroclastic and volcanic gases erupt through a break in the surface called a vent.
- It includes all phenomena resulting from and causing magma within the crust or mantle of the body, to rise through the crust and form volcanic rocks on the surface. Magmas, that reach the surface and solidify, form extrusive landforms.
- Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.
- Intrusive igneous rocks make up most of the igneous rocks and are formed from magma that cools and solidifies within the crust of a planet. Common intrusive rocks are granite, gabbro, or diorite.
- Extrusive igneous rock, also known as volcanic rock, is formed by the cooling of molten magma on the earth's surface. The magma, which is brought to the surface through fissures or volcanic eruptions, rapidly solidifies. Hence such rocks are fine-grained (aphanitic) or even glassy. Basalt is the most common extrusive igneous rock.
- Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the accumulation or deposition of mineral or organic particles at Earth's surface. Depending upon the mode of formation, sedimentary rocks are categorized into three groups:
 - Mechanically formed
 - E.g.: Sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, shale, loess, etc.
 - Chemically formed
 - E.g.: Chert, limestone, halite, potash, etc.
 - Organically formed
 - E.g.: Geyserite, chalk, limestone, coal, etc.
- Metamorphic rocks arise from the transformation of existing rock to new types of rock, in a process called metamorphism. Some examples of metamorphic rocks are gneiss, slate, marble, schist, and quartzite.

96. D – 1,2 and 3 only

- Saharan dust is an aeolian mineral dust from the Sahara Desert, the largest hot desert in the world. Saharan dust is often produced by natural process such as windstorms.
- In most cases marine bacteria and phytoplankton require small amounts of the micronutrient iron, which can be supplied by transport of Saharan dust.
- Saharan dust has been found to travel to the Amazon basin, Scandinavia, Japan, and other regions. The dust supplied to the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean brings limiting nutrients that help to boost primary production.
- For the Amazon basin, which is limited in phosphorus in much of the soil in the basin, Saharan dust is a main source of phosphorus. This dust has also impacted ecosystems

in the South-eastern United States and the Caribbean by supplying limiting nutrients, and in some cases promoting soil development on land.

- One of the key ingredients for tropical cyclones is a deep feed of tropical moisture. Saharan dust can often inhibit their development. This air layer is very dry and increases wind shear ripping storms apart.

97. B – 1,3 and 4 only

WATERFALL	RIVER	STATE
Chitrakoot waterfalls	Indravati	Chhattisgarh
Jog Waterfall	Sharavathi River	Karnataka
Dudhsagar Waterfall	Mandovi river	Goa
Kunchikal Falls	Varahi River	Karnataka
Nohsngithiang Waterfalls		Meghalaya
Athirapally	Chalakydy river	Thrissur, Kerala
Palaruvi waterfalls	Kalladayar	Kollam, Kerala
Soochipara	Joins Chulika /Chaliyar river	Wayanad, Kerala

98. C – Khasi hills

- Cherrapunji or Sohra is a town in the East Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya.
- Garo Hills: It is in Meghalaya state and part of Garo-Khasi range which is consider as one of 'the wettest places on earth'. Nokrek Peak is the highest peak of this region.
- Khasi Hills: It is a part of Garo-Khasi Range in the Meghalaya and got its name from Khasi tribes of this region. Cherrapunji is situated in the East Khasi Hills and Lum Shyllong is the highest peak near to Shillong.
- Jaintia Hills: It is located further to the east from the Khasi Hills.

- Mawsynram is a town in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya. Mawsynram receives the highest rainfall in India. It is reportedly the wettest place on Earth.

99. B – Kudremukh

- The Kudremukh Township developed primarily as an iron ore mining town where the government ran Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL).
- It was a bustling town with a population of more than 35,000, comprising mostly employees of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd (KIOCL), their family members and labourers.
- It was in 1987 that Kudremukh was declared as a national park (630 sq km). But mining operations continued even after the lease ended in 1999. Following Supreme Court's orders, mining operations ceased on December 31, 2005
- Kudremukh was reduced to a ghost town when KIOCL downsized.

100. A – 1,2,3 and 4

- Between June 1 and August 18, 2018, Kerala experienced the worst ever floods in its history since 1924. During this period, the state received cumulative rainfall that was 42% in excess of the normal average.
- The heaviest spell of rain was during 1-20 August, when the state received 771mm of rain. The torrential rains triggered several landslides and forced the release of excess water from 37 dams across the state, aggravating the flood impact.
- The largest flooded areas were those adjacent to the backwaters along the coast. Even areas within these wetlands that are normally flood-free were flooded to a large extent. Given the quantum of rainfall and the characteristics and the physical condition of the water systems, flooding of these areas and areas along the lower parts of the river was unavoidable.
- The outlets to the sea, whether natural Azhis and Pozhis or the controlled ones, such as at the Thottappally Spillway and Thanneermukkom Barrage, did not have the capacity to evacuate high flood flows from the rivers, as they occurred, into the sea. The excess water gathered in low-lying areas.
- As the rains were exceptional, so were the flood levels that rose far above what people had experienced during earlier flood events which happened over the last 10 to 25 years. Along the Kerala coast the situation was aggravated by the perigean spring tide, a high tide occurring only three or four times a year, during 11–15 August 2018.
- Sustained strong onshore winds, resulting in abnormally high sea levels, which further hampered river outflow to the sea.

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