



# Phase 01 Answers - 2024

## Reasoning

Q.1) (c)

Explanation:

Input = 527863941

After operation 1, resultant number = 355696774

Third digit from right = 7

After second operation, resultant number = 394

Sum of digits =  $3 + 9 + 4 = 16$

Required difference =  $16 - 7 = 9$

Q.2) (b)

Explanation:

Input number = 836594213

After step 1, number = 836594112

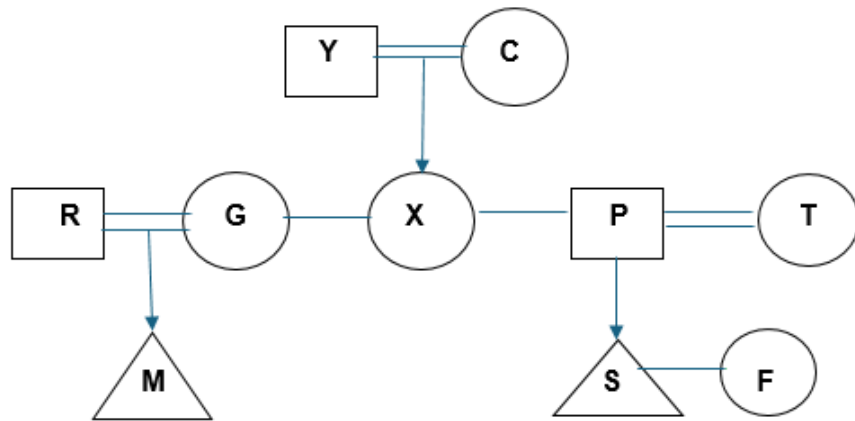
After step 2, number = 634592110

Second largest digit = 6

Third largest digit = 5

Required difference =  $6 - 5 = 1$

**Solution for Q.3 to Q.5:**



Q.3) (a)

Explanation:

The maximum possible number of males in the family is 5.

Q.4) (e)

Explanation:

F is the granddaughter of C.

Q.5) (d)

Explanation:

M is the cousin of S.

Q.6) (b)

Explanation:

Combining the equation:

$$A > B > C > G$$

Hence,  $A > G$  and I follows.

$C \leq D = E$ ;  $C \leq H$ ; No relation can be established. Hence II does not follow.

$$C \leq D = E \leq F$$

Hence,  $C \leq F$  and III follows.

Q.7) (d)

Explanation:

In statement I: - ( $B \geq F < G \leq A$ ) Exact relation between A and B can not be established.

In statement II: - ( $A \geq G > H > B$ ) Relation between A and B is  $A > B$ .

In statement III: - ( $B < G < H \geq F < A$ ) Exact relation between A and B can not be established.

Q.8) (c)

Explanation:

Given statements:  $J \geq U > S = Q \leq O$ ;  $S = R > G \geq K$

On combining, we get-

$J \geq U > S = R > G \geq K$  and

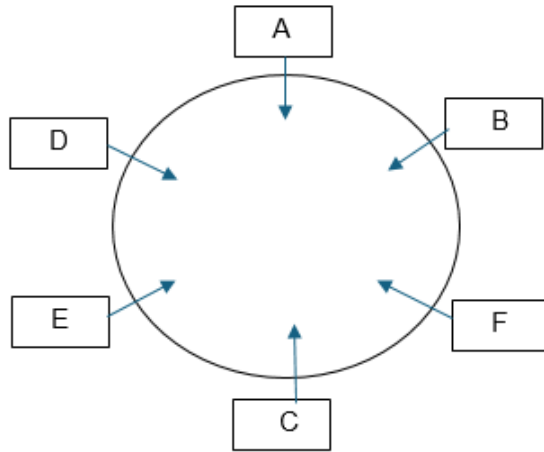
$O \geq Q = S = R > G \geq K$

Conclusions:

- a.  $J > R \rightarrow$  True (As,  $J \geq U > S = R$ ,  $J > R$ )
- b.  $U > G \rightarrow$  True (As,  $U > S = R > G$ ,  $U > G$ )
- c.  $K > J \rightarrow$  False (As,  $J \geq U > S = R > G \geq K$ ,  $K < J$ )
- d.  $K < Q \rightarrow$  True (As,  $Q = S = R > G \geq K$ ,  $Q > K$ )
- e.  $R = Q \rightarrow$  True (As,  $Q = S = R$ ,  $Q = R$ )

Q.9) (c)

Explanation:



E is sitting second to the right of A.

**Solution for Q.10 to Q.12:**

D S \_ Y L \_ T F P K \_

Q.10) (a)

Explanation:

K is sitting third to the right of T.

Q.11) (b)

Explanation:

Eleven people are sitting in the row.

Q.12) (e)

Explanation:

YT are not immediate neighbours of each other.

**Solution for Q.13 to Q.16:**

	Flat P	Flat Q
Floor 3	F (Green)	A (Orange)
Floor 2	E (Yellow)	B (Pink)
Floor 1	D (Red)	C (Blue)

Q.13) (c)

Explanation:

D likes Red colour.

Q.14) (d)

Explanation:

F, A, D, and C live on an odd-numbered floor and thus form a group.

B lives on an even-numbered floor.

Q.15) (b)

Explanation:

E lives in Flat P on Floor 2.

Q.16) (a)

Explanation:

C lives to the east of D and likes blue colour.

**Solution for Q.17 to Q.20:**

Shelf	Box	Article
8	Q	Candle
7	P	Drum
6	T	Fan
5	R	Bag
4	U	Harp
3	V	Anklet
2	W	Eraser
1	S	Glue Stick

Q.17) (d)

Explanation:

Three boxes are placed above the box that contains bag.

Q.18) (a)

Explanation:

Box W contains eraser.

Q.19) (a)

Explanation:

Four boxes are kept between the box that contained eraser and the box that contained drum.

Q.20) (c)

Explanation:

2-W-Eraser is the correct combination.

## English

Q.21) (b)

Explanation:

The correct sentence is:

Social media platforms allow for small, easily digestible chunk of information to be delivered in an easy to understand format.

The swap is required to correct both the grammar and the context of the sentence. "Allow" should replace "delivered" because social media platforms allow the action, while "delivered" fits later in the sentence to describe the information. Additionally, "easily" should replace "easy" before "digestible" to form the correct phrase "easily digestible," and "easy" should replace "easily" in the phrase "an easy to understand format" to maintain proper grammatical structure.

Q.22) (e)

Explanation:

All the words are used correctly at their respective places, making the sentence meaningful.

Q.23) (c)

Explanation:

- "The waggle dance" is the subject of the sentence.
- "exemplifies" is the verb indicating what the waggle dance does.
- "insects' first instance" describes what is exemplified.
- "of complex social learning in communication" specifies the type of learning and communication involved.

Q.24) (a)

Explanation:

- "Our narratives" is the subject.
- "mirror" is the verb indicating what our narratives do.
- "our identities" specifies what is mirrored.
- "both as individuals and as communities" provides additional detail about the identities.

- "at the present moment" specifies the timeframe or context.

Q.25) (c)

Explanation:

The original sentence is:

The jury was advise to refrain from speaking to media personnel related to the case.

The phrase "was advise" is grammatically incorrect; it should be "was advised."

- Option [a] "Ceased to exist" is unrelated and does not fit the context.
- Option [b] "Suggested to abstain" is incorrect because "suggested" requires a different sentence structure, such as "suggested that they abstain."
- Option [c] "Recommended to abstain" is the best choice, as "recommended" works correctly with "to abstain" and conveys a similar meaning to "advised."
- Option [d] "Unable to talk" changes the meaning entirely and is inappropriate for the context.

Therefore, [c] "Recommended to abstain" is the correct replacement, as it is grammatically and contextually accurate.

Q.26) (b)

Explanation:

The phrase "which concluded in" is incorrect because "concluded in" is not commonly used to indicate cause-and-effect relationships. It implies a finality rather than an outcome resulting from an action.

The correct phrase, "which resulted in," accurately conveys that the error in judgment led to the accident. "Resulted in" is a standard expression used to show that one event causes or leads to another outcome.

Thus, "which resulted in" fits the context of explaining that the accident was a direct consequence of the error in judgment.

Q.27) (b)

Explanation:

The word "risk" is used incorrectly as it should be an adjective describing the markets. The correct word should be an adjective that conveys the danger or threat posed by volatile markets. The term "treacherous" is the most contextually accurate choice here, as it conveys not only danger but also a sense of deceit or betrayal, which is appropriate for describing volatile markets. "Hazardous" also fits, but "treacherous" adds a nuance of unpredictability and potential for severe consequences, aligning well with the severe impact described in the sentence.

Q.28) (a)

Explanation:

The phrase "randomly changed work" does not fit well in the context of describing how to address work anxiety. "Taking your mind off" more appropriately contrasts with "following a disciplined preparation routine," highlighting that the solution to work anxiety is not just about distracting oneself from work but about engaging in a structured preparation. The other options do not provide a suitable contrast to the disciplined approach described.

### **Solution for Q.29 to Q.34:**

The sequence begins with **F**, which highlights the importance of adopting organic farming for a consistent food supply. **C** follows, explaining how a retail store is supporting this initiative through the Farmer Connect Programme. **A** details the programme's specific action of appointing an agronomist for crop management. **E** tasks about the challenge of high pricing of organic products. **D** then explains the current pricing of products, noting they are 20% higher than conventional ones but comparable to other organic products. **B** finally explains that this pricing similarity is due to organic products being a new category, which has led to maintaining supply chain rates similar to conventional produce.

The final sequence is: F - C - A - E - D - B.

Q.29) (a)

Q.30) (c)

Q.31) (e)

Q.32) (d)

Q.33) (e)

Q.34) (c)

Q.35) (a)

Explanation:

The error in the sentence is "**ready available**", which should be "**readily available**". The word "ready" should be replaced with "readily" to correctly describe "available," as "readily" means "easily" or "without difficulty," which fits the context.

Q.36) (a)

Explanation:

The error in the sentence is "**inclining to**" which should be "**be inclined to**". The phrase "inclining to" is grammatically incorrect; the correct form is "be inclined to," which properly indicates a tendency or inclination.

Q.37) (d)

Explanation:

The error in the sentence is "Rising in global temperature", which should be "Rising global temperatures". The phrase "Rising in global temperature" is grammatically incorrect; "Rising global temperatures" properly uses the plural form "temperatures" to match the plural verb "have intensified."

Q.38) (c)

Explanation:

The error in the sentence is "**key sector**", which should be "**key sectors.**" The term "**sectors**" should be plural to match the context of "revitalize" affecting multiple areas of the economy.

Q.39) (b)

Explanation:

Seize (to take possession of by legal authority) is correct for the first blank, as the government takes over property involved in illegal activity.

Earned (to receive money in return for work or services) correctly fits the second blank in this context. However, it implies the money was gained, though not necessarily

legally, making it still applicable for funds from illegal means.

Q.40) (d)

Explanation:

We need an adjective in the second blank to qualify the noun 'workers'. This eliminates all options except (d).

Q.41) (c)

Explanation:

'Thrashed', 'Attacked' and 'Occupied' do not take the preposition 'into' after them. This eliminates option B, D and E. 'Gathered' won't make much sense here - why would terrorist gather in an army installation (they might attack or bomb it).

Storm (verb) - suddenly attack and capture by means of force.

Gallant, Courageous, Valiant and Intrepid are all synonyms.

Q.42) (c)

Explanation:

The phrase "to hand in" refers to submitting something, usually in an official capacity (e.g., an assignment or resignation).

- Sentence I uses the phrase "to hand in" correctly to describe submitting an assignment.
- Sentence II correctly uses "hand in" to describe submitting a resignation.
- Sentence III uses the phrase incorrectly, as "hand in" is not used for delivering or putting away physical items like groceries.

Q.43) (e)

Explanation:

"Control" means to exercise authority or influence over something, or to regulate it. The term "check" in this context also means to examine or monitor something to ensure it is

functioning properly, which aligns with the idea of controlling or managing.

- Operate: - refers to working or functioning something but doesn't imply regulation.
- Switch: - involves changing or moving something, not necessarily managing it.
- Rule: - is related to governance or authority but doesn't always imply the management of processes.
- Power: - relates to strength or influence, not specifically to management or regulation.

Q.44) (a)

Explanation:

The passage indicates that the Indian House Crows are invasive alien birds that have been significantly affecting local bird populations by preying on small indigenous birds, which is the primary reason for the Kenyan government's action plan.

Q.45) (b)

Explanation:

The word "following" is the most appropriate choice because it indicates that the government's commitment to addressing the house crow problem is a response to or comes after the public outcry. In this context, "following" correctly shows that the action (addressing the house crow problem) is motivated by the reaction or complaint (public outcry) from hoteliers and farmers. The other options do not convey this causal relationship as clearly.

Q.46) (a)

Explanation:

The passage indicates that the failure of the previous control attempt was due to the crows' remarkable adaptability and their ability to thrive in association with human settlements, which allowed them to continue spreading despite the measures taken.

Q.47) (d)

Explanation:

In the context of the passage, "group" is the most appropriate replacement for "bunch" as it effectively describes a collection of crows working together to attack the chicks. While "pack," "cluster," and "flock" are also related, "group" is more neutral and fits well with the context of the crows' coordinated behavior.

Q.48) (e)

Explanation:

The passage mentions that Scaly Babblers, Pied Crows, Weaver Birds, and Common Waxbills are among the bird species along the Kenyan coast affected by Indian House Crows. The Sokoke Scops Owl, however, is not specifically mentioned as living along the coast but rather in forested areas.

Q.49) (c)

Explanation:

The passage details that Indian House Crows have negatively impacted local farmers primarily by attacking and eating chicks, causing significant problems for poultry farming.

Q.50) (c)

Explanation:

The passage explains that Indian House Crows spread to different parts of the world primarily due to international trade and shipping activities, which facilitated their movement across regions.

## Computer Awareness

Q.51) (b)

Explanation:

Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie were key figures in the development of the UNIX operating system at Bell Labs (Bell Telephone Laboratories) in the late 1960s and early 1970s. UNIX was originally created to provide a simple, flexible, and powerful operating system for use in research and development.

Q.52) (c)

Explanation:

Dennis Ritchie developed the C programming language in the early 1970s at Bell Labs. C was created as a systems programming language to develop the UNIX operating system, allowing for more efficient and portable code. The language's simplicity, efficiency, and flexibility have made it one of the most widely used and influential programming languages in the history of computing.

Q.53) (c)

Explanation:

LDAP stands for Lightweight Directory Access Protocol. It is a protocol used for accessing and managing directory information services over a network. LDAP is widely used for authentication and directory services, allowing users to look up and manage information like user credentials, organizational data, and other resources within a network.

Q.54) (a)

Explanation:

EEPROM stands for Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory. It is a type of non-volatile memory that can be electronically erased and reprogrammed. EEPROMs are used in devices like computers, microcontrollers, and other electronic devices to store data that must be preserved when power is turned off but may need to be updated occasionally.

Q.55) (c)

Explanation:

.png (portable network graphics) is a file format used for high-quality digital images. It supports lossless compression, which means that images can be compressed without losing any quality. PNG is commonly used for images on the web and supports features like transparency and a wide range of color depths.

Q.56) (c)

Explanation:

All IPv6 addresses are 128 bits long. This allows for a vastly larger address space compared to IPv4, which uses 32-bit addresses.

Q.57) (c)

Explanation:

**Advanced Micro Devices (AMD)** is a prominent semiconductor company that was founded in 1969. The company's name reflects its focus on developing advanced microprocessors and other semiconductor technologies. AMD is well-known for producing CPUs (central processing units), GPUs (graphics processing units), and APUs (accelerated processing units). They have been a major player in the development of high-performance computing solutions, competing with other leading technology companies such as Intel and NVIDIA.

Q.58) (c)

Explanation:

Superscript is not a font; it is a text formatting option used to make text appear smaller and raised above the normal line of text. The other options—Arial, Times New Roman, Calibri, and Verdana—are all fonts available in Microsoft Word.

Q.59) (c)

Explanation:

In Microsoft Word, using **Ctrl + Spacebar** clears all character formatting from the selected text, which includes removing bold, italics, underline, font size changes, and other formatting applied directly to the text. It reverts the text to the default formatting of the document or the paragraph style applied to it.

This shortcut is useful when you want to quickly remove specific formatting while keeping the text intact, making it easier to apply new formatting or ensure consistency throughout a document.

Q.60) (d)

Explanation:

Oracle is not an operating system; it is a company known for its database software, enterprise software products, and cloud services. The other options—Windows, macOS,

Linux, and Android—are all operating systems.

Q.61) (c)

Explanation:

The primary purpose of the BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) in a computer is to initialize and test the hardware components during the boot process and to load and start the operating system. The BIOS performs the Power-On Self-Test (POST) to ensure that essential hardware like the CPU, memory, and storage devices are functioning correctly before handing control over to the operating system.

Q.62) (a)

Explanation:

RAM stands for Random Access Memory. It is a type of volatile memory used in computers and other devices to store data that is actively being used or processed by the CPU. RAM allows for quick read and write access to data, which helps improve the overall performance and speed of a computer by providing fast access to the data needed by applications and the operating system.

Q.63) (a)

Explanation:

A compiler is a type of software that translates high-level programming language code into machine code or intermediate code that a computer's processor can execute. This process allows the program written in a high-level language (like C++ or Java) to be converted into the low-level machine code specific to the computer's architecture.

Q.64) (c)

Explanation:

The primary function of a router in a network is to direct data packets between different networks or within a network. Routers analyze the destination address of data packets and determine the most efficient path for them to travel, ensuring that data reaches its intended destination. This routing function helps manage and optimize network traffic, allowing different devices and networks to communicate effectively.

Q.65) (a)

Explanation:

HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. It is a protocol used for transmitting hypertext (web pages) over the internet. HTTP is the foundation of data communication on the World Wide Web and is used by web browsers and servers to request and deliver web content.

Q.66) (d)

Explanation:

Flash memory is a type of non-volatile memory that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed. Unlike RAM, which is volatile and loses its data when power is turned off, flash memory retains its data even when power is lost. It is commonly used in USB drives, SSDs (solid-state drives), and memory cards.

Q.67) (d)

Explanation:

Linux is an open-source operating system. Its source code is freely available for anyone to view, modify, and distribute. This open-source nature allows for a wide range of distributions and variations, catering to different needs and preferences. The other options—Windows, iOS, Android, and macOS—are not fully open-source operating systems, though Android has open-source components.

Q.68) (c)

Explanation:

An IP address (Internet Protocol address) is used to identify and locate a computer or device on a network. It provides a unique address for each device, allowing them to communicate with each other over the internet or within a local network. IP addresses are essential for routing data packets between devices and ensuring that the correct information reaches the intended recipient.

Q.69) (c)

Explanation:

Malware, short for "malicious software," is a type of software designed to damage, disrupt, or gain unauthorized access to computer systems. It includes various forms

such as viruses, worms, trojans, ransomware, and spyware. The other options—firewall, antivirus, encryption, and VPN—are security measures or technologies used to protect systems and data from threats.

Q.70) (c)

Explanation:

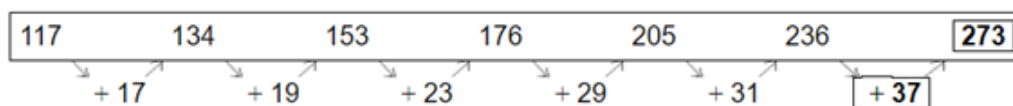
The primary function of a firewall in network security is to block unauthorized access to or from a network. It acts as a barrier between a trusted internal network and untrusted external networks, such as the internet, by filtering incoming and outgoing traffic based on predefined security rules. Firewalls help protect systems from potential threats and unauthorized intrusions.

## Quantitative Aptitude

Q.71) (c)

Explanation:

The given logic is as follows-

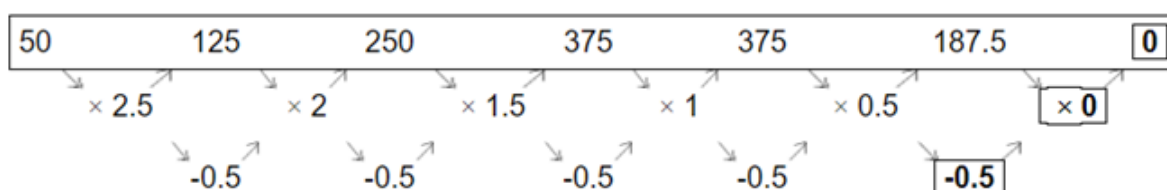


Hence, the correct answer is 273.

Q.72) (b)

Explanation:

The given logic is as follows-

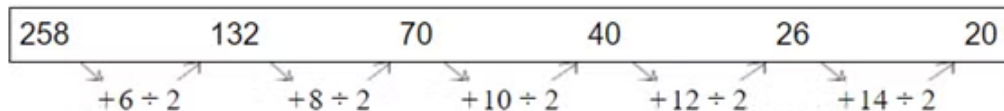


Hence, the correct answer is 375.

Q.73) (a)

Explanation:

The given logic is as follows:-

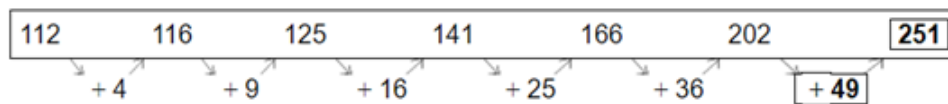


Hence, the wrong number is 42.

Q.74) (a)

Explanation:

The given logic is as follows-



Hence, the correct answer is 140.

Q.75) (a)

Explanation:

$$3842 \times \frac{1}{2} + (? \times 15)/100 = 2449$$

$$1921 + (? \times 15)/100 = 2449$$

$$(? \times 15)/100 = 2449 - 1921 = 528$$

$$? = (528 \times 100)/15 = 3520$$

Hence, the answer is 3520.

Q.76) (d)

Explanation:

Let ? = x

$$\text{Then, } 25\% \text{ of } 16 \times (15 - x)^3 = 256$$

$$\Rightarrow (1/4) \text{ of } 16 \times (15 - x)^3 = 256$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times (15 - x)^3 = 256$$

$$\Rightarrow (15 - x)^3 = 256/4 = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow (15 - x) = \sqrt[3]{64}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 15 - 4 = 11$$

Hence, the correct answer is 11.

Q.77) (b)

Explanation:

Let ? = x

Then,

$$\Rightarrow 90 = 15\% \text{ of } 1000 \times 3\% \text{ of } 100/x$$

$$\Rightarrow 90 = 15/100 \text{ of } 1000 \times 3/100 \text{ of } 100/x$$

$$\Rightarrow 90 = 150 \times 3/x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (150 \times 3)/90 = 5$$

Hence the correct answer is 5.

Q.78) (b)

Explanation:

$$\Rightarrow 56 \div 14 \times 4 - 316 + ?^2 = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times 4 - 316 + ?^2 = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 - 316 + ?^2 = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow ?^2 = 100 + 316 - 16$$

$$\Rightarrow ?^2 = 416 - 16$$

$$\Rightarrow ?^2 = 400$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 20$$

Hence, the correct answer is 20.

**Solution for Q.79 to Q.81:**

	Rose	Lily	Jasmine	Total
A	x	3x	3x+40	
B	y-70	y	460-3x	610
Total	190		500	

According to Question,

Total number of roses in A and B together is 190

$$x + y - 70 = 190$$

$$x + y = 260 \dots(i)$$

For Nursery B :

$$y - 70 + y + 460 - 3x = 610$$

$$2y - 3x + 390 = 610$$

$$2y - 3x = 220 \dots (ii)$$

From Equation (i) & (ii)

$$2y - 3x = 220 ; 3x + 3y = 780$$

$$y = 200$$

$$x = 60$$

	Rose	Lilly	Jasmine	Total
A	x = 60	3x = 180	3x+40 = 220	460
B	y-70 = 130	y = 200	460-3x = 280	610
Total	190	380	500	1070

	Rose	Lilly	Jasmine	Total
A	60	180	220	460
B	130	200	280	610
Total	190	380	500	1070

Q.79) (b)

Explanation:

The total number of lilies in both nursery A and B together = 380

Q.80) (c)

Explanation:

The ratio of number of Jasmine flowers in A and B =  $220 : 280 = 11 : 14$

Q.81) (a)

Explanation:

The number of rose and jasmine flowers in nursery A = 280

The number of lilies in nursery B = 200

% more =  $[(280-200)/200] \times 100 = 40\%$

Q.82) (e)

Explanation:

Initial quantity of milk =  $13X/20$

Initial quantity of water =  $7X/20$

Final quantity of milk =  $(13X/20) - (13/20 * 20) + 12 = 13X/20 - 1$

Final quantity of water =  $(7X/20) - (7/20 * 20) = 7X/20 - 7$

Final quantity of milk - Final quantity of water = 66

$(13X/20 - 1) - (7X/20 - 7) = 66$

$6X/20 + 6 = 66$

$X = 200$

Q.83) (b)

Explanation:

Let the monthly income of A =  $5x$

Let the monthly income of B =  $6x$

Let the monthly expenditure of A =  $2y$

Let the monthly expenditure of B =  $3y$

Let the monthly savings of A =  $5x - 2y$

Let the monthly savings of B =  $6x - 3y$

$$6x - 3y = \frac{1}{2} * 6x$$

$$3x = 3y$$

$$x = y$$

Also, we are given,  $3y - 2y = y = 700 = x$ ; (as  $x = y$ )

Monthly savings of A =  $5x - 2y = 5x - 2x = 3x$

Monthly savings of B =  $6x - 3y = 6x - 3x = 3x$

Required total =  $3x + 3x = 6x = 6 * 700 = 4200$

Q.84) (d)

Explanation:

Let the required number of days =  $N$

Ratio of efficiency of one man and one woman =  $2 : 1$

or  $M = 2W$

Using the chain rule,

$$24 * (4W + 8B) = N * (6M + 24B)$$

$$24 * (2M + 8B) = N * (6M + 24B) \text{ ———[using } M = 2W\text{]}$$

$$N = [24 * (2M + 8B)] / (6M + 24B)$$

$$N = [24 * 2 * (M + 4B)] / [6 * (M + 4B)]$$

$$N = 8 \text{ days}$$

Q.85) (a)

Explanation:

Let the speed of the boat in still water =  $11y$

And speed of stream =  $y$

$$[360/(11y - y)] - [360/(11y + y)] = 3$$

$$(360/10y) - (360/12y) = 3$$

$$360 * [(1/10y) - (1/12y)] = 3$$

$$2y/120y^2 = 3/360$$

$$1/60y = 1/120$$

$$60y = 120$$

$$y = 2$$

$$\text{Upstream speed} = 11y - y = 10y = 10 * 2 = 20$$

$$\text{Required time} = 120/20 = 6 \text{ hours}$$

Q.86) (c)

Explanation:

Let the cost price of article A = P

Then, the cost price of article B = 1100 - P

Marked price of A = P \* 110/100 = 11P/10

Marked price of B = (1100 - P) \* 120/100 = 6(1100 - P)/5

Selling price of A = 11P/10 \* 80/100 = 11P/10 \* 4/5 = 44P/50

Selling price of B = 6(1100 - P)/5 \* 70/100 = 42/50 \* (1100 - P)

$$SP(A) - SP(B) = 280$$

$$(44P/50) - (42/50 * (1100 - P)) = 280$$

$$44P/50 + 42P/50 - 924 = 280$$

$$86P/50 = 1204$$

$$P = 1204 * 50 / 86 = 700 = \text{cost price of A}$$

$$\text{Cost price of B} = 1100 - P = 1100 - 700 = 400$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 700 - 400 = 300$$

**Solution for Q.87 to Q.90**

Company	Manufactured	Sold	Unsold
A	240	220	20
B	180	100	80
C	280	160	120
D	200	140	60
Total	900	620	280

Q.87) (c)

Explanation:

Total number of cars manufactured by companies A and B =  $240 + 180 = 420$

Total number of cars manufactured by companies C and D =  $280 + 200 = 480$

Required difference =  $480 - 420 = 60$

Q.88) (d)

Explanation:

Total number of cars sold by companies A and B =  $220 + 100 = 320$

Total number of cars manufactured by all the companies together = 900

Required percentage =  $320/900 * 100 = 35.55\% = 35 \frac{5}{9} \%$

Q.89) (b)

Explanation:

Total number of unsold cars by companies A and D =  $20 + 60 = 80$

Total number of unsold cars by companies B and C =  $80 + 120 = 200$

Required ratio =  $80 : 200 = 2 : 5$

Q.90) (e)

Explanation:

Average number of cars sold by all the four companies together =  $620/4 = 155$

Number of cars unsold by company C = 120

So, 155 is more than 120 by 35.

## Decision Making

Q.91) (a)

Explanation:

Programmed decisions are routine and repetitive, following established procedures. Approving a routine purchase order fits this description, as it involves a standard, predefined process. The other options involve unique, complex decisions requiring deeper analysis and are examples of non-programmed decisions.

Q.92) (d)

Explanation:

A heuristic is a mental shortcut or rule of thumb that allows people to make decisions quickly and efficiently, often in complex situations where time or information is limited. While heuristics simplify the decision-making process, they do not always guarantee a perfect or optimal solution.

Q.93) (e)

Explanation:

The Heuristic Model of decision making is closely related to the concept of "rule of thumb" as it involves using simple, practical rules to make decisions quickly. This contrasts with more systematic models like the Rational Model, which rely on thorough analysis. Heuristics are often used when time or information is limited.

Q.94) (b)

Explanation:

Emotional intelligence enhances a manager's decision-making by allowing them to understand, manage, and leverage both their own emotions and those of others. This leads to better communication, conflict resolution, and collaboration, fostering more thoughtful and effective decisions, especially in emotionally charged situations.

Q.95) (c)

Explanation:

The decision to develop or modify a school curriculum is a policy decision because it involves setting guidelines or frameworks that affect the overall direction and structure of the educational institution. Such decisions have long-term implications and often require approval from higher authorities, unlike routine or operational decisions that deal with day-to-day activities.

Q.96) (d)

Explanation:

A manager plays a crucial role in implementing long-term strategies that align with the organization's goals, while also making tactical decisions that guide the day-to-day operations. This combination ensures that both immediate objectives and future plans are effectively addressed.

Q.97) (a)

Explanation:

Top-level managers are responsible for making strategic and long-term decisions that shape the direction of the organization. These decisions involve setting goals, defining policies, and determining resource allocation, ultimately impacting the overall success and sustainability of the organization. In contrast, lower-level managers typically focus on more operational or tactical decisions.

Q.98) (d)

Explanation:

According to the Garbage Can Model, an organization is compared to a garbage can as it accumulates choices, issues, solutions, and decision-makers seeking alignment.

Q.99) (d)

Explanation:

By the severity of their effects, frequency of occurrence, and ease of discovery. Failures are ranked based on these factors to prioritize addressing the most critical ones.

Q.100) (c)

Explanation:

Confirmation bias can limit exposure to diverse viewpoints and hinder critical thinking by favouring information that supports pre-existing beliefs.

## General Awareness

Q.101) (c)

Explanation:

The Central KYC Registry started its functioning in 2017. It is designed to provide uniform KYC norms and ensure the inter-usability of KYC records across the financial sector, thereby reducing the need for customers to repeatedly produce KYC documents and undergo verification when establishing new relationships with financial entities. This question is from finance domain, which was unexpected for this exam.

Q.102) (e)

Explanation:

This question is designed to assess your understanding of the various initiatives launched by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) to foster research and innovation in India. It aims to evaluate how well you know the specific schemes that promote scientific advancement. The correct answer encompasses the key programs: AIM (Atal Innovation Mission), NIDHI-PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators & Startups), and INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research).

Q.103) (a)

Explanation:

This question is intended to assess your understanding of the eligibility criteria under the Saral Bima Yojana, specifically regarding dependent children. It aims to determine whether you are familiar with the scheme and its eligibility criteria. The definition of dependent children includes both natural and legally adopted children aged between 3 months and 25 years. This is a difficult question, which has been asked randomly.

Q.104) (c)

Explanation:

This question is designed to evaluate your understanding of investment regulations, specifically the Voluntary Retention Route (VRR) implemented by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). It aims to check whether you are familiar with how this scheme facilitates long-term investments by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) in the Indian debt market. The correct answer highlights that the VRR mandates a minimum retention period of 3 years, encouraging FPIs to commit to a longer investment horizon. This is more of a static information question from RBI's initiatives, guidelines, policies, schemes etc. For better preparation, you should focus on covering financial current affairs.

Q.105) (e)

Explanation:

This question is aimed at testing your awareness of the current landscape of major global companies and their market capitalizations. It evaluates whether you are up-to-date with which companies rank among the top five most valuable in the world. The correct answer highlights that Meta (Facebook) is not included in this elite group, which currently consists of Microsoft, NVIDIA, Apple, Alphabet, and Amazon. Such questions are common in this exam. Hence, it is an easy question.

Q.106) (a)

Explanation:

This question is designed to evaluate your understanding of advancements in agricultural research, specifically regarding new crop varieties developed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI). It aims to assess whether you are aware of significant developments in wheat cultivation, particularly the introduction of the HD 3386 seed variety. This new variety has been approved by the central seed committee and is intended to replace the older HD2967 seed variety, which was also developed by IARI. Being knowledgeable about such developments reflects your grasp of agricultural innovations and their implications for farming practices in India.

Q.107) (c)

Explanation:

This question is designed to assess your understanding of the regulatory requirements for Full Fledged Money Changers (FFMCs) in India. It aims to determine whether you are familiar with the financial thresholds that ensure these entities can operate effectively in

the foreign exchange market. The correct answer specifies that the minimum Net Owned Funds (NOF) required for a single branch FFMC is Rs. 25 lakh. This requirement is crucial as it ensures that the FFMC has the necessary financial resources to provide efficient money-changing services. This year, many questions have been asked from the finance current and static awareness. Hence, you should now focus on finance current affairs as well, along with PIB and Spotlight current affairs.

Q.108) (d)

Explanation:

This question is designed to test your awareness of international collaborations focused on renewable energy, specifically regarding the International Solar Alliance (ISA). It aims to determine whether you are familiar with significant milestones in the organization, such as Paraguay becoming its 100th full member. This question highlights that international organizations are important for this exam.

Q.109) (b)

Explanation:

This question is designed to evaluate your understanding of the structure and regulatory framework of the National Pension System (NPS). It aims to assess whether you are familiar with the various intermediaries involved in the NPS, such as Pension Funds, Trustee Banks, Points of Presence, and Central Record Keeping Agencies. The correct answer emphasizes that the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) is not an intermediary within the NPS; instead, it operates independently to manage the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) for those in the organized sector. Being knowledgeable about these distinctions will demonstrate your grasp of the intricacies of pension systems and regulatory bodies in India. This question is again from a government scheme focused on financial sector. This question again highlights the importance of government schemes and finance related topics for this examination.

Q.110) (c)

Explanation:

This question is designed to assess your understanding of the regulatory framework surrounding Certificates of Deposit (CDs) issued by scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) in India. It aims to evaluate whether you are familiar with the guidelines established by the Reserve Bank of India regarding the issuance of these financial instruments. The correct answer highlights that SCBs are permitted to issue CDs for a maximum period of 1 year, based on funds deposited at the bank for a specified time.

Being knowledgeable about these regulations will demonstrate your grasp of financial instruments and the role of the RBI in overseeing banking operations. This question is relevant to the broader context of financial regulations and government policies, emphasizing the importance of such topics in this examination.

Q.111) (d)

Explanation:

This question is designed to evaluate your understanding of the regulations governing Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) as outlined by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). It aims to assess whether you are familiar with the minimum investment requirements set by these regulations. The correct answer specifies that the minimum investment amount for general investors is Rs 1 crore, while a lower threshold of Rs 25 lakh applies to directors, employees, and fund managers, as per the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012. This question highlights the significance of finance related questions in NABARD exam also.

Q.112) (a)

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of recent developments in the financial market, specifically regarding the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and its initiatives. It evaluates whether you are aware of the beta version of the optional T+0 settlement system, which allows for the same-day settlement of funds and securities for trades. Sebi announced the launch of a beta version of the optional T+0 settlement system, which means that the funds and securities for a transaction will be settled on the same day the trade was entered into. This new system will be implemented for a limited set of 25 scrips and brokers on an optional basis. This question pertains to regulatory changes that are significant for those preparing for this examination.

Q.113) (a)

Explanation:

This question assesses your awareness of significant advancements in the energy sector, particularly regarding GAIL, India's leading gas company. It evaluates whether you know about GAIL's achievement in successfully conducting the world's first ship-to-ship liquefied natural gas (LNG) transfer. This is an old current affairs question. Therefore, the exam demands that you keep a track of the current affairs of at least 1 year.

GAIL, India's top gas firm, successfully conducted the world's first ship-to-ship liquefied natural gas (LNG) transfer. This initiative is part of the company's efforts to innovate and boost business while also focusing on reducing shipping costs and emissions. GAIL has contracted 5.8 million tonnes per annum of LNG from the US and is exploring various methods to enhance its operations in the energy sector.

Q.114) (d)

Explanation:

This question evaluates your knowledge of recent achievements in the Indian film industry. It specifically focuses on Rishab Shetty, who received the Special Jury Award at the 54th International Film Festival of India (IFFI) in November 2023 for his innovative work. This is a medium-difficulty question that highlights the significance of covering such awards for the exam.

Q.115) (d)

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of military infrastructure, specifically regarding air force bases in Asia. The correct answer notes that Hindon Air Force Station is the largest in Asia and ranks 8th globally, covering 14 km in circumference and 55 square kilometers in area. This is a medium-difficulty question highlighting the need to cover significant military related facts.

Q.116) (a)

Explanation:

This question evaluates your knowledge of economic indicators, specifically relating to Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections in India. The correct answer reveals that GST collections in July 2024 reached Rs 1.82 lakh crore, showing a year-on-year increase of 10.3% from Rs 1.65 lakh crore in July 2023. This is an easy question because this aligns with the pattern of previous year exam.

Q.117) (e)

Explanation:

This question focuses on agricultural policies, specifically the Horticulture Cluster Development Programme. It seeks to assess your understanding of its main objectives, which include reducing harvest and post-harvest losses, improving product quality, and increasing farmers' income. The correct answer highlights the program's goal of developing horticulture clusters to enhance global competitiveness. This is an easy question because it has been asked from a very prominent scheme.

Q.118) (b)

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of risk management standards, specifically ISO 31000. The correct answer emphasizes that ISO 31000 provides organizations with guidance for effective risk management, covering aspects like operational continuity and resilience. This question is considered to be of moderate difficulty.

Q.119) (b)

Explanation:

This question focuses on environmental initiatives in the maritime sector, specifically the Green Tug Transition Program (GTTP). The correct answer indicates that Vishakhapatnam Port Authority is not part of the Phase 1 implementation of this program, which aims to replace conventional fuel-based tugs with greener alternatives. The difficulty level of this question is easy because this has been asked from a very prominent and recent initiative.

Q.120) (a)

Explanation:

The NAV of mutual fund schemes is published on respective mutual funds' websites as well as AMFI's website daily. Since the market value of securities changes every day, the NAV of a scheme also varies on a day-to-day basis. Units of mutual fund schemes under all schemes (except Liquid & Overnight funds) are allotted only at the prospective NAV, which is the NAV that would be declared at the end of the day, based on the closing market value of the securities held in the respective schemes.

This question is considered moderate in difficulty, emphasizing the importance of understanding how NAV impacts unit allotment in various mutual fund schemes, except for Liquid and Overnight funds. Overall, this year, the exam has taken an unexpected

turn with the inclusion of finance related questions. Be prepared for the upcoming exam and start including RBI 247 in your library.

## Economic & Social Issues

Q.121) (c)

Explanation:

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) met from August 6 to 8, 2024, to assess the evolving macroeconomic situation and determine the direction of monetary policy. Based on this assessment, the MPC decided to keep the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) unchanged at 6.50 per cent. Consequently, the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate remains unchanged at 6.25 per cent, and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate at 6.75 per cent.

Q.122) (b)

Explanation:

With our continued emphasis on expanding the space economy by 5 times in the next 10 years, Government has decided to set up a venture capital fund of Rs 1,000 crore.

Q.123) (a)

Explanation:

### **Sandbox for Agricultural and Rural Security, Technology and Insurance (SARTHI) Portal**

- It is a comprehensive digital insurance platform launched in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India.
- SARTHI extends coverage to health, life, home, shop, agriculture implements, motor, and parametric products.
- SARTHI can be accessed via the AIDE (Android Integrated Development Programme) app available on the Android App Store.
- The platform will have digital payment options and streamlined premium collection, effortless claim initiation, tracking and resolution besides user-friendly interfaces for stakeholders.

- SARTHI marks a significant advancement beyond traditional crop insurance, offering a diverse array of products tailored to farmers' needs.

Q.124) (d)

Explanation:

- The production of fuel grade ethanol and its supply to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) has increased by more than 7 times from ESY 2013-14 to ESY 2020-21. Encouraged by this performance, Government has decided to advance the target of 20% ethanol blending in petrol from 2030 to ESY 2025-26.

Q.125) (b)

Explanation:

- The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, with an aim to address the Green House Gases emission by MSMEs, has introduced two new sub-schemes under the Central Sector Scheme "Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, (RAMP) in 2023 to provide support to the MSEs in accessing institutional finance at a concessional rate for adopting clean/green technologies and help them to transform into green and sustainable business operations. These are
- MSE Green Investment and Financing for Transformation Scheme (MSE-GIFT Scheme) with a total outlay of Rs.478 Cr for three years (2023-24 to 2025-26).
- It intends to help MSMEs adopt identified green technologies.
- It has three sub-components: Interest subvention (outlay Rs.350 Cr), Risk Sharing Facility (Rs. 125 Cr) and IEC (Rs. 3 Cr)
- MSE Scheme for Promotion and Investment in Circular Economy (MSE- SPICE) with a total outlay of Rs. 472.5 Cr for four years (2023-24 to 2026-27).
- It has three sub- components: Credit linked capital subsidy (Rs 450Cr outlay), Awareness Generation and Demand creation (Rs. 15 CR) and IEC (Rs.7.5Cr).
- **The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the Implementing Agency for both sub-schemes.**

Q.126) (c)

Explanation:

- NABARD had created its first community institutions in the form of Vikas Volunteer Vahini in the 1980s to promote rural development.
- This initiative aimed to engage volunteers in various community development activities and has evolved over the years.

Q.127) (d)

Explanation:

- Mission Vatsalya scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) which is implemented through States/Union Territories (UTs) to deliver services for Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) and Children in Conflict with Law (CCL) which include Institutional Care and Non-Institutional Care.
- The fund sharing pattern is in the ratio of 60:40 for all States and UTs with legislature except the North-Eastern States and Hilly States - Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu & Kashmir, where the cost of sharing is 90:10.
- In Union Territory without legislature, the cost is 100 % on the Central Government. Under the scheme Institutional Care is provided through Child Care Institutes (CCIs), as a rehabilitative measure.
- The programmes and activities in Homes inter-alia include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling etc.
- Under the Non-Institutional Care component, support is extended for Adoption, Foster Care, After Care and Sponsorship.
- Further Mission Vatsalya also provides for "After care" services after the age of 18 years to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life.

Q.128) (c)

Explanation:

- Quality Council of India (QCI) is introducing the QCI Surajya Recognition & Ranking Framework, an empowering initiative designed to drive excellence among states to improve quality of life of citizens for a Viksit Bharat.
- This framework is categorized under four pillars: Shiksha (Education), Swasthya (Health), Samriddhi (Prosperity), and Sushasan (Governance).
- The Surajya Recognition acknowledges the outstanding performance and commitment to quality by states and organisations in these vital areas.

Q.129) (a)

Explanation:

- Priority Sector Lending (PSL) is a lending requirement administered by the RBI, requiring banks to give a minimum proportion of their loans to sectors of development importance or the sectors that have difficulty of getting loans.
- The RBI is periodically updates the sectors that are eligible to get priority sector lending and the limits of loans.
- In case, banks fail to meet their PSL targets, they have to deposit the allocated amount to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) established with NABARD and to other funds with NABARD, SIDBI, Mudra, National Housing Bank, etc., as decided by the RBI from time to time.

Q.130) (c)

Explanation:

- Andaman & Nicobar Islands have five Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG). They are Great Andamanese, Jarwas, Onges, Shompens and North Sentinelese.
- Birhor PVTG is found in Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal)

Q.131) (b)

Explanation:

- The duration of short-term training under PMKVY (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) 4.0 typically ranges from 150 to 300 hours, depending on the specific skill program and the sector involved.

Q.132) (c)

Explanation:

- Purvodaya initiative aims to drive all-round development in the eastern region, particularly benefiting states like Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh.

Q.133) (a)

Explanation:

- The CACP recommends MSPs for 22 mandated crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane. The mandated crops include 14 crops of the kharif season, 6 rabi crops and 2 other commercial crops.

Q.134) (e)

Explanation:

- Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) Scheme aims to improve livelihoods of the minorities, particularly the artisan communities, using the components of skill development, education, women leadership & entrepreneurship.
- It is an integrated scheme converges five erstwhile schemes of the Ministry viz. Seekho aur Kamao, USTTAD, Hamari Dharohar, Nai Roshni and Nai Manzil.
- These components complement each other in the ultimate objective of the scheme to increase the incomes of the beneficiaries and provide support by facilitating credit and market linkages.

Q.135) (b)

Explanation:

- Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) under which financial assistance is provided for various horticulture activities including construction/Expansion/ Modernization of cold storages of capacity up to 5000 MT in the country on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP) received from States/UTs.
- AAPs are prepared by the States/UTs based on their requirement, capacity and availability of resources.
- The component of Cold Storage is demand/entrepreneur driven for which Government assistance in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy is available at the rate of 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% of the project cost in hilly and scheduled areas through respective State Horticulture Missions.

Q.136) (d)

Explanation:

- DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) is a national platform for school education.

- It is an initiative of National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), under the aegis of the Ministry of Education.
- It was launched in 2017.
- It has been adopted by almost all the States, Union Territories, central autonomous bodies/boards including CBSE.
- It was developed on the basis of the Strategy and Approach Paper for the National Teacher Platform released
- It can be accessed by learners and teachers across the country and currently supports 36 Indian languages.

Q.137) (b)

Explanation:

- There are five statutory Commodity Boards under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. They are
- Coffee Board
- Rubber Board
- Tea Board
- Tobacco Board
- Spices Board
- These Boards are responsible for production, development and export of tea, coffee, rubber, spices and tobacco.

Q.138) (c)

Explanation:

- As per the information culled out from the Data Dissemination Portal of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), the share of export of MSME specified products in FY 2023-24 is 45.73%.

Q.139) (e)

Explanation:

- Under the extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy of the Government of India, FDI in renewable energy sector is permitted up to 100% under the automatic route.

Q.140) (c)

Explanation:

- The scheme "Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)" was launched by the Department of Fisheries Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying to bring about ecologically healthy, economically viable, and socially inclusive development of the fisheries sector of India.
- It aims to double export earnings to Rs 1,00,000 crores by 2024-25 from Rs 46,589 crores in 2018-19.

Q.141) (c)

Explanation:

- Government of India is implementing skilling and upskilling programs through institutions such as Rural Self Employment Training Institutes, NSIC, KVIC and Coir Board
- Whereas, Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, earlier named as National Institute for Rural Industrialization, is an autonomous institution located in Wardha, Maharashtra whose purpose is to accelerate the process of rural industrialization by providing science and technology support.

Q.142) (e)

Explanation:

- The Government of India has announced the sites for setting up of 7 PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks for the Textile industry.
- The Parks will come up in Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Q.143) (b)

Explanation:

- Government of India is planning to work with states to develop cities as growth hubs through economic and transit planning and orderly development of peri-urban areas using town planning schemes.

- For this, a framework will be formulated for the creative brownfield redevelopment of existing cities, focusing on enabling policies, market-based mechanisms, and regulation.
- Transit Oriented Development plans will be implemented for 14 large cities with populations above 30 Lakh.

Q.144) (d)

Explanation:

- The Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 which was amended in 2016. The amended Act is called the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) [CALPR] Act, 1986.
- The Act provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The amendment also provides for stricter punishment of employers for violation of the Act and made the offence as cognizable.
- Government has developed an online **portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement of No Child Labour)** for effective enforcement of CALPR Act.

Q.145) (c)

Explanation:

- The Abhiyan will bring about an improvement in the socio-economic condition of **tribal communities**. Noting that an overall 'Saturation Approach' is proposed to be adopted for inclusive human resource development and social justice.
- The scheme will adopt saturation coverage for tribal families in tribal-majority villages and aspirational districts. It envisages to cover **63,000 villages** and aims to benefit 5 crore tribal people across the country.

Q.146) (d)

Explanation:

- The new education loan scheme announced in the 2024 Budget, offers up to Rs 10 lakh in loans for domestic higher education. E-vouchers and a 3% interest subsidy will benefit one lakh students annually.

Q.147) (b)

Explanation:

- The 'Eat Right India' movement initiated by FSSAI under the aegis of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been creating awareness amongst the people about safe, healthy and sustainable dietary habits.

Q.148) (a)

Explanation:

- Ministry of Cooperation has set up three national level multi-state cooperative societies; one each for Exports, Organic produce and quality seeds.
- These Societies have been registered under MSCS Act, 2002. The cooperative societies of all levels, who are interested in activities specified for each of above societies, are eligible to become a member

Q.149) (d)

Explanation:

- Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Scheme is being restructured and modified guidelines will be issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
- The corpus fund of Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT) has been increased from Rs 1,000 crore to Rs 3,000 crore to provide benefit of credit risk guarantee on affordable housing loans from Banks/Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)/Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) to Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group(LIG) segments for construction/purchase of their first home.
- Further Management of Credit Risk Guarantee Fund will be transferred to National Credit Guarantee Company (NCGTC) from National Housing Bank (NHB).

Q.150) (e)

Explanation:

- NABARD acts as a direct access entity/national implementing entity for Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF) and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC).

Q.151) (b)

Explanation:

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi had launched the 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' campaign to commemorate the World Environment Day (June 5th), encouraging citizens to plant a tree as a tribute to their mothers

Q.152) (d)

Explanation:

Following the amendment in June 2024 by the RBI, the definition has been updated to:

- Single Rupee term deposits of Rs. 3 crore and above for Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) and Small Finance Banks.
- Single Rupee term deposits of Rs. 1 crore and above for RRBs and Local Ara Banks.

Q.153) (e)

Explanation:

- The Government decided to reserve 10% of vacancies in the Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles for ex-Agniveers.
- The recruitment process includes relaxation in the upper age limit and an exemption from the Physical Efficiency Test.

Q.154) (b)

Explanation:

- The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are intended to be an easily and widely understood system for classifying species at high risk of global extinction.
- It divides species into nine categories: Not Evaluated, Data Deficient, Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild and Extinct.

Q.155) (c)

Explanation:

Following are the enactments

- Equal Remuneration Act 1976

- Minimum Wages Act 1948
- Payment of wages act 1936
- Maternity Benefit Act 1961

Q.156) (c)

Explanation:

- There are around 8,02,639 Cooperative Societies in 29 different sectors including Banking, Fertilizers, Handloom and Dairying

Q.157) (a)

Explanation:

- Government of India (GoI) had launched the Namami Gange Programme (NGP) in 2014-15 for the rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 20,000 crores, for five years, up to March 2021.
- It has been further extended to March 2026 with a budgetary outlay of Rs 22,500 crore.

Q.158) (d)

Explanation:

- With the objective of promoting the growth and development of MSMEs by improving their market access and linkages and providing an assured market, the Ministry of MSME notified the implementation of the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order from 1st April, 2012.
- The Policy is notified under the MSMED Act 2006. The Policy was made mandatory from 1st April 2015.
- The amended policy mandates 25% annual procurement from MSEs by Central Ministries/ Departments/ Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), including 4% from MSEs owned by SC/ST and 3% from MSEs owned by Women entrepreneurs.

Q.159) (e)

Explanation:

**Indicators in Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) for Sankalp Path:**

- Percentage of pregnant women registered for Antenatal Care (ANC) within the first trimester
- Percentage of pregnant women taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme regularly
- Percentage of Soil Health Cards generated against soil sample collection target
- Percentage of person screened for Diabetes against targeted population in the Block
- Percentage of person screened for Hypertension against targeted population in the Block
- Percentage of SHGs that have received Revolving Fund against total SHGs in the Block

**Indicators in Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) for Sankalp Path:**

- Percentage of pregnant women registered for Antenatal Care (ANC) within the first trimester
- Percentage of pregnant women taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme regularly
- Number of Soil Health Cards distributed
- Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) (BCG + DPT3 + OPV3 + Measles 1)
- Percentage of schools with functionality electricity facility at secondary level
- Percentage of schools providing textbooks to children within 1 month of start of academic session

Q.160) (c)

Explanation:

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, NITI Aayog, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Ministry of Law & Justice, and Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying join hands to initiate a Unified Legal & Policy Framework for One Health

## Agriculture & Rural Development

Q.161) (c)

Explanation:

- Maize- Zea mays

- Soybean- Glycine max
- Potato- Solanum tuberosum
- Bajra- Pennisetum glaucum

Q.162) (b)

Explanation:

- Cowpox is an infectious disease caused by the cowpox virus (CPXV).
- It presents with large blisters in the skin, a fever and swollen glands, historically typically following contact with an infected cow.

Q.163) (b)

Explanation:

- The dew point is the temperature at which air becomes fully saturated with moisture, meaning it cannot hold any more water vapor. When the temperature drops to the dew point, condensation begins, leading to the formation of dew, fog, or clouds.
- Absolute temperature refers to a temperature measured from absolute zero, typically in Kelvin.
- Relative humidity is a percentage indicating the amount of water vapor present in the air compared to the maximum it could hold at that temperature.
- Vapor temperature and critical point are unrelated to the concept of air saturation.

Q.164) (e)

Explanation:

- According to the 2nd advance estimate for 2023-24, vegetables hold the highest rank in terms of horticultural production in India, followed by fruits. The next major categories are plantation crops, spices, and finally flowers.
- Vegetables and fruits are major contributors to India's horticultural output, making them the leading components of this sector.

Q.165) (d)

Explanation:

- The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended the establishment of the Panchayati Raj system in India in 1957.
- The committee's recommendations were accepted by the National Development Council in January 1958.
- The Ashok Mehta Committee (1977) suggested reforms to strengthen the Panchayati Raj institutions.
- The GVK Rao Committee (1985) focused on making the Panchayati Raj more effective for rural development.
- The L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986) emphasized constitutional recognition of Panchayats.
- The Sarkaria Committee (1983) dealt with centre-state relations and was not directly related to Panchayati Raj.

Q.166) (e)

Explanation:

- The PMFBY aims to provide financial support to farmers in case of crop failure due to natural calamities, pests, or diseases.
- The Maximum Premium payable by the farmers will be 2% for all Kharif Food & Oilseeds crops,
- 1.5% for Rabi Food & Oilseeds crops and
- 5% for Annual Commercial/Horticultural Crops.

Q.167) (a)

Explanation:

- Pre-cooling is a crucial practice in floriculture that involves rapidly lowering the temperature of freshly cut flowers immediately after harvest.
- This process helps to remove excess heat accumulated during the harvesting process, which is essential for slowing down metabolic activities in the flowers.

Q.168) (d)

Explanation:

- Surge irrigation is an innovative technique derived from traditional furrow irrigation. In furrow irrigation, water is applied to the fields through furrows or channels

between crop rows.

- Surge irrigation enhances this method by introducing water in pulses or surges, rather than a continuous flow.
- This approach allows the water to infiltrate the soil more efficiently and evenly, reducing the risk of runoff and soil erosion.

Q.169) (c)

Explanation:

- The Murrah buffalo breed is renowned for its high milk yield and is one of the most productive buffalo breeds in India and around the world.
- On average, a Murrah buffalo can produce between 2,000 to 3,000 liters of milk per lactation cycle, and some exceptional individuals can yield even more.

Q.170) (a)

Explanation:

- Ponkan mandarins, which are sweet, juicy, and easy to peel, are often referred to as Nagpur mandarins, particularly in India.
- This name is derived from the Nagpur region in Maharashtra, where this variety is extensively cultivated.

Q.171) (b)

Explanation:

- As of 2023, Uttar Pradesh is the leading milk-producing state in India, accounting for a significant share of the country's total milk production.
- The state's vast population of dairy animals, including buffaloes and cows, combined with its extensive rural dairy farming practices, contribute to this high output.

Q.172) (a)

Explanation:

- "Alluvial soil" is regarded as the broadest in the river and northern valleys, which covers almost 40 per cent of the complete land area of India.

- Wheat, maize, pulses and sugarcane are mainly cultivated in alluvial soil.

Q.173) (c)

Explanation:

- The rabi marketing season runs from April to March.
- Bulk of wheat is being procured between April and June.

Q.174) (b)

Explanation:

- According to the Census of 2011, a locality is classified as rural if it has a population of less than 5,000 people.
- Additionally, rural areas must also meet specific conditions regarding infrastructure, such as having a certain percentage of households engaged in agriculture and lacking basic urban amenities.

Q.175) (d)

Explanation:

Calcium plays several important roles in plant physiology, primarily as follows:

- **Constituent of Cell Wall:** Calcium is indeed a crucial component of the cell wall. It helps in the formation of calcium pectate, which provides structural stability to the cell wall and contributes to the rigidity and strength of plant tissues.
- **Constituent of Chlorophyll:** This statement is false. While magnesium is the key element in chlorophyll, calcium is not a constituent of chlorophyll.
- **Used in Organic Acid Neutralization:** While calcium can help in the neutralization of acids.

Q.176) (b)

Explanation:

- Method demonstration is a teaching method used in agricultural extension and education that involves showing how to perform a specific task or practice.
- This approach allows educators to illustrate new techniques or improved versions of existing practices in a practical, hands-on manner.

Q.177) (e)

Explanation:

- **Moisture Conservation:** It significantly reduces water evaporation from the soil surface, helping to maintain adequate moisture levels for plant roots, particularly in arid conditions.
- **Temperature Control:** Mulch acts as an insulator, keeping the soil cooler during hot weather and warmer during cold spells, thereby providing a more stable environment for plants.
- **Reduction of Runoff and Erosion:** By slowing down water movement, mulch minimizes soil erosion and enhances water infiltration, leading to better water retention in the soil.
- **Improvement in Soil Structure:** Organic mulches decompose over time, enriching the soil with organic matter, which improves its structure, nutrient content, and overall fertility.

Q.178) (d)

Explanation:

Weaning is the process of gradually taking a young animal away from its mother's milk and introducing it to solid food.

While disbudding (removing the buds that develop into horns), servicing (breeding), dehorning (removing horns from animals), and fostering (caring for a young animal by another mother) are all practices related to animal husbandry, they do not pertain to the process of removing a young animal from its mother for nursing.

Q.179) (a)

Explanation:

- Galactopoiesis is the term used to describe the process of inducing or enhancing milk production in mammals.
- This can involve various physiological and hormonal changes that stimulate the mammary glands to produce more milk.

Q.180) (d)

Explanation:

- Seedlessness in grapes is primarily attributed to the presence of non-functional genes that affect the development of seeds.
- These genes lead to a failure in the fertilization process or inhibit the formation of viable seeds, resulting in grapes that are seedless.

Q.181) (b)

Explanation:

- A silo is an airtight structure specifically designed for the storage of bulk materials, including grains, silage (fermented feed), and other agricultural products.
- Silos help maintain an optimal internal environment by minimizing exposure to air, which helps prevent spoilage and degradation of the stored materials.

Q.182) (a)

Explanation:

- The TRYSEM program, initiated in India, aims to provide vocational training and skill development to rural youth, enabling them to become self-employed or gain employment in various sectors.
- The focus is on empowering young people in rural areas by equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve their livelihood opportunities.

Q.183) (a)

Explanation:

- The term "PTO" stands for "Power Take-Off."
- It refers to the slinged shaft at the rear end of a tractor that is used to transfer mechanical power from the tractor to various attachments and implements, such as mowers, generators, and tillers.

Q.184) (c)

Explanation:

- A sub-surface irrigation system delivers water directly to the root zone of plants through buried drip tubes or drip tape.
- This method is known for its low pressure and high efficiency, as it minimizes evaporation and runoff, ensuring that water is used effectively.

Q.185) (b)

Explanation:

- Crop Water Use Efficiency (WUE) measures how effectively water is used to produce crops.
- It is calculated as the ratio of the crop yield (often measured in kilograms or tons) to the amount of water applied (usually measured in litres or cubic meters).

Q.186) (b)

Explanation:

- The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is a government initiative aimed at providing affordable housing to the rural poor in India.
- The primary beneficiaries of this scheme are rural households that do not have access to proper housing and are living in kutcha (temporary or substandard) houses.
- Under PMAY-G, eligible beneficiaries receive financial assistance to construct a pucca (permanent) house with basic amenities, thereby improving their living conditions and contributing to overall rural development.
- The scheme aims to ensure that every rural household has a safe and dignified living space.

Q.187) (c)

Explanation:

- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is the primary legislation in India that regulates the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.
- This act aims to conserve forests and restrict the clearing of forest land for developmental projects unless specific conditions are met.
- Under this act, any proposal for diversion must be approved by the central government, ensuring that forest resources are used sustainably and that the

ecological balance is maintained.

- The act reflects the government's commitment to environmental conservation while allowing for necessary development activities.

Q.188) (b)

Explanation:

- 1HP = 0.746 kW
- So, 20 HP = 15 kW
- For 100 hour we need  $15 \times 100$  kWh
- Price for 1kWh is 1 Rupee
- So, cost of 1500kWh is 1500 Rs

Q.189) (d)

Explanation:

- The Matsya Sampada Yojana is a government initiative aimed at enhancing fish production and promoting sustainable practices within the fisheries sector.
- Its key objectives include increasing fish productivity, supporting the income of fishers and fish farmers, and developing necessary infrastructure for fishing and aquaculture.

Q.190) (b)

Explanation:

- Liquid nitrogen is the primary liquid used in cryopreservation due to its ability to reach temperatures around -196 degrees Celsius (-321 degrees Fahrenheit).
- This extremely low temperature allows biological samples—such as cells, tissues, and reproductive cells—to be frozen and stored effectively, preventing cellular damage and metabolic activity.

Q.191) (b)

Explanation:

Floating Weeds are types of aquatic plants where the roots are submerged in water, while the stems and leaves float or rise above the surface of water.

Examples of floating weeds include Water Hyacinth and Duckweed, which thrive in water bodies and can cause ecological imbalances due to rapid growth.

Q.192) (a)

Explanation:

- Artificial ecosystems are characterized by human involvement, and agricultural crop fields exemplify this concept.
- In crop fields, humans actively cultivate plants, manage soil health, and implement irrigation and pest control strategies, thereby creating an ecosystem tailored for food production.
- Conversely, natural ecosystems such as rivers, oceans, forests, and wetlands function independently of human design, although they can be affected by human activities.

Q.193) (b)

Explanation:

- Foundation seed is the term used to describe the progeny of breeder seed.
- It is produced under specific conditions to maintain genetic purity and quality, serving as the next generation for further multiplication into certified seed, which is then made available for commercial production.

Q.194) (d)

Explanation:

- Inverting eggs during incubation is essential for maintaining the integrity of the developing embryo. As embryos grow, they develop air cells at the larger end of the egg, which are crucial for respiration.
- Turning the eggs helps to prevent the formation of large air pockets that could rupture, ensuring that the embryo receives a consistent supply of oxygen and preventing any damage during the hatching process.

Q.195) (b)

Explanation:

- Under MGNREGA, rural households are entitled to a minimum of 100 days of unskilled wage employment in a financial year.
- However, a portion of this can be allocated for skill training initiatives. The goal is to equip individuals with skills that enhance their employability and create sustainable livelihoods.

Q.196) (c)

Explanation:

India has pledged to reach net zero carbon emissions by the year 2070. This goal was announced during the COP26 climate summit in Glasgow in 2021 and reflects India's commitment to tackling climate change while balancing its developmental needs.

Q.197) (c)

Explanation:

- The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) includes eight missions focused on different aspects of climate change and sustainability, such as the National Solar Mission, National Water Mission, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, and National Mission on Energy Efficiency.
- However, the National Biodiversity Mission is not part of the NAPCC; it is a separate initiative aimed at conserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable use of biological resources.
- Understanding the specific components of the NAPCC is essential for comprehending India's climate strategy and its approach to sustainable development.

Q.198) (b)

Explanation:

- The India National Fund for Climate Change is managed by NABARD to support projects aimed at addressing climate change impacts and promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and rural development.

- NABARD plays a crucial role in financing and implementing various initiatives related to agriculture, rural development, and climate resilience. The fund is designed to provide financial assistance for projects that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, reflecting the government's commitment to sustainable development and environmental protection.

Q.199) (c)

Explanation:

- Krishi Samvad is a dedicated portal created to facilitate communication and provide solutions to farmers and stakeholders in the agricultural sector. It aims to address various challenges faced by farmers by offering expert advice, resources, and information related to agriculture.
- The portal serves as a platform for farmers to connect with agricultural experts, access information on best practices, and receive support for various agricultural issues. This initiative reflects the government's commitment to enhancing the livelihoods of farmers and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

Q.200) (d)

Explanation:

- The National Horticulture Board (NHB) is responsible for promoting and providing financial assistance, including subsidies, for greenhouse farming and other horticultural practices in India. The NHB aims to enhance the production and quality of horticultural crops, improve farmers' incomes, and promote sustainable agricultural practices.
- By offering subsidies, the NHB encourages farmers to adopt modern cultivation techniques, such as greenhouse farming, which can lead to increased productivity and better management of resources. This initiative is part of the broader effort to boost the horticulture sector in the country.