

“The significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we were at when we created them.” - Albert Einstein

UPSC EPFO Syllabus for Recruitment Test (RT)

The Recruitment Test (RT) will be based on objective-type questions with multiple-choice answers. The syllabus for the Recruitment Test broadly includes the following topics:-

1. General English
2. Indian Freedom Struggle.
3. Current Events and Developmental Issues.
4. Indian Polity & Economy.
5. General Accounting Principles.
6. Industrial Relations & Labor Laws.
7. General Science & knowledge of Computer applications.
8. General Mental Ability & Quantitative Aptitude.
9. Social Security in India

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF EPFO EO/AO SET-A

Part-A

S.no	Question	Answer
1.	<p>Directions: In the following five items, each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given at the beginning as S1 and S6. The four sentences in between S1 and S6 in each question have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R, and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.</p> <p>1.) S1: Geological mapping, when properly done, demands skill and judgment.</p> <p>S6: Nothing is more naive than to believe that a field geologist should gather only ‘facts’, the interpretation of which is to be made at a later date.</p>	B

	<p>P: While the field work progresses he should conceive as many interpretations as are consistent with the known facts.</p> <p>Q: As the field work progresses and the larger geological picture begins to unfold, experience and judgment are essential if the geologist is to evaluate properly the vast number of facts gathered from thousands of outcrops.</p> <p>R: Such mapping requires keen observation and a knowledge of what data are significant.</p> <p>S: Above all, the field geologist must use the method of “working multiple hypotheses” to deduce the geological structure.</p> <p>(A) SRQP (B) RQSP (C) PSQR (D) SRPQ</p>	
2.	<p>S1: Under the colonial regime, basic infrastructure such as railways, ports, water transport, posts and telegraphs did develop.</p> <p>S6: Naturally, therefore, these areas remained inaccessible to the people.</p> <p>P: There always remained an acute shortage of all-weather roads to reach out to the rural areas during the rainy season.</p> <p>Q: Roads constructed in India prior to the advent of British rule were not fit for modern transport.</p> <p>R: However, the real motive behind this development was not necessarily to provide basic amenities to the people but to subserve various colonial interests.</p> <p>S: The roads that were built primarily served the purposes of mobilizing the army within India and drawing out raw materials from the countryside to the nearest railway station.</p> <p>(A) SPQR (B) PQSR (C) QPRS (D) RQSP</p>	D
3.	<p>S1: Contemporary history is necessary, but it is at best a tentative record.</p> <p>S6: Some portentous events can be seen to be so from the moment of their occurrence, like the discovery of the New World; others of comparable momentousness are hidden in obscurity.</p> <p>P: The relevance of the issue of proportion is significant.</p> <p>Q: It possesses, indeed, a massive supply of public record, but it necessarily lacks the inner knowledge of politicians’ minds, of planners’ proposals, of scientists’ discoveries, of technicians’ break-throughs.</p> <p>R: It also lacks perspective since it is bereft of a sense of proportion.</p> <p>S: It is impossible, over just a few years of observation, to estimate accurately the significance of various events.</p> <p>(A) QPSR (B) SRPQ</p>	A

	(C) QSRP (D) PRSQ	
4.	<p>S1: Income inequality in less-developed countries is worse than most estimates.</p> <p>S6: The tax regime in these countries needs to be progressive and futuristic.</p> <p>P: There is a staggering level of difference between the income metrics and the actual income of the prosperous in such countries.</p> <p>Q: The effective tax rates are not really progressive with regard to income.</p> <p>R: They need to be re-engineered to bring into the tax net the enormous sums of 'missing' income.</p> <p>S: They are even less so with regard to wealth.</p> <p>(A) PQSR (B) QSPR (C) QSRP (D) SRPQ</p>	B
5.	<p>S1: The history of English literature is usually divided into different periods.</p> <p>S6: This is the real danger of periodization, which tends to give the impression of distinct categories where there are none.</p> <p>P: However there are important discontinuities to be kept in mind.</p> <p>Q: Each period has unique features that produce certain family resemblances between the writers of a particular period.</p> <p>R: Scholars often specialize in periods such as Medieval, Renaissance, Romantic, Victorian, and Modern literature.</p> <p>S: Failure to detect these discontinuities often produce a false sense of uniformity and consensus within a period.</p> <p>(A) PQRS (B) RQPS (C) PSQR (D) RSPQ</p>	B
6.	<p>Directions: In the following five items, each item has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled as (A), (B), and (C). Read each sentence and identify any error in any underlined part, and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter, i.e. (A) (B) or (C). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (D).</p> <p>Ramesh liked(A) his friend's music player(B) to his own. (C) No error(D)</p>	C
7.	Given the complexity of the problem(A) the committee is not expected(B) to arrive at a decision any time soon.(C) No error(D)	A
8.	The group of students(A) on a visit to Srinagar(B) circumnavigated around the Dal Lake.(C) No error(D)	D
9.	Jitender was the smartest(A) of the two(B) children in the room.(C) No error(D)	A
10.	He asked me if I would be(A) interested in signing up(B) as a member of the group.(C) No error(D)	D
	<p>Directions : In the following five items, each sentence has a blank space and four options have been given after the sentence. Select the most appropriate option for the blank space and indicate your response on Answer Sheet accordingly.</p>	

11.	I _____ walking past this particular shop for the last three years. (A) was (B) have (C) have been (D) had been	C
12.	All effects can be connected with immediate causes, but it _____ whether they provide the whole explanation. (A) is doubted (B) is a doubt (C) may be a doubt (D) may be doubted	D
13.	A bird _____ is better than two in the bush. (A) in hand (B) to hand (C) handy (D) in one's hands	A
14.	Human history is ample proof that human ambition _____ no limits. (A) knows (B) keeps (C) crosses (D) marks	A
15.	Good history presents several perspectives on a period but these divergent views must _____ into an integrated whole. (A) be made (B) be fused (C) fit (D) be balanced	C
	Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow by selecting your answers based solely on the content of the passage and opinion of the author only.	
16.	<p>The world's life-supporting resources are being depleted at a faster rate than ever before! We have to change our practices and those of the world as a whole towards a more sustainable future. To give us an idea about the dimensions of change, the General Assembly of the United Nations has announced its 'Agenda 2030'. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals describe the framework of our common global efforts. Within each goal, education holds a key position.</p> <p>Of course education and teaming do not function in isolation. In a traditional sense they help to understand the world one lives in and prepare all for a job market with both intrinsic and instrumental values. What are the many roles of education in sustainable development? Its purpose is transformative in nature, in the sense that it should widen one's worldview, make one question 'unsustainability', and help one build competencies to address global challenges and be accommodated into a global system. Beyond this, education for sustainable development means integrating the future' as a specific dimension of our learning activities and teaching. How to build a sustainable future must play a central role in educational processes. Globalization, which is sometimes merely seen as global capitalism, has an inevitability about it. Whether we like it or not, we live in a highly interconnected and interdependent world. It is now well recognized that 21st century challenges are highly in nature and require cooperation beyond national boundaries. In a sustainable development sense we have to see ourselves as 'citizens' of the world and respond accordingly to the global challenges in the present century. In fact, global challenges have expanded the very notion of citizenship itself. There is an increasing recognition of the importance of global citizenship.</p> <p>Which one of the following areas holds a common key position in United Nations 'Agenda 2030'?</p>	D

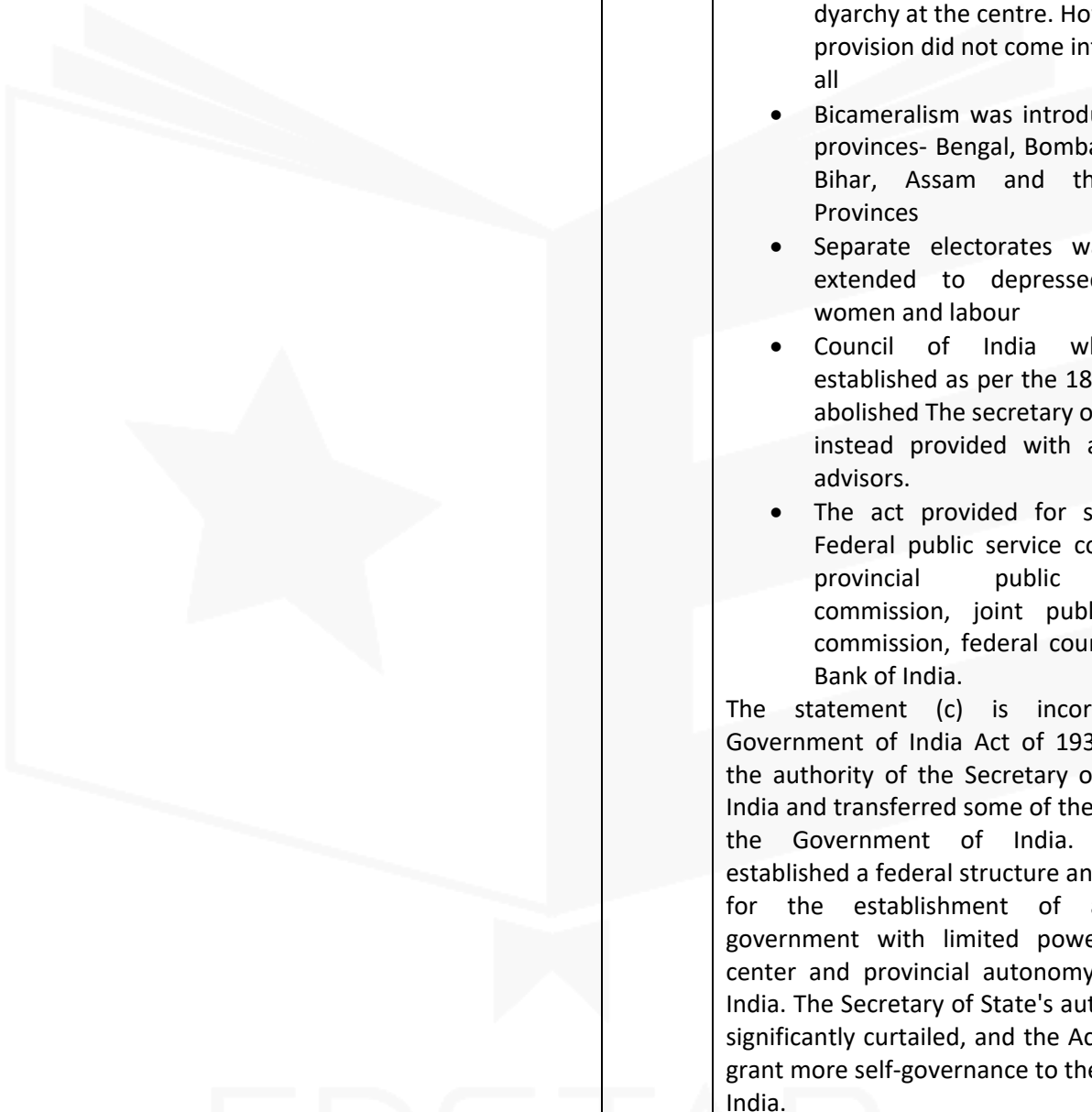
	<p>(A) Environment (B) Gender (C) Globalization (D) Education</p>	
17.	<p>The world's life-supporting resources are being depleted at a faster rate than ever before! We have to change our practices and those of the world as a whole towards a more sustainable future. To give us an idea about the dimensions of change, the General Assembly of the United Nations has announced its 'Agenda 2030'. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals describe the framework of our common global efforts. Within each goal, education holds a key position.</p> <p>Of course education and teaming do not function in isolation. In a traditional sense they help to understand the world one lives in and prepare all for a job market with both intrinsic and instrumental values. What are the many roles of education in sustainable development? Its purpose is transformative in nature, in the sense that it should widen one's worldview, make one question 'unsustainability', and help one build competencies to address global challenges and be accommodated into a global system. Beyond this, education for sustainable development means integrating the future' as a specific dimension of our learning activities and teaching. How to build a sustainable future must play a central role in educational processes. Globalization, which is sometimes merely seen as global capitalism, has an inevitability about it. Whether we like it or not, we live in a highly interconnected and interdependent world. It is now well recognized that 21st century challenges are highly in nature and require cooperation beyond national boundaries. In a sustainable development sense we have to see ourselves as 'citizens' of the world and respond accordingly to the global challenges in the present century. In fact, global challenges have expanded the very notion of citizenship itself. There is an increasing recognition of the importance of global citizenship.</p> <p>What is the role of Education in sustainable development? (A) Education will develop multiple competencies for sustainable development among people all over the world. (B) Education will provide books to read on sustainable development. (C) Education will increase the global capital. (D) Education will reduce interdependence of the people.</p>	A
18.	<p>The world's life-supporting resources are being depleted at a faster rate than ever before! We have to change our practices and those of the world as a whole towards a more sustainable future. To give us an idea about the dimensions of change, the General Assembly of the United Nations has announced its 'Agenda 2030'. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals describe the framework of our common global efforts. Within each goal, education holds a key position.</p> <p>Of course education and teaming do not function in isolation. In a traditional sense they help to understand the world one lives in and prepare all for a job market with both intrinsic and instrumental values. What are the many roles of education in sustainable development? Its purpose is transformative in nature, in the sense that it should widen one's worldview, make one question 'unsustainability', and help one build competencies to address global challenges and be accommodated into a global system. Beyond this, education for sustainable development means integrating the future' as a specific dimension of our learning activities and teaching. How to build a sustainable future must play a central role in educational processes. Globalization, which is sometimes merely seen as global capitalism, has an inevitability about it. Whether we like it or not, we live in a highly interconnected and interdependent world. It is now well recognized that 21st century challenges are highly in nature and require cooperation beyond national boundaries. In a sustainable development sense we have to see ourselves as 'citizens' of the world and respond accordingly to the global challenges in the present century. In fact, global challenges have expanded the very notion of citizenship itself. There is an increasing recognition of the importance of global citizenship.</p>	A

	<p>“We live in a highly interconnected and interdependent world’. What does this phrase mean in the passage?</p> <p>(A) We are now more connected and dependent upon each other for our survival. (B) The means of transport have become faster. (C) We have become dependent on other countries. (D) We are facing challenges from globalization.</p>	
19.	<p>The world’s life-supporting resources are being depleted at a faster rate than ever before! We have to change our practices and those of the world as a whole towards a more sustainable future. To give us an idea about the dimensions of change, the General Assembly of the United Nations has announced its ‘Agenda 2030’. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals describe the framework of our common global efforts. Within each goal, education holds a key position.</p> <p>Of course education and teaming do not function in isolation. In a traditional sense they help to understand the world one lives in and prepare all for a job market with both intrinsic and instrumental values. What are the many roles of education in sustainable development? Its purpose is transformative in nature, in the sense that it should widen one’s worldview, make one question ‘unsustainability’, and help one build competencies to address global challenges and be accommodated into a global system. Beyond this, education for sustainable development means integrating the future’ as a specific dimension of our learning activities and teaching. How to build a sustainable future must play a central role in educational processes. Globalization, which is sometimes merely seen as global capitalism, has an inevitability about it. Whether we like it or not, we live in a highly interconnected and interdependent world. It is now well recognized that 21st century challenges are highly in nature and require cooperation beyond national boundaries. In a sustainable development sense we have to see ourselves as ‘citizens’ of the world and respond accordingly to the global challenges in the present century. In fact, global challenges have expanded the very notion of citizenship itself. There is an increasing recognition of the importance of global citizenship.</p> <p>The world’s life-supporting resources are being depleted at a faster rate than ever before!’ What does this phrase mean in the passage?</p> <p>(A) Today we are facing an acute shortage of food products. (B) Medical health systems are deteriorating at a fast pace. (C) The natural resources necessary to sustain life are reducing drastically. (D) Human life is becoming more dependent on the support of technology.</p>	C
20.	<p>The world’s life-supporting resources are being depleted at a faster rate than ever before! We have to change our practices and those of the world as a whole towards a more sustainable future. To give us an idea about the dimensions of change, the General Assembly of the United Nations has announced its ‘Agenda 2030’. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals describe the framework of our common global efforts. Within each goal, education holds a key position.</p> <p>Of course, education and teaming do not function in isolation. In a traditional sense they help to understand the world one lives in and prepare all for a job market with both intrinsic and instrumental values. What are the many roles of education in sustainable development? Its purpose is transformative in nature, in the sense that it should widen one’s worldview, make one question ‘unsustainability’, and help one build competencies to address global challenges and be accommodated into a global system. Beyond this, education for sustainable development means integrating the future’ as a specific dimension of our learning activities and teaching. How to build a sustainable future must play a central role in educational processes. Globalization, which is sometimes merely seen as global capitalism, has an inevitability about it. Whether we like it or not, we live in a highly interconnected and interdependent world. It is now well recognized that 21st century challenges are highly in nature and require cooperation beyond national boundaries. In a sustainable development sense we have to see ourselves as ‘citizens’ of</p>	B

<p>the world and respond accordingly to the global challenges in the present century. In fact, global challenges have expanded the very notion of citizenship itself. There is an increasing recognition of the importance of global citizenship.</p> <p>‘There is an increasing recognition of the importance of global citizenship’ because:</p> <p>(A) People want to travel more and live in different parts of the world.</p> <p>(B) It will unite people from all over the world to face the challenges of the 21st century.</p> <p>(C) People believe that there is a future in foreign countries.</p> <p>(D) People will cooperate with each other to save themselves from natural disasters.</p>	
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Part-B

S.No.	Question	Answer	Explanation
21.	<p>Which one of the following was not provided in the Regulating Act of 1773?</p> <p>(a) It made the Presidency of Bengal supreme over those of Bombay and Madras in matters relating to war and peace.</p> <p>(b) The tenure of the Governor General and his Councillors was fixed as 5 years.</p> <p>(c) The Supreme Court of Justice was established in Calcutta.</p> <p>(d) The Governor General in Council was authorised to appoint successors to Bombay and Madras Presidencies.</p>	B	<p>Regulating Act of 1773-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This act permitted the company to retain its territorial possessions in India • It changed the post of Governor of Bengal to “Governor-General of Bengal”. • Establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta • For the first time, the British cabinet was given the right to exercise control over Indian affairs. <p>The Regulating Act of 1773 did not fix the tenure of the Governor General and his Councillors as 5 years. The Act primarily focused on the regulation of the East India Company's affairs in Bengal. It introduced several significant provisions, but specifying a fixed tenure for the Governor General and his Councillors was not one of them.</p>
22.	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Government of India Act of 1935 is not correct?</p> <p>(a) It was an outcome of the Round Table Conferences.</p> <p>(b) It provided for the establishment of an All India Federation.</p> <p>(c) It retained the authority of the Secretary of State over the Government of India.</p> <p>(d) It introduced the provision of Provincial Autonomy.</p>	C	<p>Govt of India Act 1935-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provided for the establishment of an All India federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. • It divided the powers between the centre and units in terms of three lists- Federal list, provincial list and the concurrent list. Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, this federation never fructified since princely states did not join it. • It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced ‘provincial autonomy’ in its place

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act introduced responsible government in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature • It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the centre. However, this provision did not come into effect at all • Bicameralism was introduced in six provinces- Bengal, Bombay Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces • Separate electorates was further extended to depressed classes, women and labour • Council of India which was established as per the 1858 act was abolished The secretary of state was instead provided with a team of advisors. • The act provided for setting up- Federal public service commission, provincial public service commission, joint public service commission, federal court, Reserve Bank of India. <p>The statement (c) is incorrect. The Government of India Act of 1935 reduced the authority of the Secretary of State for India and transferred some of the powers to the Government of India. The Act established a federal structure and provided for the establishment of a federal government with limited powers at the center and provincial autonomy in British India. The Secretary of State's authority was significantly curtailed, and the Act aimed to grant more self-governance to the people of India.</p>						
23.	<p>Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="167 1702 481 1986"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="167 1702 322 1809"><i>List I</i> (Congress Session)</th> <th data-bbox="322 1702 481 1809"><i>List II</i> (President)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="167 1809 322 1917">A. Lahore Session, 1909</td> <td data-bbox="322 1809 481 1917">1. Madan Mohan Malaviya</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="167 1917 322 1986">B. Calcutta</td> <td data-bbox="322 1917 481 1986">2. Raghunath</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>List I</i> (Congress Session)	<i>List II</i> (President)	A. Lahore Session, 1909	1. Madan Mohan Malaviya	B. Calcutta	2. Raghunath	A	
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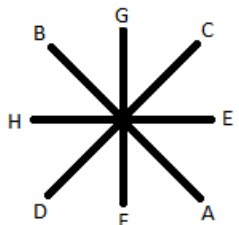
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24.	<p>Who among the following started the Bhonsala Military School at Nashik?</p> <p>(a) VD Savarkar (b) MR Jayakar (c) NC Kelkar (d) BS Moonje</p>	D																																
25.	<p>Arrange the following events associated with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in chronological order, starting with the earliest:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Founding of the Banaras Hindu University 2. Formation of the Congress Nationalist Party 3. Founding of the English newspaper 'The Leader' 4. Founding of the Hindu Boarding House at Allahabad. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(A) 3-4-1-2 (B) 4-3-1-2 (C) 4-3-2-1 (D) 3-4-2-1</p>	B	<p>BHU Founded in – 1916</p> <p>Congress Nationalist Party formed in- 1934</p> <p>The Leader Newspaper started in- 1909</p> <p>Hindu Boarding House at Allahabad founded in- 1901</p>																															
26.	<p>An employee shall be covered under the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. should the employee be drawing a maximum monthly wage of:</p> <p>(A) Rupees fifteen thousand. (B) Rupees eighteen thousand. (C) Rupees twenty-one thousand. (D) Rupees twenty-four thousand</p>	D	<p>Clause (6) of Payment of Wages Act, 1935-</p> <p>(6) This Act applies to wages payable to an employed person in respect of a a wage period if such wages for that wage period do not exceed twenty four thousand per month or such other higher sum which, on the basis of figures of the Consumer Expenditure Survey published by the National Sample Survey Organisation, the Central Government may, after every five years, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.</p>																															

27.	<p>A minimum rate of remuneration which shall be applied to an employee working on piece work for the purpose of securing to such employees a minimum rate of wages on a time work basis under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is known as:</p> <p>(A) A minimum piece rate (B) A guaranteed time rate (C) A minimum time rate (D) A guaranteed piece rate</p>	B	<p>Section 3 in The Minimum Wages Act, 1948- The appropriate Government may fix-(a) a minimum rate of wages for time work (hereinafter referred to as "a minimum time rate");</p> <p>(b) a minimum rate of wages for piece work (hereinafter referred to as "a minimum piece rate");</p> <p>(c) a minimum rate of remuneration to apply in the case of employees employed on piece work for the purpose of securing to such employees a minimum rate of wages on a time work basis (hereinafter referred to as "a guaranteed time rate");</p> <p>(d) a minimum rate (whether a time rate or a piece rate) to apply in substitution for the minimum rate which would otherwise be applicable, in respect of overtime work done by employees (hereinafter referred to as "overtime rate").</p>										
28.	<p>Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="172 1014 754 1697"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="172 1014 448 1093"><i>List I (Provision)</i></th> <th data-bbox="456 1014 754 1093"><i>List II (Legislation)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="172 1093 448 1272">A. Recovery Officer</td> <td data-bbox="456 1093 754 1272">1. The Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="172 1272 448 1373">B. Compulsory Insurance</td> <td data-bbox="456 1272 754 1373">2. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="172 1373 448 1485">C. Scheduled Employment</td> <td data-bbox="456 1373 754 1485">3. The Payment Gratuity Act, 1972</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="172 1485 448 1697">D. Subsistence Allowance</td> <td data-bbox="456 1485 754 1697">4. The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>List I (Provision)</i>	<i>List II (Legislation)</i>	A. Recovery Officer	1. The Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946	B. Compulsory Insurance	2. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948	C. Scheduled Employment	3. The Payment Gratuity Act, 1972	D. Subsistence Allowance	4. The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	A	
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29.	<p>An adult worker who has joined on 1st January, 2022 in a factory and worked for 220 days during the year has been laid off for 25 days as per Standing Orders during the year. How many days of leave with wages shall he be entitled to during the calendar year 2023?</p> <p>(A) Nil (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 11</p>	B	<p>To determine the number of days of leave with wages the worker is entitled to during the calendar year 2023, we need to consider the provisions of the law and the worker's employment history.</p> <p>As per the given information, the worker joined the factory on 1st January 2022 and worked for 220 days during that year.</p>										

			<p>Additionally, the worker was laid off for 25 days as per the Standing Orders.</p> <p>Under the law, for every 20 days of work completed in the previous year, an adult worker is entitled to one day of leave with wages in the subsequent year. However, any days of absence due to layoff are not considered for leave entitlement.</p> <p>Let's calculate the entitlement for the calendar year 2023:</p> <p>Number of days worked in 2022: 220 Number of days laid off: 25</p> <p>Since the worker was laid off for 25 days, these days will not be considered for leave entitlement. Therefore, the number of days of work to be considered for leave entitlement is $220 - 25 = 195$ days.</p> <p>According to the leave entitlement formula, the worker is entitled to $(195 / 20) = 9.75$ days of leave with wages for the calendar year 2023.</p> <p>Since we cannot have a fraction of a day, the worker will be entitled to 9 days of leave with wages for the calendar year 2023.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (B) 10 (rounded up from 9.75).</p>
30.	<p>As per the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, standing orders shall come into operation after the expiry of how many days from the date on which copies of the order of the Appellate Authority are sent to the employer and to the trade unions?</p> <p>(A) Seven days (B) Ten days (C) Fifteen days (D) Thirty days</p>	A	<p>—Standing orders shall, unless an appeal is preferred under section 6, come into operation on the expiry of thirty days from the date on which authenticated copies thereof are sent under sub-section (3) of section 5, or where an appeal as aforesaid is preferred, on the expiry of seven days from the date on which</p> <p>Refer: The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946</p>
31.	<p>How many members are to be nominated by the Central government to the National Social Security Board as per the provisions of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008?</p> <p>(A) Eighteen (B) Twenty (C) Twenty-six (D) Thirty-four</p>	D	<p>Refer to document of Unorganised Worker-Ministry of Labour & Employment.</p> <p>Social Security Board under the chairmanship of Union Minister for Labour & Employment with Director General (Labour Welfare) as Member Secretary and 34 nominated members representing Members</p>

			of Parliament, unorganised workers, employers of unorganised workers, civil society, Central Ministries and State Governments.
32.	Which one of the following schemes is not a Social Security Scheme under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008? (A) National Family Benefit Scheme (B) Janshree Bima Yojana (C) Employees' Pension Scheme (D) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	C	The Employees' Pension Scheme is actually a part of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 , which provides for the establishment of a pension scheme for employees in the organized sector. It is not specifically related to the social security provisions for unorganized workers under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Employees' Pension Scheme.
33.	Which one of the following authorities constituted by the Central Government shall be the Appellate Authority under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952? (A) Employees Provident Funds Appellate Tribunal (B) National Tribunal (C) Labour Appellate Tribunal (D) Industrial Tribunal	D	Refer to Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 Section 7D [7D. Tribunal.—The Industrial Tribunal constituted by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 shall, on and from the commencement of Part XIV of Chapter VI of the Finance Act, 2017, be the Tribunal for the purposes of this Act and the said Tribunal shall exercise the jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it by or under this Act.
34.	As per the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the maximum period for which a female employee shall be entitled to leave with wages as maternity benefit for giving birth to the third child is: (A) Eight weeks (B) Twelve weeks (C) Sixteen weeks (D) Twenty-six weeks	B	the maximum period for which any woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit shall be 12 weeks of which not more than 6 weeks shall precede the date of her expected delivery. If a woman dies during this period, the maternity benefit shall be payable only for the days up to and including the day of her death. If a woman, having been delivered of a child, dies during her delivery or during the period immediately following the date of her delivery for which she is entitled for the maternity benefit, leaving behind in either case the child, the employer shall be liable for the maternity benefit for the entire period but if the child also dies during the said period, then, for the days up to and including the date of the death of the child. But no woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit unless she has actually worked in an

			establishment of the employer from whom she claims maternity benefit, for a period of not less than 80 days in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery.
35.	<p>Which one of the following statements under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is not correct?</p> <p>(A) It makes provision for pension scheme including family pension.</p> <p>(B) It makes provision for Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme.</p> <p>(C) The provisions of the Act shall not be applicable to Cooperative Societies employing fifty or more persons working without the aid of power.</p> <p>(d)The contribution by the employer to the Fund shall be on the basis of the basic wage, dearness allowance and retaining allowance (if any) of the employee.</p>	C	<p>The statement (C) is not correct. The provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are applicable to Cooperative Societies employing 20 or more persons working without the aid of power. The Act covers a wide range of establishments and applies to various categories of employees and employers.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (C) The provisions of the Act shall not be applicable to Cooperative Societies employing fifty or more persons working without the aid of power.</p>
36.	<p>In a desert, X and Y are two spots that are separated by 100 km. At point X, are placed two pillars, one black and one white. Along the line joining X and Y, a white pillar is placed for every 180m and a black pillar is placed for every 350m. How many times can one find black and white pillars together while traveling from X to Y?</p> <p>(A) 14 (B) 15 (C) 16 (D) 17</p>	C	<p>To find the number of times black and white pillars occur together while traveling from X to Y, we need to calculate the number of intervals where they coincide.</p> <p>The distance between white pillars is 180m, and the distance between black pillars is 350m.</p> <p>To find the number of intervals, we need to find the least common multiple (LCM) of 180 and 350.</p> <p>$LCM(180, 350) = 6,300$</p> <p>Now, we can calculate the number of intervals using the LCM:</p> <p>Number of intervals = Total distance / $LCM(180, 350)$</p> <p>Total distance = 100 km = 100,000 m</p> <p>Number of intervals = $100,000 \text{ m} / 6,300 = 15.87$ (approximately)</p> <p>Since we can't have a fraction of an interval, we round down the number to the nearest whole number.</p>

			Number of intervals = $15 + 1$ (As the black and white pillars were at same place at the starting point)
37.	<p>P, Q, R, S, T and U are six friends. Which of the following is/are sufficient to compare heights of S and T?</p> <p>R is shorter than P but taller than other friends.</p> <p>U is taller than Q but shorter than S although Q is not the shortest among the friends.</p> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(A) 1 alone is sufficient (B) 2 alone is sufficient (C) Both 1 and 2 are not sufficient (D) 1 and 2 together are sufficient</p>	C	<p>Based on the given information, we can make the following conclusions:</p> <p>R is shorter than P but taller than the other friends.</p> <p>This statement does not provide any direct information about the heights of S and T. It only provides information about R's height relative to P and the rest of the friends. Therefore, this statement alone is not sufficient to compare the heights of S and T. U is taller than Q but shorter than S, although Q is not the shortest among the friends.</p> <p>This statement provides direct information about the heights of U, Q, and S. It tells us that U is taller than Q and shorter than S. However, it does not provide any specific information about the heights of S and T individually. Therefore, this statement alone is not sufficient to compare the heights of S and T.</p> <p>Since neither statement alone is sufficient to compare the heights of S and T, the correct answer is (C) Both 1 and 2 are not sufficient.</p>
38.	<p>Eight chairs are placed at a uniform distance from each other around a round table. C and D are equal distance away from both A and B; E sits between A and C; G and F sit opposite each other. Where does H sit?</p> <p>(A) Adjacent to D (B) Adjacent to A (C) Adjacent to F (D) Adjacent to G</p>	A	
39.	<p>A, B and C can individually finish a job in 10, 15 and 6 days, respectively. If all of them work together, in how many days will they finish the job?</p> <p>(A) 2 days (B) 3 days (C) 4 days (D) 5 days</p>	B	<p>To determine how many days A, B, and C will take to finish the job together, we need to calculate their combined work rate.</p> <p>Let's denote the work rate of A, B, and C as R_a, R_b, and R_c, respectively. The work rate is defined as the amount of work completed per day.</p> <p>A can finish the job in 10 days, so his work rate is $\frac{1}{10}$ (1 job per 10 days).</p> <p>B can finish the job in 15 days, so his work rate is $\frac{1}{15}$ (1 job per 15 days).</p> <p>C can finish the job in 6 days, so his work rate is $\frac{1}{6}$ (1 job per 6 days).</p>

			<p>To find their combined work rate when working together, we sum up their individual work rates:</p> <p>Combined work rate = $R_a + R_b + R_c = 1/10 + 1/15 + 1/6$</p> <p>To simplify the calculation, we need to find the least common multiple (LCM) of 10, 15, and 6, which is 30.</p> <p>Combined work rate = $3/30 + 2/30 + 5/30 = 10/30 = 1/3$</p> <p>The combined work rate is $1/3$ (1 job per 3 days). Therefore, when A, B, and C work together, they will finish the job in 3 days. So, the correct answer is (B) 3 days.</p>
40.	<p>A dice is thrown two times. The number of ways that the number appearing on the first throw is not less than that on the second throw is:</p> <p>(A) 15 (B) 20 (C) 21 (D) 36</p>	C	<p>To determine the number of ways that the number appearing on the first throw is not less than that on the second throw, we can analyze the possible outcomes.</p> <p>When throwing a fair six-sided dice, there are six possible outcomes for each throw, ranging from 1 to 6.</p> <p>Let's consider the possible cases:</p> <p>If the first throw results in a 1, then there are 6 possibilities for the second throw: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.</p> <p>If the first throw results in a 2, then there are 5 possibilities for the second throw: 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.</p> <p>If the first throw results in a 3, then there are 4 possibilities for the second throw: 3, 4, 5, or 6.</p> <p>If the first throw results in a 4, then there are 3 possibilities for the second throw: 4, 5, or 6.</p> <p>If the first throw results in a 5, then there are 2 possibilities for the second throw: 5 or 6.</p> <p>If the first throw results in a 6, then there is only 1 possibility for the second throw: 6.</p> <p>To find the total number of ways, we add up the possibilities for each case:</p> <p>$6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 21$</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (C) 21</p>
41.	<p>Overhauling expenses of Rs. 25,000 for the engine of a motor car to get better fuel efficiency is:</p> <p>(A) Deferred revenue expenditure (B) Revenue receipt (C) Capital expenditure (D) Revenue expenditure</p>	C	<p>Capital expenditure refers to expenses incurred for acquiring, improving, or extending the life of a capital asset. In this case, the overhauling expenses of Rs. 25,000 for the engine of a motor car to get better fuel efficiency would be considered a capital expenditure because it is aimed at improving</p>

			<p>the performance and extending the useful life of the engine, which is a capital asset of the car.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Capital expenditure.</p>
42.	<p>Which one of the following statements is not correct?</p> <p>(A) Depreciation is a non-cash expense.</p> <p>(B) Depreciation is the process of valuation of assets.</p> <p>(C) The main cause of depreciation is wear and tear caused by usage.</p> <p>(D) Depreciation must be charged so as to ascertain true profit or loss of a business.</p>	B	<p>Statement (B) is not correct. Depreciation is not the process of valuation of assets. Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the cost of an asset over its useful life. It represents the reduction in the value of an asset over time due to factors such as wear and tear, obsolescence, or passage of time. Depreciation is not directly related to the valuation of assets.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (B) Depreciation is the process of valuation of assets.</p>
43.	<p>A credit purchase of machinery recorded in Purchase Book instead of Journal Proper is an example of:</p> <p>(A) Compensating errors</p> <p>(B) Errors of commission</p> <p>(C) Errors of principle</p> <p>(D) Errors of omission</p>	C	<p>Recording a credit purchase of machinery in the Purchase Book instead of the Journal Proper is an example of an error of principle. Errors of principle occur when a transaction is recorded in the wrong type of account or under the wrong accounting principle.</p> <p>In this case, machinery is a capital asset, and the correct accounting treatment would be to record the purchase in the Journal Proper as a capital expenditure. However, mistakenly recording it in the Purchase Book indicates a deviation from the appropriate accounting principle.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Errors of principle.</p>
44.	<p>The practice of appending notes regarding contingent liability in accounting statements is pursuant to:</p> <p>(A) Convention of consistency</p> <p>(B) Money measurement concept</p> <p>(C) Convention of conservatism</p> <p>(D) Convention of full disclosure</p>	D	<p>The practice of appending notes regarding contingent liability in accounting statements is in accordance with the Convention of full disclosure. The Convention of full disclosure requires that all material information and contingencies that may impact the financial statements be disclosed to the users of the financial statements.</p> <p>Contingent liabilities are potential obligations that may arise in the future, depending on the occurrence or non-occurrence of certain events. They are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements to provide transparency and ensure that the users of the financial statements have complete and accurate information to make informed decisions.</p>

			Therefore, the correct answer is (D) Convention of full disclosure.
45.	<p>'Outstanding rent' may be classified as:</p> <p>(A) Natural personal account (B) Representative personal account (C) Real account (D) Nominal account</p>	B	<p>The correct answer is (B) Representative personal account.</p> <p>'Outstanding rent' represents a liability owed by the tenant to the landlord. It is classified as a representative personal account because it represents the balance owed by a specific individual (the tenant) to the business (the landlord).</p> <p>Personal accounts represent individuals, firms, or entities that have a direct relationship with the business. Representative personal accounts specifically represent balances owed by individuals or entities.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (B) Representative personal account.</p>
46.	<p>Which of the following tag is used to insert comments in the HTML source code?</p> <p>(A) <code></- -></code> (B) <code><!- -></code> (C) <code><- !-></code> (D) <code></- -/></code></p>	B	
47.	<p>Which one among the following is used to create an e-mail hyperlink to a webpage?</p> <p>(A) mail: (B) mailto: (C) tomail: (D) to_mail:</p>	B	
48.	<p>In the context of a buffer in memory area or disk, spool refers to:</p> <p>(A) Simple peripheral operation on-line (B) Simple peripheral operation off-line (C) Simultaneous peripheral operation on-line (D) Simultaneous peripheral operation off-line</p>	C	<p>Spooling (Simultaneous Peripheral Operations On-Line) is a technique used in computer systems to manage input/output (I/O) operations. It involves the use of a buffer to temporarily store data that is being transferred between devices, such as a printer and a disk.</p> <p>With spooling, input/output operations can occur simultaneously (in parallel) without the need for the devices to be directly connected or synchronized. This allows for more efficient utilization of resources and improved performance.</p>
49.	<p>Which one of the following is not a commutative law?</p> <p>(A) $A*b = b*A$ (B) $A+b = b+A$ (C) $A-b = b-A$ (D) $A*B = B*A$</p>	C	

50.	<p>Which OSI layer is responsible for managing the communication between computers in the network?</p> <p>(A) Network layer (B) Transport layer (C) Session layer (D) Data link layer</p>	A	<p>The Network layer, which is the third layer in the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model, is responsible for managing the communication between computers in a network. It provides services such as routing, addressing, and packet forwarding. The Network layer handles the logical addressing and routing of data packets across different networks.</p> <p>The Transport layer (B) is responsible for end-to-end communication between hosts, ensuring the reliable delivery of data.</p> <p>The Session layer (C) is responsible for establishing, managing, and terminating sessions or connections between applications.</p> <p>The Data Link layer (D) is responsible for the reliable transmission of data frames between adjacent nodes over a physical link.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (A) Network layer.</p>
51.	<p>Consider the following statements about DNA?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DNA refers to Deoxyribonucleic Acid. 2. It is located in the ribosomes 3. It is composed of Ribonucleic Acid. 4. It can make a copy of itself. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(A) 1 and 4 (B) 1 and 3 (C) 4 only (D) 2 and 3</p>	A	<p>DNA refers to Deoxyribonucleic Acid. This statement is correct. DNA is a molecule that carries genetic instructions for the development, functioning, and reproduction of all known living organisms.</p> <p>It is located in the ribosomes. This statement is incorrect. DNA is not located in the ribosomes. Ribosomes are responsible for protein synthesis and are composed of ribosomal RNA (rRNA) and proteins.</p> <p>It is composed of Ribonucleic Acid. This statement is incorrect. DNA is composed of deoxyribonucleic acid, not ribonucleic acid (RNA). RNA is another type of nucleic acid that plays various roles in protein synthesis and other cellular processes.</p> <p>It can make a copy of itself. This statement is correct. DNA can replicate itself through a process called DNA replication, where the two strands of the DNA molecule separate, and each strand serves as a template for the synthesis of a new complementary strand.</p>

			Therefore, the correct answer is (A) 1 and 4.
52.	Velamen, a spongy tissue, is formed in: (A) Tap root (B) Epiphytic root (C) Fibrous root (D) Respiratory root	B	<p>Velamen is a spongy tissue that is formed in epiphytic roots. Epiphytic roots are specialized roots found in plants that grow on the surface of other plants, such as tree branches. These plants obtain nutrients and water from the surrounding air and rainwater.</p> <p>Velamen is a unique adaptation of epiphytic roots. It is a spongy and multilayered tissue that surrounds the outer surface of the root. Velamen helps in absorbing and storing water from the atmosphere, providing a means for the epiphytic plant to survive in environments where water availability may be limited.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (B) Epiphytic root.</p>
53.	Which one of the following statements is not correct? (A) Hydrogen ions cannot exist alone. (B) All compounds containing hydrogen are acidic. (C) Separation of ions from HCl molecules cannot occur in the absence of water. (D) Water soluble bases are known as alkalis.	B	<p>Statement (B) is not correct. Not all compounds containing hydrogen are acidic. While many hydrogen-containing compounds can exhibit acidic properties when dissolved in water, such as hydrochloric acid (HCl) or acetic acid (CH₃COOH), there are also hydrogen-containing compounds that are not acidic, such as hydrogen gas (H₂) or compounds where hydrogen is bonded to less electronegative elements like carbon in hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (B) All compounds containing hydrogen are acidic.</p>
54.	Which one of the following elements has the highest boiling point? (A) Lithium (B) Sodium (C) Potassium (D) Rubidium	A	<p>Among the given elements, Lithium (Li) has the highest boiling point.</p> <p>To provide accurate information, the boiling points (in degrees Celsius) of the elements listed are as follows:</p> <p>Lithium (Li): 1342°C Sodium (Na): 883°C Potassium (K): 759°C Rubidium (Rb): 688°C</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (A) Lithium, which has the highest boiling point among the given elements.</p>
55.	An ice cube with 10cm side is divided into eight smaller cubes, with same side. Which one of the following statements is correct in this context?	C	An ice cube with a side length of 10 cm is divided into eight smaller cubes, each with the same side length.

	<p>(A) Total volume will increase and total surface area will decrease.</p> <p>(B) Total volume will decrease and total surface area will increase.</p> <p>(C) Total volume will remain the same and total surface will increase.</p> <p>(D) Total volume will increase and total surface area will remain the same.</p>		<p>The volume of each smaller cube is calculated by dividing the volume of the original ice cube equally among the eight smaller cubes. The volume of the original ice cube is $(10 \text{ cm})^3 = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$. Therefore, the volume of each smaller cube is $1000 \text{ cm}^3 / 8 = 125 \text{ cm}^3$.</p> <p>However, the total surface area will increase because the division of the larger ice cube into smaller cubes creates additional surfaces. Each smaller cube has six faces, and when you have eight smaller cubes, you have a total of $8 * 6 = 48$ faces. In contrast, the larger ice cube had only 6 faces. Therefore, the total surface area increases.</p>
56.	<p>Which of the following statements regarding the attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court of India is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 128 permits the attendance of retired judges at the sittings of the Supreme Court. 2. The Chief Justice of India may at any time request anyone who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court. 3. The Chief Justice of India may at any time, with the previous consent of the President of India, request any person who has held the office of Chief Justice of a High Court to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court. 4. The Chief Justice of India may at any time, with the previous consent of the President of India, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(A) 1 and 4 (B) 1 and 3 (C) 2 and 4 (D) 4 only</p>	C	<p>Under Article 224A of the Constitution, the Chief Justice of a High Court may at any time, with the previous consent of the President, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of that court or of any other High Court to sit and act as a Judge of the High Court of that State. Whenever the necessity for such an appointment arises, the Chief Justice will after obtaining the consent of the person concerned, communicate to the Chief Minister of the State the name of the retired Judge and the period for which he will be required to sit and act as Judge of the High Court. The Chief Minister will, after consultation with the Governor, forward his recommendation to the Union Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. The Union Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs would then consult the Chief Justice of India in accordance with the prescribed procedure. On receipt of CJ's advice, the same would be put up to the Prime Minister, who will then advise the President as to the person to be appointed to it and act as a Judge of the High Court. As soon as the President gives his consent to the appointment, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Justice will inform the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Minister(s) and will issue the necessary notification in the Gazette of India.</p>
57.	<p>The board of cooperative society can be superseded or kept under suspension if:</p>	D	<p>According to the provisions of the Cooperative Societies Act, the board of a cooperative society can be superseded or</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is negligence in the performance of duties. 2. There is any act prejudicial to the interest of the co-operative society or its members. 3. The body has failed to conduct elections in accordance with the provisions of the State Act. 4. There is no Government shareholdings or loan or financial assistance or any guarantee by the Government. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below: (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 1 and 3 only (C) 3 and 4 only (D) 1, 2 and 3</p>		<p>kept under suspension under the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is negligence in the performance of duties. 2. If the board members are found to be negligent in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, it can lead to their supersession or suspension. 3. There is any act prejudicial to the interest of the cooperative society or its members. 4. If the board members engage in any activities or actions that are detrimental to the interests of the cooperative society or its members, it can result in their supersession or suspension. 5. The body has failed to conduct elections in accordance with the provisions of the State Act. If the cooperative society's board fails to conduct elections as required by the provisions of the State Act governing cooperative societies, it can lead to their supersession or suspension. <p>Statement 4 is not relevant to the circumstances that can lead to the supersession or suspension of the board of a cooperative society. Government shareholdings, loans, financial assistance, or guarantees by the government do not directly impact the board's supersession or suspension.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (D) 1, 2, and 3</p>
58.	<p>Which of the following statements regarding the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The nodal ministry for the scheme is the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. 2. Funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable. 3. The role of the Member of Parliament is limited to recommending works. 4. The scheme is confined to the State from which the Member of Parliament is elected (Lok Sabha). However, a Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country. 	D	<p>The nodal ministry for the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. This statement is correct.</p> <p>Funds released under the MPLADS are non-lapsable. This means that the funds allocated under the scheme do not expire at the end of the financial year and can be carried forward for utilization in subsequent years. However, this statement is not mentioned in the given options, so it is not relevant to the question.</p>

	<p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(A) 1 and 4 only (B) 1, 2 and 3 only (C) 2, 3 and 4 only (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p>		<p>The role of the Member of Parliament is limited to recommending works under the MPLADS. This statement is correct.</p> <p>The MPLADS is confined to the state from which the Member of Parliament is elected for the Lok Sabha. However, a Member of Parliament from the Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country. This statement is correct.</p>
59.	<p>The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index developed by the United Nations Development Programme is a measurement of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition 2. Cooking fuel 3. Assets 4. School attendance <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 1, 2 and 3 only (C) 2, 3 and 4 only (D) 1 and 4 only</p>	A	<p>The Multidimensional Poverty Measure (MPM) seeks to understand poverty beyond monetary deprivations (which remain the focal point of the World Bank's monitoring of global poverty) by including access to education and basic infrastructure along with the monetary headcount ratio at the \$2.15 international poverty line.</p>
60.	<p>Which one of the following was not recommended by the Dinesh Committee (1990)?</p> <p>(A) The appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner should be made by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition. (B) The members of the Election Commission should be appointed by the President of India on the advice of a Committee, consisting of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. (C) The consultation process should have a statutory backing. (D) The appointment of the other Election Commissioners should be made in consultation with the Chief Election Commissioner, the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition.</p>	B	<p>In 1990, the National Front Government headed by V.P. Singh appointed a committee on electoral reforms under the chairmanship of Dinesh Goswami, the then Law Minister. The Committee was asked to study the electoral system in detail and suggest measures for remedying the drawbacks within it. The Committee, in its report submitted in 1990 itself, made a number of proposals on electoral reforms.</p> <p>Refer chapter number 73 Lakshmikanth Polity</p>
61.	<p>Who among the following was a companion of the freedom fighter Rani Chennamma of Kittur and continued the fight against the British after the Rani's capture by the British in 1824?</p> <p>(A) Rayanna (B) Tipu Garo (C) Jagbandhu (D) Dukaribala Devi</p>	A	<p>Rayanna, also known as Sangolli Rayanna, was a prominent freedom fighter and a trusted companion of Rani Chennamma of Kittur. After the capture of Rani Chennamma by the British in 1824, Rayanna continued the fight against the British in the region. He played a significant role in organizing resistance against British rule and leading rebellions against their oppressive policies.</p> <p>Rayanna's leadership and bravery made him a revered figure in the history of the freedom struggle in Karnataka, particularly in the</p>

			<p>Kittur region. He fought for the rights and freedom of the people against British colonialism.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (A) Rayanna.</p>
62.	<p>The first Indian Factories Act, passed in 1881, dealt primarily with:</p> <p>(A) Women labour (B) Living conditions of factory workers (C) Child Labour (D) Textile workers</p>	C	<p>The first Indian Factories Act, passed in 1881, primarily dealt with the issue of child labor. It aimed to regulate and restrict the employment of children in factories, addressing concerns about the exploitation and harsh working conditions faced by child workers during that time.</p> <p>The Act introduced various provisions related to the working hours, health, and safety of child workers. It set restrictions on the employment of children below a certain age, regulated their working hours, and established rules for their welfare and protection.</p> <p>While issues such as women labor, living conditions of factory workers, and textile workers' rights were also important concerns addressed in subsequent Factory Acts, the focus of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881 was primarily on child labor.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Child Labour.</p>
63.	<p>Where was Azad Hind Fauz (INA) formed?</p> <p>(A) Singapore (B) Tokyo (C) Berlin (D) Rangoon</p>	A	<p>The Azad Hind Fauz, also known as the Indian National Army (INA), was formed in Singapore. It was established by Indian nationalist leader Subhas Chandra Bose during World War II with the aim of liberating India from British colonial rule.</p> <p>Subhas Chandra Bose, commonly referred to as Netaji, sought support from the Axis powers, including Japan and Germany, to form an armed force to fight against British rule in India. With the assistance of the Japanese, the INA was officially formed in Singapore on September 1, 1942.</p> <p>The INA played a significant role in the freedom struggle and fought alongside Japanese forces in the Burma campaign and other military operations in Southeast Asia.</p>

			Therefore, the correct answer is (A) Singapore.
64.	In 1927, Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, appointed a Committee of three members to enquire into the relationship between the Indian States and the British government and to make suggestions for more satisfactory adjustment of the existing economic relations between the Indian States and British India. Who among the following was not a member of the Committee? (A) Harcourt Butler (B) A.J. Wilson (C) W.S. Holdsworth (D) S.C. Peel	B	Sir Harcourt Butler chaired a three-member committee appointed by his Majesty's Government in Britain in 1927 to inquire into the relationship between the Indian Princely States and the British Government of India. The British group, consisting of Sir Harcourt Butler, Prof. W.S. Holdsworth and S.C. Peel , was called the Indian States Committee. They visited sixteen Princely States. They submitted their report in February 1929. The Butler committee gave the following recommendations:
65.	Which of the following statements are correct? 1. Under the Cornwallis System, the districts were divided into thanas or police jurisdictions of 20-30 miles square. 2. Each of them was placed under an officer of government, under the denomination of daroga. 3. The daroga system was introduced in Madras in 1812. 4. The daroga was nominated by the district magistrate. Select the correct answer using the code given below: (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2, 3 and 4 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 4	A	Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793) introduced the system of Daroga as part of Police reforms . Police of each district was placed under District Judge. Each district was divided into Thanas/Police circles which will be headed by Daroga, an Indian officer assisted by constables. Each Thana/Police circle is about an area of 20 square Miles.
66.	Model Standing Orders formed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 shall not apply to an establishment in respect of which the Appropriate Government is that of the State of: (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Gujarat (C) Kerala (D) West Bengal	B	Refer to page number 5 of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 Nothing contained in sub-section (2) shall apply to an industrial establishment in respect of which the appropriate Government is the Government of the State of Gujarat or the Government of the State of Maharashtra.]
67.	An 'out-worker' is expressly excluded from the definition of 'workman' under which one of the following legislations? (A) The Factories Act, 1948 (B) The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (C) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (D) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979	C	Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, an 'out-worker' is expressly excluded from the definition of 'workman'. Section 2(l) of the Act defines a 'workman' as any person employed in or in connection with the work of any establishment, but it specifically excludes an 'out-worker'.
68.	Which one of the following nature of work shall not be taken into account while the Appropriate Government considers prohibiting employment of contract labour in	D	Provided that the appropriate Government may, after giving not less than two months' notice of its intention so to do, by

	<p>an establishment under the Contract (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970?</p> <p>(A) The process, operation or other work is incidental to or necessary for the industry.</p> <p>(B) The work is of a permanent nature.</p> <p>(C) The work is done ordinarily through regular workmen</p> <p>(D) The work is of intermittent nature</p>	<p>notification in the Official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any establishment or contractor employing such number of workmen less than twenty as may be specified in the notification.</p> <p>(5) (a) It shall not apply to establishments in which work only of an intermittent or casual nature is performed.</p> <p>(b) If a question arises whether work performed in an establishment is of an intermittent or casual nature, the appropriate Government shall decide that question after consultation with the Central Board or, as the case may be, a State Board, and its decision shall be final.</p> <p>Explanation. -For the purpose of this subsection, work performed in an establishment shall not be deemed to be of an intermittent nature-</p> <p>(i) if it was, performed for more than one hundred and twenty days in the preceding twelve months, or</p> <p>(ii) if it is of a seasonal character and is performed for more than sixty days in a year.</p>
69.	<p>Which one of the statements relating to the Grievance Redressal Committee under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is not correct?</p> <p>(A) It shall consist of equal number of members from among employer and workmen.</p> <p>(B) It shall be constituted in an industrial establishment employing twenty or more workmen.</p> <p>(C) The Chairperson of the Committee shall be nominated by the Appropriate Government.</p> <p>(D) The total members of the Committee shall not be more than six.</p>	<p>C</p> <p>9C. (1) Every industrial establishment employing twenty or more workmen shall have one or more Grievance Redressal Committee for the resolution of disputes arising out of individual grievances.</p> <p>(2) The Grievance Redressal Committee shall consist of equal number of members from the employer and the workmen.</p> <p>(3) The chairperson of the Grievance Redressal Committee shall be selected from the employer and from among the workmen alternatively on rotation basis every year.</p> <p>(4) The total number of members of the Grievance Redressal Committee shall not exceed more than six:</p> <p>Provided that there shall be, as far as practicable one woman member if the Grievance Redressal Committee has two members and in case the number of members are more than two, the number of women members may be increased proportionately.</p>

			<p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the setting up of Grievance Redressal Committee shall not affect the right of the workman to raise industrial dispute on the same matter under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(6) The Grievance Redressal Committee may complete its proceedings within thirty days on receipt of a written application by or on behalf of the aggrieved party.</p> <p>(7) The workman who is aggrieved of the decision of the Grievance Redressal Committee may prefer an appeal to the employer against the decision of Grievance Redressal Committee and the employer shall, within one month from the date of receipt of such appeal, dispose off the same and send a copy of his decision to the workman concerned.</p> <p>(8) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to the workmen for whom there is an established Grievance Redressal Mechanism in the establishment concerned.]</p>
70.	<p>Under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, a Safety Committee is to be constituted in a factory where:</p> <p>(A) 1000 or more workers are employed</p> <p>(B) Hazardous substances are used or handled</p> <p>(C) Heavy machinery is utilized</p> <p>(D) 500 or more workers are employed</p>	B	<p>Section 41G- requires the occupier of a factory in which a hazardous process takes place to set up a Safety Committee with equal number of representatives of workers for the purpose of enforcing the safety measures in the factory. The State Government may, however, exempt any factory for reasons to be recorded in writing, any factory from setting up such a Committee.</p>
71.	<p>The eight-digit number 789459xy is divisible by 88, where x and y are digits. What are possible values of x and y?</p> <p>(A) x=1, y=2</p> <p>(B) x=2, y=2</p> <p>(C) x=3, y=6</p> <p>(D) x=4, y=4</p>	D	<p>To determine the possible values of x and y in the eight-digit number 789459xy that is divisible by 88, we need to check the divisibility rule for 88.</p> <p>The divisibility rule for 88 states that a number is divisible by 88 if the number formed by the last three digits is divisible by 8, and the number formed by the last two digits is divisible by 11.</p> <p>Checking the options:</p>

			<p>(A) $x=1, y=2$: The number formed by the last three digits is 912, which is divisible by 8. However, the number formed by the last two digits, 12, is not divisible by 11. Therefore, this option is not correct.</p> <p>(B) $x=2, y=2$: The number formed by the last three digits is 922, which is divisible by 8. However, the number formed by the last two digits, 22, is not divisible by 11. Therefore, this option is not correct.</p> <p>(C) $x=3, y=6$: The number formed by the last three digits is 936, which is divisible by 8. However, the number formed by the last two digits, 36, is not divisible by 11. Therefore, this option is not correct.</p> <p>(D) $x=4, y=4$: The number formed by the last three digits is 944, which is divisible by 8. The number formed by the last two digits, 44, is also divisible by 11. Therefore, this option satisfies the divisibility rule.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (D) $x=4, y=4$.</p>
72.	<p>If x is the smallest natural number that is divisible by both 24 and 30, whereas y is the largest natural number that divides both 36 and 100, then what is the value of $x - y$?</p> <p>(A) 116 (B) 124 (C) 128 (D) 132</p>	A	<p>To find the value of $x - y$, we first need to determine the values of x and y.</p> <p>x is the smallest natural number that is divisible by both 24 and 30. To find the smallest number divisible by both 24 and 30, we need to find their least common multiple (LCM).</p> <p>The prime factors of 24 are $2^3 * 3$, and the prime factors of 30 are $2 * 3 * 5$. The LCM of 24 and 30 can be found by taking the highest power of each prime factor that appears in either number: $2^3 * 3 * 5 = 120$. So, $x = 120$.</p> <p>y is the largest natural number that divides both 36 and 100. To find the largest common divisor (GCD) of 36 and 100, we need to find their greatest common factor (GCF).</p>

			<p>The prime factors of 36 are $2^2 * 3^2$, and the prime factors of 100 are $2^2 * 5^2$. The GCF of 36 and 100 can be found by taking the lowest power of each prime factor that appears in both numbers: $2^2 = 4$.</p> <p>So, $y = 4$.</p> <p>Now, we can calculate $x - y$: $120 - 4 = 116$.</p> <p>Therefore, the value of $x - y$ is (A) 116.</p>
73.	<p>What is the digit in the unit place of $2^{2^{100}}$?</p> <p>(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 8</p>	C	<p>To find the unit digit of $2^{(2^{100})}$, we need to determine the pattern of the unit digits of powers of 2.</p> <p>Let's observe the pattern of the unit digits of powers of 2:</p> <p>$2^1 = 2$ $2^2 = 4$ $2^3 = 8$ $2^4 = 16$ $2^5 = 32$ $2^6 = 64$ $2^7 = 128$ $2^8 = 256$ $2^9 = 512$ $2^{10} = 1024$... </p> <p>We can notice that the unit digits of powers of 2 repeat in a pattern: 2, 4, 8, 6. The pattern repeats every four powers.</p> <p>Now, let's consider the exponent 2^{100}. The unit digit of any power of 2 will depend on the unit digit of the exponent. The unit digits of powers of 2 are:</p> <p>$2^1 = 2$ $2^2 = 4$ $2^3 = 8$ $2^4 = 6$ $2^5 = 2$ $2^6 = 4$ $2^7 = 8$ $2^8 = 6$... </p> <p>We can observe that the unit digits of the exponents also follow a pattern: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, ...</p>

			<p>Since the unit digit of $2^{(2^{100})}$ is determined by the unit digit of 2^{100}, which follows the pattern 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, ..., the unit digit of $2^{(2^{100})}$ will be the same as the unit digit of 2^{100} when divided by 4.</p> <p>As 100 divided by 4 leaves a remainder of 0, the unit digit of $2^{(2^{100})}$ will be the same as the unit digit of 2^4, which is 6.</p> <p>Therefore, the unit digit of $2^{(2^{100})}$ is 6.</p>
74.	<p>A runner completed a 40 km race in 3 hours. She changed her speed after completing each quarter of the distance such that the proportion of the speeds in the first, second, third and the fourth quarter, is given by 2:3:4:5 respectively. In how much time then (approximately) did she complete the last quarter of the race?</p> <p>(A) 32 minutes (B) 31 minutes (C) 29 minutes (D) 28 minutes</p>	D	
75.	<p>If there are enough coins of denomination Rs. 1, Rs. 2 and Rs. 5, then in how many ways can one pay Rs. 10?</p> <p>(A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 10 (D) 11</p>	C	<p>To find the number of ways to pay Rs. 10 using coins of denominations Rs. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 5, we can use the concept of partitions.</p> <p>Let's consider the different possibilities for the number of Rs. 5 coins used. Since the largest denomination is Rs. 5, the number of Rs. 5 coins can range from 0 to 2.</p> <p>Case 1: No Rs. 5 coins In this case, we need to pay Rs. 10 using only Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 coins. We can use a combination of Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 coins to form Rs. 10 in the following ways:</p> <p>10 Rs. 1 coins 5 Rs. 2 coins Total: 2 ways</p> <p>Case 2: One Rs. 5 coin In this case, we have one Rs. 5 coin and we need to pay the remaining Rs. 5 using Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 coins. We can use a combination of Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 coins to form Rs. 5 in the following ways:</p> <p>5 Rs. 1 coins 3 Rs. 1 coins and 1 Rs. 2 coin</p>

		<p>Total: 2 ways Case 3: Two Rs. 5 coins In this case, we have two Rs. 5 coins and we need to pay the remaining Rs. 0 using Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 coins. Since we don't need to pay anything, there is only 1 way to achieve this.</p> <p>Total number of ways = Number of ways in Case 1 + Number of ways in Case 2 + Number of ways in Case 3 = 2 + 2 + 1 = 5</p> <p>Therefore, the number of ways to pay Rs. 10 using coins of denominations Rs. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 5 is 5, which corresponds to option (C).</p>
76.	<p>Which of the following is included in the 'Cost of Inventory' according to Accounting Standard-2 (Inventory Valuation):</p> <p>(A) Administrative overheads that do not contribute to bringing the inventories to their present location and condition</p> <p>(B) Storage costs which are necessary in the production process prior to a further production stage</p> <p>(C) Selling and distribution costs</p> <p>(D) Duties and taxes paid on purchases, subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the Tax Authorities.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>According to Accounting Standard-2 (AS-2) on Inventory Valuation, the cost of inventory includes the following components:</p> <p>Cost of purchase: This includes the purchase price of the inventory, including any duties or taxes paid on the purchase.</p> <p>Cost of conversion: This includes the direct costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. It includes direct labor costs, production overheads, and other costs directly attributable to the production process.</p> <p>Based on the options provided:</p> <p>(A) Administrative overheads that do not contribute to bringing the inventories to their present location and condition: This is not included in the cost of inventory according to AS-2. Administrative overheads are typically considered as period costs and are expensed in the period they are incurred.</p> <p>(B) Storage costs which are necessary in the production process prior to a further production stage: These costs are included in the cost of inventory according to AS-2. Storage costs incurred in the production process are considered as part of the cost of conversion.</p> <p>(C) Selling and distribution costs: These costs are not included in the cost of inventory according to AS-2. Selling and distribution</p>

			costs are considered separate from the cost of inventory and are expensed when incurred. (D) Duties and taxes paid on purchases, subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the Tax Authorities: These costs are included in the cost of inventory according to AS-2. Duties and taxes paid on purchases are considered part of the cost of purchase. Therefore, based on the information provided, options (B) is correct.																								
77.	<p>Following is the trial balance of a firm as on 31.03.2022:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Trade receivables</td> <td>Rs 2,50,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provision for discount to debtors</td> <td></td> <td>Rs 14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discount to debtors</td> <td>Rs 4,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Additional discount allowed to debtors during the year is Rs. 20,000. The firm has a policy of maintaining a provision for discount to debtors equal to 10% of the Trade Receivables' balances. Total amount to be charged to Profit and Loss Account (for the year ending 31.03.2022) for discount allowed and provision for discount created will be: (A) Rs. 25,000 (B) Rs. 13,000 (C) Rs. 9,000 (D) Rs. 33,000</p>	Trade receivables	Rs 2,50,000		Provision for discount to debtors		Rs 14,000	Discount to debtors	Rs 4,000		D	$250000 - 20000 = 230000$ $10\% \text{ of } 230000 = 23000$ Provision for discount to debtors = 14000 So more 9000 required (23000-14000) Discount allowed = $20000 + 4000 + 9000 = 33000$															
Trade receivables	Rs 2,50,000																										
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78.	<p>Consider the following information:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Units</th> <th>Rate per Unit(Rs)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan 1</td> <td>Inventory in hand</td> <td>200</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 8</td> <td>Purchases</td> <td>1100</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 25</td> <td>Purchases</td> <td>300</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 6</td> <td>Issued for sale</td> <td>100</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 9</td> <td>Issues for sale</td> <td>200</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Which one of the following is value of inventory on January 31 under perpetual inventory system using First-In-First-Out (FIFO) method? (A) Rs. 6700 (B) Rs. 8,700 (C) Rs. 10,700</p>	Date	Particulars	Units	Rate per Unit(Rs)	Jan 1	Inventory in hand	200	7	Jan 8	Purchases	1100	8	Jan 25	Purchases	300	9	Jan 6	Issued for sale	100	-	Jan 9	Issues for sale	200	-	C	<p>To calculate the value of inventory on January 31 using the FIFO method, we need to determine the cost of the remaining inventory based on the order of purchases.</p> <p>Given: January 1: Inventory in hand - 200 units at Rs. 7 per unit January 8: Purchases - 1100 units at Rs. 8 per unit January 25: Purchases - 300 units at Rs. 9 per unit January 6: Issued for sale - 100 units January 9: Issued for sale - 200 units Let's calculate the remaining inventory:</p>
Date	Particulars	Units	Rate per Unit(Rs)																								
Jan 1	Inventory in hand	200	7																								
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Jan 25	Purchases	300	9																								
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Jan 9	Issues for sale	200	-																								

	(D) Rs. 12,000		<p>Calculate the cost of the inventory issued for sale on January 6 and January 9: January 6: 100 units at Rs. 7 per unit = Rs. 700 January 9: 200 units at Rs. 8 per unit = Rs. 1600</p> <p>Calculate the cost of the remaining inventory: January 1 inventory: 200 units at Rs. 7 per unit = Rs. 1400 January 8 inventory: 800 units at Rs. 8 per unit = Rs. 6400 January 25 inventory: 300 units at Rs. 9 per unit = Rs. 2700</p> <p>Now, let's add up the remaining inventory to find the value on January 31: Remaining inventory = Rs. 1400 + Rs. 6400 + Rs. 2700 = Rs. 10,500</p> <p>Therefore, the value of inventory on January 31 using the FIFO method is (C) Rs. 10,500.</p>
79.	<p>Following is the information relating to a club for the year ending 31.03.2022: Subscription outstanding as on 31.03.2021 – Rs. 16,000 Subscription outstanding as on 31.03.2022 – Rs. 18,000 Subscription received in advance as on 31.03.2021 – Rs. 12,000 Subscription received in advance as on 31.03.2022 – Rs. 11,000 There are 70 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 1,000. Total subscription received during the year 2021-22 will be: (A) Rs. 67,000 (B) Rs. 71,000 (C) Rs. 69,000 (D) Rs. 77,000</p>	A	
80.	<p>Reporting on fraud is to be made by an auditor to the Central Government when the sums involved in the fraud: (A) exceed Rs. 20 lakh (B) exceed Rs. 50 lakh (C) exceed Rs. 75 lakh (D) are Rs. 1 crore or above</p>	D	<p>The reporting requirement for auditors regarding fraud is triggered when the sums involved exceed Rs. 1 crore or above. Therefore, the correct answer would be (D) Rs. 1 crore or above</p>
81.	<p>Which one of the following is not a security protocol? (A) TLS (B) SSL (C) IPsec (D) MIME</p>	D	<p>MIME stands for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions, which is a standard for encoding non-text attachments in email messages. MIME is not a security protocol but rather a protocol that allows the inclusion of various types of data within email messages.</p> <p>On the other hand, TLS (Transport Layer Security), SSL (Secure Sockets Layer), and</p>

			IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) are all security protocols used to provide secure communication over networks.
82.	<p>LaTeX document does not contain:</p> <p>(A) \documentclass (B) \begin (C) \end (D) \documentstyle</p>	D	<p>LaTeX documents typically start with the \documentclass command, which specifies the document class or type, such as article, report, or book. The \begin and \end commands are used to mark the beginning and end of various document elements, such as sections, paragraphs, tables, and equations.</p> <p>However, the \documentstyle command is not a standard command in modern LaTeX. It was used in older versions of LaTeX to specify the document style but has been replaced by the \documentclass command in newer versions. Therefore, \documentstyle is not typically found in a LaTeX document.</p>
83.	<p>The decimal equivalent of $(1102)_2$ is:</p> <p>(A) 0.8122 (B) 0.8123 (C) 0.8124 (D) 0.8125</p>	D	
84.	<p>In a worksheet, which one of the following is not a cell referencing style?</p> <p>(A) Relative referencing (B) Real-time referencing (C) Absolute referencing (D) Mixed referencing</p>	B	<p>The correct answer is (B) Real-time referencing.</p> <p>In a worksheet, cell referencing styles are used to refer to and manipulate data in different cells. The commonly used cell referencing styles in spreadsheets like Microsoft Excel are:</p> <p>(A) Relative referencing: This style uses relative cell references that adjust when copied or moved to different cells. For example, if a formula in cell A1 references cell B1, when copied to cell A2, the reference will automatically adjust to B2.</p> <p>(C) Absolute referencing: This style uses absolute cell references that do not change when copied or moved. The reference is fixed to a specific cell. For example, if a formula in cell A1 references cell \$B\$1, when copied to cell A2, the reference will remain \$B\$1.</p> <p>(D) Mixed referencing: This style combines relative and absolute referencing. It allows you to fix either the row or column reference</p>

			<p>while allowing the other to adjust. For example, if a formula in cell A1 references cell \$B1, when copied to cell A2, the reference will adjust to \$B2. If a formula in cell A1 references cell B\$1, when copied to cell A2, the reference will adjust to B\$1.</p> <p>However, (B) Real-time referencing is not a recognized cell referencing style in spreadsheets.</p>
85.	<p>Which one among the following is used to combine several object modules and libraries to a single executable program?</p> <p>(A) Interpreter (B) Compiler (C) Linker (D) Loader</p>	C	<p>A linker is a software utility that is used to combine multiple object modules and libraries generated by a compiler into a single executable program. It resolves references between different modules, resolves external symbols, and performs various other tasks to create a final executable file.</p> <p>An interpreter executes code directly and does not involve the linking process. A compiler translates source code into object code but does not perform the final linking. A loader is responsible for loading the executable program into memory for execution but does not handle the combining of object modules and libraries.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct option is (C) Linker.</p>
86.	<p>An incandescent bulb rated as 100W at 110V is connected to a 220V power supply. The power that dissipates in the bulb would be:</p> <p>(A) 50W (B) 100W (C) 200W (D) 400W</p>	D	<p>The power dissipated in the bulb can be calculated using the formula $P = V^2/R$, where P is the power, V is the voltage, and R is the resistance.</p> <p>In this case, the bulb is rated at 100W at 110V. We can assume that the resistance of the bulb remains constant regardless of the voltage.</p> <p>When the bulb is connected to a 220V power supply, the power dissipated can be calculated as follows: $P = (220V)^2 / R$</p> <p>Since the resistance is constant, the power dissipated would be: $P = (220V/110V)^2 * 100W$ $P = 4 * 100W$ $P = 400W$</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (D) 400W.</p>

87.	<p>If the length of a current carrying wire is halved, for a given potential difference, the current in given would:</p> <p>(A) be doubled (B) be halved (C) remain unchanged (D) become zero</p>	A	<p>. If the length of a current-carrying wire is halved while the potential difference remains constant, the resistance of the wire remains unchanged. According to Ohm's Law ($I = V/R$), when the resistance remains constant and the potential difference is constant, the current is inversely proportional to the resistance.</p> <p>Since the resistance is unchanged and inversely proportional to the current, halving the length of the wire will effectively halve its resistance. As a result, the current flowing through the wire will be doubled.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (A) the current would be doubled.</p>
88.	<p>Crystals of copper sulphate pentahydrate, on heating, form:</p> <p>(A) blue colour salt (B) white colour salt (C) green colour salt (D) brown colour salt</p>	B	<p>Crystals of copper sulfate pentahydrate, when heated, lose their water of crystallization and undergo a chemical change. The resulting compound is anhydrous copper sulfate.</p> <p>Anhydrous copper sulfate is a white crystalline salt. So, the correct answer is (B) white color salt.</p>
89.	<p>Tartaric acid is found in:</p> <p>(A) Tamarind (B) Tomato (C) Orange (D) Vinegar</p>	A	<p>Tartaric acid is found in (A) tamarind. Tamarind is a fruit that contains tartaric acid, which gives it its characteristic sour taste. Tartaric acid is also found in other fruits like grapes and bananas. It is commonly used as a food additive and can be found in certain beverages and confectionery products.</p>
90.	<p>Which one of the following is an example of chemical change?</p> <p>(A) Melting of wax (B) Heating of iron (C) Dissolution of sugar in water (D) Burning of magnesium in air</p>	D	<p>The correct answer is (D) Burning of magnesium in air.</p> <p>A chemical change, also known as a chemical reaction, involves the formation of new substances with different chemical properties. In the burning of magnesium, magnesium reacts with oxygen in the air to form magnesium oxide. This is a chemical reaction as new substances are formed.</p> <p>The other options mentioned involve physical changes rather than chemical changes.</p> <p>(A) Melting of wax is a physical change as it involves a change in the state of matter from</p>

			<p>solid to liquid without the formation of new substances.</p> <p>(B) Heating of iron is a physical change as it involves an increase in temperature and a change in the physical state of iron, but it does not result in the formation of new substances.</p> <p>(C) Dissolution of sugar in water is a physical change as it involves the sugar particles dispersing in water without undergoing a chemical reaction.</p> <p>Therefore, the burning of magnesium in air is the only example among the options provided that represents a chemical change.</p>
91.	<p>Which one of the following is not a constitutional body in India?</p> <p>(A) National Human Rights Commission (B) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (C) National Commission for Backward Classes (D) National Commission for Scheduled Castes</p>	A	<p>The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a statutory body and not a constitutional body in India. It was established in 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The NHRC is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights in the country.</p> <p>On the other hand, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) are constitutional bodies established under specific articles of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (A) National Human Rights Commission.</p>
92.	<p>Which one of the following is/are elements of the India's 'Panchamrit' view on climate change?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> India will reach its non-fossil energy capacity of 500 GW by 2030. India will meet 50% of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	C	<p>The "Panchamrit" view on climate change in India includes both elements mentioned in the options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> India's goal of reaching a non-fossil energy capacity of 500 GW by 2030 is a part of its commitment to increasing the share of renewable energy sources in its energy mix. This goal is aimed at reducing dependence on fossil fuels and promoting the use of cleaner and sustainable energy sources. India has set a target of meeting 50% of its energy requirements from renewable energy sources by 2030.

			<p>This target reflects India's focus on promoting renewable energy generation and reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with traditional fossil fuel-based energy sources.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Both 1 and 2.</p>
93.	<p>What are the prerequisites for declaring any area as a 'Scheduled Area' under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preponderance of Tribal Population 2. Compactness and reasonable size of the area 3. Economic backwardness of the area 4. The notification must be issued by the Governor of the concerned State <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below: (A) 2 and 4 only (B) 1, 2 and 3 only (C) 1 and 3 only (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p>	B	<p>The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preponderance of tribal population b. Compactness and reasonable size of the area, c. A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk, and. d. Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.
94.	<p>The Railway Budget was separated from General Budget owing to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Distributive Convention of 1925 (B) Separation Convention of 1924 (C) Bifurcation of Estimates of 1924 (D) Equalising Convention of 1925 	B	<p>The separation of the Railway Budget from the General Budget was a result of the Separation Convention of 1924. This convention led to the creation of a separate Railway Budget, distinct from the General Budget, to focus specifically on the finances and development of the Indian Railways.</p> <p>The Separation Convention was held in 1924 to address the financial challenges faced by the Indian Railways and to establish a dedicated budgetary process for the railway sector. As a result, the Railway Budget was presented separately from the General Budget starting from 1925.</p> <p>Therefore, the correct answer is (B) Separation Convention of 1924.</p>
95.	<p>Which of the following statements regarding the non-electric cooling cabinet, for which the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has recently developed an Indian Standard (IS 17693:2022), is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a natural refrigerator made primarily to store vegetables, fruits, milk, and also for cooling water. 2. This standard helps BIS in fulfilling 6 out of 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below: (A) 1 only (B) 2 only</p>	C	<p>The non-electric cooling cabinet, as per the given statement, is a natural refrigerator primarily used for storing vegetables, fruits, milk, and for cooling water. This statement describes the purpose and usage of the non-electric cooling cabinet accurately.</p> <p>The statement mentions that the development of the Indian Standard for the non-electric cooling cabinet helps the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in fulfilling 6 out of 17 United Nations Sustainable</p>

	(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2		Development Goals (SDGs). While the specific goals are not mentioned, the implication is that the standard contributes to sustainability and aligns with the SDGs. Therefore, both statements are correct, and the correct answer is (C) Both 1 and 2.
96.	Which of the following facilities are to be provided by the contractor to Inter-State migrant workers in connection with the work of an establishment to which the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 is applicable? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex 2. Provision for suitable residential accommodation 3. Provision for protective clothing 4. Provision for old age benefit scheme 5. Prescribed medical facilities Select the correct answer using the code given below: (A) 2, 3 and 5 only (B) 2, 4 and 5 only (C) 1, 2, 3 and 5 (D) 1, 3 and 4 only	C	According to the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the contractor is required to provide the following facilities to Inter-State migrant workers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex: The Act ensures that workers receive equal pay for performing the same work, regardless of their gender. 2. Provision for suitable residential accommodation: The contractor must provide suitable residential accommodation to the migrant workers. 3. Provision for protective clothing: The Act mandates the provision of necessary protective clothing to ensure the safety of the workers. 4. Provision for old age benefit scheme: The Act requires the contractor to provide an old age benefit scheme for the workers. 5. Prescribed medical facilities: The contractor is responsible for providing the prescribed medical facilities to the migrant workers. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) 1, 2, 3, and 5.
97.	A dispute relating to the age of an adolescent employed by an employer which arises due to the absence of any authentic document can be referred to which one of the following authorities for a decision under the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986? (A) The Prescribed Medical Authority (B) The Labour Court (C) The Inspector appointed under the Act (D) The Appropriate Government	A	The dispute relating to the age of an adolescent employed by an employer, which arises due to the absence of any authentic document, can be referred to the Prescribed Medical Authority for a decision under the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The Prescribed Medical Authority is responsible for determining the age of the adolescent worker through medical examination or any other prescribed method. Their decision regarding the age of the worker is considered final and binding.

			Therefore, the correct answer is (A) The Prescribed Medical Authority.
98.	Under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, which one of the following statements relating to the appointment of the Chairman of the Site Appraisal Committee is correct? (A) Labour Commissioner of the State is the Chairman. (B) An independent person is appointed as the Chairman. (C) The Labour Minister of the State is the ex-officio Chairman. (D) The Chief Inspector of the State is the Chairman.	D	The Chief Inspector of the State is the Chairman. Under the Factories Act, 1948, the Chief Inspector of Factories or an officer nominated by the Chief Inspector is typically appointed as the Chairman of the Site Appraisal Committee.
99.	Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists: List I (Provision) a. Displacement Allowance b. Certifying Surgeon c. Half-monthly payment d. Piece work List II (Act) 1. The Factories Act, 1948 2. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 3. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 4. The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 Code: (A) a- 2 b- 1, c- 4, d- 3 (B) a- 3, b- 1, c- 4, d- 2 (C) a- 2, b- 4, c- 1, d- 3 (D) a- 3, b- 4, c- 1, d- 2	B	
100.	Under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, right of legal representation before a Labour Court, or Industrial Tribunal or National Industrial Tribunal is: (A) A statutory right (B) Not at all permissible (C) Can be permitted by the forum if the other party does not object or gives consent (D) May be permitted if such permission is granted by the High Court of the State/Union Territory	C	Under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the right of legal representation before a Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal, or National Industrial Tribunal is not a statutory right. It is not automatically permissible. However, it may be permitted by the forum if the other party does not object or gives consent. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Can be permitted by the forum if the other party does not object or gives consent.
101.	A train of length 400 m takes 15 seconds to cross a train of length 300 m travelling at 60 km per hour from the opposite direction along a parallel track. What is the speed of the longer train in km per hour? (A) 108 (B) 102	A	To find the speed of the longer train, we need to determine the relative speed between the two trains when they are crossing each other.

	<p>(C) 98 (D) 96</p>		<p>The length of the first train is 400 m and it takes 15 seconds to cross the second train, which has a length of 300 m. This means that the total distance covered by both trains during the crossing is $400\text{ m} + 300\text{ m} = 700\text{ m}$.</p> <p>We can calculate the relative speed using the formula: Relative speed = Total distance / Time</p> <p>The time taken to cross each other is the same for both trains, so we can use the time taken by the longer train to calculate the relative speed.</p> <p>Given that the longer train takes 15 seconds to cross, the relative speed is: Relative speed = $700\text{ m} / 15\text{ s} = 46.67\text{ m/s}$</p> <p>To convert this to km/h, we multiply by 3.6: Relative speed = $46.67\text{ m/s} * 3.6 = 168\text{ km/h}$</p> <p>Since the relative speed is the sum of the speeds of the two trains, and the speed of the second train is given as 60 km/h, we can subtract this to find the speed of the longer train: Speed of longer train = Relative speed - Speed of second train Speed of longer train = $168\text{ km/h} - 60\text{ km/h} = 108\text{ km/h}$</p> <p>Therefore, the speed of the longer train is 108 km/h. The correct answer is (A).</p>
102.	<p>There is a water tank in the form of a rectangular parallelepiped of height 1.1 m and a square base of side 2 m. If a full tank of water is drained out completely in a long pipe of circular cross section area of radius 1 cm what should be the minimum length of the pipe, in km, to hold the entire water in it? (Take $\pi = 22/7$)</p> <p>(A) 12 (B) 13 (C) 14 (D) 15</p>	C	<p>Volume of water tank=Volume of pipe</p> $2 * 2 * 1.1 = \frac{22}{7} * \frac{1}{100} * \frac{1}{100} * h$ <p>h= 14000m h= 14 km</p>
103.	<p>A person buys 10 pens and 8 pencils for ₹200. Price of each pen is same and price of each pencil is same. If he could have bought Five pens and 24 pencils of same</p>	A	<p>Let take Pen as x and Pencil as y.</p> <p>Eqn will be:- $10x+8y=200$(i)</p>

	type using the same amount, then what is the price of each pen in rupees? (A) ₹16 (B) ₹15 (C) ₹14 (D) ₹13		$5x+24y=200$(ii) Solving the eqn we will get $x=16$
104.	A school has 100 students and every student play either cricket or football or both. The number of students who plays cricket is twice the number of students who plays football. Also, the number of students who plays only cricket is 3 times a number of students who play only football. The number of students who play both cricket and football is therefore: (A) 30 (B) 28 (C) 25 (D) 20	D	
105.	A man walks in certain direction for 5 km and then walks in the South direction for 4 km. If he ends up in the east direction with respect to the starting position, how far is he from the starting position? (A) 2 Km (B) 3 Km (C) 4 Km (D) 5 Km	B	
106.	The beneficiaries under the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) scheme are children in the age group of: (A) 0 – 6 Years (B) 0 – 3 Years (C) 3 – 6 Years (D) 6 – 15 Years	A	
107.	Which of the following statements about 'Truck farming' is/or correct? 1. Growing vegetables around urban centre to meet the daily demand of people is known as truck farming. 2. It is governed by the distance a truck can cover overnight between the farm and the market. Select the correct answer using the code given below: (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 & 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2	C	
108.	Which of the following statements with reference to service sector is/are correct? 1. Retail trade falls under territory activity. 2. Research and Development based activity comes under quaternary activity. Select the correct answer using the code given below: (A) 1 only	C	Statement 1: Retail trade falls under territory activity. This is incorrect. Retail trade falls under the tertiary sector, which is a part of the service sector. Statement 2: Research and Development based activity comes under quaternary

	(B) 2 only (C) Both 1 & 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2		activity. This is correct. Research and Development (R&D) activities are classified under the quaternary sector, which involves knowledge-based activities and research-oriented work. Therefore, both statements are correct.
109.	Which of the following statements about the National Skill Development Corporation is/are not correct? 1. It is a non-for-profit Public Limited Company set up by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2. It promotes skill development by catalysing the creation of only large, quantity and non-profit vocational institutions. Select the correct answer using the code given below. (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 & 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2	C	National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is a not-for-profit public limited company incorporated on July 31, 2008, under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding to section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). NSDC was set up by the Ministry of Finance as Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. NSDC aims to promote skill development by catalyzing the creation of large, quality, and for-profit vocational institutions. The organization provides funding to build scalable and profitable vocational training initiatives. Its mandate is also to enable a support system that focuses on quality assurance, and information systems and train the trainer academies either directly or through partnerships. NSDC acts as a catalyst in skill development by providing funding to enterprises, companies, and organizations that provide skill training. It also develops appropriate models to enhance, support, and coordinate private sector initiatives.
110.	Which of the following statements with reference to the Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) is/are correct? 1. Fulfil basic needs of destitute elderly citizens. 2. Build and strengthen intergenerational relationships through Regional Resource and Training Centres 3. Provide guaranteed monthly pension to elderly citizens 4. Establish Atal Incubation centre for elderly citizens. Select the correct answer using the code given below. (A) 1, 2, & 4 (B) 3 & 4 only (C) 1 & 2 Only (D) 1 only	C	Objectives of AVYAY:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities, free of cost to indigent senior citizens. Provision of financial security, healthcare, nutrition, shelter, welfare etc. for senior citizens. Encouraging productive and active ageing through providing support for capacity building of State/ UT Governments/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Panchayati

			Raj Institutions (PRIs) / local bodies and the community at large.
111.	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement I: In India, Central Government Determines the inflation target, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, in terms of Consumer Price Index once in five years.</p> <p>Statement II: At present, the Monetary Policy Framework in India is operated by Central Government.</p> <p>Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(A) Both statement I & statement II are correct & Statement II is the correct explanation for statement I. (B) Both statement I and statement II are correct and statement II is not the correct explanation for statement I (C) Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect (D) Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct</p>	C	<p>Monetary policy is the process by which the monetary authority of a country, generally central bank, controls the supply of money in the economy. In India, the central monetary authority is the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).</p>
112.	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement I: In India, the RTGS & NEFT payment systems are owned and operated by National Payment Corporation of India.</p> <p>Statement II: National Payment Corporation of India is an entity promoted by banks.</p> <p>Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(A) Both statement I and statement II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation for statement I (B) Both statement I and statement II are correct and statement II is not the correct explanation for statement I (C) Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect (D) Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct</p>	D	<p>The Reserve Bank of India introduced NEFT and RTGS, while the National Payments Corporation of India introduced IMPS (NPCI). India has a variety of online methods available for transferring money, including digital wallets and UPI.</p> <p>NPCI was incorporated in December 2008 and was centrally promoted by the Reserve Bank of India.</p>
113.	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>Statement I: A very strong US Dollar squeezes global credit.</p> <p>Statement II: Many countries and companies outside America borrow in Dollars.</p> <p>Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(A) Both statement I and statement II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation for statement I</p>	A	

	(B) Both statement I and statement II are correct and statement II is not the correct explanation for statement I (C) Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect (D) Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct		
114.	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>Statement I: The Government of India mandates the packaging of 100% sugar and food grains in diversified jute bags.</p> <p>Statement II: The Government of India enacted the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.</p> <p>Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?</p> <p>(A) Both statement I and statement II are correct, and statement II is the correct explanation for statement I (B) Both statement I and statement II are correct and statement II is not the correct explanation for statement I (C) Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect (D) Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct</p>	D	
115.	<p>Recently which one among the following committed up to \$ 25 billion for the next five years to fund India's infrastructure creation under the Prime minister Gati Shakti initiative as well as social development and climate action, thus aiding India's aspirations for green growth?</p> <p>(A) Asian Development Bank (B) International Finance Corporation (C) New Development Bank (D) World Bank</p>	A	The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Tuesday committed up to \$25 billion for the next five years to fund India's infrastructure creation under the PM Gati Shakti initiative as well as social development and climate action to help the country meet its priority development needs.
116.	<p>'Large language models' sometimes described in news, can we used in which of the following?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of reimagined search engines 2. Health care 3. software development 4. translating a language <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(A) 1 and 3 only (B) 1, 2 and 4 only (C) 2, 3 and 4 only (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p>	D	<p>Large language models, like the one you are interacting with right now, can be used in various applications including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of reimagined search engines: Large language models can improve search engine capabilities by providing more accurate and relevant search results based on natural language queries. 2. Health care: They can be used in healthcare applications for tasks like analyzing medical records, assisting in diagnosis, providing personalized treatment recommendations, and conducting medical research. 3. Software development: Large language models can assist in

			<p>software development tasks such as generating code snippets, writing documentation, and providing programming assistance.</p> <p>4. Translating a language: They can be used for language translation tasks, enabling automatic translation between different languages.</p> <p>5. These applications demonstrate the versatility and potential of large language models in various domains.</p>								
117.	<p>With reference to the 3 types of carbon emissions from companies, consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Emission</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scope 1 Emissions</td> <td>Emissions as a result of employee commuting, business travel and waste produced</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scope 2 Emissions</td> <td>Emissions as a result of purchase of electricity, steam, heating and cooling for own use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scope 3 Emissions</td> <td>Emissions from fuels consumed by company vehicles, owned and leased</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Which of the above pairs is/are our correctly matched? (A) 1 & 2 (B) 2 only (C) 1 & 3 (D) 3 only</p>	Emission	Example	Scope 1 Emissions	Emissions as a result of employee commuting, business travel and waste produced	Scope 2 Emissions	Emissions as a result of purchase of electricity, steam, heating and cooling for own use	Scope 3 Emissions	Emissions from fuels consumed by company vehicles, owned and leased	B	<p>Scope 1 emissions Scope 1 covers emissions from sources that an organisation owns or controls directly – for example from burning fuel in our fleet of vehicles (if they're not electrically-powered).</p> <p>Scope 2 emissions Scope 2 are emissions that a company causes indirectly and come from where the energy it purchases and uses is produced. For example, the emissions caused when generating the electricity that we use in our buildings would fall into this category.</p> <p>Scope 3 emissions Scope 3 encompasses emissions that are not produced by the company itself and are not the result of activities from assets owned or controlled by them, but by those that it's indirectly responsible for up and down its value chain. An example of this is when we buy, use and dispose of products from suppliers. Scope 3 emissions include all sources not within the scope 1 and 2 boundaries.</p>
Emission	Example										
Scope 1 Emissions	Emissions as a result of employee commuting, business travel and waste produced										
Scope 2 Emissions	Emissions as a result of purchase of electricity, steam, heating and cooling for own use										
Scope 3 Emissions	Emissions from fuels consumed by company vehicles, owned and leased										
118.	<p>'Quantified Domestic Minimum top-up tax' is generally talked about in the context of: (A) Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules (B) Prevention of Money Laundering (C) Regulation of Crypto-currency (D) Virtual digital asset transactions</p>	A									
119.	<p>Which one of the following statements best describes the term 'Prowess_{dx}' sometimes seen in news? (A) A special purpose supercomputer with the hardware architecture dedicated to a single problem (B) A database of the finance performance of companies that is specially designed for academia</p>	B	<p>Prowess_{dx} is a delivery of the Prowess database that is specially designed for academia. Prowess_{dx} facilitates easy downloading of the data in simple text format. The database covers the profit and loss statement, balance sheet and ratios based on these.</p>								

	(C) A computing machine that uses the properties of quantum physics to store data and perform computation (D) A database in which collection and storing of data is done on user's system and this is basically designed for a single user		
120.	'NSE Prime', sometimes mentioned in news, denotes: (A) Highest standard corporate governance initiative (B) Long duration sovereign green bonds (C) Concessions and tax holidays for hi-tech start-up companies (D) Special privileges for certain categories of non-Banking financial institutions	A	



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