

RRB Staff and Welfare Inspector Exam 2019 Paper

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Answer Key

1. ANS. 3

EXP. Under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, "accounting year" is defined as:

- For a company, it refers to the period for which the profit and loss account is prepared, whether or not it is a full year.
- For a corporation, it refers to the year ending on the date when its books and accounts are closed and balanced.

2. ANS. 3

EXP. Under The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015, a "Co-operative Society" refers to a society that is either:

- Registered under, or
- Deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (2 of 1912).

This specific act governs the formation, registration, and functioning of co-operative societies in India.

3. ANS. 1

EXP. Under The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017, Section 7 specifies the permissible deductions from wages. Specifically:

- Section 7(2)(b) deals with deductions for absence from duty, including unauthorized absence or leave without approval.

This section allows the employer to deduct wages proportionally for the period during which an employee is absent from their duties.

4. ANS. 2

EXP. Article 42 of the Indian Constitution is part of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). It directs the State to make provisions for:

- Securing just and humane conditions of work.
- Maternity relief.

This article emphasizes the welfare of workers and women, ensuring fair labor conditions and the right to maternity benefits.

5. ANS. 2

EXP. The Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), one of the largest trade union federations in India, was established on 3rd May 1947. It was founded as the trade union wing of the Indian National Congress (INC) and aimed to represent the interests of workers and ensure their welfare.

6. ANS. 3

EXP. Under The Factories Act, 1948, Section 2(cb) defines a hazardous process as:

"Any process or activity in relation to an industry specified in the First Schedule where, unless special care is taken, raw materials used therein or the intermediate or finished products, by-products, wastes, or effluents would:

- Cause material impairment to the health of the persons engaged, or
- Result in pollution of the general environment."

This definition highlights industries or activities with potential risks to health and safety, requiring special precautions.

7. ANS. 4

EXP. A living wage is defined as:

"A sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in a locality where the work under consideration is done."

It goes beyond the basic sustenance level (as in minimum wage) and is intended to ensure that workers can afford a standard of living that covers basic needs such as food, housing, healthcare, education, and some savings for unforeseen expenses.

8. ANS. 1

EXP. Under the Mines Act, 1952, Section 2(j) defines the term 'mine' as:

Any excavation where operations for the purpose of searching for or obtaining minerals take place. It includes quarries, open-cast workings, and any premises where activities such as crushing, sorting, and processing of minerals are carried out.

9. ANS. 3

EXP. Under the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015, an employee (other than an apprentice) is entitled to receive a bonus if their monthly salary or wages does not exceed ₹21,000. This amendment raised the eligibility limit from the previous threshold of ₹10,000 to ₹21,000 to expand coverage and benefit more employees.

10. ANS. 3

EXP. Under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, Section 2(ff) defines an "exempted employee" as:

An employee who is not required to contribute to the provident fund under the provisions of the Act due to specific exemptions granted under the rules.

This section clarifies who qualifies as an exempted employee within the scope of the Act.

11. ANS. 1

EXP. An Operating System (OS) is a collection of programs that manages the hardware and software resources of a computer system. It controls the execution of various processes, provides an interface for users, and ensures that different tasks and applications run efficiently. Examples include Windows, macOS, Linux, and Android.

12. ANS. 1

EXP. Under The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2017, Section 2(f) defines the term "Managing Agent". This refers to any individual, company, or entity authorized by the employer to manage the establishment or its affairs on behalf of the employer.

13. ANS. 4

EXP. Article 41 of the Indian Constitution, under the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), states that:

The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provisions for securing the right to work, education, and public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

14. ANS. 2

EXP. Under The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Section 7 provides for the constitution of a Labour Court. Labour Courts are established to adjudicate industrial disputes relating to matters specified in the Second Schedule of the Act, such as:

- Dismissal or discharge of workmen,
- Legality of strikes or lockouts,
- Interpretation of standing orders, etc.

15. ANS. 3

EXP. Under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, allocable surplus is defined as:

67% of the available surplus in case of companies other than banking companies that have not made arrangements under the Income-tax Act, 1961, for payment of dividends as per Section 194.

60% of the available surplus in any other case.

16. ANS. 4

EXP. Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the term 'appellate authority' refers to:

- An authority appointed by the appropriate Government by notification in the Official Gazette to exercise in such area as may be specified in the notification the functions of an appellate authority under this Act.

17. ANS. 2

EXP. John Thomas Dunlop, an American economist, wrote the book "Industrial Relations Systems" in 1958. In this seminal work, he presented the framework for understanding the interactions between employers, employees, and the government, which form the basis of industrial relations systems.

18. ANS. 1

EXP. Volatile memory is a type of computer storage that retains its data only while the device is powered on. Once the power is turned off, the data is lost. Examples of volatile memory include RAM (Random Access Memory), such as DRAM and SRAM.

Non-volatile memory (e.g., SSD, hard drives, and ROM) retains data even after the power is turned off.

19. ANS. 3

EXP. Under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY), launched by the Government of India, subscribers are guaranteed a fixed minimum monthly pension of ₹1,000, ₹2,000, ₹3,000, ₹4,000, or ₹5,000, depending on their contributions, which vary based on the age at which they join the scheme.

As of October 2020, the maximum fixed pension under the scheme is ₹5,000 per month.

20. ANS. 4

EXP. According to Section 2(f) of The Factories Act, 1948, the term 'week' is defined as:

- A period of seven days beginning at midnight on Saturday night or such other night as may be approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories for a particular area.

This definition is used to calculate working hours, rest days, and other provisions under the Act.

21. ANS. 4

EXP. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, Section 2(n) defines 'third party' as:

- A person, group, or entity other than the citizen making the request for information. This includes any public authority.

This definition ensures that the Act considers the interests of individuals or entities other than the requester when processing or disclosing information.

22. ANS. 1

EXP. Under The Mines Act, 1952, Section 2(j) defines a "mine" as:

Any excavation where operations for searching or obtaining minerals are carried out. It includes:

- Power stations supplying electricity solely for mining purposes,
- Shafts in or adjacent to the mine,
- Levels and inclined planes in the course of being driven,
- Workshops or premises used for the mining process.

Offensive works are not included in this definition, as the Act focuses on activities directly related to mining operations and associated infrastructure.

23. ANS. 2

EXP. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 outlines provisions related to the payment of bonuses to employees. Its key scopes include:

- Providing a set-off/set-on mechanism for bonus payments.
- Improving the statutory liability for employers to pay bonuses.

- Prescribing a formula for calculating bonuses based on allocable surplus and other parameters.

However, counselling sessions for workers every month are not part of the scope of this Act, as it deals specifically with financial aspects and obligations regarding bonuses.

24. ANS. 4

EXP. The primary functions of Trade Unions focus on protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers. These functions can be broadly classified as:

- Inter-mural activities: Activities within the workplace, such as negotiating wages, ensuring safety, and improving working conditions.
- Political activities: Involvement in influencing labor laws and policies for the benefit of workers.
- Extra-mural activities: Activities outside the workplace, such as providing welfare services, education, and healthcare for members.

Cultural activities, while beneficial, are not considered a core function of trade unions under labor frameworks. Their main focus remains on labor welfare and worker rights.

25. ANS. 1

EXP. Under The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2017, the functions of Commissioners include:

- Settlement of disputed claims: Resolving disagreements related to employee compensation.
- Disposal of cases of injuries involving death: Ensuring compensation is provided to the dependents of employees who have died due to workplace injuries.
- Revision of periodical payments: Adjusting compensation amounts for periodic payments as per the Act's provisions.

However, monthly appraisal report preparation is not a function outlined for Commissioners under this Act, as their role focuses on claims, disputes, and compensation adjustments.

26. ANS. 2

EXP. Under Section 28 of the Mines Act, 1952, it is specified that:

- No person shall be allowed to work in a mine for more than 6 days in any one week. This provision ensures that workers get at least one day of rest each week to safeguard their health and well-being.

27. ANS. 1

EXP. Under The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2017, the term "employee" includes specific categories of workers as defined in the Act, such as:

- Railway servants meeting specific criteria (as per Section 2 of the Railways Act, 1989).
- Workers employed in capacities specified in Schedule II of the Act, which lists specific jobs and roles covered under this legislation.
- The other options (like legal team members of foreign companies, NRIs, or "Schedule XXII," which does not exist) do not align with the Act's provisions.

28. ANS. 4

EXP. Under The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the three-tier system of adjudication includes:

- Labour Courts: Deal with disputes related to standing orders, dismissals, legality of strikes, etc.
- Industrial Tribunals: Handle disputes of a broader nature, such as wages, working hours, bonus, and allowances.
- National Tribunals: Address industrial disputes of national importance or those involving multiple states.

District Tribunals are not part of the adjudication system under this Act.

29. ANS. 1

EXP. Under Section 2(l) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 'lock-out' is defined as:

- The temporary closing of a place of employment, the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by them. It is typically initiated by the employer as a response to industrial disputes or conflicts.

30. ANS. 4

EXP. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, Section 8 provides the provisions for exemption from disclosure of information. It lists specific instances where information is exempted from being disclosed, such as:

- National security,
- Sovereignty and integrity of India,
- Trade secrets or intellectual property,
- Personal information that would invade privacy, etc.

31. ANS. 4

EXP. Under Section 3 of The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the term 'Works Committee' is defined. It mandates that in industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers, the employer shall constitute a Works Committee consisting of representatives of both employers and workers.

The primary purpose of the Works Committee is to promote measures for maintaining harmonious relations between the employer and workers and resolve differences of opinion in day-to-day working.

32. ANS. 3

EXP. Under The Factories Act, 1948, Sections 11 to 20 deal with provisions related to the health of workers. These sections focus on maintaining hygiene and ensuring a healthy work environment for workers in factories. Key provisions include:

- Section 11: Cleanliness,
- Section 12: Disposal of waste and effluents,
- Section 13: Ventilation and temperature,
- Section 14: Dust and fumes,
- Section 15: Artificial humidification,
- Section 16: Overcrowding,
- Section 17: Lighting,
- Section 18: Drinking water,
- Section 19: Latrines and urinals,

- Section 20: Spittoons.

33. ANS. 2

EXP. Under Section 23 of The Mines Act, 1952, notice must be given in cases of accidents involving:

- Breakage of ropes, chains, or other gear used for raising or lowering workers.
- Explosions, ignition, spontaneous heating, outbreak of fire, or irruption of water.
- Accidents causing loss of life or serious bodily injury.

However, a belated collapse of any part of the workings does not require immediate notice under this section unless it results in significant damage or injury.

34. ANS. 1

EXP. Conflict resolution styles are strategies used to manage and resolve conflicts effectively. The widely recognized styles are based on the Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument (TKI), and they include:

- Avoiding: Ignoring or evading the conflict.
- Accommodating: Giving in to the other party's needs or requests.
- Competing: Asserting one's position aggressively to win the conflict.

Assuming is not a recognized conflict resolution style, as it does not involve any deliberate action to manage or resolve a conflict.

35. ANS. 3

EXP. Under Section 7A of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the provision states:

- "The Appropriate Government may, by notification, appoint as many Inspectors, as it deems fit, for the purposes of this Act."

The role of these Inspectors is to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act and facilitate its effective implementation.

36. ANS. 3

EXP. Under Section 2(n) of The Factories Act, 1948, the term 'occupier' is defined as:

- A person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory. In the case of a company, it refers to any of its directors, and in other cases, the person responsible for the factory's operations.

This definition establishes accountability for compliance with the Act's provisions.

37. ANS. 4

EXP. According to the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and Information Commissioners (ICs) are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a three-member selection committee, which includes:

- The Prime Minister, who serves as the Chairperson.
- The Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha.
- A Union Cabinet Minister, nominated by the Prime Minister.

The Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha is not a member of this committee.

38. ANS. 1

EXP. A non-impact printer is a printer that does not strike the paper to create an image. Instead, it uses technologies like spraying ink or using lasers.

Inkjet printers are non-impact printers that spray tiny droplets of liquid ink directly onto the paper.

Daisy wheel, dot matrix, and drum printers are impact printers, as they physically strike the paper to produce characters or images.

39. ANS. 1

EXP. Under Section 7B of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the powers of Inspectors are detailed. This section empowers the inspectors to:

- Conduct inquiries,
- Examine records and premises,
- Ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

These powers are granted to facilitate effective implementation and enforcement of the Act.

40. ANS. 3

EXP. Sidney and Beatrice Webb, renowned British economists and social reformers, defined a trade union as:

- "A continuous association of wage earners for the purposes of maintaining or improving the conditions of their working lives."

This definition highlights the key objectives of trade unions, such as improving wages, working conditions, and overall welfare of workers.

41. ANS. 2

EXP. Under Section 64 of The Mines Act, 1952, falsification of records refers to willful and deliberate acts, including:

- Falsifying any plan or record required under the Act.
- Making or delivering any document containing false statements or details.
- Counterfeiting or knowingly making false statements in any certificate or official copy of a certificate under the Act.

The keyword here is "knowingly" — the falsification involves intentional acts. Unknowingly using a false or counterfeit document is not considered falsification under this section.

42. ANS. 1

EXP. Under Section 2(k) of The Factories Act, 1948, the term 'manufacturing process' is defined. It includes:

- Making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, packing, or processing of goods.
- Activities such as oil extraction, printing, or electricity generation that involve systematic production or handling of goods.

This section provides a comprehensive definition to determine what constitutes a manufacturing process under the Act.

43. ANS. 2

EXP. Under The Factories Act, 1948, Section 2(c) defines a 'child' as:

- A person who has not completed 15 years of age.

The Act prohibits the employment of children in factories to ensure their safety, health, and well-being.

44. ANS. 1

EXP. Under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, chargeable taxes under Direct Tax include:

- The Income Tax Act
- The Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 (7 of 1964)
- The Agricultural Income Tax Law (applicable in certain states)

However, The Profits Tax Act is not considered a chargeable tax under direct tax provisions in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

45. ANS. 4

EXP. According to The Mines Act, 1952, the term 'Agent' in relation to a mine is defined as:

- "Every person, whether appointed as such or not, who, acting or purporting to act on behalf of the owner, takes part in the management, control, supervision, or direction of the mine or of any part thereof."

This definition emphasizes that an Agent is responsible for overseeing mining operations and ensuring compliance with legal and safety requirements.

46. ANS. 2

EXP. Under Section 4A of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the provision for Compulsory Insurance is explained. It mandates that:

- Every employer covered under the Act must obtain insurance for their liability towards gratuity payment to employees.
- The employer can take an insurance policy from the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) or any other prescribed insurer.
- The aim is to ensure that employees receive their gratuity payments even if the employer faces financial difficulties.

47. ANS. 1

EXP. Second-generation computers (1956-1963) replaced vacuum tubes (used in first-generation computers) with transistors as switching devices. Transistors were smaller, more efficient, generated less heat, and were more reliable than vacuum tubes. This led to the development of faster and more compact computers.

48. ANS. 1

EXP. Under Section 2(j) of The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the term 'Industry' is defined as:

- "Any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture, or calling of employers and includes any calling, service, employment, handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen."

This definition covers a wide range of establishments and ensures that industrial disputes arising within these sectors are regulated under the Act.

49. ANS. 1

EXP. Under The Right to Information Act, 2005, a public authority is defined as:

- Any authority, body, or institution of self-government established or constituted:

1. By or under the Constitution of India.
2. By any law made by Parliament.
3. By any law made by the State Legislature.
4. By notification issued or order made by the appropriate Government.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is a criminal law statute that defines offenses and punishments, but it does not establish or constitute any public authority. Therefore, it does not fall under this provision.

50. ANS. 4

EXP. Under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a "controlled industry" refers to:

- Any industry whose control by the Union Government has been declared by a Central Act to be expedient in the public interest.

This means that industries designated as "controlled" are regulated by the Central Government rather than state or union territory governments, ensuring uniform labor welfare measures, including provident fund benefits, across India.

General Awareness

51. ANS. 2

$$\text{EXP. } \sqrt{0.000081} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{1000000}} = \frac{9}{1000} = 0.009$$

52. ANS. 1

EXP. A compressed spring possesses more energy than a non-compressed spring because it stores potential energy in the form of elastic potential energy. When a spring is compressed or stretched, work is done on it, and this work is stored as potential energy. This energy can be released when the spring is allowed to return to its natural shape.

53. ANS. 4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EXP. } \frac{\{(916 - 103)^2 - (916 + 103)^2\}}{\{916 \times 103\}} &= \frac{\{(813)^2 - (1019)^2\}}{\{916 \times 103\}} = \frac{(813+1019)(813-1019)}{\{916 \times 103\}} \\ &= \frac{1832 \times (-206)}{\{916 \times 103\}} = -4 \end{aligned}$$

54. ANS. 2

EXP. The greenhouse effect refers to the process where certain gases in Earth's atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), water vapor (H₂O), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), trap heat from the Sun and prevent it from escaping back into space.

This trapped heat helps maintain Earth's temperature, making it suitable for life. However, excessive greenhouse gases lead to global warming and climate change.

55. ANS. 4

EXP. The LCM of 2, 4, 6 and 8 is 24

The largest three digit number divisible by 24 is 984.

56. ANS. 1

EXP. The Constitution of India originally had 8 Schedules, but after amendments, the total number of Schedules increased to 12. These 12 Schedules classify and tabulate various administrative and legislative provisions of the Constitution.

List of 12 Schedules in the Indian Constitution:

- First Schedule – Names of States and Union Territories
- Second Schedule – Salaries and allowances of constitutional authorities
- Third Schedule – Oaths and affirmations
- Fourth Schedule – Allocation of Rajya Sabha seats to States and Union Territories
- Fifth Schedule – Administration of Scheduled Areas & Tribes
- Sixth Schedule – Provisions for administration of Tribal Areas in Northeastern States
- Seventh Schedule – Union, State, and Concurrent lists
- Eighth Schedule – Official Languages of India (22 languages)
- Ninth Schedule – Laws protected from judicial review (added by the First Amendment in 1951)
- Tenth Schedule – Anti-defection law
- Eleventh Schedule – Panchayati Raj (introduced by the 73rd Amendment, 1992)
- Twelfth Schedule – Municipalities (introduced by the 74th Amendment, 1992)

57. ANS. 4

EXP. An ecosystem consists of biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components.

Biotic components (Living organisms):

- Plants (Producers)
- Animals (Consumers)
- Microbes (Decomposers)

Abiotic components (Non-living elements):

- Nutrients (e.g., minerals, water, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, etc.)
- Sunlight, temperature, soil, and water

Since nutrients are non-living and form part of the abiotic environment, they do not belong to biotic components.

58. ANS. 1

$$\text{EXP. } \cot \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - (\tan \theta)^2} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

59. ANS. 1

EXP. Oldest – 55, Youngest – 24.

60. ANS. 1

$$\text{EXP. Number of balls} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}{\frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^3} = 8$$

61. ANS. 2

EXP. As of July 2019, Admiral Karambir Singh was the Chief of the Naval Staff (CNS) of India.

62. ANS. 1

EXP. "The only son of my mother" refers to Pooja's brother.

"Radha is the sister of Pooja's brother", which means Radha is also Pooja's sister.

63. ANS. 4

EXP. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi' (Sarhadi Gandhi) due to his non-violent resistance against British rule, similar to Mahatma Gandhi's principles.

He was a leader of the Khilafat Movement and the Indian independence struggle, primarily in the North-West Frontier Province (now in Pakistan). He founded the Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God) movement, which promoted non-violence and social reform.

64. ANS. 2

EXP. Required probability = $\frac{5}{9}$

65. ANS. 1

EXP. The Chipko Movement was a non-violent ecological movement started in the 1970s by villagers in the Himalayas to protect trees from being cut down by commercial loggers.

It was led by Sunderlal Bahuguna and other environmental activists. The movement involved villagers hugging trees (Chipko means "to hug" in Hindi) to prevent their felling.

66. ANS. 3

EXP. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is known as the "Father of the Indian Constitution" because he was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

67. ANS. 1

EXP. The statement implies that cheap mangoes are of poor quality. Thus assumption II directly aligns with the statement's reasoning.

68. ANS. 1

EXP. Next term = $4^3 = 64$

69. ANS. 2

EXP. National Consumer Day is observed in India on 24th December every year.

This day is celebrated to mark the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, which received presidential assent on 24th December 1986. The objective is to raise awareness about consumer rights and responsibilities and to promote fair trade practices.

70. ANS. 4

EXP. 18 boys = 9 men

So, no of days required = $\frac{24 \times 12}{9} = 32$ days

71. ANS. 2

EXP. $\frac{5x+3}{3x+3} = \frac{4}{3}$

or $x = 1$

Thus, present age of Karthik = 3 years.

72. ANS. 2

EXP. Here, $u = 0$, $t = 5 \text{ min} = 300 \text{ sec}$

$$a = \frac{1}{15} \text{m/s}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Distance travelled, } s &= ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \\ &= 3000 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

73. ANS. 3

EXP. The rule is that consonants are written as it is and the vowels are converted to their respective positions of alphabets. So, the code will be L1K5.

74. ANS. 3

EXP. Let the number be x

$$\text{Then, } 14x = x + 195$$

$$\text{or } 13x = 195$$

$$\text{or } x = 15$$

75. ANS. 3

EXP. The gravitational pull of the moon and sun on Earth's water bodies causes the rise and fall of tides. The moon's gravitational force is stronger because it is closer to Earth, making it the primary cause of ocean tides. The sun's gravity also contributes, especially during full moon and new moon, when the sun, moon, and Earth are aligned, causing spring tides.

76. ANS. 1

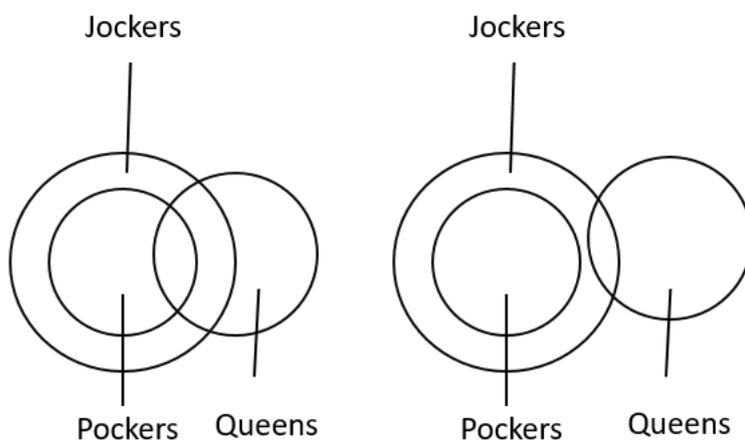
EXP. Since '%' is the only child of '#', '%' must be the mother of '\$'. '*' is the mother-in-law of '@', meaning '@' is married to '%'. Therefore, '@' is the husband of '%'.

77. ANS. 4

EXP. Anemone is a type of flower.

78. ANS. 1

EXP.



Thus, only statements I and III follow

79. ANS. 2

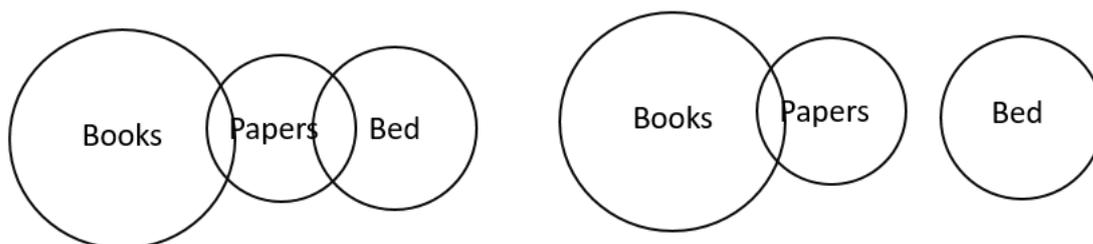
EXP. Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal emperor. He played a symbolic role in the Revolt of 1857, as Indian rebels declared him their leader. After the British suppressed the revolt, he was captured, tried in court, and exiled to Rangoon (now Yangon, Myanmar) in 1858 along with his wife Zeenat Mahal. He died in Rangoon in 1862.

80. ANS. 2

EXP. Chair, Table, and Door are finished products made from wood. Wood is the only raw material among them.

81. ANS. 3

EXP.



Thus, only conclusion III follow.

82. ANS. 3

EXP. WORST – Superlative form of "BAD."

83. ANS. 1

EXP. $A < C < B < E < D$

Thus, the funniest son is D.

84. ANS. 1

EXP. $H \rightarrow I \rightarrow J \rightarrow K$

The first letters are increasing alphabetically by +1 each time.

$S \rightarrow R \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P$

The second letters are decreasing alphabetically by -1 each time.

85. ANS. 1

EXP. The chemical name Propanal corresponds to the molecular formula C_3H_6O .

The suffix "-al" in Propanal indicates the presence of an aldehyde (-CHO) functional group.

Aldehydes have the general formula R-CHO, where R is an alkyl or hydrogen group.

Propanal (CH_3CH_2CHO) has a -CHO group, confirming that it is an aldehyde.

86. ANS. 1

EXP. Kathakali is a traditional dance-drama that originated in the Indian state of Kerala.

87. ANS. 4

EXP. Malleability is the ability of a metal to be hammered or rolled into thin sheets without breaking.

The most malleable metals are gold and silver.

Gold is the most malleable metal, meaning it can be beaten into extremely thin sheets (even a few atoms thick).

88. ANS. 2

EXP. The Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983 by the Government of India to review the relationship between the Central and State governments. It was headed by Justice R.S. Sarkaria.

The commission examined and suggested changes in the working of Centre-State relations under the Indian Constitution. It submitted its report in 1988, recommending greater autonomy for states while maintaining the unity of India.

89. ANS. 2

EXP. The difference increases by 20 each time.

So, the next difference should be: $71 + 20 = 91$

Next term = $164 + 91 = 255$

90. ANS. 2

EXP. Turmeric contains a natural compound called curcumin, which acts as a pH indicator.

It changes color depending on the pH level of a substance:

- In acidic or neutral solutions, turmeric remains yellow.
- In basic (alkaline) solutions, it turns reddish-brown.

This property makes turmeric useful in detecting the presence of bases like soap or baking soda.

91. ANS. 4

EXP. Champaran Satyagraha (1917) was Gandhi's first major political movement in India. It was started in Champaran (Bihar) to fight against the exploitation of indigo farmers by British planters. This movement established Gandhi's leadership in the Indian freedom struggle and introduced Satyagraha (non-violent resistance) as a powerful tool.

92. ANS. 4

EXP. The East-West Corridor is a part of the Golden Quadrilateral project by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). It connects Silchar (Assam) in the East to Porbandar (Gujarat) in the West. This highway corridor enhances road connectivity across the country, facilitating transportation and trade between eastern and western regions of India.

93. ANS. 4

EXP. $B = 2, A = 1, T = 20$

Sum: $2 + 1 + 20 = 23$

$G = 7, O = 15, A = 1, L = 12$

Sum: $7 + 15 + 1 + 12 = 35$

94. ANS. 3

EXP. The International Cricket Council (ICC) launched the Criciio campaign on the eve of the Men's Cricket World Cup 2019. The campaign aimed to celebrate the diverse and unique ways people play cricket globally.

95. ANS. 3

EXP. Direct Action Day was observed on 16 August 1946 by the All India Muslim League.

It was called by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to demand a separate Muslim state (Pakistan). The day led to widespread communal riots, most notably the Great Calcutta Killings, where thousands of people lost their lives.

96. ANS. 4

EXP. HIV does NOT spread through casual contact like handshaking, hugging, or sharing food.

97. ANS. 2

EXP. Mass is an intrinsic property of an object, meaning it remains the same no matter where the object is placed (Earth, Moon, or space).

Weight, on the other hand, depends on gravity and would change with location.

98. ANS. 2

EXP. Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory of India and consists of 36 coral islands, atolls, and reef areas.

99. ANS. D

EXP. A Constitutional Body is an institution established by the Constitution of India, and its powers, functions, and responsibilities are explicitly mentioned in the Constitution. Here's an analysis of the options:

Election Commission: It is a Constitutional Body under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution.

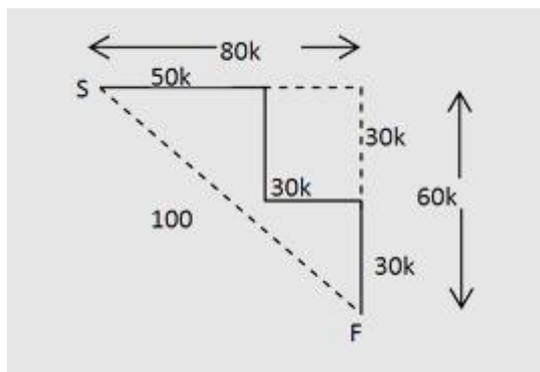
Finance Commission: It is a Constitutional Body established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution.

Union Public Service Commission (UPSC): It is a Constitutional Body under Article 315 of the Indian Constitution.

Planning Commission: It was a non-constitutional and non-statutory body established by an executive resolution in 1950. It was replaced by the NITI Aayog in 2015.

100. ANS. C

EXP.



Clearly by Pythagoras theorem $SF = 100$ km