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94. AMUL is an example of:

B) Dairy cooperative

Explanation:

AMUL (Anand Milk Union Limited) is India's largest dairy cooperative, established in Anand, Gujarat. It operates under the cooperative model where millions of milk producers are members and supply milk through village-level cooperative societies.

21. Judicial Review in India is borrowed from:

Correct Answer: B) USA

Explanation:

The concept of Judicial Review in India is borrowed from the United States Constitution. It empowers the Supreme Court and High Courts to examine the constitutionality of laws and executive actions and strike them down if they violate the Constitution.

80. Urban Cooperative Banks operate in:

Correct Answer: B) Urban areas

Explanation:

Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) are cooperative banks that primarily operate in urban and semi-urban areas. They provide banking services such as savings accounts, loans, deposits, and other financial services mainly to individuals, small businesses, traders, and professionals.

145. "ಮಲೆಗಳ ಮದುಮಗಳು" (ಮಲೆಗಳ ಮದುಮಗಳು) ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ಕೃತಿಕಾರ ಯಾರು?

Correct Answer: B) ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತ (K. Shivaram Karanth)

Explanation:

"ಮಲೆಗಳ ಮದುಮಗಳು" ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಕರ್ತೃ ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತ.

45. Credit flow objective:

Correct Answer: B) Member support

Explanation:

The primary objective of the **credit flow** in cooperative credit institutions is to provide **timely and affordable financial assistance to their members** for agriculture, business, and other productive activities, rather than maximizing profit.

125. "ಮಕಾಕು" ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ?

Correct Answer: C) ಪಂಪ

126. "ಅರ್ಥವತ್ತಾದ ಮೌನ" ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಯ ಕರ್ತೃ ಯಾರು?

Correct Answer: A) ಡಾ. ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ರಕಾಶ

Explanation:

"ಅರ್ಥವತ್ತಾದ ಮೌನ" (Arthavattāda Mauna) is a well-known work by ಡಾ. ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್.

ಶಿವಪ್ರಕಾಶ (H. S. Shivaprakash), an eminent Kannada poet, playwright, and scholar.

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102. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಲಭ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಯಾವುದು?

Correct Answer: B) ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿದರ್ಪಣ

Explanation:

ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿದರ್ಪಣ (Shabdamanidarpana), written by ಕೇಶಿರಾಜ (Keshiraja) in the 13th century, is regarded as the first extant (available) Kannada grammar treatise.

1. The term "Procedure established by law" in Article 21 is inspired from the Constitution of:

Correct Answer: C) Japan

Explanation:

The phrase "Procedure established by law" in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the Constitution of Japan.

3. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು "ಅರ್ಧ-ಸಂಘೀಯ" (Quasi-Federal) ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದವರು ಯಾರು?

Correct Answer: C) ಕೆ. ಸಿ. ವ್ಹಿಯರ್ (K.C. Wheare)

Explanation: ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ತಜ್ಞ ಕೆ. ಸಿ. ವ್ಹಿಯರ್ (K.C. Wheare) ಅವರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು "Quasi-Federal" (ಅರ್ಧ-ಸಂಘೀಯ) ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ಸಂಘೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕಾತ್ಮಕ ಎರಡೂ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

103. "ವಡ್ಡಾರಾಧನೆ" ಕೃತಿಯ ರಚನೆ ಯಾವ ಶತಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ?

Correct Answer: B) 9ನೇ

Explanation:

ವಡ್ಡಾರಾಧನೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೊದಲ ಗದ್ಯಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಶಿವಕೋಟ್ಯಾಚಾರ್ಯ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕೃತಿ 9ನೇ ಶತಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ.

106. "ಕವಿಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ" ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ?

Correct Answer: A) ರನ್ನ

Explanation:

ರನ್ನ (ಅದಿಕವಿ ಪಂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಪೊನ್ನರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ರತ್ನತ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು) ಅವರಿಗೆ "ಕವಿಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ" ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದು ಲಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೃತಿಗಳು:

- ಸಾಹಸಭೀಮ ವಿಜಯ (ಗದಾಯುದ್ಧ)
- ಅಜಿತಪುರಾಣ

108. "ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥ ಪುರಾಣ" ಕೃತಿಯ ಕರ್ತೃ ಯಾರು?

Correct Answer: B) ನಾಗಚಂದ್ರ

Explanation:

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"ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥ ಪುರಾಣ" ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜೈನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಕರ್ತೃ ನಾಗಚಂದ್ರ (ಅಭಿನವ ಪಂಪ) ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

46. Profit-only cooperative becomes:

Correct Answer: B) Non-cooperative

Explanation:

A cooperative society is established primarily to serve the economic and social interests of its members, not to maximize profits. If an organization operates solely for profit and ignores cooperative principles such as mutual aid, democratic control, and member welfare, it ceases to function as a true cooperative.

69. Annual General Meeting (AGM) must be held within:

Correct Answer: B) 6 months

Explanation:

Under the Cooperative Societies Act (including the provisions introduced through the 97th Constitutional Amendment and adopted in State Cooperative Acts), the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of a cooperative society should be held within six months from the close of the financial year.

114. "ರಣಕಂಡ" ಕೃತಿಯ ಕರ್ತೃ ಯಾರು?

Correct Answer: B) ನಾಗವರ್ಮ

Explanation:

"ರಣಕಂಡ" (Ranakanda) is a Kannada work authored by ನಾಗವರ್ಮ (Nagavarma).

199. 2025ರಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾದ "ಡೈಮಂಡ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಥರೈಸೇಶನ್ (DIA) ಯೋಜನೆ" ಯಾವ

ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ?

Correct Answer: B) ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ (Department of Commerce)

Explanation:

Diamond Imprest Authorisation (DIA) Scheme ಅನ್ನು 2025ರ ಜನವರಿ 21ರಂದು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ (Ministry of Commerce & Industry) ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ (Department of Commerce), DGFT (Directorate General of Foreign Trade) ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಕಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲಿಶ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸುಂಕ-ಮುಕ್ತ ಆಮದು ಮತ್ತು ರಫ್ತನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

75. Loan to members is based on:

Correct Answer: B) Need and rules

Explanation:

In a cooperative society, loans are sanctioned to members based on their genuine need, eligibility, repayment capacity, and the by-laws/rules of the cooperative society. The objective is member welfare rather than profit.

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140. "ವಚನ ಪಿಠಾಮಹ" ಎಂದು ಯಾರನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ?

Correct Answer: A) ಬಸವಣ್ಣ

Explanation:

ಬಸವಣ್ಣ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ "ವಚನ ಪಿಠಾಮಹ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಶರಣ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಾಯಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ವಚನಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

184. The "Overdraft" facility in banking is primarily associated with which type of account?

Correct Answer: C) Current Account

Explanation:

An Overdraft (OD) facility allows an account holder to withdraw money beyond the available balance, up to a sanctioned limit. It is primarily offered with Current Accounts, especially for businesses and traders to manage short-term cash flow needs. Although banks may also provide overdrafts against fixed deposits or salaries, the facility is primarily associated with Current Accounts.

27. "Service motive" implies:

Correct Answer: B) Welfare

Explanation:

The service motive is one of the fundamental principles of cooperative societies. It means that the primary objective is the welfare and benefit of members, rather than earning profits.

30. Core philosophy is:

Correct Answer: B) Cooperation

Explanation:

The core philosophy of the cooperative movement is cooperation—people voluntarily working together for their mutual economic and social benefit. Cooperatives emphasize self-help, mutual help, democratic control, equality, and member welfare rather than competition or profit maximization.

43. PACS operate at:

Correct Answer: C) Village

Explanation:

PACS (Primary Agricultural Credit Societies) are the grassroots-level cooperative credit institutions that operate at the village level. They provide short-term and medium-term credit, agricultural inputs, and other services to farmers.

48. "ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವವು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ:"

Correct Answer: C) ಸೇವೆ (Service)

Explanation:

The cooperative principle (ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವ) emphasizes service to members rather than profit. Cooperatives are formed to promote mutual help, member welfare, and service, not profit maximization.

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74. Who can inspect books of a cooperative society?

Correct Answer: D) All

Explanation:

The books and records of a cooperative society may be inspected by:

- Registrar or authorized officers for statutory inspection and audit.
- Members, as permitted under the Cooperative Societies Act and the society's bye-laws.
- Government authorities, where authorized under the law.

76. Dividend distribution is subject to:

Correct Answer: D) All

Explanation:

The distribution of dividends in a cooperative society depends on:

- **Profit** earned by the society.
- **Completion of the statutory audit** and approval of accounts.
- The provisions of the **Cooperative Societies Act and the society's bye-laws**.

Therefore, all the above conditions apply.

22. Which case limited Parliament's amending power?

Correct Answer: B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)

Explanation:

The Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) judgment established the Basic Structure Doctrine, holding that while Parliament has wide powers to amend the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot alter or destroy its basic structure. This case is regarded as the landmark decision that limited Parliament's amending power.

- Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967): Held that Parliament could not amend Fundamental Rights (later modified by the 24th Amendment and Kesavananda judgment).
- Kesavananda Bharati (1973): Introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine and limited Parliament's amending power.
- Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980): Reaffirmed and strengthened the Basic Structure Doctrine.

6. The Doctrine of "Eclipse" applies to:

Correct Answer: A) Pre-Constitutional laws

Explanation:

The Doctrine of Eclipse applies primarily to pre-Constitutional laws that became inconsistent with the Fundamental Rights after the Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950.

- Such laws are not void ab initio (from the beginning).
- They become inoperative ("eclipsed") only to the extent of their inconsistency with Fundamental Rights.
- If the inconsistency is later removed by a constitutional amendment, the law can become operative again.