

## GS Test Series Paper-11 (UNACADEMY)

50 Questions, 1 hour

Total marks: - 100 (2x50)

Overall Paper level: - Moderate

1/3rd negative marking

**Topic:- Geography**

**Concept:- Mountain Ranges**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.1** Range that rises in eastern Gujarat state near the Arabian Sea coast, running east through Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to Chhattisgarh?

- (a) Vindhya Range
- (b) Aravalli Range
- (c) Toba Kakar Range
- (d) Satpura Range

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:-**

The Satpura range parallels the Vindhya Range to the north, and these two east-west ranges divide Indian Subcontinent into the Indo-Gangetic plain of northern India and the Deccan Plateau of the south. Satpura range rises in eastern Gujarat state near the Arabian Sea coast, running east through the border of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to the east till Chhattisgarh.

The Narmada River originates from north-eastern end of Satpura & runs in the depression between the Satpura and Vindhya ranges, draining the northern slope of the Satpura range and southern slopes of Vindhyan range, running west towards the Arabian Sea.

The Tapti River originates from eastern-central part of Satpura, crosses the range in the center & further runs at the southern slopes of Satpura towards west meeting the Arabian Sea at Surat, draining central & the southern slopes of the Satpura Range.

Please note that Mount Dhupgarh or Dhoopgarh is the highest point in the Satpura Range and in Madhya Pradesh, India. Located near Pachmarhi, it has an elevation of 1,350 metres

**Topic:- Indian Geography**

**Concept:- Drainage System**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.2** Consider the following statements:

- 1.The Ganges-Brahmaputra River delta is the largest river Delta of the world
- 2.The Ganges-Brahmaputra River delta is a tide dominated delta
- 3.The Ganges-Brahmaputra River delta has Meghna River on its east

Which among the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 & 3 only
- (d) All are correct

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:-** Direct Question

**Topic:- Indian Geography**

**Concept:- Drainage System**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.3** Jonk River, Ib River, Ong River & Tel river are tributaries of which of the following rivers?

- (a) Godavari
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Narmada

**Ans: (c)**

**Explanation:-** Direct Question

**Topic:- Indian Geography**

**Concept:- Minerals and Resources**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.4** Consider the following statements:

1. In India, monazite and thorium are the principal source of rare earths elements

2. India is self sufficient in Rare Earth elements

Which among the above statements is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Both 1 & 2 are correct
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

**Ans:** (a)

**Explanation:-**

China holds the leading position among producers of rare earths followed by Brazil, Malaysia and India. Though China is having only 37% reserves of rare earths, it produces around 97% of world's supply of rare earth. In India, monazite and thorium are the principal source of rare earths elements. Monazite is a prescribed substance as per the notification under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

**Topic:- Indian Geography**

**Concept:- Physical Geography**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.5** Majuli, the largest river island in the world is located in which among the following states of India?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Tripura

**Ans:** (a)

**Topic:- Environment**

**Concept:-Water Pollution**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.6** Consider the following pollutants:

1. Nitrates
2. Arsenic
3. Fluorides

Which of the above is/are likely to be found in Ground water in India?

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

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:-**

All the mentioned pollutants are found in Ground water of various parts of the country.

**Topic:-Indian Geography**

**Concept:- Energy**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.7** Consider the following pairs of Nuclear power plants with States where they are located:

1. Kaiga: Karnataka
2. Kakrapar: Gujarat
3. Narora: Uttar Pradesh

Which of the above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 & 3 Only
- (b) 2 & 3 Only
- (c) 1 & 2 Only
- (d) 1, 2 & 3

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:-**

Kaiga Generating Station is a nuclear power generating station situated at Kaiga, near the river Kali, in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka. The plant has been in operation since March 2000 and is operated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India. Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant is located in the proximity of the city of Vyara in Gujarat. Narora Atomic Power Station is located in Narora, Bulandshahar District in Uttar Pradesh.

**Topic:- Indian Geography**

**Concept:- Physical Geography**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.8** Consider the following statements:

There are relatively more waterfalls in Western Ghats in comparison to Eastern Ghats

The northern part of Western Ghats is relatively narrow in comparison to their Southern part, while northern part of Eastern Ghats is relatively wide in comparison to their southern part

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans:** (c)

**Explanation:-**

Western Ghats run parallel to the western coast of India. They are almost continuous with very few breaks. The famous passes through Western Ghats are the Bor ghat, Pal ghat, and the Thal ghat. Important rivers that originate in the Western Ghats are the Tungabhadra, the Krishna the Godavari have their origin point in the Western Ghats. The Western Ghats consist of evergreen forests and the region is very famous for the coffee production. The highest peak is the *Anai Mudi*. Similarly, the Eastern Ghats run parallel to the eastern coastal plains of India. Unlike the Western Ghats, they are discontinuous in nature and dissected by the rivers at several places. Eastern Ghats are lower in elevation than the Western Ghats. Jindhagada Peak is the tallest peak (1690 meter) of Eastern Ghats, located Araku Valley of Andhra Pradesh.

## **Q. No. 9 to Q. No.16: Indian Polity**

**Concept:- Amendments act**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.9** Free & Compulsory education to all children from 6-14 years age was made a fundamental right by which of the following amendments?

- (a) 82nd
- (b) 83rd
- (c) 84th
- (d) 86th

**Ans:** (d)

**Explanation:-**

Eighty-Sixth Amendment Act, 2002 made elementary education a fundamental right. The newly-added Article 21-A declared that “the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may determine”.

**Concept:- President**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.10** Who administers oath of office to the President?

- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) The Union Home Minister
- (c) The Chief Justice of India
- (d) The Vice-President

**Ans:** (c)

**Explanation:-**

The oath of office to the President of India is administered by the Chief Justice of India but in his absence, the seniormost judge of the Supreme Court administers the oath.

**Concept:- Ordinance**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.11** On whose advice the President can promulgate or withdraw an ordinance?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Vice-President
- (c) Council of Ministers
- (d) On his own will

**Ans:** (c)

**Explanation:-**

The President has the power to withdraw an ordinance at any time. However, this power of ordinance-making is not a discretionary power. He can promulgate or withdraw an ordinance only on the advice of the council of ministers headed by the prime minister.

**Concept:- Constitutional Amendment**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.12** Which Constitutional Amendment empowered the President to specify the socially and educationally backward classes in relation to a state or union territory?

- (a) 101st Amendment
- (b) 102nd Amendment
- (c) 103rd Amendment
- (d) None of the above

**Ans:** (b)

**Explanation:-**

The 102nd Amendment Act of 2018 empowered the President to specify the socially and educationally backward classes in relation to a state or union territory.

**Concept:- President Rule****Question type- Simple**

**Q.13** What is the maximum time period for which President's Rule can be extended?

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) Three years
- (d) None of the above

**Ans: (c)**

**Explanation:-**

If a proclamation of President's Rule is approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the President's Rule continues for six months. It can be extended for a maximum period of three years with repeated Parliamentary approval every six months.

**Concept:- Governor****Question type- Simple**

**Q.14** Which of the following statements are correct about the Governor of the state?

- (a) The governor is the chief executive head of the state
- (b) Governor acts independent of the central government
- (c) One person can be appointed governor only for one state
- (d) Governor is not a titular head of the state

**Ans: (a)**

**Explanation:-**

The governor is the chief executive head of the state and also a nominal or titular executive head. He/she acts as an agent of the central government. And same person can be appointed as a governor for two or more states.

**Concept:- Municipality****Question type- Simple**

**Q.15** Where was the first municipal corporation set in India?

- (a) Madras
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Delhi

**Ans: (a)**

**Explanation:-**

The first municipal corporation in India was set up in Madras in the year 1688. Later in 1726, these were also set up in Bombay and Calcutta.

**Concept:- Attorney General****Question type- moderate**

**Q.16** Which of the following statement is correct regarding Attorney General of India?

1. He is a fulltime counsel for the Government.
2. He falls in the category for government servants.
3. He is not debarred from private legal practice.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 1 & 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) 1, 2 & 3

**Ans: (c)**

**Explanation:-**

The Attorney General of India is not a fulltime counsel for the Government of India. He does not fall in the category of government servants. Also he is not prohibited from private legal practice.

**Q. No. 17 to Q. No. 24 Indian History****Concept:- Socio- Religious reforms****Question type- Simple**

**Q.17**“Go Back to Vedas”. Who among the following gave this motto?

- (a) Swami Vivekananda
- (b) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- (c) Ramkrishna Paramahansa
- (d) None of the above

**Ans:- (b)**

**Explanation:-**

Swami Dayanand's greatest asset was his mastery over the Sanskrit language and the Vedas. In 1875, he founded the Arya Samaj. Its main aim was to propagate the true knowledge of the Vedas and discard all evils that had crept into the Hindu society later in its name. He opposed untouchability. He was similarly opposed to polytheism, avataravada and ritualism. His slogan was 'go back to the Vedas' whose authority he accepted. For the first time in the history of India, the Vedas were printed in India under his patronage. Personally, his most important work was Satyārtha Prakasha (The Light of Truth).



His followers started a Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) School and College in Lahore (now in Pakistan) in 1886.

**Concept:- Educational reforms**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.18** The magna carta of western education system in India is\_\_\_?

- (a) The report of the Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
- (b) The Charter Act of 1833
- (c) Report of the Hunter Commission, 1862
- (d) Wood's Despatch, 1854

**Ans:** (d)

**Explanation:-**

Wood's Despatch on Education in 1854 laid the foundation of Indian educational system and the establishments of Universities in Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. The despatch came to be considered as the Magna Carta of English education in India. The Scheme of education, as proposed by Wood's Despatch, envisaged a co-ordinated system of education throughout the country.

**Concept:- freedom struggle**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.19** Which among the following suspended the Non-cooperation movement?

- (a) Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- (b) Chauri Chaura Incident
- (c) Peterloo massacre of 1819,
- (d) None of the above

**Ans:** (b)

**Explanation:-**

The Chauri Chaura incident took place in the year 1922 (5th February) at Chauri Chaura, United Province (Present Uttar Pradesh). A large group of protesters clashed with police, attacked and set fire to a police station. Three civilians and 22 policemen were killed. Gandhiji called off the non-cooperation movement on 25th February. Later he was arrested.

**Concept:- freedom struggle**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.20** Who among the following personalities associated with the formation of Congress Socialist Party in 1934?

- (a) Acharya Narendra Deva
- (b) Jay Prakash Narayan
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) Ram Manohar Lohia

**Ans:** (c)

**Explanation:-**

The Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was a left-wing group within the Congress. It was formed with Acharya Narendra Deva as President and Jay Prakash Narayan as General Secretary in 1934.

**Concept:- Reforms**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.21** The key features of the Government of India Act 1919 included:

1. Introduction of Dyarchy in the Executive Government of the Provinces
2. Introduction of Separate Communal electorates for Muslims
3. Devolution of the Legislative authority by the centre to provinces
4. Expansion and reconstruction of the Central provincial legislatures

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1 & 2
- (b) Only 1, 3 & 4
- (c) Only 2, 3 & 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 & 4

**Ans:** (b)

**Explanation:-**

Introduction of Separate Communal electorates for Muslims was not a feature of the Govt. of India Act 1919.

**Concept:- Books and Authors**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.22** Who of the following is the author of the book "The first war of Indian Independence"

- (a) V. D. Savarkar
- (b) Disraeli
- (c) Karl Marx
- (d) David Outram

**Ans:** (a)

**Explanation:-**

The name of the author of the book "The first war of Indian Independence" is V. D. Savarkar. In this book, he termed the great revolt of 1857 as a "planned war of national independence".

**Concept:- Ancient India**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.23** Who was the founder of Nanda dynasty?

- (a) Mahapadmananda
- (b) Shisunaga
- (c) Dhanananda
- (d) Nandivardhan

**Ans:** (a)

**Explanation:-**

Mahapadmananda (345 BC – 329 BC) was the founder of Nanda dynasty. Mahapadmananda was also known as Ekarat and Sarvakshatrantaka.

**Concept:- Medieval india**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.24** The most important reason for collection of “Chauth” and “Sardeshmukhi” by Marathas was \_\_\_?

- (a) To increase the source of income
- (b) To expand his territories
- (c) To consolidate his political influence
- (d) Because of the opposition of Muslim rulers

**Ans:-** (a)

**Explanation:-**

Shivaji collected the chauth and sardeshmukhi from the territory which was either under his enemies or under his own influence. The chauth was one fourth part of the income of a particular territory while the sardeshmukhi was one tenth. Shivaji collected these taxes simply by force of his arms. These constituted of the primary sources of income of Shivaji and helped in the extension of the power and territory of the Marathas.

**Topic:- Chemistry**

**Concept:- batteries**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.25** What do we call the cell that converts the potential energy from a fuel into electricity?

- (a) Electrolytic cell
- (b) Galvanic cell

- (c) Dry cell
- (d) Fuel cell

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:-**

A fuel cell is an electrochemical cell that converts the potential energy from a fuel into electricity through an electrochemical reaction of hydrogen fuel with oxygen or another oxidizing agent

**Topic:- Physics**

**Concept:- SI units**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.26** What is the SI unit of magnetic flux?

- (a) tesla
- (b) maxwell
- (c) weber
- (d) Newton

**Ans: (c)**

**Explanation:-**

The SI unit of magnetic flux is the weber (Wb) and the CGS unit is the maxwell.

**Topic:-Physics**

**Concept:- magnet**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.27.** Which of the following is a suitable material for making a permanent magnet?

- (a) alnico
- (b) cobalt steel
- (c) ticonal
- (d) All of the above

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:-**

Soft iron, alnico, cobalt steel and ticonal are some of the suitable materials for permanent magnets.

**Topic:- Chemistry**

**Concept:- Chemicals**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.28** Which of the following antiseptic compounds is present in Dettol?

- (a) Iodine
- (b) Cresol
- (c) Chloroxylenol
- (d) Biothional

**Ans:** (c)

**Explanation:-**

Chloroxylenol, also known as para-chloro-meta-xyleneol, is an antiseptic and disinfectant which is used for skin disinfection and cleaning surgical instruments. It is also used within a number of household disinfectants and wound cleaners.

**Topic:- Chemistry**

**Concept:- Galvanization**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.29** Which among the following metals is used for galvanization?

- (a) Zinc
- (b) Copper
- (c) Silver
- (d) Iron

**Ans:** (a)

**Explanation:-**

Galvanization is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to steel or iron, to prevent rusting. The most common method is hot-dip galvanizing, in which the parts are submerged in a bath of molten zinc.

**Topic:- Life Science**

**Concept:- Human Physiology**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.30** Nephron is the basic structural and functional unit of which among the following organs?

- (a) Nervous System
- (b) Liver
- (c) Pancreas
- (d) Kidney

**Ans:** (d)

**Explanation:-**

The functional unit of Kidney is a Nephron. Each Kidney has around 1 million Nephrons that work as tiny filtering units which remove the harmful substances from the blood

**Topic:- Life Science****Concept:- Blood group****Question type- Simple**

**Q.31** Which antigen is present in O blood group?

- (a) Either A or B
- (b) Both A and B
- (c) Neither A nor B
- (d) O

**Ans:** (c)

**Explanation:-**

There are no antigens present in Blood group O. It has both anti-A and anti-B antibodies in the plasma and also some special "anti-A,B" antibodies. Blood group AB has both A and B antigens, but no antibodies.

**Topic:- Life Science****Concept:- Blood group****Question type- Simple**

**Q.32** Consider the following differences between RBCs and WBCs:

1. While RBCs do not have nucleus, WBCs have nucleus in them
2. Life span of RBCs is higher than that of WBCs

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans:** (c)

**Explanation:-**

Both are correct statements

There is only one type of RBC found in the blood whereas there are many types of WBCs found in the blood. RBCs are produced in the red bone marrow; WBCs are produced in the lymph nodes.

**Topic:- Life Science**

**Concept:- Human Eye**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.33** In human body, where do you find the Cone cells and Rod cells?

- (a) Retina of the eye
- (b) Gallbladder
- (c) Esophagus
- (d) Villi in the small intestine

**Ans:- (a)**

**Explanation:-**

Cone cells and Cone cells are one of three types of photoreceptor cells in the retina of the eye. They are responsible for color vision and function best in relatively bright light, as opposed to rod cells, which work better in dim light.

**Topic:- Economy**

**Concept:-Mutual funds**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.34** Mutual funds in India:

1. are regulated by SEBI
2. guarantee fix return irrespective of market conditions
3. pertain to both money market and capital market

Which of the above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1 & 2
- (b) Only 2 & 3
- (c) Only 1 & 3
- (d) 1, 2 & 3

**Ans: (c)**

**Explanation:-**

Second statement is incorrect and its common sense that mutual funds are subject to market risk and do not guarantees fix return.

**Topic:- Economy**

**Concept:- Steel Plants**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.35** The steel plants of Durgapur, Bhilai & Rourkela were set up under which of the following five year plans?

- (a) First Five Year Plan
- (b) Second Five Year Plan
- (c) Third Five Year Plan
- (d) Fourth Five Year Plan

**Ans: (b)**

**Explanation:-**

Second Five Year Plan of 1956 to 1961 was given Importance to an establishment of heavy industries only. The main thrust of industrial development was on iron and steel, Heavy engineering and fertilizer industries. Three new iron and steel plants were located in Bhilai, Durgapur, and Rourkela.

**Topic:- Environment**

**Concept:- National parks**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.36** With reference to India's Desert National Park, which of the following statements are correct?

1. It is spread over two districts.
2. There is no human habitation inside the Park
3. It is one of the natural habitats of Great Indian Bustard.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Ans: (c)**

**Explanation:** desert National Park is one of the largest protected lands in India and is located in the districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer in Rajasthan. *Statement 1 is correct.*

The park's vegetation is protected by the local communities like the Bishnois. *Statement 2 is incorrect.*



The Desert National Park (Rajasthan) in Rajasthan is one of the most prominent habitats for the Great Indian Bustard. *Statement 3 is correct.*

**Topic:- Life Science**

**Concept:-Species**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.37** With reference to Indian elephants, consider the following statements:

1. The leader of an elephant group is female.
2. The maximum gestation period can be 22 months.
3. An elephant can normally go on calving till the age of 40 years only.
4. Among the States in India, the highest elephant population is in Kerala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans: (a)**

**Explanation:** Calves generally live with the mother till they are five years old after which the males leave the herd but the females remain. *Statement 1 is correct and Statement 3 is incorrect.*

Elephants have the longest gestation period of all mammals. These gentle giants' pregnancies last for more than a year and a half. The average gestation period of an elephant is about 640 to 660 days, or roughly 95 weeks. *Statement 2 is correct*

Karnataka has the highest number of elephants in India. *Statement 4 is correct.*

**Topic:- Environment**

**Concept:- Pollution**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.38** Which of the following are the reasons/factors for exposure to benzene pollution ?

1. Automobile exhaust
2. Tobacco smoke

3. Wood burning
4. Using varnished wooden furniture
5. Using products made of polyurethane

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:** benzene is highly volatile and exposure to the element occurs mostly through inhalation.

**Topic:- Modern India(History)**

**Concept:- Industrial Revolution**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.39** Indigo cultivation in India declined by the beginning of the 20th century because of

- (a) peasant resistance to the oppressive conduct of planters
- (b) its unprofitability in the world market because of new inventions
- (c) national leaders' opposition to the cultivation of indigo
- (d) Government control over the planters

**Ans: (b)**

**Explanation:** The invention of artificial indigo created a significant declining trend of the quantity of indigo exported from Tirhut to the United Kingdom, United States, France and Australia,

Germany and Japan in the late 19th and early 20th century. *Statement 2 is correct.*

**Topic:- Ancient India(History)**

**Concept:-Personalities**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.40** With reference to the scholars/litterateurs of ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. Panini is associated with Pushyamitra Shunga.
2. Amarasimha is associated with Harshavardhana.
3. Kalidasa is associated with Chandra Gupta - II.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans: (c)**

**Explanation:** Pāṇini likely lived in Shalatura in ancient Gandhara in the northwest Indian subcontinent, in what is now modern day Pakistan, during the Mahajanapada era. The name Pāṇini is a patronymic meaning descendant of Paṇina. Pushyamitra Shunga was a ruler in East India. Hence, *Statement 1 is incorrect*

Amarasimha is said to have been one of the Navaratnas ("nine gems") at the court of Vikramaditya, the legendary king inspired by Chandragupta II, a Gupta king who reigned around AD 400. *Statement 2 is incorrect*

**Topic:- Environment**

**Concept:-Biochar**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.41** What is the use of biochar in farming?

1. Biochar can be used as a part of the growing medium in vertical farming.
2. When biochar is a part of the growing medium, it promotes the growth of nitrogen-fixing microorganisms.
3. When biochar is a part of the growing medium, it enables the growing medium to retain water for longer time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:** Application of biochar on the soil helps in the reduction of offsite pollution. It increases the retention of nutrients like phosphorous and nitrogen in the soils, aid in decreasing the leaching of nutrients of soil in to the groundwater and helps in saving the nutrients from erosion due to the surface water flow.

**Topic:- Indian Polity**

**Concept:- Constitution of India**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.42** Which part of the Constitution of India declares the ideal of Welfare State?

- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Preamble
- (d) Seventh Schedule

**Ans:** (a)

**Explanation:** DPSPs aims to create a socio-economic condition where the citizens of the State can lead a good life. It is also created to establish socio-economic democracy through a welfare state. It is a guideline that is given to the state and central government that must be followed while making new laws and policies.

**Topic:- Modern India(History)**

**Concept:- freedom struggle**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.43** The 1929 Session of Indian, National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the

- (a) attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress
- (b) attainment of Poorna Swaraj Was adopted as the goal of the Congress
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched
- (d) decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken

**Ans:- (b)**

**Explanation:-** Direct Question

**Topic:- GK**

**Concept:-National Calendar**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.44** Chaitra 1 of the national calendar based on the Saka Era corresponds to which one of the following dates of the Gregorian calendar in a normal year of 365 days?

- (a) 22 March (or 21st March)
- (b) 15th May (or 16th May)
- (c) 31st March (or 30th March)
- (d) 21st April (or 20th April)

**Ans:- (a)**

**Explanation:-** Direct Question

**Topic:- Modern India(History)**

**Concept:- freedom struggle**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.45** The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a

- (a) revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco.
- (b) nationalist organization operating from Singapore
- (c) militant organization with headquarters at Berlin
- (d) communist movement for India's freedom with head-quarters at Tashkent

**Ans:- (a)**

**Explanation:-** Direct Question

**Topic:- Current Affairs**

**Concept:- Environment**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.46** What is the name of the mobile application launched by Delhi to bring pollution causing activities to the government's notice?

- (a) My Delhi
- (b) Mera Delhi
- (c) Green Delhi
- (d) Hara Delhi

**Ans:- (c)**

**Explanation:-**

The Chief Minister of Delhi Arvind Kejriwal has launched a mobile application named 'Green Delhi'. Using the application, the residents of Delhi can bring pollution causing activities to the government's notice.

The application has been designed to identify the location of pollution source and the complaint will be automatically forwarded to the concerned department for time bound action.

**Topic:- Current Affairs**

**Concept:- Health**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.47** What is the name of the programme launched by the Health Minister to promote scientific temper among school students?

- (a) India studies Science
- (b) Vidarthi Vigyan Manthan
- (c) Science Bolta Hai
- (d) Vigyan hi Vikas

**Ans: (b)**

**Explanation:-**

Union Health and Family Welfare Minister Harsh Vardhan launched a national- level programme named 'Vidarthi Vigyan Manthan' 2020-21.

This initiative aims to promote scientific temper among school students of Class 6 to 11. It is jointly organised by Vijnana Bharati, in collaboration with Vigyan Prasar, an autonomous organisation under Science and Technology Ministry and NCERT of Education Ministry. It identifies and trains bright students with interest in Science.

**Topic:- Current Affairs**

**Concept:- Social Programmes**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.48** 'Indira Rasoi Yojana' is a welfare scheme of which Indian state?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Mizoram

**Ans: (b)**

**Explanation: -**

The Rajasthan state government is set to launch the 'Indira Rasoi Yojana' in urban areas of the state from August 20.

Under the scheme, the poor and needy people will get nutritious food for Rs 8. As many as 358 kitchens in 213 urban bodies will be made functional. The state government is to spend Rs 100 crore per year on this scheme.

**Topic:- Current Affairs**

**Concept:- Health**

**Question type- moderate**

**Q.49** The 'Eat Right India' movement that has won the 'Food System Vision Prize', is being implemented by which organisation?

- (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
- (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI)
- (c) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
- (d) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)

**Ans: (a)**

**Explanation: -**

India's food safety regulator, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) on Sunday has been awarded the 'Food System Vision Prize' for its 'Eat Right India' movement's vision.

The award is presented by the Rockefeller Foundation, SecondMuse and OpenIDEO, for recognising the efforts of organisations across the globe for developing a nourishing and sustainable food system. Hyderabad-based NGO Naandi Foundation also won the Food Vision Prize.

**Topic:- Current Affairs**

**Concept:-Economy**

**Question type- Simple**

**Q.50** Which international financial organization has approved USD 1 billion loan for Delhi-Meerut regional rapid transit system?

- (a) Asian Development Bank
- (b) New Development Bank
- (c) International Monetary Fund
- (d) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

**Ans: (a)**

**Explanation: -**

USD 1 billion (equivalent to Rs 7,485 crore) financial support by way of loan has been approved by the Manila based-Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Delhi-Meerut regional

rapid transit system.

The project is first of the three priority rail corridors in country. The financial assistance from ADB will be used for construction of railway tracks, station buildings, maintenance facilities and power supply.