

**Q.1) With reference to “breaks in monsoon”, consider the following statements:**

1. There is sharp decline in rainfall in all parts of the country.
2. In northern India rains are likely to fail if the rain-bearing storms are not very frequent along the monsoon trough or the ITCZ over this region.
3. Over the west coast the dry spells are associated with days when winds blow parallel to the coast.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.1) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

- During the Monsoon season, there are periods when the Monsoon trough shifts closer to the foothills of Himalayas, which leads to sharp decrease in rainfall over most parts of the country.
- Normally the Monsoon trough runs from Sri Ganganagar in Rajasthan to Kolkata. During break Monsoon, the trough shifts closer to the foothills of Himalayas or sometimes not visible at all.
- Middle of August is most prone to ‘breaks’ and that too longer break. Consequently, Northeast and parts of South India receive good showers while rest of the country remains mainly dry.
- Rainfall ceases over most parts of India. Heavy Monsoon showers are witnessed over/near the foothills Himalayas, but not over the entire length simultaneously.
- The Himalayan region to the east of 85°E receives heavy Monsoon showers. Accordingly, Sub Himalayan West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh are more susceptible to heavier rainfall. Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal also receive above normal rainfall during this period.
- In the Peninsular India, Rayalseema and Tamil Nadu receive good thundershowers.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
There is sharp decline in rainfall in most parts of the country.  Northeast and parts of South India receive good showers.	During Monsoon break, the trough shifts closer to the foothills of Himalayas or sometimes not visible at all.	One of the reasons for dry spell.

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

- Over the years the share of Kharif crop has reduced in total crop production which is beneficial.
- Jammu and Kashmir is the largest wool producer in India.
- Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana of Ministry of Women and Child Development seeks to improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities available to empower her.

**Which of the above statements is/are not correct?**

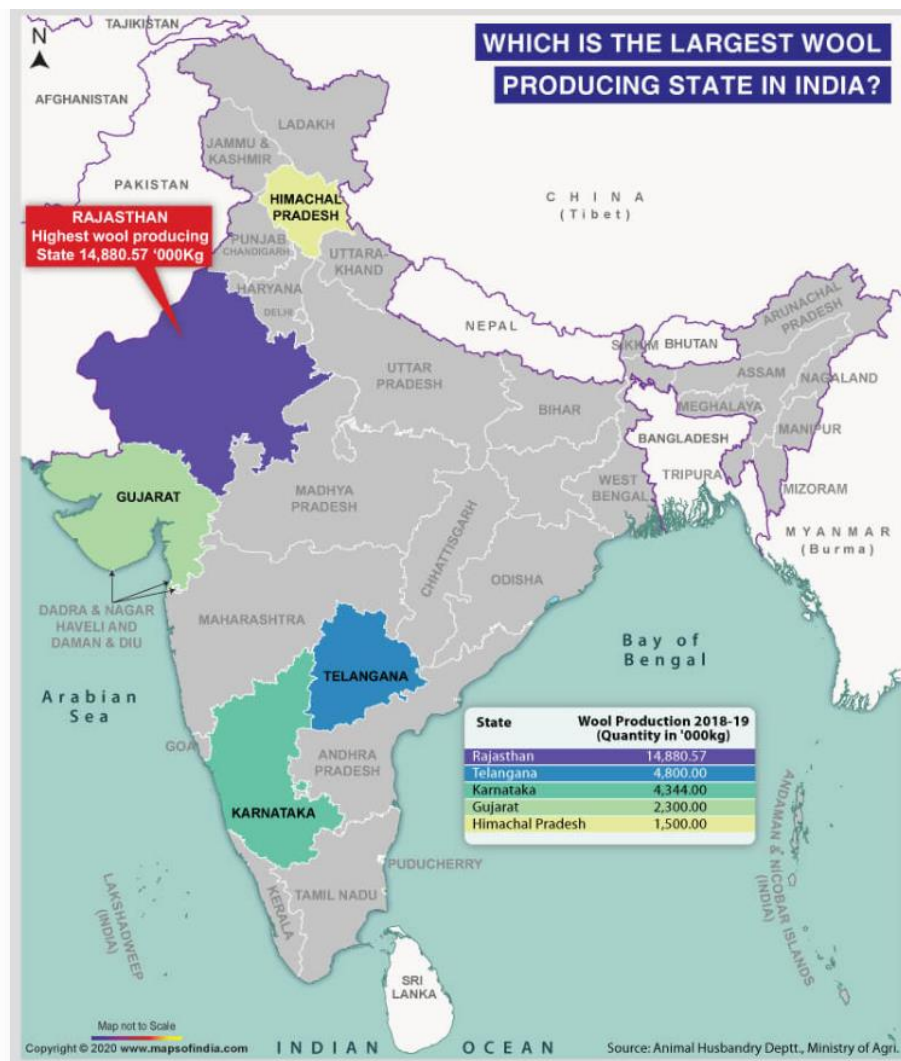
- 1 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**Q.2) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

India is the 9th largest producer of wool in the world contributing, around 2 percent to the world's total wool production. Though the wool-producing industry is relatively a smaller sector as compared to cotton or man-made fibre industries, it still plays a significant role in the economic development and textile exports of the country.

There are many states in India engaged in the production of wool such as Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Telangana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh. But the state which produces the highest amount of wool is Rajasthan.



### Statement Analysis:

*Note: Incorrect statements have been asked.*

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Presently the share in crop production of Kharif crops is	Rajasthan represents 30% of the wool production in	The “Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana”

49%, earlier it was 71%.	India.	(MKSP), a sub component of the Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-NRLM (DAY-NRLM) seeks to improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities available to empower her.
The declining trend is beneficial since Rabi crops are more reliable since they are less rainfall dependent.		Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing agency.

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?**

Crater Lakes	Characteristic
1. Lonar	World's youngest and largest basaltic impact crater
2. Ramgarh	Largest impact crater lake in India
3. Dhala	Madhya Pradesh

**Select the correct option using the codes given below:**

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

**Q.3) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

**Lonar Lake:**

- Impact basaltic crater in Maharashtra
- World's youngest and largest basaltic impact crater
- National Geo-Heritage Monument
- Diameter-1.2km

**Ramgarh Crater Lake:**

- It is a meteor impact crater of 3.5 kilometres diameter in Kota plateau of Vindhya Range located adjacent to Ramgarh village in Rajasthan.
- It is designated as a National Geological Monument.

**Dhala Crater Lake:**

- Madhya Pradesh
- It is the largest impact crater lake in India not basaltic though.

**Q.4) Malayagiri peak is situated in which among the following states?**

- a) Karnataka
- b) Odisha
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Andhra Pradesh

**Q.4) Solution (b)**

**Basic Information:**

Malayagiri, is a mountain peak in the Malayagiri hills subrange of the **Garhjat Range**. It is located near Pal Lahara town near Anugul in the district of Anugul of **Odisha**.

At 1,187 metres, it is not the highest mountain in Orissa; Deomali is taller at 1672 meters, followed by 1501 m high Mahendragiri.

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. Concordant drainage pattern, the path of the river is highly dependent on the slope of the river and topography.
2. Discordant drainage pattern, the river follows its initial path irrespective of the changes in topography.
3. The Narmada, Son and Mahanadi originating from Amarkantak Hills show annular pattern of drainage.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.5) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

**Concordant drainage patterns:**

- A drainage pattern is described as concordant if it correlates to the topology and geology of the area.
- In simple words, in a concordant drainage pattern, the path of the river is highly dependent on the slope of the river and topography.
- Concordant drainage patterns are the most commonly found drainage patterns and are classified into many consequent, subsequent, obsequent and resequent.

**Discordant or Insequent drainage patterns:**

- A drainage pattern is described as discordant if it does not correlate to the topology (surface relief features) and geology of the area.
- In simple words, in a discordant drainage pattern, the river follows its initial path irrespective of the changes in topography.
- Discordant drainage patterns are classified into two main types: antecedent and superimposed.
- Usually, rivers in both these drainage types flow through a highly sloping surface.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The pattern of drainage which arises from and closely follows the trends of the underlying strata is called concordant drainage.	A pattern of drainage that bears no relation to the structure of the underlying rock.	The Narmada, Son and Mahanadi originating from Amarkantak Hills show <b>radial pattern of drainage.</b>

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?**

Tribes	State
1. Koraga	Karnataka
2. Kurichchan	Tamil Nadu
3. Rengma	Sikkim

**Select the correct option using the codes given below:**

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

**Q.6) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- The total population of Scheduled Tribes is 10.43 crore as per the Census 2011 which accounts for 8.6% of the total population of the country. The share of the Scheduled Tribe population in urban areas is a meagre 2.8%.
- Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Karnataka are the State having a larger number of Scheduled Tribes. These states account for 83.2% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the country. Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Mizoram, Bihar, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, accounting for another 15.3% of the total Scheduled Tribe population. The share of the remaining states / UTs is negligible.
- The Scheduled Tribes in India form the largest proportion of the total population in Lakshadweep and Mizoram followed by Nagaland and Meghalaya.
- Madhya Pradesh has the largest number of scheduled Tribes followed by Orissa.
- Bastar district of Chattisgarh consists of the largest number of Scheduled Tribes.
- There are no Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, and Haryana.

Tribes	State
1. Koraga	Karnataka
2. Kurichchan	Kerala
3. Rengma	Nagaland

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. India is the largest producer, consumer and importer of pulses.
2. Currently there are 5 pulses under MSP (Minimum Support Price).
3. India is the largest importer of palm oil.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.7) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

- Pulses are annual leguminous crops yielding between one and 12 grains or seeds of variable size, shape and colour within a pod, used for both food and feed. The term “pulses” is limited to crops harvested solely for dry grain, thereby excluding crops harvested green for food, which are classified as vegetable crops, as well as those crops used mainly for oil extraction and leguminous crops that are used exclusively for sowing purposes.
- Pulses account for around 20 per cent of the area under foodgrains and contribute around 7-10 per cent of the total foodgrains production in the country. Though pulses are grown in both Kharif and Rabi seasons, Rabi pulses contribute more than 60 per cent of the total production.
- Gram is the most dominant pulse having a share of around 40 per cent in the total production.

- Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka are the top five pulses producing States.

### Disposal of pulses under open market sale scheme by NAFED

	Year	MSP (₹/quintal)	Avg rate of disposal (₹/quintal)	Volume of OMSS disposal (lakh tonne)	Loss % over MSP
Tur (Arhar)	2018-19	5,675	3583.23	4.14	36.9
Gram	2018-19	4,620	4235.51	9.56	8.3
	2019-20	4,875	4014.45	3.87	17.7
	2020-21	5,100	4,862.08	7.25	4.7
Moong	2018-19	6,975	4,544.86	2.97	34.8
	2019-20	7,050	5,948.92	2.06	15.6
	2020-21	7,196	6,752.09	0.6	6.2
Masur	2018-19	4,475	3,565.55	0.92	20.3
	2019-20	4,800	4,428.13	0.3	7.7
Urad	2018-19	5,600	3,349.84	1.98	40.2
	2019-20	5,700	4,875.30	1.53	14.5
	2020-21	6,000	5,359.90	1.31	10.7

### Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
India is the largest producer (25% of global production), consumer (27% of world consumption) and importer (14%) of pulses in the world.	Government announces minimum support prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane. The mandated crops are 14 crops of the kharif season, 6 rabi crops and two other commercial	India is the world's largest importer of palm oil, driving <b>23 per cent</b> of total global demand from plantations in Indonesia and Malaysia.

	crops.  Pulses (5) - gram, arhar/tur, moong, urad and lentil.	
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**Q.8) Gersoppa Falls is formed by which one of the following rivers?**

- a) Lohit
- b) Tungabhadra
- c) Sharavati
- d) Krishna

**Q.8) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

Gersoppa Falls is famously known as Jog Fall. It is created by the Sharavati River falling from a height of 253 meters. It is located in Sagara Taluk in Karnataka. It is one of the highest plunge waterfalls in India. It is a segmented waterfall which, depending on rain and season, becomes a plunge waterfall.

**Q.9) Arrange the following from North to South**

- 1. Gulf of Mannar
- 2. Palk Strait
- 3. Palk Bay
- 4. Adam's Bridge

**Select the correct code:**

- a) 3-2-4-1
- b) 3-4-1-2
- c) 2-4-3-1
- d) 2-3-4-1

**Q.9) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**



**Q.10) Consider the following statements:**

1. As per the 10th Agriculture Census (2015-16), the average size of operational holdings has decreased over the years.
2. The fragmentation of land holdings has resulted in adverse impact on agricultural yield.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

**Q.10) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- The Census conducted at an interval of every five years by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.
- Government of India has been conducting comprehensive Agriculture Census as a part of the World Agriculture Census Programme.
- The first comprehensive Census was carried out with Agriculture year 1970-71 as the reference.
- The Census is carried out by the States/Union Territories.

- The overall technical and administrative support is provided by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- It is a Central Sector Scheme being financed completely by the Government of India.
- The average size of operational holdings is highest in Nagaland (5 hectares) and lowest in Kerala (0.18 hectares).

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
As per the latest information available from Agriculture Census, the average size of operational holdings has decreased from 2.28 hectares in 1970-71 to 1.84 hectares in 1980-81, to 1.41 hectares in 1995-96 and to 1.08 hectares in 2015-16.	Except in the years of adverse weather, rainfall, temperature conditions, natural calamities etc., the production and productivity (per hectare production) of agriculture crops in the country has been <b>generally increasing</b> , as observed in the table given below:

All-India production of Food grains		
Sl. No.	Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
1	2000-01	196.81
2	2005-06	208.60
3	2010-11	244.49
4	2015-16	251.54
5	2016-17	275.11
6	2017-18	285.01
7	2018-19	285.21
8	2019-20	291.95*

\* Second advance estimate

Thus, there is no conclusive evidence to suggest that fragmentation of land holdings has resulted in adverse impact on agricultural production/yield.

**Q.11) Arrange the following passes in east-to west direction:**

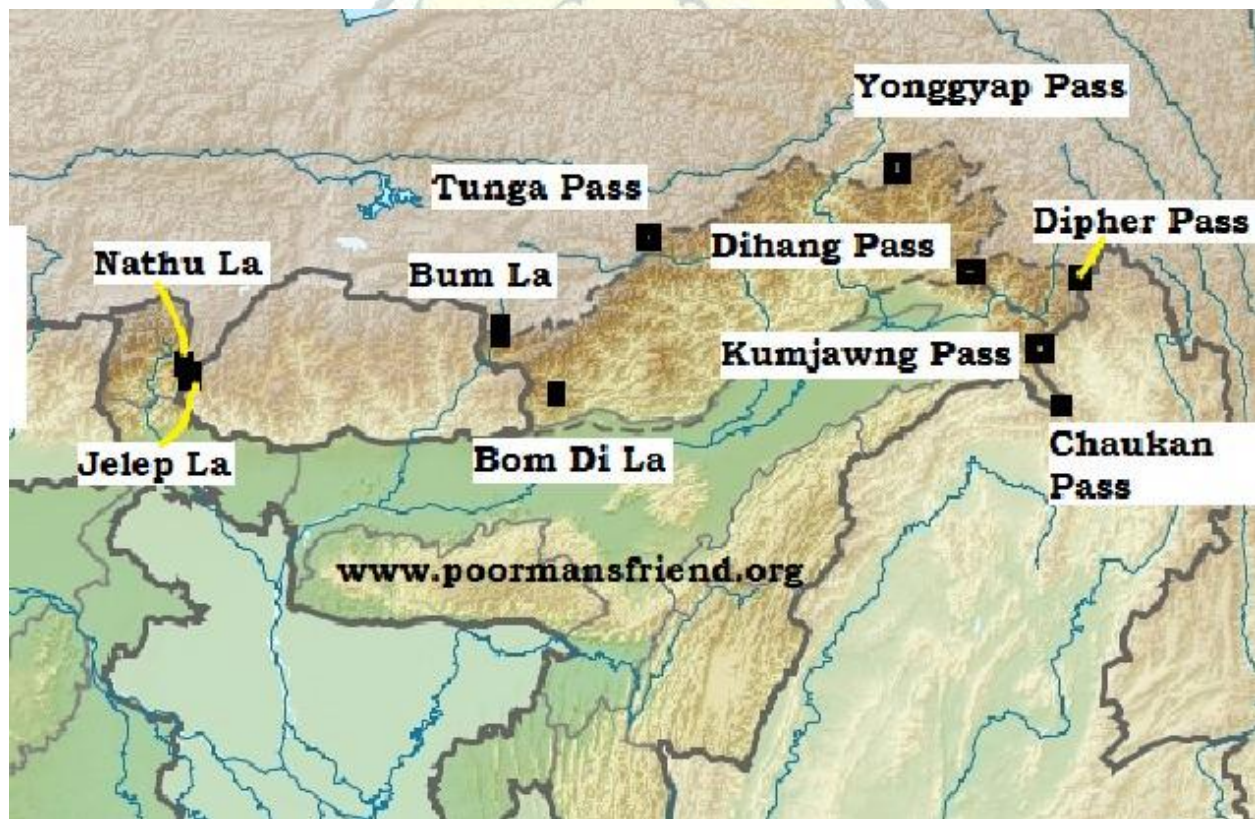
1. Tunga Pass
2. Yongvapp pass
3. Bum La
4. Chaukan Pass

**Select the correct code from the given options:**

- a) 4-2-1-3
- b) 4-2-3-1
- c) 2-1-3-4
- d) 2-4-1-3

**Q.11) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**



**Q.12) Consider the following statements:**

1. Dhuandhar fall lies on the Narmada River.
2. Doodh Dhara fall lies on the Godavari River.
3. Someshwar water fall lies on the Godavari River.

**Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.12) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

- Someshwar Waterfalls, is one of the most favorite hangout places of Nasik. This small and beautiful waterfall is formed over the holy River Godavari.
- The Narmada River flows in a rift valley between the Vindhyas in the north and the Satpura in the south. The river forms a picturesque gorge in marble rocks. The Narmada forms the Dhaundhar waterfalls, southwest of Jabalpur.
- Dudh Dhara and Kapil Dhara waterfalls are located on the Narmada river in the Amarkantak region.

**Statement Analysis:**

All the statements are fact based.

**Q.13) The climate of India is mainly tropical because:**

- a) of the location of the Himalayas in its North.
- b) major part of India lies within the tropics.
- c) of the overpowering influence of India Ocean.
- d) of the seasonal influence of jet streams.

**Q.13) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- India's geography and geology are climatically pivotal: the Thar Desert in the northwest and the Himalayas in the north work in tandem to create a culturally and economically important monsoonal regime.
- As Earth's highest and most massive mountain range, the Himalayas bar the influx of frigid katabatic winds from the icy Tibetan Plateau and northerly Central Asia. Most of North India is thus kept warm or is only mildly chilly or cold during winter; the same thermal dam keeps most regions in India hot in summer.
- Though the Tropic of Cancer—the boundary that is between the tropics and subtropics—passes through the middle of India, the bulk of the country can be regarded as climatically tropical.

**Q.14) Consider the following statements:**

1. At the east-most extreme of Arunachal Pradesh sun will rise approximately 3 hours ahead of that at the western-most edge of Gujarat.
2. 'Indian Standard Meridian' does not pass through the state of Odisha.

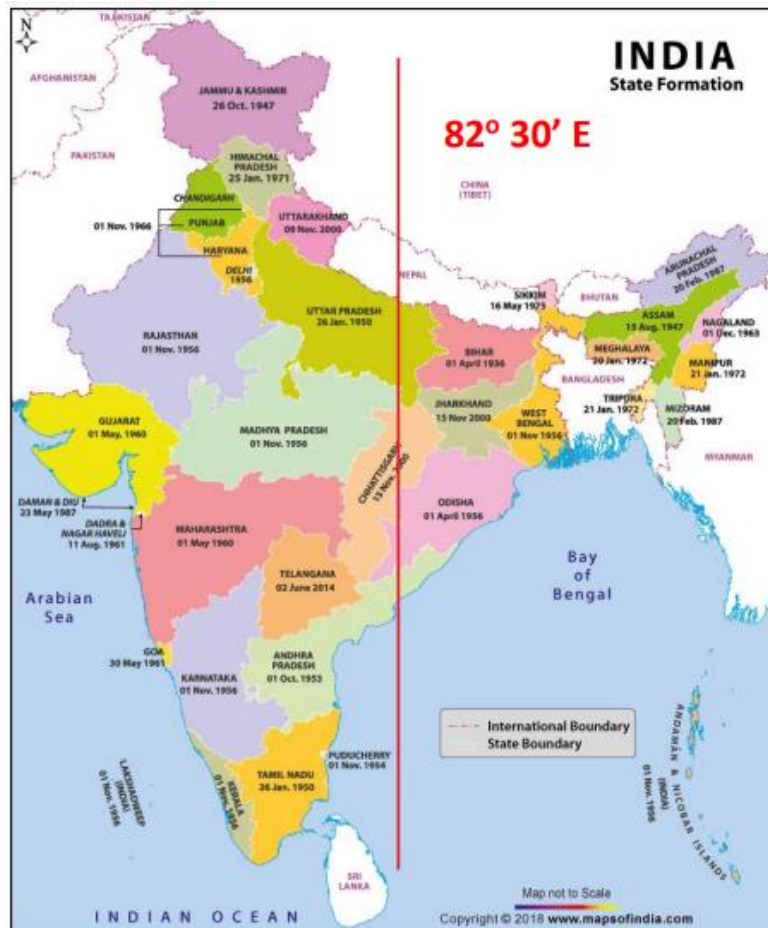
**Which of the following statement is/are *incorrect*?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.14) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

- India is situated north of the equator between 8°4' north to 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' east to 97°25' east longitude. Each degree corresponds to 4 minutes; therefore sun will rise in Gujarat approximately 2 hours after that in Arunachal Pradesh.



### Statement Analysis:

Note: Incorrect statements are asked.

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Time difference is 2 hours and not 3 hours.	IST passes through 5 states; UP, MP, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

Q.15) Consider the following statements:

1. Myanmar is closest foreign country to the Andaman Islands.

2. Madhya Pradesh shares its boundary with maximum number of states.
3. China shares longest land boundary among all the neighboring states with India.

Which of the following statement is/are correct?

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

**Q.15) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**



Assam shares 2,743 km inter-state boundaries with Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and West Bengal. This is the maximum for any state in India.

Land Border Country	Length (m) and (mi)
Bangladesh	4,096 kilometres (2,545 mi)
Bhutan	578 kilometres (359 mi)
China	3,488 kilometres (2,167 mi)
Myanmar	1,458 kilometres (906 mi)

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The distance is only 45km.	MP shares boundary with only 6 states.	China comes at second.

**Q.16) Consider the following statements about wastelands in India:**

1. Wastelands are areas of limited soil fertility and require a lot of investment to bring them under cultivation.
2. Rajasthan has the largest area under "wastelands" in India.

**Which of the following statement is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.16) Solution (b)**

**Basic Information:**

Wasteland is that land which is presently lying unused or which is not being used to its optimum potential due to some constraints.

Classification National wastelands development board classifies wastelands into two categories:

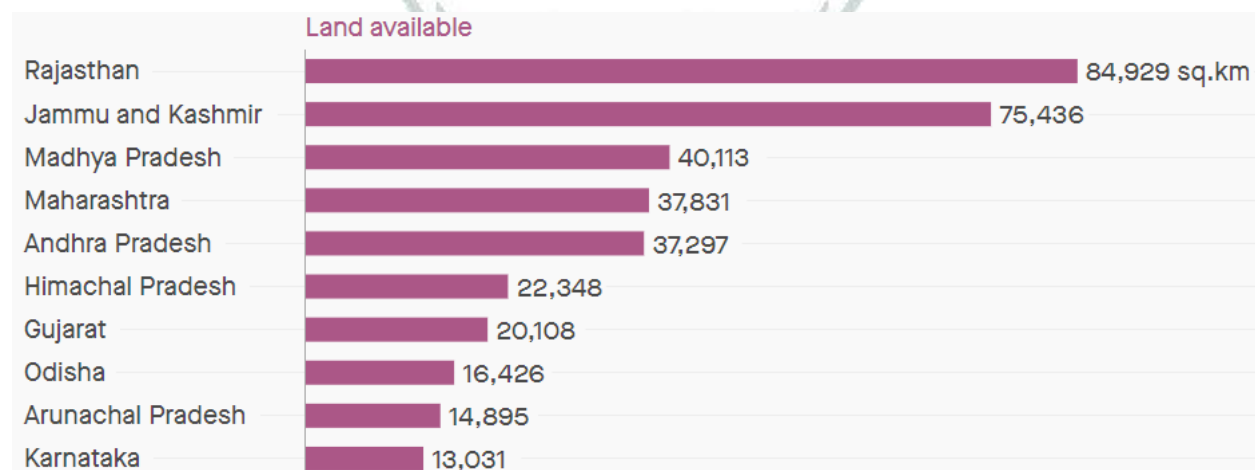
1. Cultivable wastelands
2. Uncultivable wastelands

The cultivable wastelands have been classified into

- a) Gullied and/or ravenous lands
- b) Undulating land without shrubs
- c) Surface waterlogging land and marsh
- d) Salt affected land
- e) Shifting cultivation area
- f) Degraded forestland
- g) Degraded pasture / grazing land
- h) Degraded forest plantations
- i) Strip lands
- j) Sand dunes k. Mining / industrial wastelands

Uncultivable wastelands which cannot be used for vegetation are classified as

- a) Brown rocky / stony / shut of rocks
- b) Steep sloppy areas
- c) Snow covered and / or glacier lands



**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2

Incorrect	Correct
Wastelands can be both fertile and less fertile.	It is a fact.

**Q.17) Select the incorrect statement from the below given options:**

- Madhya Pradesh has the highest percentage of tribal population in India.
- Largest number of scheduled castes population is located in Punjab.
- Dravidian group of languages spoken in India does not constitute the largest part of the Indian population.
- Angami tribe is located in the state of Nagaland.

**Q.17) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- Madhya Pradesh has the highest tribal population in India as per 2011 Census.
- Mizoram has the highest proportion of tribal population in India at 94.5%.
- The Angamis are a major Naga ethnic group native to the state of Nagaland in North-East India. The Angami Nagas are predominantly settled in Kohima District and Dimapur District of Nagaland and are also recognized as one of the ethnic groups in the state of Manipur.
- Indo-Aryan group of languages constitute the largest population share in India.

**Q.18) Consider the following statements:**

- Forest cover is denoted by areas having tree density of more than 10% and area of one hectare or more in size.
- Gujarat has shown maximum increase in the mangrove cover.

**Which of the following statement is/are correct?**

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.18) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

- According to the 2019 report, the total forest cover of the country is 712,249 square kilometres (21.67 percent of India's total geographical area) slightly up from 708,273 sq. km (21.54 percent) in 2017. The tree cover of the country is 95,027 sq. km (2.89 percent of the total area) again slightly up from 93,815 sq. km. (2.85 percent) in 2017.
- As per the report, "forest cover" includes all tree patches which have canopy density more than 10 percent and area of one hectare or more in size, irrespective of their legal status and species composition. The term "Recorded Forest Area" (RFA) is used for lands which have been notified as "forest" under any government Act or rules or recorded as "forest" in the government records.
- The report spotlights that forest cover within the RFA category has shown a slight decrease of 330 sq. km., whereas forest cover outside the RFA has shown an increase of 4,306 sq. km., as compared to the previous assessment of 2017.
- The Mangrove ecosystems are unique & rich in biodiversity and they provide numerous ecological services. Mangrove cover has been separately reported in the ISFR 2019 and the total mangrove cover in the country is 4,975 sq km. An increase of 54 sq Km in mangrove cover has been observed as compared to the previous assessment of 2017. Top three states showing mangrove cover increase are Gujarat (37 sq km) followed by Maharashtra (16 sq km) and Odisha (8 sq km).

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<p>This is the standard definition of "forest area".</p> <p>Forest cover is denoted by areas having tree density of more than 10% and area of one hectare or more in size.</p>	<p>It is a fact.</p> <p>Mangrove cover has been separately reported in the ISFR 2019 and the total mangrove cover in the country is 4,975 sq km. An increase of 54 sq Km in mangrove cover has been observed as compared to the previous assessment of 2017. Top three states showing mangrove cover increase are Gujarat (37 sq km) followed by Maharashtra</p>

(16 sq km) and Odisha (8 sq km).
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**Q.19) Which of the following statements regarding literacy in India are correct?**

1. A person who can only read but cannot write is not defined literate.
2. Children below 7 years of age are not taken into consideration even if they are able to read and write.
3. For the purpose of census, a person is deemed literate if he or she can read and write with understanding in any of the 22 languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.
4. The fact that a district has attained hundred percent literacy does not mean that the entire population in the district is literate.

**Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.19) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

- For the purpose of census 2011, a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. In the censuses prior to 1991, children below five years of age were necessarily treated as illiterates.
- The results of 2011 census reveal that there has been an increase in literacy in the country. The literacy rate in the country is 74.04 per cent, 82.14 for males and 65.46 for females. Kerala retained its position by being on top with a 93.91 per cent literacy rate, closely followed by Lakshadweep (92.28 per cent) and Mizoram (91.58 per cent).
- Bihar with a literacy rate of 63.82 per cent ranks last in the country preceded by Arunachal Pradesh (66.95 per cent) and Rajasthan (67.06 per cent).

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Both capabilities of reading and writing are required.	It is one if the criteria.	Any language can be chosen. Language is not confined to the Eighth Schedule.	Even if 100% literacy is reached, it does not mean entire population is literate because of exclusion of below 7 years children.

**Q.20) Which of the following statements are true with respect to iron ore?**

1. Limestone and coal are important for smelting iron ore.
2. More than 20% of the world iron ore deposits are in India.
3. Odisha is at the top in the production of iron ore.
4. China is the largest buyer of Indian iron ore.

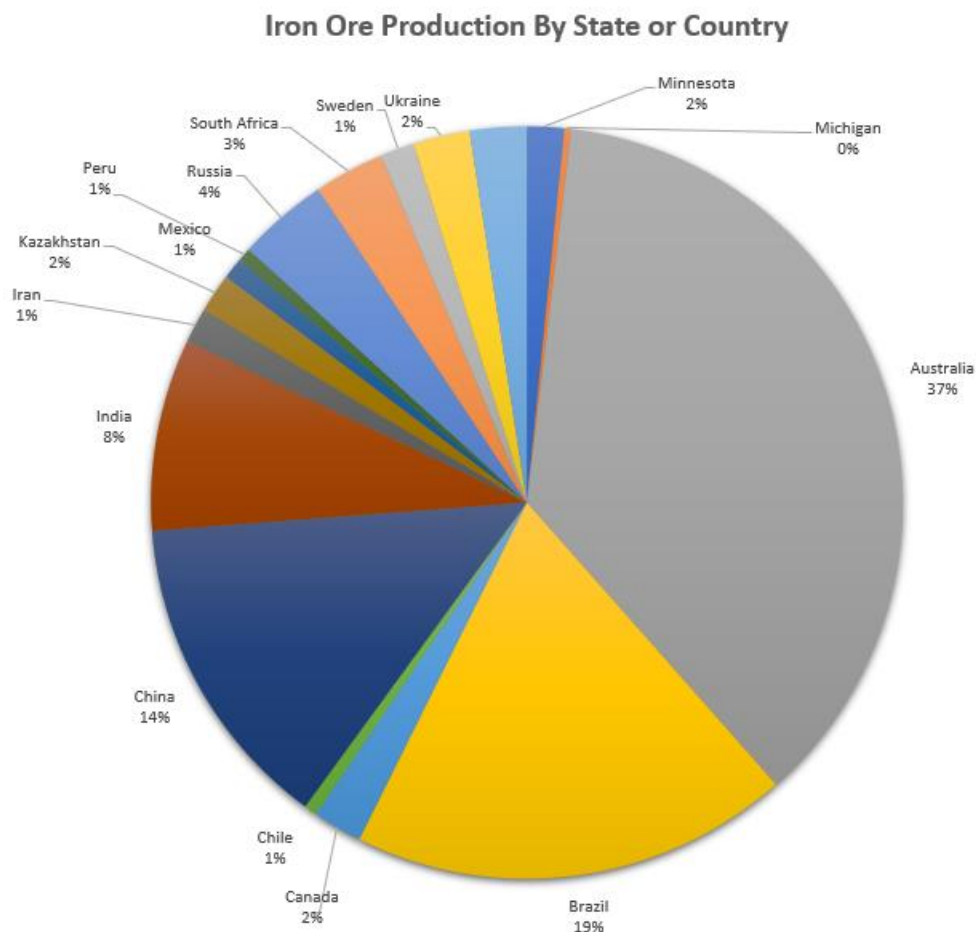
**Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.20) Solution (c)**

- Smelting is a process of applying heat to ore in order to extract a base metal. It is a form of extractive metallurgy.
- The reducing agent is commonly a fossil fuel source of carbon, such as coke—or, in earlier times, charcoal. The oxygen in the ore binds to carbon at high temperatures due to the lower potential energy of the bonds in carbon dioxide. Smelting most prominently takes place in a blast furnace to produce pig iron, which is converted into steel.

- As most ores are impure, it is often necessary to use a flux, such as **limestone**, to remove the accompanying rock gangue as slag. This calcination reaction also frequently emits carbon dioxide.



- China was India's largest purchase of iron ore in the fiscal year ended March 31, and the buyer reportedly has plans to import even more ore from the sub-continental Asian nation.
- China bought 30.8 million tons of iron ore from India during the period, two and a half times more than the year-ago period, according to the latest data from the Indian Ministry of Steel, while China Metallurgical News reported yesterday that China intends to buy even more from the country.
- Orissa is the largest producer of Iron ore in India. Orissa accounts for over half of India's iron ore production and produced 120 million tonnes during the 2019/2020 year.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Coal for reduction and energy.  Limestone for formation of slag.	India has only 2% of world's iron ore reserves.	Odisha is largest producer of iron ore in India.	India exports its maximum iron ore to China.

**Q.21) Consider the following statements with reference to " Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY)":**

1. It is part of Atmanirbhar Bharat.
2. Food provided under Scheme includes the existing food provided under NFSA.
3. Cost of the food provided under scheme is borne equally by Centre and State government.

**Which of the above given statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.21) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

**About Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY)**

- PMGKAY was launched as **a part of Atmanirbhar Bharat** to supply free food grains to migrants and poor who faced hardship on the account of economic disruption caused by COVID-19 and Lock Down.
- Under PMGKAY, 5 kg free wheat/rice per month along with 1 kg free pulses via ration shops to 80 crore beneficiaries registered under National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- Additional grains given for free under PMGKAY to NFSA beneficiaries are over and above the existing monthly entitlement of 5 kg grains per person. **(So, Statement 3 is incorrect)**

- Food grains under NFSA were to be made available at subsidized prices of Rs.3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively.
- Cost of free food grains distribution under the scheme is entirely being borne by Central government. **(So, Statement 2 is incorrect)**

**Q.22) Consider the following statements about 'Foreign-exchange reserves of India':**

1. It does not contain any financial assets denominated in 'Rupee'.
2. Gold constitutes the highest share of Reserves.
3. India's Foreign Exchange Reserve is 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in the world.

**Which of the above given statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.22) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

**India's Foreign Exchange Reserve**

- India has large foreign-exchange reserves; holdings of cash, bank deposits, bonds, and other financial assets **denominated in currencies other than India's national currency, the Indian rupee. (So, Statement 1 is correct)**
- The reserves are managed by the Reserve Bank of India and the main component is foreign currency assets.
- Foreign-exchange reserves act as the first line of defence for India in case of economic slowdown, but acquisition of reserves has its own costs.
- Foreign exchange reserves facilitate external trade and payment and promote orderly development and maintenance of foreign exchange market in India.
- India's total foreign exchange (Forex) reserves stand at around US\$ 589.4 Billion on 7 May 2021, the highest ever, **with the Foreign Exchange Assets (FCA) component at around US\$ 546.4 Billion, Gold Reserves at around US\$36.4 Billion, SDRs (Special**

Drawing Rights with the IMF) of around US\$1.5 Billion and around US\$ 4.9 Billion Reserve Position in the IMF. **(So, Statement 2 is incorrect)**

- India's foreign exchange reserves are mainly composed of US dollar in the forms of US government bonds and institutional bonds, with nearly 6.6% of forex reserves in gold.
- The FCAs also include investments in US Treasury bonds, bonds of other selected governments and deposits with foreign central and commercial banks.
- As of May 2021, India holds fifth largest foreign-exchange reserves in the world following Russia. **(So, Statement 3 is incorrect)**

**Q.23) Consider the following statements with reference to “B.1.1.7 variant of SARS-CoV 2”:**

1. It is known as United Kingdom Variant.
2. It does not have any effect on transmissibility, but it increases disease severity.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.23) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

**About SARS-CoV-2 Variant B.1.1.7**

- Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has the capacity to generate variants with major genomic changes.
- The **UK variant B.1.1.7** (also known as VOC 202012/01) has many mutations that alter virus attachment and entry into human cells. Using a variety of statistical and dynamic modelling approaches, Davies et al. characterized the spread of the B.1.1.7 variant in the United Kingdom.
- The authors found that the variant is **43 to 90% more transmissible than the predecessor lineage but saw no clear evidence for a change in disease severity**, although enhanced transmission will lead to higher incidence and more hospital admissions. **(So, Statement 2 is incorrect)**

- Large resurgences of the virus are likely to occur after the easing of control measures, and it may be necessary to greatly accelerate vaccine roll-out to control the epidemic.

**Q.24) Consider the following statements about 'Nitrogen Di-oxide':**

1. Being a stable oxide, it is less reactionary gas.
2. NO<sub>2</sub> primarily gets into the air from the Power Plants.
3. It contributes to the formation and modification of Ozone.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Q.24) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

About Nitrogen Di Oxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)

- NO<sub>2</sub> is one of a group of **highly reactive gases** known as oxides of nitrogen or nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>). **(So, Statement 1 is incorrect)**
- NO<sub>2</sub> primarily gets in the air from **the burning of fuel**.
- NO<sub>2</sub> and other nitrogen oxides are also **precursors for a number of harmful secondary air pollutants such as ozone** and particulate matter, and play a role in the formation of acid rain

**Q.25) Consider the following statements about "Insurance Sector in India":**

1. Insurance penetration which was below 3% in 2001 has increased above 5%.
2. Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2021 has enhanced FDI limit in Insurance to 100%.
3. IRDAI, an autonomous body to regulate Insurance Sector has been established through a separate act.

**Which of the following statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.25) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1:** Economic Survey 2020-21 stated that India's insurance penetration, which was at 2.71% in 2001, has steadily increased to 3.76% in 2019, but stayed much below the global average of 7.23%. (So, Statement 1 is incorrect.)

**Statement 2:** Insurance (amendment) Act, 2021 enhanced the FDI limit in the insurance sector to 74% from the existing 49%. FDI Limit in Insurance intermediary has been increased to 100%. (So, Statement 2 is incorrect).

**Statement 3:**

- IRDAI is an autonomous body **established under the IRDAI Act 1999** for overall supervision and development of the Insurance sector in India. (So, Statement 3 is correct)
- Key objectives of IRDAI include promotion of competition so as to enhance customer satisfaction through increased consumer choice and fair premiums, while ensuring the financial security of the Insurance market.

**Q.26) Consider the following statements about "Guru Tegbahaadur":**

1. He developed and standardized Gurumukhi script which has been used in Guru Granth Sahib.
2. He was executed in Delhi under order of Mughal emperor Shahjahan.

**Form the following options, choose the correct answer.**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.26) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

**Guru Tegh Bahadur**

- 400th birth anniversary of Guru Teg Bahadur is being celebrated.
- He was the youngest son of Guru Hargobind Sahib, the sixth Sikh guru.
- He was 9th of 10 Sikh Gurus.
- His 115 hymns are included in Sri Guru Granth Sahib. Gurmukhī is an abugida developed from the Laṇḍā scripts, standardized and used by the second Sikh guru, Guru Angad. (So, statement 1 is incorrect)
- In the year 1675, Guru Tegh Bahadur was executed in Delhi under the orders of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. (So, statement 2 is incorrect)

**Q.27) Consider the following statements about 'Sodium':**

1. It is found naturally in Meat and Dairy food.
2. Its high intake is found in processed food such as snack and bread
3. Excess of its intake may cause cardiovascular disease.

**Which of the following tiger Reserve is being talked about?**

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

**Q.27) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

**About Sodium**

- Sodium is necessary to maintain normal cell metabolism, healthy plasma, and improves the health of the nervous system.
- It is found naturally in a range of foods like meat and dairy.
- However, it is present in very high amounts in processed foods, like snacks, bread, or condiments.
- Excess dietary sodium intake increases blood pressure and consequently increases the risk of cardiovascular diseases.

- It is estimated that 2.5 million deaths could be prevented globally if salt consumption cut down to recommended levels.

**Q.28) Karen Rebel group often seen in the news is related to which of the following country?**

- a) Myanmar
- b) Kenya
- c) Laos
- d) South Sudan

**Q.28) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

**Karen Rebel Group**

- It is Myanmar's oldest rebel group representing ethnic minority Karen communities in Karen, or Kayin, State, bordering Thailand.
- Karen National Liberation Army, the armed wing of the KNU, has been battling Myanmar's government since 1949.
- Its aim is self-determination for the Karen people in a region.

**Q.29) Kadars, Malasars, Malaimalasar, Pulaiyars, Muduvars and the Eravallan tribes are found in which of the following Tiger Reserve?**

- a) Nagarjunsagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve
- b) Bandipur Tiger Reserve
- c) Periyar Tiger Reserve
- d) Annamalai Tiger Reserve

**Q.29) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

**Anamalai Tiger Reserve:**

- It is one of the four Tiger Reserves in Tamil Nadu. It forms part of the Southern Western Ghats.

- It forms part of the Anamalai Parambikulam Elephant Reserve declared in 2003.
- It is surrounded by Parambikulam Tiger Reserve on the East, Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary and Eravikulam National Park on the South Western side (all belong to Kerala).
- The ranges found in this reserve include Amaravathi, Udumalpet, Pollachi, Ulandy, Valparai and Manamboli.
- The area has significant anthropological diversity with more than 4600 Tribal people from six tribes of indigenous people living in 34 settlements.
- The tribes are the **Kadars, Malasars, Malaimalasar, Pulaiyars, Muduvars and the Eravallan (Eravalar).**

**Q.30) Consider the following statement regarding 'Pulses in India':**

1. India is largest producer of Pulses in the world.
2. India consumes more than 25% of world's pulse consumption.
3. Tur, Black gram and Green gram are grown in Rabi season and Gram, Lentil and Pea are grown in Kharif Season.

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All of the Above

**Q.30) Solution (a)**

**Explanation**

About Pulses in India

- India is the **largest producer (25% of global production), consumer (27% of world consumption)** and importer (14%) of pulses in the world.
- Pulses contribute to healthy soils and climate change mitigation through their nitrogen-fixing properties.
- Pulses are part of the legume family and contain vitamins, minerals, fibres and dietary protein.
- Pulses in India are considered a residual crop and grown under rain-fed conditions in marginal/ less fertile lands, with very little focus on pest and nutrient management.

- The major pulses crops of the country are red gram or pigeon pea (tur, arhar), chickpea or gram, black gram (urad bean), green gram (moong bean) and lentil (masur).
- Minor pulses include rajmah and other beans, cowpea, horse gram, moth, khesari-dal, etc.

#### Seasons of Pulses

- Kharif: Arhar (Tur), Urd (Blackgram), Moong (Greengram), Lobia (Cowpea), Kulthi. (Horsegram) and Moth.
- Rabi: Gram, Lentil, Pea, Lathyrus and Rajmash.
- Summer: Greengram, Blackgram and Cowpea.
- (Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect)

**Q.31) Nitin remembers that his sister Krupa had certainly been in Pune for one day after 17th February but before 21st February. While his mother remembers that, Krupa had certainly visited Pune before 20th February. If both of them are correct, then on which day in February had Krupa visited Pune?**

- a) Either 18th or 19th
- b) 18th
- c) 19th
- d) Cannot be determined

#### Q.31) Solution (a)

According to the Nikhil, Krupa might have visited on 18th, 19th or 20th->1

According to his mother, Krupa might have visited on 18th or 19th->2

From 1 and 2, we can conclude that Krupa had visited Pune on either 18th or 19th.

**Q.32) Kusuma and Vanitha invest in a business in the ratio 3:2. If 10% of the total profit goes to charity and A's share is Rs 540, the total profit is**

- a) 1200 Rs
- b) 1000 Rs
- c) 1500 Rs
- d) 1800 Rs

**Q.32) Solution (b)**

Let the total profit be Rs 100.

After paying to charity, A's share =  $90 \times \frac{3}{5} = 54$  Rs

If A's share is Rs 54, total profit = 100 Rs

If A's share is RS 540, total profit =  $100 \times (540/54) = 1000$  Rs

**Q.33) A library has an average of 510 visitors on Sundays and 240 on other day. The average number of visitors in a month of 30 days starting with Sunday is**

- a) 280
- b) 285
- c) 290
- d) 295

**Q.33) Solution (c)**

As the month begin with Sunday, so there will be five Sundays in the month. So result will be

$$\{(510 \times 5) + (240 \times 25)\} / 30 = 8550 / 30 = 285$$

**Q.34) A grey coloured solid cube is painted with black on all sides and cut into 27 cubes of equal size. How many cubes have only one side black?**

- a) 8
- b) 6
- c) 4
- d) 2

**Q.34) Solution (b)**

Those cubes which are on the face of the main cube but neither on sides or corners which only have one face painted black. So, there will be only one cube placed at the centre of each face with such criteria fulfilled. Therefore, only 6 cubes will have only one side coloured with Black.

**Q.35) Ashish, Aamir and Anshul invested Rs.18000, Rs.24000 and Rs.8000 respectively in a business. Aamir left after six months. If after eight months, there was a gain of Rs.4400, then what will be the share of Anshul?**

- a) Rs.800
- b) Rs.1000
- c) Rs.1600
- d) Rs.1800

**Q.35) Solution (a)**

Ratio of investment of Ashish, Aamir and Anshul during 8 months =  $(18000 \times 8) : (24000 \times 6) : (8000 \times 8)$

= 144: 144: 64 = 9: 9: 4

Anshul's share = Total Profit \* Ratio of (Anshul's investment / Total of Investment) = Rs.4400  $\times \frac{4}{22}$  = Rs.800

