

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST- 79 (ANSWER KEY)

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (C) | 21. (C) | 41. (A) | 61. (D) | 81. (B) |
| 2. (A) | 22. (B) | 42. (B) | 62. (D) | 82. (D) |
| 3. (C) | 23. (B) | 43. (C) | 63. (C) | 83. (C) |
| 4. (C) | 24. (C) | 44. (C) | 64. (B) | 84. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 25. (C) | 45. (D) | 65. (B) | 85. (D) |
| 6. (C) | 26. (A) | 46. (B) | 66. (A) | 86. (B) |
| 7. (A) | 27. (C) | 47. (B) | 67. (D) | 87. (A) |
| 8. (D) | 28. (C) | 48. (C) | 68. (C) | 88. (B) |
| 9. (A) | 29. (C) | 49. (C) | 69. (C) | 89. (D) |
| 10. (B) | 30. (C) | 50. (B) | 70. (C) | 90. (A) |
| 11. (A) | 31. (D) | 51. (B) | 71. (C) | 91. (C) |
| 12. (D) | 32. (A) | 52. (A) | 72. (B) | 92. (A) |
| 13. (B) | 33. (B) | 53. (C) | 73. (C) | 93. (B) |
| 14. (C) | 34. (A) | 54. (A) | 74. (D) | 94. (C) |
| 15. (B) | 35. (C) | 55. (C) | 75. (A) | 95. (D) |
| 16. (C) | 36. (D) | 56. (A) | 76. (D) | 96. (B) |
| 17. (C) | 37. (C) | 57. (D) | 77. (A) | 97. (A) |
| 18. (B) | 38. (B) | 58. (B) | 78. (D) | 98. (D) |
| 19. (C) | 39. (A) | 59. (C) | 79. (B) | 99. (D) |
| 20. (C) | 40. (D) | 60. (C) | 80. (C) | 100. (B) |

Note : If your opinion differ regarding any answer, please message the mock test and Question number to 8860330003

Note : Whatsapp with Mock Test No. and Question No. at 7053606571 for any of the doubts. Join the group and you may also share your suggestions and experience of Sunday Mock test.

Note : If you face any problem regarding result or marks scored, please contact 9313111777

GS SPECIAL MOCK TEST-79 (SOLUTION)

3. (C) Vaishnavism (Vaishnava dharma) is one of the major traditions within Hinduism along with Shaivism and Shaktism. It is also called Vishnuism, its followers are called Vaishnavas, and it considers Vishnu as the Supreme Lord.
6. (C) Mahavira, also known as Vardhamana, was the twenty-fourth Tirthankara of Jainism. In the Jain tradition, it is believed that Mahavira was born in the early part of the 6th century BC into a royal kshatriya family in what is now Bihar
7. (A) Jainism emphasises that ratnatraya (triple gems of Jainism) - the right faith (Samyak Darshana), right knowledge (Samyak Gyana) and right conduct (Samyak Charitra) - constitutes the path to liberation. These are known as the triple gems (or jewels) of Jainism and hence also known as Ratnatraya.
8. (D) Five Great Vows (Mahavratas) of Jainism
- Non-violence - Ahimsa.
 - Truth - Satya.
 - Non-stealing - Achaurya or Asteya.
 - Celibacy/Chastity - Brahmacharya.
 - Non-attachment/Non-possession - Aparigraha
15. (B) The Jatakas form a part of Buddhist canonical literature. They are popularly believed to be pearls of wisdom from the mouth of the Buddha himself.
- India has always had a rich tradition of oral story telling and preachers from various religious sects have made extensive use of stories in their sermons. Buddha did so too. According to folklore, Buddha often cited examples from his past lives in order to explain the right conduct to his disciples. Since he told the stories according to a given situation, there was never a sequence to these stories. Therefore it is not known clearly when they were put together in a systematic form.
21. (C) Malavikagnimitram is the love story of King Agnimitra and the court dancer Malavika. The tale unfolds through humorous palace interludes, vivid descriptions of fine arts. Even in this early work, Kalidasa's characteristic penchant for romance, art and natural beauty is evident at every delightful turn of the plot. He transforms a simple tale of forbidden love into an engrossing courtly drama filled with beauty, humour and wit. Srinivas Reddy's engaging translation captures to perfection the joyous vigour of the young dramatist's voice.
27. (C) Ashoka was the third ruler of the illustrious Maurya dynasty and was one of the most powerful kings of the Indian subcontinent in ancient times. His reign between 273 BC and 232 B.C. was one of the most prosperous periods in the history of India. Ashoka's empire consisted most of India, South Asia and beyond, stretching from present day Afghanistan and parts of Persia in the west, to Bengal and Assam in the east, and Mysore in the south.
29. (C) Didarganj Yakshini. One of the finest examples of popular Maurya art is the Yakshi figure from Didarganj, Patna. This is a tall, well built, well-proportioned, free-standing sculpture in sandstone with a polished surface, reflecting the sophistication in the treatment of form and medium
30. (C) Article 29 (B) prohibits discrimination in matters of admission into educational institutions on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. ... Article 30 (A) provides that all religious and linguistic minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
32. (A) Article 32 provides the right to Constitutional remedies which means that a person has right to move to Supreme Court (and high courts also) for getting his fundamental rights protected. While Supreme Court has power to issue writs under article 32, High Courts have been given same powers under article 226.

35. (C) Fundamental rights prevent executive and legislative from becoming totalitarian. By doing this, it provides opportunity to citizen for self development. Philosophy behind fundamental rights is that constitutional limitations on the powers of govt are only way of surviving basic human freedom. Thus, it out limitations on the state
36. (D) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them
42. (B) Fifth Schedule, Scheduled Areas and Tribal Advisory Council in India. ... The Scheduled areas can be established under Article 244 and 5th Schedule of the Constitution in any state except Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
43. (C) Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. Note: Article 17 of the constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability
47. (B) Right to constitutional remedies [Article 32 to 35] empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights.
52. (A) Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment Provided that nothing in this sub clause shall authorise the detention of any person beyond the maximum period prescribed by any law made by Parliament under sub clause (B) of clause (7); or such person is detained in accordance with the provisions of any law made by Parliament under sub clauses (A) and (B) of clause (7)
54. (A) The Indian general election of 1951-52 elected the first Lok Sabha since India became independent in August 1947. Until this point, the Indian Constituent Assembly had served as an interim legislature.
58. (B) MN roy proposed an idea to have a constitution in 1934. Manabendra Nath Roy was an Indian revolutionary, radical activist and political theorist. Roy was a founder of the Mexican Communist Party and the Communist Party of India.
60. (C) The Planning Commission was an institution in the Government of India, which formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions.
62. (D) Microeconomics (from Greek prefix mikro-meaning "small" + economics) is a branch of economics that studies the behavior of individuals and firms in making decisions regarding the allocation of scarce resources and the interactions among these individuals and firms.
66. (A) An underdeveloped economy is defined as an economy which has got unexploited natural resources and unutilized human resources. In other words, it is an economy, having a potentiality to grow
67. (D) Economists define self-sufficiency or self-reliance as the state of not requiring any aid, support, interaction or trade with the outside world. It is generally believed that a fully self-dependent economy or autarky is not possible in today's world.
68. (C) An economic plan allocates the resources of a nation to fulfil the general and specific goals as planned by the government for a specified period. In India, these plans are made for five years and hence are known as five year plans. These five year plans are ultimately a short-term plan for a perspective plan. A perspective plan outlines the long-term goals of a nation, spanning twenty years.
- In India, after the independence, the government set up a Planning Commission in 1950. This commission would be responsible for framing and implementing the five year plans of the country. They began their efforts with the first five year plan in 1950
70. (C) The first attempt to initiate economic planning in India was made by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, a noted engineer and politician, in 1934 through his book, Planned Economy for India.

71. (C) The committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation' which finally came to be known as Panchayati Raj. The main aim of Panchayat raj system is to settle the local problems locally and to make the people politically conscious
73. (C) First Plan (1951-1956) The first Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru presented the First Five-Year Plan. The First Five-year Plan was launched in 1951 which mainly focused in development of the primary sector
74. (D) On September 1, 2018, India opens Zokhawthar immigration check-post in Mizoram along Myanmar border. It is one of the largest trading centres after the state capital Aizwal. Myanmar also opened the land border crossing at Zokhawthar-Rih.
75. (A) On August 30-31, 2018, the 4th Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Summit was held for 2 days in Kathmandu, Nepal. Nepal is the current chair of the BIMSTEC. The theme of the 4th meeting was : "Towards a Peaceful, Prosperous and Sustainable Bay of Bengal Region". The Nepalese Prime Minister handed over the chairmanship of BIMSTEC to the President of Sri Lanka Maithripala Sirisena.
76. (D) On September 1, 2018, RBI cancelled the licence of Rajasthan-based Bhilwara Mahila Urban Co-operative Bank. This is with effect from the close of business on August 31, 2018. This was done due to inadequate capital and earning prospects. It is thus prohibited from conducting business of banking which includes acceptance of deposits and repayment of deposits.
77. (A) On September 1, 2018, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi launched the India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) with capital of Rs 14.35 billion at Talkatora Stadium in New Delhi. IPPB branches have opened across 650 districts and 3,250 access points. There are over 1.5 lakh post offices and over 3 lakh postmen or "grameendaksevak". It would enable financial inclusion. It will carry out most banking operations like accepting deposits but will be enabled to advance loans or issue credit cards. It will accept deposits of up to Rs 100,000, offer remittance services, mobile payments/transfers/purchases and other services like ATM/debit cards, net banking and third-party fund transfers.
78. (D) On September 1, 2018, Indian poet-diplomat Mr. Abhay K became the first Indian poet invited to record his poems at the Library of Congress in Washington D.C. The prestigious reading series is called : 'The Poet and the poem'. His poems have appeared in over sixty international literary journals. He received the SAARC Literary Award 2013 and was nominated for Pushcart Prize in 2013. He is also the editor of poetry anthologies CAPITALS and 100 Great Indian Poems. His first collection of poems Enigmatic Love was published in 2009.
79. (B) On September 1, 2018, Managing Director and CEO, Punjab National Bank, Sunil Mehta was elected as the Chairman of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) for the year 2018-19. Dinabandhu Mohapatra, Managing Director and CEO, Bank of India, has been elected as IBA's Deputy Chairman. Madhav Nair, country head and chief executive, Mashreq bank PSC, has been elected as the Honorary Secretary of the association for 2018-19. The other deputy chairmen of IBA are: State Bank of India's chairman, Rajnish Kumar, and Federal Bank's managing director, Shyam Srinivasan.
80. (C) Justice Ranjan Gogoi will take charge as the next Chief Justice of India on 3rd October 2018. Current Chief Justice of India Deepak Misra will retire on 2nd October 2018. As per convention, the senior-most judge is eligible to be the Chief Justice of India. Ranjan Gogoi is expected to retire on November 17 as the Supreme Court judge. He has served as a judge in Gauhati High Court and Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court.
81. (B) On September 1, 2018, India and Pakistan agreed to undertake the Indus Waters Treaty tours in the Indus basin on both sides. This agreement came after

- the two-day high-level bilateral talks on the Indus Waters Treaty in Lahore in August 18, 2018. Important points regarding the treaty: Decision on strengthening the role of the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) for matters under the 1960 Treaty was taken. On implementation of the treaty on hydroelectric projects including PakalDul (1000 MW) and Lower Kalnai (48 MW) in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. India has invited Pakistani experts to visit sites of PakalDul and Lower Kalnai hydropower projects on Chenab river in September 2018.
82. (D) On August 30-31st, 2018, the 6th RCEP Trade Ministers' Meeting was held in Singapore. 10 ASEAN countries and six ASEAN FTA partners namely, India, China, Japan, Korea, Australia and New Zealand. From the Indian side: Union Minister of Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation, Suresh Prabhu took part in the meeting. Commerce Minister Suresh Prabhu met Japan's Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry, Seko Hiroshige in Singapore. Mr. Suresh Prabhu met Minister of Trade Relations of Singapore, S Iswaran and launched the 3rd Review of India Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) in Singapore.
83. (C) From 27-30 August 2018, External Affairs Minister, Smt. Sushma Swaraj went on a nation ministerial visit to Vietnam and Cambodia. India's visit to the two key ASEAN nations is seen as India's attempt to balance China's rising influence in the Southeast Asian region. She inaugurated 3rd Indian Ocean Conference in Hanoi, Vietnam.
84. (B) On 2nd September 2018, Lewis Hamilton won the Italian Grand Prix held at Auto dromo Nazionale Monza track, in Italy. Mercedes' Lewis Hamilton finished in the first place and won the Italian Grand Prix. He was followed Ferrari's Kimi Raikkonen in the 2nd place. Mercedes' Valtteri Bottas finished in the third spot and Ferrari's Sebastian Vettel finished in the fourth place. This is Lewis Hamilton's 5th Italian Grand Prix title, with this he has equaled Michael Schumacher record (of 5 Italian Grand Prix wins).
85. (D) National Nutrition Week is observed every year from 1st to 7th September all over the country to spread awareness regarding importance of nutrition. Theme of the year 2018 is - 'Go Further With Food'. This week observed to evaluate the appropriate techniques to prevent and control the nutritional problems through deep research and monitor the condition of the country for the diet and nutrition. To aware people through the orientation training about health and nutrition.
86. (B) On September 5, 2018, the Ministry of Defence announced the commencement of the Indo-Kazakhstan Joint Army Exercise 'KAZIND' between the Indian and Kazakhstan Army from 10 to 23 Sep 2018 in Otar region, Kazakhstan. This is the third joint military exercise between the two countries. The second edition was held in India in 2017.
87. (A) From September 1-3, 2018, Minister of state for AYUSH Shripadesso Naik inaugurated the 4th International Ayurveda Congress, IAVC at in the Netherlands. It is aimed at promotion and propagation of Ayurveda.
88. (B) On September 30, 2018, the state Cabinet of Madhya Pradesh approved the proposal of induction of Niwari district in the state. It became the 52nd district of the state. IAS officer Akshay Kumar Singh has been appointed as the first interim District Collector of the district.
89. (D) On October 2, 2018, the Odisha government launched its own State Food Security Scheme (SFSS). Under this scheme, 18.32 lakh poor and eligible people will receive 5 kg of rice at the rate of Rupee 1 per kg. These people were not covered under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA). Additionally, 6.68 lakh people will be added in the list by October 10, 2018. This is in response to the failure of the central government's approval against the state's request to include 25 lakh people under the NFSA.
90. (A) On October 2, 2018, Nobel Prize committee presented the Nobel Medicine Prize 2018 award to 2 joint winners - James P Allison of US and Tasaku Honjo of Japan. They received this prestigious award for their discovery of cancer

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therapy by "inhibition of negative immune regulation". The 2018 Nobel Prize for Physics was awarded to Arthur Ashkin, Gerard Mourou and Donna Strickland for their groundbreaking discoveries in 'laser physics'.

91. (C) On October 1, 2018, International Monetary fund appointed Gita Gopinath as its chief economist. She succeeded Maurice (Maury) Obstfeld. She is currently working as Professor of International Studies and Economics at Harvard University. She is co-editor of the American Economic Review and co-director of the International Finance and Macroeconomics Program at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).
92. (A) Igor Akinfeev has announced his retirement from international football. Igor Akinfeev is 32years old. He played for CSKA Moscow club. He has earned 112 caps for Russia. He made his debut in 2004. He captained the Russian national team to World Cup 2018 quarter-finals in Russia. He had played a major role in helping his team reach the quarter-finals.
93. (B) On October 2, 2018, Indian Railways launched its Project 'Utkrishit' to upgrade 140 rakes of Mail/Express trains in the first phase. The project aims to do the following:
- Installing 'Swachh Rail Toilet',
 - Fitting of energy-efficient LED lights - in the main interior, doorway, gangway

and inside toilets,

- Braille signage & night glow stickers,
 - LED panel photo frame in first AC coaches, new types of bottle holders, big size mirrors,
 - Anti-graffiti vinyl wrapping in the gangway area,
94. (C) Hoh Xil or Kekexili, is an isolated region in the northwestern part of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in China. On July 7, 2017, the Hoh Xil in Qinghai was listed among the World Heritage Sites as "the largest and highest plateau in the world".
95. (D) The Walled City of Ahmedabad, founded by Sultan Ahmed Shah in the 15th century, has been declared India's first World Heritage City.
96. (B) The Valongo Wharf is an old dock located in the port area of Rio de Janeiro, between the current Coelho e Castro and Sacadura Cabral streets
97. (A) Okinoshima is an island, part of the city of Munakata, Fukuoka, Japan. It is considered sacred land by the local Munakata Taisha.
98. (D) Sambor Prei Kuk is an archaeological site in Cambodia located in Kampong Thom Province, 30 km north of Kampong Thom, the provincial capital, 176 km east of Angkor and 206 km north of Phnom Penh.
99. (D) TarnowskieGóry is a town in Silesia, located in the Silesian Highlands near Katowice in Poland
100. (B) Kujataa is a sub-arctic farming landscape located in the southern region of Greenland.

रेलवे
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By
Neetu Singh

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