

## (SOLUTION) MOCK TEST 5

### 9 Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

**Learning:** The Indian plate includes Peninsular India and the Australian continental portions. The subduction zone along the Himalayas forms the northern plate boundary in the form of continent—continent convergence.

In the east, the plate extends through Rakinyoma Mountains of Myanmar towards the island arc along the Java Trench. The eastern margin is a spreading site lying to the east of Australia in the form of an oceanic ridge in SW Pacific. The Western margin follows Kirthar Mountain of Pakistan. It further extends along the Makrana coast and joins the spreading site from the Red Sea rift southeastward along the Chagos Archipelago.

The boundary between India and the Antarctic plate is also marked by oceanic ridge (divergent boundary) running in roughly W-E direction and merging into the spreading site, a little south of New Zealand.

**Q Source:** Revision: 11th NCERT: Fundamentals of Physical Geography

### 10 Correct Answer : A

#### Answer Justification :

**Learning:** Ambubachi Mela, a four-day fair to mark the annual menstruation of the goddess is being held at Kamakhya temple in Guwahati.

There is no idol in the temple, the goddess is worshipped in the form of a yoni-like stone over which a natural spring flows.

Also known as Siddha Kubjika, the goddess is a Hindu tantric goddess of desire who evolved in the Himalayan hills. She is also identified as Kali and Maha Tripura.

The festival is also known as 'Mahakumbh of the East' as it draws lakhs of devotees from all over the world.

**Q Source:** Recently in news

### 11 Correct Answer : C

#### Answer Justification :

**Learning:** The integration of the Princely States was preceded by an assurance that after the dissolution of princely rule, the then rulers' families would be allowed to retain certain private property, and given a grant in heredity or government allowance, measured on the basis of the extent, revenue and potential of the merging state.

This grant was called the privy purse. At the time of accession, there was little criticism of these privileges since integration and consolidation was the primary aim.

Yet, hereditary privileges were not consonant with the principles of equality and social and economic justice laid down in the Constitution of India. Nehru had expressed his dissatisfaction over the matter time and again.

Following the 1967 elections, Indira Gandhi supported the demand that the government should abolish privy purses. Morarji Desai, however, called the move morally wrong and amounting to a 'breach of faith with the princes'.

The government tried to bring a Constitutional amendment in 1970, but it was not passed in Rajya Sabha.

It then issued an ordinance which was struck down by the Supreme Court. Indira Gandhi made this into a major election issue in 1971 and got a lot of public support. Following its massive victory in the 1971 election, the Constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for abolition of 'privy purse'

**Q Source:** Revision of 12th NCERT India Since Independence

### 12 Correct Answer : A

#### Answer Justification :

**Learning:** The U.N. has released its annual checkup report on the SDGs which presents an overview of progress toward achieving the Goals, which were unanimously adopted by countries in 2015.

#### Highlights of the report

**Concerns:** Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals remains uneven, and is not moving fast enough to meet the ambitious 17 goals on poverty, health, and equality by 2030.

**Challenges:** A fast-changing climate, conflict, inequality, persistent pockets of poverty and hunger and rapid urbanization are challenging countries' efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**The hunger challenge:** There are now approximately 38 million more hungry people in the world, rising from 777 million in 2015 to 815 million in 2016. According to the report, conflict is now one of the main drivers of food insecurity in 18 countries.

**Sanitation and Health:** In 2015, 2.3 billion people still lacked even a basic level of sanitation service and 892 million people continued to practice open defecation. In 2016, there were 216 million cases of malaria compared to 210 million cases in 2013 and close to 4 billion people were left without social protection in 2016. The under-five mortality rate dropped by almost 50% and in the least developed countries.

**Q Source:** <http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/06/23/insights-daily-current-affairs-23-june-2018/>