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Of

January 2021

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1. Geography

Click [here](#) to watch the following questions on YouTube

1. Which of the following pairs have been incorrectly matched?

1. Mackenzie - Canada
2. Niger- Liberia
3. Volga- Romania
4. Meghna- Bangladesh

- A. 1 and 4 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2 and 4 only

Answer: B

Explanation

- The Volga is the longest river in Europe. Flowing through Central Russia to Southern Russia and into the Caspian Sea.
- The Niger River is the principal river of West Africa. Its source is in the Guinea Highlands in southeastern Guinea.
- The Mackenzie River is a river in the Canadian boreal forest. It is the longest river system in Canada.
- The Meghna River is one of the major and holiest rivers in Bangladesh, one of the three that form the Ganges Delta.

2. Which of the following statements are correct about PM- KISAN?

1. It was first implemented as the Rythu Bandhu scheme by the Government of Telangana.
2. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
3. Under this scheme, all small and marginal farmers will be provided with income support of Rs.3,000 per year in three instalments which will be deposited directly to their bank accounts.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 3 only

Answer: A

Explanation



The infographic features the Government of India emblem at the top center. Below it, the text reads 'Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare' and 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)'. A green banner states: 'Scheme of direct income support for all landholder farmer families (subject to some exclusion criteria)'. A dark green banner below that says: 'Transfer of benefit of Rs. 6000 per annum per family payable in three equal installments, every four months.' A red banner indicates: 'Total beneficiaries till now 8,35,89,420'. Three colored boxes describe the scheme's goals: 01 (orange) 'Central Sector Scheme' to augment income; 02 (grey) 'Empowering farmers' to procure resources; 03 (green) 'Safeguarding farmers' from malicious moneylenders. A ribbon labeled 'NEW INITIATIVES' points to three boxes: 1) '24 x7 IVRS Based Help-line Operational' with dial numbers 1800115526 or 155261 and a headset icon; 2) 'On-boarding of Common Services Centers' listing self-registration, beneficiary status, and outreach, with a CSC logo; 3) 'Farmers' Corner' on pmkisan.gov.in listing beneficiary status, name editing, self-registration, and beneficiary list, with a laptop and speech bubble icon.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

Scheme of direct income support for all landholder farmer families (subject to some exclusion criteria)

Transfer of benefit of Rs. 6000 per annum per family payable in three equal installments, every four months.

Total beneficiaries till now 8,35,89,420

01 Central Sector Scheme
to augment the income of land holder Farmer families.

02 Empowering farmers
to procure resources to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields

03 Safeguarding farmers
from falling prey to malicious moneylenders for meeting agricultural and domestic expenses

NEW INITIATIVES

24 x7 IVRS Based Help-line Operational
Dial **1800115526** or **155261**

On-boarding of Common Services Centers
• Self-registration & Data Correction through CSCs
• Beneficiary status
• Well-established rural outreach for promotional activities

Farmers' Corner (in pmkisan.gov.in)
• Beneficiary status
• Edit name in pmkisan data base as per aadhar
• Self Registration
• Beneficiary List

Website: www.pmkisan.gov.in | PM-KISAN Help-line: 1800 115526 / 155261

- News: A right to information (RTI) query has revealed that crores of rupees credited into farmers' accounts under PM Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) scheme were reversed within a few hours.
- PM-KISAN scheme was first implemented as the Rythu Bandhu scheme by the Government of Telangana where a certain amount was handed directly to the eligible farmers.

- During the 2019 Interim Union Budget the implementation of this scheme was announced as a nationwide project.

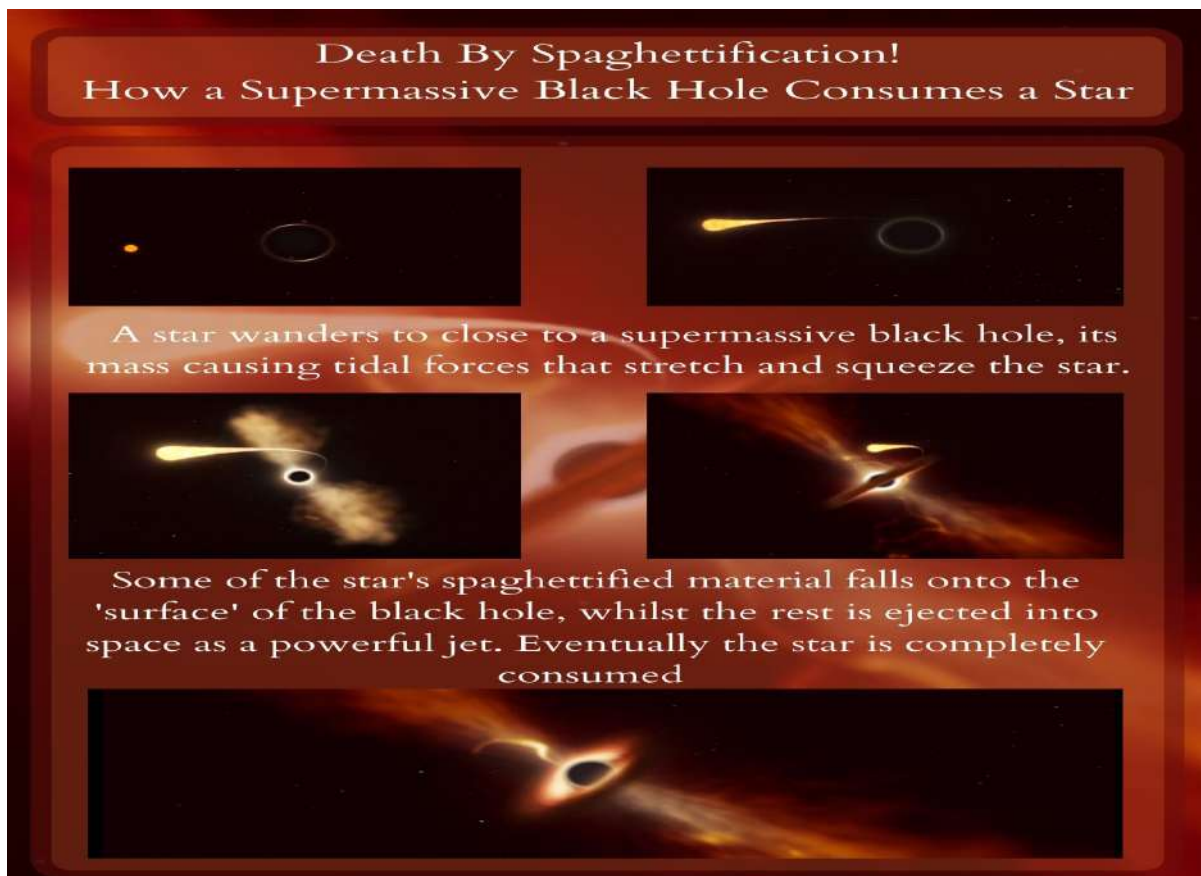
3. The vertical stretching and horizontal compression of objects into long thin shapes in a very strong non-homogeneous gravitational field caused by extreme tidal forces is known as

- A. Doppler shift
- B. Helium flash
- C. Spaghettification
- D. Spectroscopic binar

Answer: C

Explanation

- A rare blast of light, emitted by a star as it is sucked in by a supermassive black hole, was spotted by scientists .
- The phenomenon, known as a tidal disruption event, is the closest flare of its kind yet recorded, occurring just 215 million light-years from Earth.
- It is caused when a star passes too close to a black hole and the extreme gravitational pull from the black hole shreds the star into thin streams of material – a process called ‘spaghettification’.
- During this process some of the material falls into the black hole, releasing a bright flare of energy which astronomers can detect.



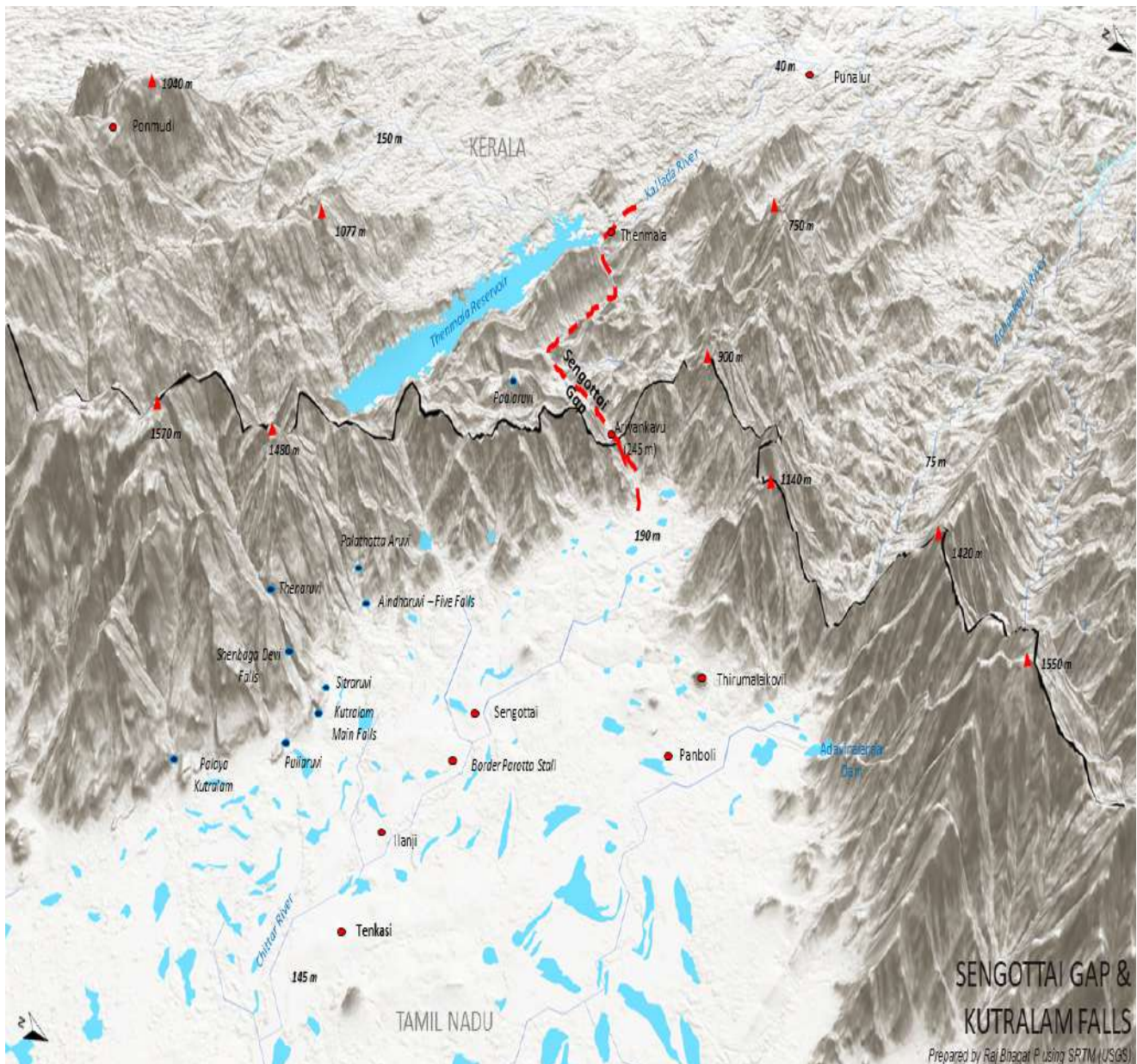
4. Sengottai Gap connects which of the two following states?

- A. Karnataka – Tamil Nadu
- B. Karnataka- Kerela
- C. Tamil Nadu- Andhra Pradesh
- D. Tamil Nadu- Kerela

Answer: D

Explanation

- Sengottai Gap is a major mountain pass connecting Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- Before 1956, Sengottai was part of Travancore
- It is located in the Western Ghats. It joins the Madurai city in Tamil Nadu with the Kottayam district in Kerala.



5. Which of the following statements are correct about Mid Oceanic Ridges?

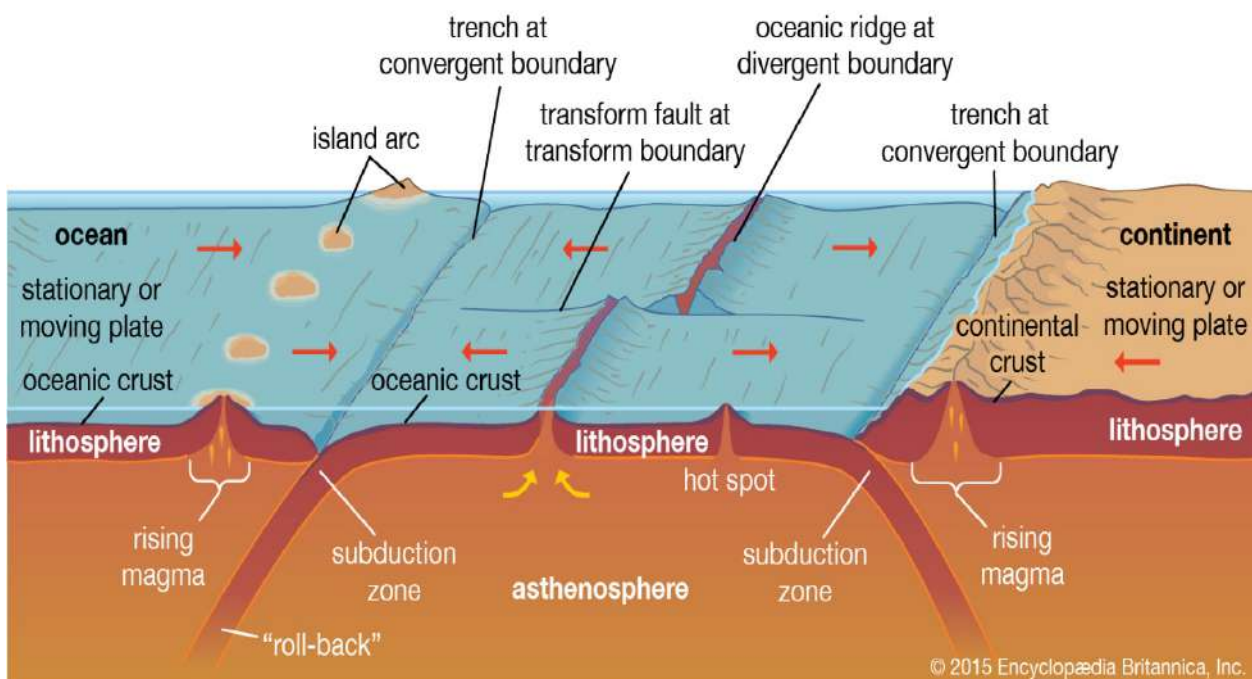
1. This uplifting of the ocean floor occurs when convection currents rise in the mantle beneath the oceanic crust and create magma where two tectonic plates meet at a divergent boundary.
2. The mid-ocean ridges of the world are connected and form a single global mid-oceanic ridge system that is part of every ocean, making the mid-oceanic ridge system the longest mountain range in the world.

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation

- A mid-ocean ridge or mid-oceanic ridge is an underwater mountain range, formed by plate tectonics.
- This uplifting of the ocean floor occurs when convection currents rise in the mantle beneath the oceanic crust and create magma where two tectonic plates meet at a divergent boundary.
- The mid-ocean ridges of the world are connected and form a single global mid-oceanic ridge system that is part of every ocean, making the mid-oceanic ridge system the longest mountain range in the world, with a total length of about 60,000 km.
- There are two processes, ridge-push and slab-pull, thought to be responsible for the spreading seen at mid-ocean ridges, and there is some uncertainty as to which is dominant.
- Ridge-push occurs when the weight of the ridge pushes the rest of the tectonic plate away from the ridge, often towards a subduction zone.



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- At the subduction zone, "slab-pull" comes into effect.
- This is simply the weight of the tectonic plate being subducted (pulled) below the overlying plate dragging the rest of the plate along behind it.
- The other process proposed to contribute to the formation of new oceanic crust at mid-ocean ridges is the "mantle conveyor" .
- However, there have been some studies which have shown that the upper mantle (asthenosphere) is too plastic (flexible) to generate enough friction to pull the tectonic plate along.

2. Polity

Click [here](#) to watch the following questions on YouTube

1. Which of the following statements are correct about Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana?

1. It is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE)
2. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is a certification process under it.
3. The third phase of the scheme will focus on new-age and COVID-related skills.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: D

Explanation

- Context: Third phase of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 3.0) will be launched soon. It will be launched in 600 districts across all states of India.
- This phase will focus on new-age and COVID-related skills.
- Skill India Mission PMKVY 3.0 envisages training of eight lakh candidates over a scheme period of 2020-2021.
- The 729 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), empaneled non-PMKK training centres and more than 200 ITIs under Skill India will be rolling out PMKVY 3.0 training to build a robust pool of skilled professionals.
- On the basis of the learning gained from PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0, the Ministry has improved the newer version of the scheme to match the current policy doctrine and energize the skilling ecosystem affected due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), launched in 2015, is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implemented by National Skill Development Corporation.
- The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme: is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.
- Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)
- After the successful implementation of pilot PMKVY (2015-16), PMKVY 2016-20 was launched by scaling up both in terms of Sector and Geography and by greater alignment with other missions of Government of India like Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat, etc.

● Objectives:

- ✓ Enable and mobilize a large number of youths to take up industry designed quality skill training, become employable and earn their livelihood.
- ✓ Encourage standardisation of the Certification process and put in place the foundation for creating a registry of skills.
- ✓ Benefit 10 million youth over the period of four years (2016- 2020).
- ✓ Skill India Mission” has gained tremendous momentum through launch of its flagship scheme PMKVY to unlock the vision of making India the ‘Skill Capital’ of the world.

2. Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code is related to which of the following?

- A. Solitary confinement.
- B. Voyeurism.
- C. Adultery.
- D. Criminal intimidation.

Answer: C

Explanation

- Context: The Supreme Court has agreed to examine the Central government’s request to keep adultery a crime in the armed forces.
- The matter has been referred to Chief Justice for setting up of a five-judge Constitution Bench which can clarify the position.
- The Centre, in its plea, said the 2018 verdict should not apply to armed forces where personnel can be cashiered from service on the grounds of unbecoming conduct for committing adultery with a colleague’s wife.
- Argument is Personnel of the Army, Navy and the Air Force were a “distinct class”. They were governed by special legislation, the Army Act, the Navy Act and the Air Force Act.
- In September 2018, the Supreme Court unanimously struck down Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code that makes adultery a punishable offence for men.
- The five-judge bench of the Supreme Court said:
 - ✓ The 158-year-old law was unconstitutional and fell foul of Article 21 (Right to life and personal liberty) and Article 14 (Right to equality).
 - ✓ Section 198(1) and 198(2) of the CrPC, which allows a husband to bring charges against the man with whom his wife committed adultery, are unconstitutional.
 - ✓ While adultery could be a ground for civil issues, including dissolution of marriage, it could not be a criminal offence.

3. Based on the following statements identify the scheme?

1. It was launched in 2016.
2. It Merged schemes including National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS).
3. It aims to reduce the premium burden on farmers and ensure early settlement of crop assurance claim for the full insured sum.
4. The government has given the flexibility to states/UTs to implement this scheme and given them the option to select any number of additional risk covers/features like prevented sowing, localised calamity, mid-season adversity, and post-harvest losses.

- A. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana.
- B. PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana.
- C. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi.
- D. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Answer: D

Explanation

- Context: PMFBY recently completed 5 years

PMFBY

- Launched in 2016.
- Merged schemes include National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS).
- It aims to reduce the premium burden on farmers and ensure early settlement of crop assurance claim for the full insured sum.
- The Scheme covers all Food & Oilseeds crops and Annual Commercial/Horticultural Crops for which past yield data is available and for which requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) are being conducted under General Crop Estimation Survey (GCES).
- It has been decided to make enrolment 100% voluntary for all farmers from 2020 Kharif.
- The Cabinet has decided to cap the Centre's premium subsidy under these schemes for premium rates up to 30% for unirrigated areas/crops and 25% for irrigated areas/crops.
- The government has given the flexibility to states/UTs to implement PMFBY and given them the option to select any number of additional risk covers/features like prevented sowing, localised calamity, mid-season adversity, and post-harvest losses.
- In the revamped PMFBY, a provision has been incorporated wherein if states don't release their share before March 31 for the Kharif season and September 30 for rabi, they would not be allowed to participate in the scheme in subsequent seasons.
- Insurance companies have to now spend 0.5% of the total premium collected on information, education and communication (IEC) activities.

4. Which one of the following Articles prohibits human trafficking and forced labor?

- A. Article 29
- B. Article 27
- C. Article 23
- D. Article 30

Answer: C

Explanation

- Article 23. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

5. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. The Council of Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.
- B. Article 74 is mandatory and, therefore, the president cannot exercise the executive power without the aid and advise of the council of ministers.
- C. Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament.
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation

- Statement 3 is incorrect. Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha (not Parliament)
- All the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission.
- When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the council of ministers, all the ministers have to resign including those ministers who are from the Rajya Sabha.
- Alternatively, the council of ministers can advise the president to dissolve the Lok Sabha on the ground that the House does not represent the views of the electorate faithfully and call for fresh elections.
- The President may not oblige the council of ministers that has lost the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
- The Cabinet decisions bind all cabinet ministers (and other ministers) even if they differed in the cabinet meeting.
- If any minister disagrees with a cabinet decision and is not prepared to defend it, he must resign.

3. Environment

Click [here](#) to watch the following questions on YouTube

1. Which of the following statements regarding the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) are incorrect?

1. SDRF has been constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
2. A State Government may use up to 10% of the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that are only notified in list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Neither 1 nor 2
- D. Both 1 and 2

Answer: B

Explanation

- Context: To expedite disbursement of relief and ex-gratia for damage caused by snowfall, Jammu and Kashmir's Lieutenant Governor declared 'Heavy Snowfall' as a state-specific natural calamity under the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) norms.
- Earlier, 'Heavy Snowfall' did not figure in the list of Natural Calamities under SDRF norms, due to which disbursement of relief and ex-gratia for damage due to heavy snowfall was not possible for the districts' disaster management authorities.
- Now, processing of ex-gratia relief under SDRF will become faster, thereby giving huge relief to the affected people living in snowbound areas.
- SDRF has been constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- It is the primary fund available with the State governments for responses to notified disasters to meet expenditure for providing immediate relief.
- The Centre contributes 75% of the SDRF allocation for general category States and Union Territories and 90% for special category States and Union Territories (northeastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir).
- The annual Central contribution is released in two equal installments as per the recommendation of the Finance Commission.
- Disaster (s) covered under SDRF: Cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, frost and cold waves.

- A State Government may use up to 10% of the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. Which of the following countries are the part of Sahel Region?

1. Mali
 2. Niger
 3. Ethiopia
 4. Burkina Faso
 5. Eritrea
- A. 1, 2 and 5 only
B. 2, 3 and 4 only
C. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

Answer: D

Explanation

- Context: More than 13 years after the Great Green Wall (GGW) initiative was started by the African Union to address desertification, land degradation and climate change in the Sahel region, the project had hit a wall due to funds crunch.
- The project aims to restore 100 million hectares of degraded land by 2030; only four million hectares had been restored between 2007 and 2019.
- GGW, as conceived by 11 countries located along the southern border of the Sahara and their international partners, is aimed at limiting the desertification of the Sahel zone.
- The GGW countries, according to a United Nations report released in September 2020, need to speed up the current pace of land restoration to an average of 8.2 million hectares every year.
- France has rushed to help announcing \$14 billion to scale up work.
- The amount is nearly 42 per cent of \$33 billion needed to achieve the GGW's ambitions by 2030.
- The World Bank, too pledged \$5 billion for greening and development of the degraded lands in the Sahel region.
- PROGREEN, a World Bank global fund dedicated to boosting countries' efforts to address landscape degradation, will also invest \$14.5 million in five countries in the Sahel region: Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, Mali and Mauritania.
- The GGW initiative, launched in 2007 by the African Union, aims to transform the lives of 100 million people by growing an 8,000-kilometre-long and 15-km-wide mosaic of trees, grasslands, vegetation and plants.



- The initiative aims to make Sahel green again by restoring degraded lands and providing decent livelihoods to its people, snaking the Sahel all the way from Senegal in the West to Djibouti in the East, providing jobs and opportunities for millions of people in Africa, according to the United Nations.
- In a post-novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) world, as Sahelian countries struggle with budgets and funding, the grant would help meet financial requirements and fast track achievement of its goals.
- This will contribute to the GGW goals with a target of restoring 100 million hectares of degraded land, sequestering 250 million tonnes of carbon and creating 10 million green jobs.
- The GGW goals will also contribute to 15 of the 17 UN-mandated Sustainable Development Goals.
- One of the key objectives of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification is to reach Land Degradation Neutrality by 2030, a target also included in the SDG 15.
- It will also contribute to implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

3. Which of the following statements about Ken River are incorrect?

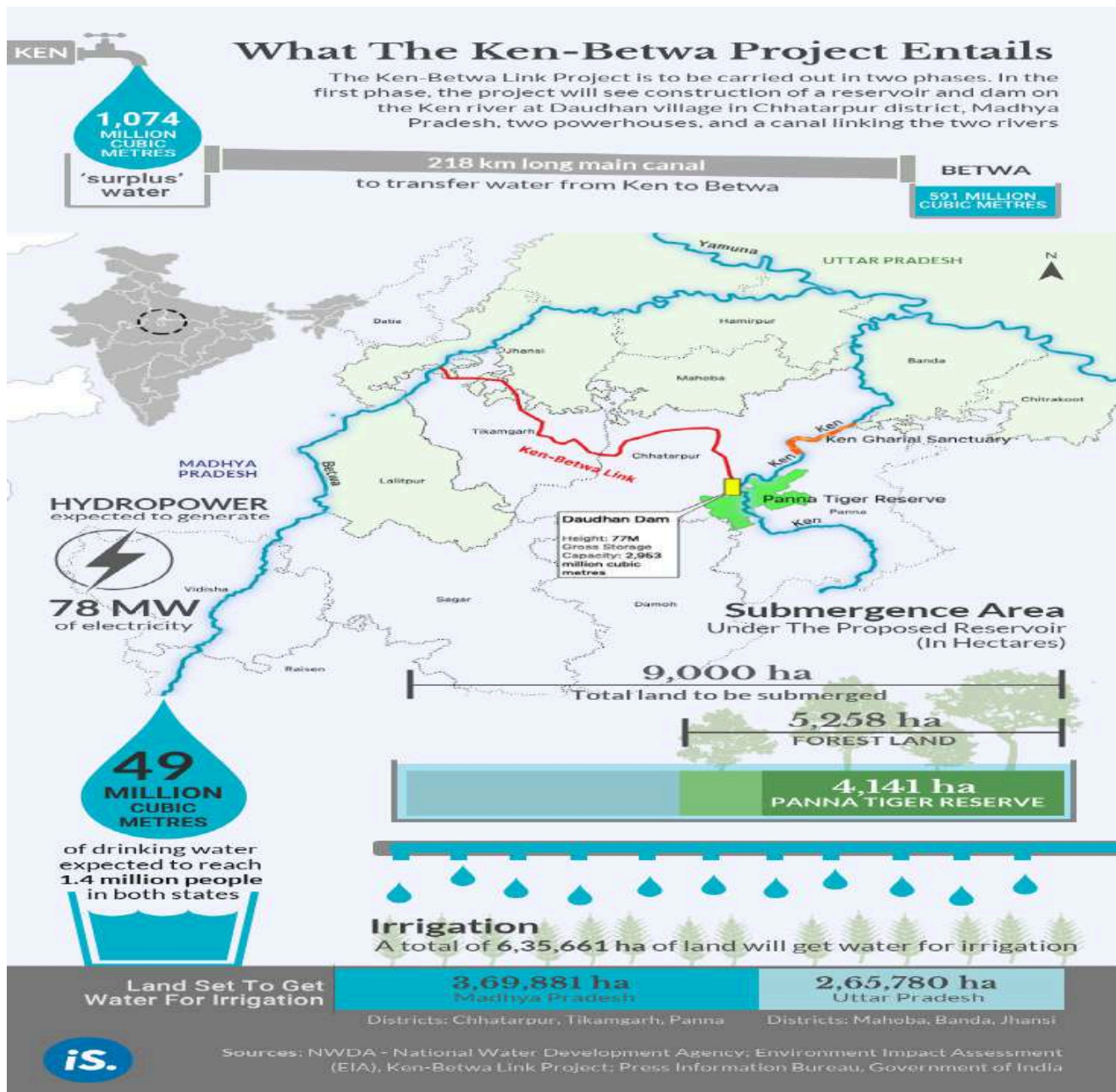
- 1. It is a tributary of the Yamuna.**
- 2. It flows through Uttar Pradesh.**
- 3. The river originates from agricultural lands in Mamar hills.**

- A. 1 and 2 only**
- B. 2 and 3 only**
- C. 1 and 3 only**
- D. None of the above**

Answer: D

Explanation

- Ken River, the lifeline of Bundelkhand region is again succumbing to illegal sand mining on a massive scale.
- The 427 km long river originates from agricultural lands in Mamar hills of Katni district, Madhya Pradesh.
- It flows through Panna district and merges into Yamuna river as right bank tributary at Cheela Ghat in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh.
- For first about 50 km from origin the river remains seasonal and gets strength once the tributary streams and rivers like Aloni, Gurne, Patne, Sonar, Midhasan, Shyamari, Banne, Khudar, Kutne, Urmil, Kail successively falls into it as the river flows through plateau area of Vindhya hill range in Central India.



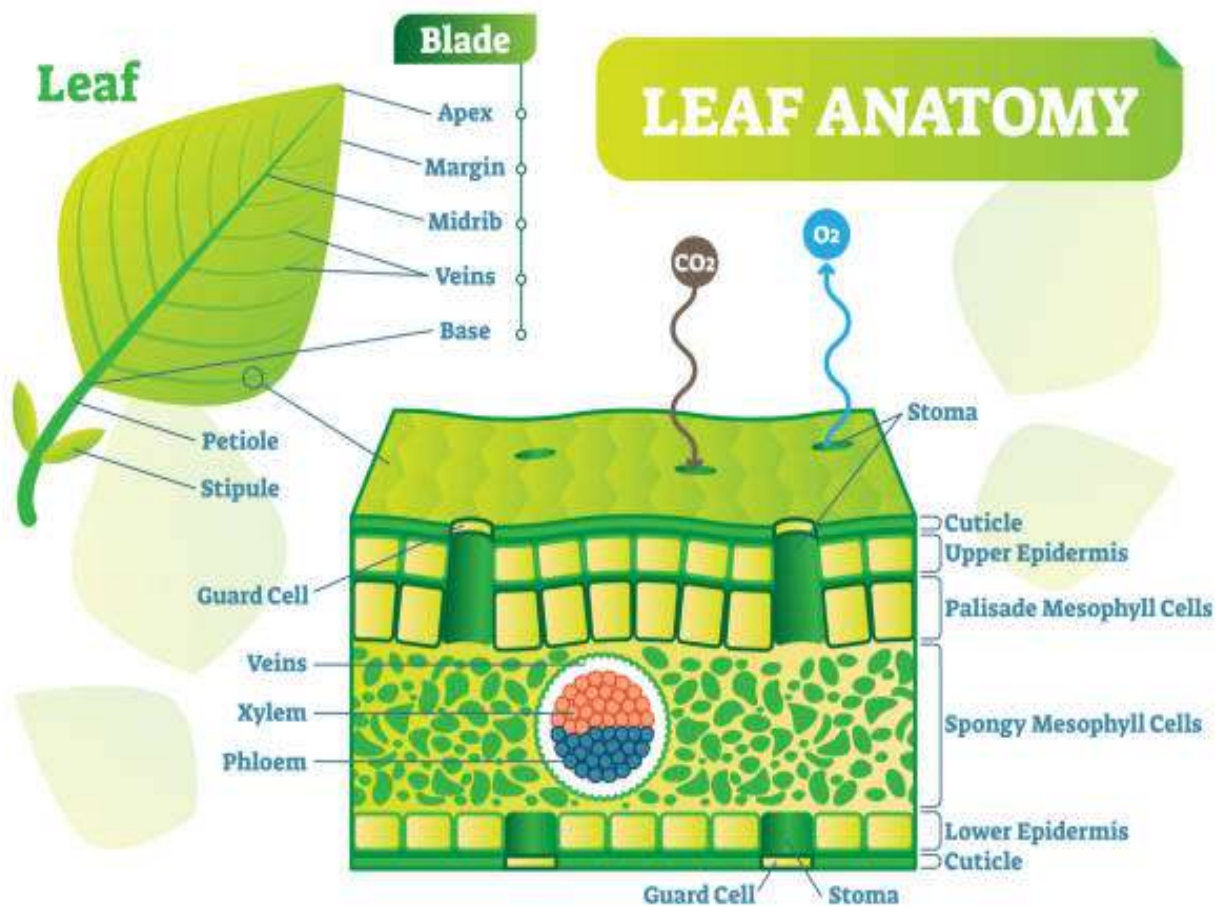
4. Midrib refers to

- A. The part of a leaf.
- B. The part of a root
- C. The region of the front of the body between the chest and the waist.
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation

- A large strengthened vein along the midline of a leaf.



5. Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in

- A. Karnataka
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. Goa
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: C

Explanation

Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary

- Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary is located in South Eastern Goa and constitutes one of the vital corridors of the Western Ghats.
- It is bounded by Cotigao wildlife sanctuary on the eastern side and Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary and Mollem National Park on the northern side.
- Netravali or Neturli is an important tributary of River Zuari, which originates in the sanctuary.
- It has two important waterfalls namely, Savari and Mainapi.
- Forests mostly consist of moist deciduous vegetation interspersed with evergreen and semi-evergreen habitat.
- Fauna: Leopard, Giant Squirrel, Mouse Deer, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon and Ceylon Frogmouth.
- Other Protected Areas in Goa
 - ✓ Cotigao Wildlife Sanctuary
 - ✓ Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary
 - ✓ Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary
 - ✓ Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary
 - ✓ Mollem National Park
 - ✓ Dr Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary
- A black panther was spotted in Goa's Netravali Sanctuary in May 2020.
- While the area is a known habitat of tigers, this was for the first time a black panther was been captured on camera in the sanctuary.

4. Science & Technology

Click [here](#) to watch the following questions on YouTube

1. Which state in India is the first to incorporate Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) in its Municipal Act?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Telangana
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Karnataka

Answer: B

Explanation

- Telangana is the first State in the country to incorporate ECBC in the State specific Municipal Act.
- Telangana State Renewable Energy Development Corporation (TSREDCO) has bagged the national energy conservation award in the State Designated Agencies category for implementing and promoting various energy conservation programmes.

2. Which of the following is related to 'Rudram' ?

- A. Indigenously developed anti-radiation missile
- B. Specially designed vehicles to carry vaccines
- C. Free self learning portal upto senior secondary level
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation

- New Generation Anti Radiation Missile (NGRAM) is air-to-surface missile designed by DRDO
- It enhances the IAF's Suppression of Enemy Air Defence (SEAD) capability

3. Which of the following military exercises are carried out amongst the Indian defence forces?

1. Sea Vigil
2. Kavach
3. Tropex

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only

- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Explanation

- Sea Vigil: It is biennial pan-India coastal defence exercise involving 13 coastal states and UTs
- Kavach: Tri-service exercise under the aegis of Andaman and Nicobar Command
- TROPEX: It is an inter-service military exercise involving Indian Army, IAF, Indian Navy and Coast Guard

4. A momentum-dependent splitting of spin bands in bulk crystals and low- dimensional condensed matter systems such as heterostructures and surface states is known as

- A. The Hawking Effect
- B. The Rashba Effect
- C. The Aharonoy-Bohm Effect
- D. (d)The Butterfly Effect

Answer: B

5. Which of the following are correct in the context of India's first indigenously developed 9 mm Machine Pistol

1. 3D Printing process has been used in designing and prototyping various components.
 2. It has been developed in collaboration with DRDO.
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C



Asmi

India's First Indigenously Developed 9mm Machine Pistol

-  Infantry School, Mhow and DRDO's Armament Research & Development Establishment (ARDE), Pune have designed and developed this weapon. The weapon has been developed in a record time of four months.
-  The Machine Pistol fires the in-service 9mm ammunition and sports an upper receiver made from aircraft grade Aluminium and lower receiver from carbon fibre.
-  3D Printing process has been used in designing and prototyping of various parts including trigger components made by metal 3D printing.
-  The Machine Pistol is likely to have production cost under Rs 50,000 each and has potential for exports.

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