

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

1. Consider the following statements with respect to Article 20 of the Constitution of India.

1. According to the article no person shall be convicted of any offense except for violation of a law.
2. Article 20 grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment for both citizens and foreigners.
3. The retrospective application of criminal laws is allowed in situations where the issue at hand concerns the reduction of punishment for the said offense.

How many of the above statement/s is/are correct?

- (a) One Only
- (b) Two Only
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer: C

Explanation:

Article 20. Protection in respect of conviction for offenses

- (1) No person shall be convicted of any offense except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offense, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offense.
- (2) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offense more than once.
- (3) No person accused of any offense shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Ex-post-facto means the legislature can make such a law that affects the offenses done in the past. But here article 20(1) protects the accused by denying this type of law.

Legislature can make both types of law prospective and retrospective but in criminal cases legislature cannot make retrospective laws.

However, such protection is available only in case of criminal laws and not civil laws or

tax laws. In other words, civil liability or a tax can be imposed retrospectively.

In the landmark judgment, **Kedar Nath v. State of West Bengal** the Supreme Court held that when an act is declared a criminal offense by the legislature and provides penalties for it, such declaration is always prospective and cannot be applied retrospectively as per the provisions of Article 20(1)

However, it is important to note that this clause prohibits only the procedure of sentencing and convicting, not the trial itself. Therefore, a person accused under a particular procedure cannot claim protection under this clause or the doctrine of ex post facto law.

However, there is an exception to the restriction imposed by this provision. In the **case of Rattan Lal v. The State of Punjab**, the Supreme Court allowed for retrospective application of criminal laws in situations where the issue at hand concerns the reduction of punishment for the said offense.

2. Consider the following statement with respect to Directive Principle of State policy (DPSP)

1. Protection of the weaker Section from social injustice
2. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks
3. Minimise inequalities
4. Promote democratic decentralization

How many of the above mentioned DPSP/s is/are attributed to Gandhian principles?

- (a) One Only
- (b) Two Only
- (c) Three Only
- (d) All Four

Answer C

Explanation:

Gandhian Principles as DPSP

- Article 40: Organization of village Panchayats

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

- Article 43: Promotion of cottage industries
- Article 46: Promotion and protection of interests of educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation
- Article 47: Prohibition of consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health
- Article 48: Prohibition of slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds

3. In the Indian context, the concept of 'due process of law' was introduced in which of the following landmark cases?

- (a) Minerva Mills Case
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati case
- (c) Menaka Gandhi Case
- (d) AK Gopalan

Answer C

Explanation:

In India, a liberal interpretation is made by the judiciary after 1978 and it has tried to make the term 'Procedure established by law' as synonymous with '**Due process**' when it comes to protecting individual rights.

In Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India case (1978) SC held that – the 'procedure established by law' within the meaning of Article 21 must be 'right and just and fair' and 'not arbitrary, fanciful or oppressive' otherwise, it would be no procedure at all and the requirement of Article 21 would not be satisfied. Thus, the 'procedure established by law' has acquired the same significance in India as the 'due process of law' clause in America

4. Consider the following provisions.

1. Slum improvement and upgradation.
2. Burial ground, cremation.
3. Small scale industries.
4. Cattle bond.
5. Family welfare.

How many of the above functional provisions comes under the 74th Constitutional amendment act of 1992?

- (a) Only Two
- (b) Only Three
- (c) Only Four
- (d) All Five

Answer: B

Explanation:

The provision of **Family welfare and small-scale industries** is included under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 and also village panchayat is having **29 functional item** that mention under Article 243 –G.

slum improvement and upgradation, burial ground and cattle bond is mentioned under functional item of the 74th Constitutional amend act of 1992 (municipality administration) and that act also having **18 functional item** (Article 243-W).

5. Consider the following statements.

1. Enforce prohibition of sale and consumption of any intoxicant.
2. To take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe.
3. Exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes.

How many of the above powers are entrusted upon gram Sabha under the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996.

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer C

Explanation:

According to the PESA Act, 1996 the reservation of scheduled tribes shall not be less than one –half of the total number of seats and also all seats of chairpersons of panchayats at all level shall be reserved for the scheduled tribes.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

Gram Sabhas under PESA Act were entrusted with wide-ranging powers to:

- **Enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant.**
- Ownership of minor forest produce.
- **Prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe.**
- Manage village markets by whatever name is called.
- **Exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes.**
- Exercise control over institutions and functionaries in all social sectors.
- Control over local plans and resources for such plans including tribal sub-plans.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh:

1. It borders Nepal and houses one of the largest populations of wild elephants in India.
2. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2017.
3. It is known for its unique Terai ecosystem.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer-C

Explanation;

Statement I: Partially correct. Dudhwa does not have the largest elephant population in India, but it's home to a significant number, estimated at around 250 individuals. Assam's Kaziranga National Park holds the highest number of wild elephants in the country.

Statement II: Correct. Dudhwa was declared a Tiger Reserve in 1975 and later designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2017 due to its exceptional biodiversity and cultural heritage.

Statement III: Correct. Dudhwa's Terai ecosystem is unique due to its transitional location between the Himalayas and the Indo-Gangetic Plain. This creates a diverse habitat with grasslands, marshes, and riverine forests, supporting a rich variety of flora and fauna.

Statement IV: Correct. Despite its protected status, Dudhwa faces various challenges. Poaching of rhinos and tigers remains a threat, habitat fragmentation due to infrastructure development is a concern, and human-wildlife conflict, particularly with elephants, occurs occasionally.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Financial Services Institution Bureau (FSIB):

1. It was established in 2022 by the Government of India to replace the Bank Board Bureau.
2. Its primary function is to recommend appointments for leadership positions in public sector banks.
3. Its recommendations are binding on the government, though public sector institutions retain the final decision-making authority.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer-B

Explanation

Only statements I, II, and III are accurate. The FSIB did replace the Bank Board Bureau, recommends leadership positions, and assesses candidate fitness based on specified criteria and transparency principles. However, its recommendations are not binding, and the final decision remains with the public sector institutions.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT):

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

1. It is the largest single-dish radio telescope in the world which is located in Narayangaon, Maharashtra.
2. It operates at meter wavelengths allowing it to study celestial objects like pulsars, supernova remnants, and galaxies.
3. It consists of 30 fully steerable parabolic dishes spread over 25 sq km.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer-b

Explanation

Statement I: Incorrect. The GMRT is not a single-dish telescope, it's an array of 30 dishes (as mentioned in III). The world's largest single-dish radio telescope is the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Telescope (FAST) in China.

Statement II: Correct. The GMRT's meter wavelength range makes it suitable for studying various celestial objects that emit strong radio waves like pulsars, supernova remnants, and galaxies.

Statement III: Correct. The 30 dishes combine to act as a single giant telescope with high resolution, providing detailed images of radio sources.

Statement IV: Correct. The GMRT actively collaborates with international observatories on projects like studying cosmic evolution, gravitational waves, and black holes.

9.The country “Kosovo” shares border with which of the following countries?

- 1.Romania
- 2.Bulgaria
- 3.North Macedonia
- 4.Montenegro

Choose the correct answer

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

Answer-B

Explanation

10.Consider the following statements regarding the Artemis Accords:

- 1.They are a legally binding international agreement establishing principles for civil lunar exploration and utilization.
- 2.They are led by the United States and aim to foster international cooperation and prevent conflict in space exploration.
- 3.They emphasize principles like transparency, non-discrimination, and the peaceful use of space resources.
- 4.They have been signed by a limited number of spacefaring nations, excluding major players like China and Russia.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All the above

Answer-C

Explanation

Statement I: Incorrect. The Artemis Accords are not a legally binding agreement, but rather a non-binding set of principles and guidelines.

Statement II: Correct. The Accords prioritize international cooperation and aim to maintain peaceful and sustainable exploration of the Moon.

Statement III: Correct. Transparency, non-discrimination, and peaceful utilization of space resources are key principles enshrined in the Accords.

Statement IV: Correct. While several countries have signed the Accords, China and Russia are notable absences.

11. Identify the correct statement with respect to Ashokan Pillars

1. All the Ashokan pillars are made of white sandstone mined from Mathura region.
2. There is no distinct base at the bottom of the shaft.
3. Sarnath Lion Capital was erected by Ashoka in Varanasi to commemorate

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

Dhammachakrapravartana or Buddha's first discourse.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-C

Explanation

Despite the fact that creating pillars is an ancient practice, Mauryan pillars vary from pillars in other regions of the globe (such as Achaemenian pillars) in that they are rock-cut pillars, demonstrating the carver's talent.

Two kinds of stone were used to chisel these pillars. Some are made of white sandstone from the Mathura region, while others are made of buff-colored fine-grained hard sandstone mined in Chunar near Varanasi.

The pillar capitals' similarity in style implies that they were carved by workers from the same location.

Capital is the topmost element of a pillar or column. Figures such as a bull, lion, elephant, and others were carved onto the upper half of the pillar. The capital figures (typically animals) are all carved standing on a square or circular abacus and are all forceful.

Abacuses have stylized lotuses on them.

Sarnath Lion Capital was erected by Ashoka in Varanasi to commemorate Dhammachakrapravartana or Buddha's first discourse.

12. Identify the correct statement with respect to mimamsa schools of philosophy

1. shashti-Tantra written by maharishi Jaimini is the principle text of Mimamsa school of philosophy

2. The literal meaning of Mimamsa is 'art of reasoning' but reasoning here was used to justify various Vedic rituals.

3. Vedas are considered infallible, eternal, and self-existent by Mimamsa school.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) None

Answer-B

Explanation

- The Mimamsa school of thought claims that the Vedas have total authority. According to this school of thinking, a human being may only be saved if he or she acts in following the Vedic ideals. The following are some characteristics of Mimamsa schools:
 - The interpretation of Vedic works such as the Samhita and Brahmana is the emphasis of this school
 - They argue that the Vedas contain the ultimate truth and are the wellspring of all knowledge
 - They say that doing rituals might help anyone attain paradise, but knowing the reasons and explanations underlying Vedic ceremonies are equally necessary
 - This rationale had to be grasped if one was to perform the rites properly and thereby earn atonement
 - A person's strengths and weaknesses were decided by their actions and as long as their good actions continued, they would experience the pleasure of heaven
 - However, they will be invincible to the eternal cycle of life as well as able to break away from the never-ending cycle after they have atoned for their sins
 - A Karma-Mimamsa system is Purva Mimamsa which studies Vedic teachings through Karma-Kanda ceremonies
 - Mimamsa school highlights the need of doing a Yagya to be able to receive spiritual and material advantages
 - As a consequence, the Samhita (and Brahmana) sections of the Vedas serve as the philosophical foundation
 - This worldview placed a strong emphasis on the Vedic ritual aspect that is

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

performing Vedic procedures to achieve salvation

- The Brahmanas used this approach to maintain their authority over the populace, and they were able to maintain control of the social system

13.'Tattvopaplavasimha' the text attributed to which of the following sect?

- (a) lokayatas
- (b) ajivikas
- (c) Jainism
- (d) bhudhism

Answer-A

Explanation

Lokayata Philosophy

- Source of philosophy:Tattvopaplavasimha of Jayarasi Bhatta
- It is an ancient school of Indian The materialist systems were often called "Lokayata," which means "that which is found among people in general."
- Charvaka holds direct perception, empiricism, and conditional inference as proper sources of knowledge, embraces philosophical skepticism and rejects ritualism and supernaturalism.
- Brihaspati is traditionally referred to as the founder of Charvaka or Lokāyata philosophy
- The Charvaka did not believe in karma, rebirth or an afterlife.
- Charvaka believed that there was nothing wrong with sensual pleasure. Since it is impossible to have pleasure without pain, Charvaka thought that wisdom lay in enjoying pleasure and avoiding pain as far as possible.
- Charvakas rejected many of the standard religious conceptions of Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Ajivakas, such as an afterlife, reincarnation, samsara, karma and religious rites. They were critical of the Vedas, as well as Buddhist scriptures
- Charvakas concluded that the inference could not be used to ascertain metaphysical truths.

14. Identify the correct statement with respect to Kabir Das,

- 1.kabir is one of the disciple of Ravidas.
- 2.He is the contemporary of Sikandar Lodi and had troublesome relationship with him.
- 3.He was the first Bhakthi saint to have women as disciples.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) None

Answer-A

Explanation

- Kabir is the greatest disciples of Ramanda not Ravidas.
- He is the contemporary of Sikander lodi but had a troubled relationship with him.
- Ramananda was the first bhakthi saint to have women disciples.
- Poet and Sant kabir is believed to be born to a Brahman mother in mid 15th century in Kashi (present day Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh).
- Kabir was considered a 'low caste' weaver (Julaha) caste, that had recently converted to Islam.
- He founded the spiritual community - Kabir Panth.
- Ramananda, a Hindu ascetic had a strong influence on him.
- He is considered as a harmonizer of Hindu and Muslim belief and practice and preached for Hindu Muslim Unity, however he remained critical of both religions.
- He advocated for abolishing the Varna/caste system thus promoted the ideology of egalitarianism.
- He also dissented radically against orthodoxy and redundant religious practices and religious books like Vedas and Quran.
- He believed that everybody, irrespective of caste system, has right to salvation through the bhakti tradition.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

- One of the contributions of Kabir Das was to help in popularising the Nirguna tradition of Bhakti movement in North India. He propagated it through various literary forms which includes - dohas (short two liners), ramanas (rhymed 4 liners), sung compositions of varying length, known as padas (verses) and sabdas (words).
- His emphasis was on to have an intense emotional connection with God as according to him God existed inside everyone through a relationship of Jivatma and Paramatma.
- Kabir Bijak, Kabir Parachai, Sakhi Granth, Adi Granth (Sikh), and Kabir Granthawali (Rajasthan) are considered some of his popular literary works.
- Kabir Panth
- Kabir panth, Path of Kabir, is a philosophy based on the teachings sant Kabir It is considered a spiritual philosophy not a separate religion.
- The followers of Kabir Panth, known as Kabir Panthis, consider him a guru who guides them towards salvation. They also recognise the works of Sant Kabir.
- Ramananda
- Ramananda, who is also referred as Ramanand or Ramadatta, was Vaishnava poet-saint.
- He is believed to be lived in 14th - 15th century He was the fifth in lineage of south Indian Vedanta scholar Ramanuja was a devotee of Rama.
- He was born at Prayagaraj (present-day Allahabad) in an orthodox Kanyakubja Brahmin family.
- He is considered a founder member of the Bhakti movement in north India who have disciples like Kabir, Ravidas, Dhanna, Pipa etc.
- Nirguna Tradition

- It refers to the Bhakti concept of worshipping a formless god, who is without trait or attributes
- It is a form of aniconic worship where Nirgun songs are associated with this tradition

15. Consider the following statement.

- 1.This dance is famously called as “Ballet of the east”. It portrays religious and mythological stories.
- 2.The original form of the dance was called as Ramanattam.
- 3.The dancers do not speak. They only act through symbols called mudras.

The above statements refers to which of the following dance?

- (a)mohiniyattam
- (b)kathakali
- (c)Kuchipudi
- (d)kathak

Answer-B
Explanation

- This classical dance form. Kathakali originates primarily from the Indian state of Kerala.
- Basic components and distinct features of this form of classical dance can be traced back to ancient Sanskrit Hindu text- ‘Natya Shastra’. Kathakali also derives its textual sanction from Balarama Bharatamand Hastalakshana Deepika
- Dance-drama art form called ‘Krishnanattam’ and Ramanattam based on Mahabharata and Ramayana are precursor of ‘Kathakali’.
- Kathakali is a blend of dance, music and acting and dramatizes stories, which are mostly adapted from the Indian epics.
- The dance form combines four aspects of abhinaya – Angika, Aharya, Vachika, Satvika and the Nritta, Nritya and Natya are combined perfectly.
- The dancer expresses himself through codified hastamudras and facial expressions, closely following the verses (padams) that are sung.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

16. A celestial phenomenon will occur where Saturn's iconic rings will seemingly disappear from Earth's view. Which of the following best explains this temporary disappearance?

- (a) Saturn's rings are disintegrating due to internal gravitational forces.
- (b) Saturn has entered a new planetary phase where ring formation ceases.
- (c) Earth's own atmosphere will temporarily block light from the rings.
- (d) Saturn's axial tilt will bring the rings edge-on to Earth's line of sight.

Answer D

Explanation:

Saturn's axial tilt periodically changes, and every 13-15 years, the rings align edge-on to Earth. Due to their extreme thinness, they become nearly invisible from this perspective.

The other options are incorrect:

- A. Saturn's rings are relatively stable and show no signs of significant changes due to internal forces.
- B. Planetary phases refer to long-term geological shifts, not ring formation or disappearance.
- C. While Earth's atmosphere can affect astronomical observations, it's not thick enough to completely block light from Saturn's rings.

17. India recently approved its first CAR-T therapy for cancer treatment. What makes this type of immunotherapy unique compared to conventional cancer therapies?

- (a) It targets specific genetic mutations in cancer cells.
- (b) It utilizes genetically modified patient's T-cells to attack tumors.
- (c) It has minimal side effects due to its targeted nature.
- (d) It involves injecting radioactive isotopes directly into tumors.

Answer B

Explanation:

CAR-T therapy involves modifying a patient's own T-cells (immune system cells) by equipping them with chimeric antigen

receptors (CARs). These receptors allow the T-cells to recognize and attack cancer cells with much greater precision than conventional therapies.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- A. While some CAR-T therapies target specific mutations, it's not the defining characteristic.
- C. While side effects are often lower compared to chemo or radiation, they can still be significant.
- D. Radioactive isotopes are used in targeted radionuclide therapy, not CAR-T.

18. Consider the following statement regarding katabatic winds.

1. Katabatic winds are typically stronger at night than during the day.
2. Katabatic winds can contribute to the formation of frost and fog in valleys.
3. Katabatic winds can be channeled and intensified by valleys, impacting settlements and infrastructure.
4. Katabatic winds are a major factor in the Earth's overall energy balance.
5. Katabatic winds can sometimes reverse the direction of prevailing winds in valleys.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only two statements
- (b) Only Three statements
- (c) Only four statements
- (d) All five statements

Answer C

Explanation:

Statement 4 is incorrect- While katabatic winds have local impacts on temperature, humidity, and wind patterns, their influence on the Earth's overall energy balance is negligible compared to other global atmospheric processes.

19. Recently, a new island emerged near the Ogasawara Islands in Japan. This phenomenon was primarily caused by:

- (a) Earthquakes caused by tectonic plate movement.
- (b) Depositional action of ocean currents

**All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation**

(c) A phreatomagmatic eruption where magma interacted with seawater.

(d) Volcanic ash accumulation from a neighbouring eruption.

Answer C

Explanation:

Phreatomagmatic eruptions occur when hot magma encounters water, like the ocean surrounding the Ogasawara Islands. This interaction creates a violent explosion of steam and ash, ejecting debris and potentially forming new landmasses.

20. Consider the following mountain passes with their locations:

Mountain Pass	Locations
Nathu La Pass	Sikkim
Bum La Pass	Arunachal Pradesh
Diphu Pass	Jammu & Kashmir
Chang La Pass	Ladakh

How many of the above Passes is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Answer: C

Explanation:

Diphu pass is located at Arunachal Pradesh tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar

21. Consider the following rights.

1. Right to settle in any part of India.
2. Right to carry on any profession, occupation, trade or business.
3. Right to shelter
4. Right to education

How many of the rights mentioned above are only available to the citizens of India?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All Four

Answer B

Explanation:

Rights only available to the citizens:

- **Article 15** – Prohibition of discrimination on the 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. They shall have access to shops, hotels, or the use of wells, bathing ghats, and any other places of public resort dedicated to the use of all citizens maintained wholly or partly out of State funds.
- **Article 16** – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment: All citizens shall be eligible for any work in any office under the State without consideration of grounds that they belong. Thus, ensuring equal opportunity to all citizens irrespective of their backgrounds like religion, race, caste, etc.
- **Article 19** – Protection of Six Fundamental Rights: The Constitution guarantees all the citizens the six freedoms of rights before enacting any new legislation. They are:
 - Freedom of speech and expression.
 - Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.
 - Freedom to form associations or unions.
 - Right to reside and settle in any part of India.
 - Right to move freely throughout India subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in national security interests.
 - Right to carry on any profession, occupation, trade or business.
- **Article 29** – Protection of language, script and culture of minorities: The Constitution has a special provision for the protection of religion, language, script or culture of any section of citizens or for securing due recognition and respect for such religion, language, script or culture.
- **Articles 30** – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

institutions: All minorities shall have the right to equal status to establish educational institutions of their choice. They shall be equally entitled to freedom of conscience and freely to profess, practice and propagate religion to preserve their culture.

22. Which of the following best describes 'The harm principle' of J.S. Mill?

- (a) The harm done by human to environment will have multiple effects on future generations.
- (b) No Government shall make a law that will harm its subjects.
- (c) It's the responsibility of the government to make sure that elite people of a society do not harm the common man.
- (d) The people should be free to act however they wish unless their actions cause harm to somebody else.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The harm principle of J.S. Mill says that people should be free to act however they wish unless their actions cause harm to somebody else.

- Mill distinguishes between 'self-regarding' actions, i.e., those actions that have consequences only for the individual actor and nobody else, and 'other regarding' actions, i.e., those actions that also have consequences for others.
- Mill argues that with respect to actions or choices that affect only oneself, self-regarding actions, the state (or any other external authority) has no business to interfere.

23. Anarchism as a political idea was highlighted by which of the following prominent personality?

- (a) M.K. Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Subash Chandra Bose
- (d) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Answer A

Explanation:

IDEAS OF MAHATMA GANDHI

- **Oceanic Circle:** It highlights Gandhiji's belief of social organization. Oceanic Circle reflects his emphasis on decentralization and empowerment of Panchayats.
- **Trusteeship:** Owners of capital are trustees of capital and not owners. They manage the affairs of enterprise for the collective benefit of all.
- **Anarchism:** Gandhiji believed that in an ideal situation state was not required as state's basis was violence. Thus, he wanted a stateless society.
- **Swaraj:** Swaraj is not just freedom but liberation in redeeming one's self-respect, self-responsibility, and capacities for self-realisation from institutions of de-humanisation. (Not merely freedom but freedom at internal level and emancipation as well)

24. Consider the following statements with respect to parliamentary privileges.

1. Under no case members of parliament can be arrested during the session of Parliament.
2. Parliamentary Privileges are applicable to President, the members of parliament, attorney general of India and Union ministers.
3. Constitution through Article 105 expressly mentioned all the privileges of the parliament.
4. Parliament can punish members as well as outsiders for breach of its privileges or its contempt by reprimand, admonition or imprisonment.

How many of the above statements are Incorrect?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All Four

Answer C

Explanation:

- Parliamentary privileges are special rights, immunities and exemptions

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

enjoyed by the two Houses of Parliament, their committees and their members.

- These extended to the attorney general of India and Union ministers.
- The members enjoy freedom from arrest in any **civil case** 40 days before and after the adjournment of the house and also when the house is in session.
- **It must be clarified here that the parliamentary privileges do not extend to the president who is also an integral part of the Parliament.**
- **Parliament can punish members as well as outsiders for breach of its privileges or its contempt by reprimand, admonition or imprisonment**
- Originally, the Constitution (Article 105) expressly mentioned two privileges, that is, freedom of speech in Parliament and right of publication of its proceedings. It should be noted here that the Parliament, till now, has not made any special law to exhaustively codify all the privileges

25. Consider the following statement with respect to powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Shaba.

1. Making recommendation to the President for the removal of Chief Justice of India.
2. Passage of ordinary bills & Constitutional amendment bills.
3. Approval of proclamation of all three types of emergencies
4. Election and impeachment of the president of India.

In how many of the above cases status of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are equal?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All Four

Answer D

Explanation:

Introduction and passage of ordinary bills & Constitutional amendment bills

- Introduction and passage of financial bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Election and impeachment of the president.
- Making recommendation to the President for the removal of Chief Justice and judges of Supreme Court and high courts, CEC and CAG
- Approval of proclamation of all three types of emergencies by the President.
- Selection of ministers including the Prime Minister. However, irrespective of their membership, they are responsible only to the Lok Sabha.
- Consideration of the reports of the constitutional bodies like Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, comptroller and auditor general, etc.
- Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Union Public Service Commission.

26. which of the following statements regarding the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC for N&P) is correct?

1. It is an intergovernmental group aiming to protect at least 30% of the world's land and ocean by 2030.
2. It has more than 70 countries which consist of countries exclusively from global south

Choose the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Answer-A

Explanation

I, II and III only are correct.

Statement I: Correct. The HAC for N&P's primary objective is to achieve the ambitious "30×30" goal for global conservation.

Statement II: Correct. Launched in 2021, the coalition has grown to over 115 member countries, showcasing international

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

commitment to ambitious conservation targets.

Statement III: Correct. The HAC for N&P aims to push beyond existing agreements like the Convention on Biological Diversity, which advocates for a lower target of 17% protected area coverage.

Statement IV: Incorrect. While establishing new protected areas is a key strategy, the HAC for N&P also emphasizes effective management of existing conservation zones and sustainable use of resources within protected areas.

27. Consider the following statements regarding the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC):

1. It is the apex regulatory body in India responsible for overseeing genetically modified (GM) organisms and products.
2. It was established under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.
3. It grants permits for large-scale field trials and commercial release of GM crops and other products.
4. Its decisions are based on scientific risk assessment and public consultations.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All the above

Answer-D

Explanation

- GEAC is the apex regulatory body for GM technology in India.
- It was established under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- It grants permits for field trials and commercial release of GM crops and products.
- Its decisions are based on scientific risk assessment and public consultations.

28. Consider the following statements regarding National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs):

1. They are integrated industrial townships with world-class infrastructure and incentives to attract investment in manufacturing and related sectors.
2. They are notified under the National Manufacturing Policy of 2011.
3. They offer exemptions from income tax, capital gains tax, and other levies for a specific period to incentivize investors.
4. They are developed and managed by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) involving central and state governments, and private developers.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All the above

Answer: D

Explanation

- NIMZs are integrated industrial townships aiming to attract investments.
- They were notified under the National Manufacturing Policy of 2011.
- Various tax and levy exemptions incentivize investors to choose NIMZs.
- Development and management involve central and state governments, and private partners through SPVs.

29. Istanbul Convention related to which of the following area?

- (a) Violence against women.
- (b) Israel-Palestine issue.
- (c) Carbon reduction.
- (d) Nuclear Disarmament.

Answer: A

Explanation

What is the Istanbul Convention?

It is also called as the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

The treaty is the world's first binding instrument to prevent and tackle violence against women.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

It is the most comprehensive legal framework that exists to tackle violence against women and girls, covering domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, female genital mutilation (FGM), so-called honour-based violence, and forced marriage.

When a government ratifies the Convention, they are legally bound to follow it.

The convention was adopted by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers on 7 April 2011. The Convention sets minimum standards for governments to meet when tackling violence against women.

30. Consider the following statements regarding the "Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA)" launched by the Government of India:

1. The students belonging to Scheduled Castes studying in class 8th and 10th in the current academic year are eligible for availing the benefits of the scheme.

2. Admission will be provided in Class 9 and Class 11 of CBSE affiliated private schools.

3. Its basic motive is to uplift the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Castes peoples.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only One

(b) Only Two

(c) Only Three

(d) None of the above

Answer-C

Explanation

Recently, the **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** has launched the scheme '**SHRESHTA.**' This scheme is known as **Scheme for residential education for students in High school in Targeted Areas.**

The scheme '**SHRESHTA**' was created with the goal of providing **quality education** and **opportunity** to students of **SC Category.**

Its basic motive is **to uplift the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Castes peoples** by providing **high quality education** to their children in **best**

private residential schools in the country.

Admission will be provided in **Class 9 and Class 11** of **CBSE affiliated private schools.**

Objective:

To make **easy delivery** of the **Governmental initiatives and schemes.**

To create a **conducive atmosphere** for the 'Scheduled Castes' socioeconomic advancement and overall growth.

Collaborating with volunteer groups to **bridge the gap in service-deprived Scheduled Castes (SCs) dominating regions in the education sector.**

To enable **bright Scheduled Caste (SC) students** with **high-quality education** so that they can pursue future opportunities.

Eligibility:

The students, belonging to **Scheduled Castes**, studying in class **8th and 10th** in the current academic year (2021-22) are eligible for availing the benefits of the scheme.

Students from the SC community who come from a **marginalized income group** with an **annual income** of up to **Rs.2.5 lakh** are eligible.

The selection will be done through a transparent mechanism which is known as **National Entrance Test for SHRESHTA (NETS).**

It will be conducted by the **National Testing Agency (NTA)** for admission in **class 9th and 11th.**

31. Consider the given statement with respect to First Buddhist council.

1. First Buddhist council held under the patronage of King Ajatasatru of Haryanka dynasty.

2. It was held in 483 BC just after Buddha's demise. It was held at Sattapani caves in Rajagriha.

3. At this council, Upali composed the Suttapitaka (Buddha's Teachings) and Ananda composed the Vinaypitaka (monastic code).

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-B

Explanation

First Buddhist Council

Conducted under the patronage of King Ajatasatru of Haryanka dynasty.

The council was established in order to arrive at a consensus on how the teachings of the Buddha could be spread further.

It was held in 483 BC just after Buddha's demise.

It was held at Sattapani caves in Rajagriha.

The monk who presided over the first council was Mahakassapa.

Main objective was to preserve the Buddha's teachings.

At this council, Ananda composed the Suttapitaka (Buddha's Teachings) and upali composed the Vinaypitaka (monastic code).

32. Identify the correct pairs with respect to paleolithic Tools

- 1. Lower palaeolithic-hand axes, cleavers, choppers
- 2. Middle palaeolithic-scrapers, points, blade-like tools.
- 3. Upper palaeolithic-Parallel sided blades, burins

How many of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-C

Explanation

All the statements are correct.

33. Identify the correct statement with respect to Indus sites and its speciality

- 1. Harappan-pashupati seal.
- 2. Lothal-dockyard.
- 3. Kalibangan - ploughed field.

How many of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-B

Explanation

Pashupati seals have been found in Mohanjadaro not in Harappa.

1. Harappa (on Ravi River)

- **1st Indus site** to be discovered
- Two rows of **six granaries**
- **The largest** number of **wheat grains**
- **Red sandstone torso** of nude male
- Evidence of **Coffin burial**
- Two types of burial practice- **R37 type** and **cemetery H type**

2. Mohenjo-Daro (Indus river) (mounds of Dead)

- **2nd Indus site** to be discovered
- **Great granary** (the largest building)
- **Pasupati seals**
- **Bronze dancing girl**
- Steatite image of **bearded men** said to be the priest
- **3 cylindrical seals** of Mesopotamia
- **Great Bath**
- **Hordes of Skeletons** found on stairs (indicating warfare)
- **Multi-pillar** assembly halls
- Mohenjo-Daro has **no cemeteries** and **5 tragic sites**
- **Bronze mirror**, needle, saw, and the **Bronze statue** of the bull

3. Lothal (Bhogava River, Gujarat) (also means 'mounds of dead' like Mohenjo-Daro)

- **Artificial dockyard** (world's 1st tidal port)
- Evidence of **double burial** (male and female)
- Cultivation of **rice** (at Lothal and Rangpur)
- **Beadmaker's shop** (also exported)
- Terracotta **model of boats**

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

- **Ivory scale**
- Known for **cotton trade** (Manchester of Harappan Civilization)
- **Circular button seal** (also called Persian Gulf seal)
- Two terracotta models of **Egyptian Mummies** (shows trade relation with Nile valley civilization)
- **Painted story** on Earthen jar resembling story of cunning fox in **Panchtantra**
- **Sacrificial Altar** (at Lothal and Kalibangan)- Shows medical and surgical skills

4. Kalibangan (on Ghaggar river, RJ) (means 'Black Bangles')

- **Wells found** in every house
- Evidence of **mixed cropping**
- **The earliest ploughed** field in India
- **Fire altars (shows cult of sacrifice)**

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Rigvedic society:

1. The concept of 'Dharma' was clearly defined and emphasized in the Rigveda.
2. Social mobility was prevalent, with individuals able to rise in societal ranks based on merit.
3. Women held significant political power and participated actively in tribal assemblies.
4. The practice of Sati, self-immolation of widows, was prevalent during this period.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) all the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The concept of 'Dharma' emerged later in the Vedic period, during the composition of the Brahmanas. The Rigveda mainly focuses on hymns and prayers to deities.
- Social mobility during the Rigvedic period was liberal, with a flexible class

system based on birth. The four varnas (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras) existed, and movement between them was common.

- Women enjoyed relative freedom and participated in religious ceremonies and public gatherings. However, their involvement in political decision-making was likely minor.
- The practice of Sati is not mentioned in the Rigveda and is believed to have emerged much later in Indian history.

35. Consider the following statements regarding Ashoka's Rock Edicts:

1. The major rock edicts were inscribed primarily in Prakrit language using Brahmi script
2. They primarily focus on promoting Ashoka's military conquests and achievements.
3. Edict XIII expresses remorse for the violence of the Kalinga War and emphasizes non-violence (ahimsa).
4. The minor rock edicts were inscribed in various local languages and scripts based on regional variations.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All the above

Answer: C

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct. The major rock edicts were indeed inscribed in Prakrit using Brahmi script, with some exceptions like the Kandahar edict in Greek and Aramaic.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Ashoka's rock edicts primarily focus on moral teachings, principles of Dhamma (righteousness), and instructions for ethical governance. They rarely mention his military victories.

Statement 3 is correct. Edict XIII is a powerful inscription expressing remorse for the bloodshed in the Kalinga War and advocating for non-violence as a core principle of Dhamma.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

Statement 4 is correct. The minor rock edicts were more localized and used various regional languages and scripts, such as Gandhari and Kharoshthi, to better reach diverse populations.

36. Sittwe Port, a strategically important port in Myanmar. Which of the following statements BEST describes the significance of Sittwe Port?

- (a) It boasts the largest container terminal in Southeast Asia.
- (b) It is part of the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project.
- (c) It functions as a key hub for oil and gas exports from Myanmar's offshore fields.
- (d) It is a vital entry point for humanitarian aid to conflict-ridden regions of Myanmar.

Answer b

Explanation:

The Sittwe Port is part of the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, funded by the Indian government, and will play a crucial role in linking India's East Coast to the North-eastern states through waterways and roads.

37. Yaya Tso Lake, recently declared Ladakh's first Biodiversity Heritage Site, is known for its exceptional biodiversity. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic that contributed to its designation as a heritage site?

- (a) High altitude nesting ground for migratory birds like the black-necked crane, bar-headed goose, and brahminy duck.
- (b) Presence of endemic high-altitude plant species adapted to the harsh cold desert climate.
- (c) Unique freshwater ecosystem supporting a diverse range of aquatic flora and fauna.
- (d) Historical and cultural significance for local Changpa communities who rely on its resources.

Answer B

Explanation:

While Yaya Tso undoubtedly harbors unique plant life, the emphasis for its heritage status lies in its fauna and the high-altitude nesting ground it provides for migratory birds.

38. Consider the following pairs:

- 1. Bishnoi community : Rajasthan
- 2. Kurmi Community : West Bengal
- 3. The Baiga Tribe : Chhattisgarh
- 4. Tharu people : Uttar Pradesh

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Bishnoi community are protesting against the "widespread" felling of Khejri trees for setting up solar power plants in Rajasthan
- Kurmi Community Protest: Train services were recently disrupted in Bankura, Purulia and West Midnapore districts of West Bengal
- The Baiga Tribe is one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). They reside in Chhattisgarh
- Tharu people: Uttar Pradesh

39. Kumudvati, Varada, Vedavathi, and Handri are the tributaries of

- a) Tungabhadra River
- b) Sharavathi
- c) Narmada
- d) Tapi

Answer: a) Tungabhadra River

40. International North-South Transport Corridor is a multimodal transportation agreement formed with a trilateral agreement between India, Iran and Russia at the Euro-Asian Conference on Transport Linking

- a) Chabahar Port with Mumbai
- b) Bandar abbas port with Kandla
- c) Kerman with Nava Sheva port
- d) Tehran with Mumbai

Answer: A

Explanation - International North-South Transport Corridor

International North-South Transport Corridor: The Ministry of Ports, Shipping and

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

Waterways, in association with India Ports Global Ltd, conducted a workshop on the 'Linking Chabahar Port with INSTC' in Mumbai. International North-South Transport Corridor is a multimodal transportation agreement formed with a trilateral agreement between India, Iran and Russia at the Euro-Asian Conference on Transport

41. Consider the following statements with respect to Money bills

1. A money bill can only be introduced by a minister and not by a private member.
2. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject the money bill, but can amend a money bill, the Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the amendment of the Rajya Sabha.
3. When a money bill is presented to the president, he has to give his assent to the bill but cannot withhold or return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses

How many of the above statement/s is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Solution A

Explanation:

- A money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and that too on the recommendation of the president. Can be introduced only by a minister.
- The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers with regard to a money bill. It cannot reject or amend a money bill.
- It can only make the recommendations. It must return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days.
- The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha
- Finally, when a money bill is presented to the president, he may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but

cannot return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses

42. Consider the following statement with respect to freedom.

1. Freedom exists when external constraints on the individual are absent.
2. Freedom is expanding the ability of people.
3. Free society is a society in which there are no constraints.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer B

Explanation:

- A simple answer to the question 'what is freedom' is absence of constraints. Freedom is said to exist when external constraints on the individual are absent.
- In terms of this definition an individual could be considered free if he/she is not subject to external controls or coercion and is able to make independent decisions and act in an autonomous way. However, absence of constraints is only one dimension of freedom.
- Freedom is also about expanding the ability of People to freely express themselves and develop their potential.
- Freedom in this sense is the condition in which people can develop their creativity and capabilities.
- Both these aspects of freedom — the absence of external constraints as well as the existence of conditions in which people can develop their talents — are important.
- A free society would be one which enables all its members to develop their potential with the minimum of social constraints.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

43. Consider the following statement with respect to freedom of speech and expression.

1. No idea is completely false.
2. It is only through a conflict of opposing views that truth emerges.
3. conflict of ideas is valuable not just in the past but is of continuing value for all times.
4. Suppression of valuable knowledge.

How many of the above are the reason advocated by John Stuart Mill against banning of creative which are against social norms.

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All Four

Answer D

Explanation:

John Stuart Mill, a political thinker and an activist in the nineteenth century Britain, offered a passionate defence of freedom of expression, including freedom of thought and discussion. In his book *On Liberty* he offered four reasons why there should be freedom of expression even for those who espouse ideas that appear 'false' or misleading today.

- First, no idea is completely false. What appears to us as false has an element of truth. If we ban 'false' ideas, we would lose that element of truth that they contain.
- Truth does not emerge by itself. It is only through a conflict of opposing views that truth emerges. Ideas that seem wrong today may have been very valuable in the emergence of what we consider right kind of ideas.
- Thirdly, this conflict of ideas is valuable not just in the past but is of continuing value for all times. Truth always runs the risk of being reduced to an unthinking cliché. It is only when we expose it to opposing views that we can be sure that this idea is trustworthy.
- Finally, we cannot be sure that what we consider true is actually true. Very

often ideas that were considered false at one point by the entire society and, therefore, suppressed turned out to be true later on. A society that completely suppresses all ideas that are not acceptable today, runs the danger of losing the benefits of what might turn out to be very valuable knowledge.

44. As per the liberal interpretation of supreme court of India the right to childbearing and motherhood is a right under which of the following article?

- (a) Article 19.
- (b) Article 14.
- (c) Article 21.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer C

Explanation:

- Article 21 of the Indian Constitution says that "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."
- The expression 'personal liberty' includes 'right to privacy'. A citizen has a right to safeguard his personal privacy and his family, education, marriage, motherhood, childbearing, and procreation, among other matters.

45. Consider the following statements about Election of the president of India.

1. Election is held as per system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.
2. Anti-defection law is applicable in presidential election thus the electors are bound to vote along party lines.
3. Election Commission of India has authority to conduct presidential elections.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

Answer B

Explanation:

President Election

- Under Article 62(1) of Constitution, an election to fill a vacancy caused by expiration of term of office of President shall be completed before expiration of term (5 years).
- Electoral College: MPs of both Houses of Parliament and MLAs of states and Delhi and Puducherry.
- Not included: Nominated members of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and Assemblies, and members of state Legislative Councils.
- Election is held as per system of **proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.**
- Winning candidate has to secure the required quota of votes to be declared elected, i.e., 50% of valid votes polled +1.
- **Anti-defection law is not applicable** in presidential election; thus, electors are not bound to vote along party lines.
- **Under Article 324 of constitution, Election Commission of India has authority to conduct presidential elections.**

46. Consider the following statement with respect to recently held Khelo India Para Games 2023.

1. It is the first edition which was organized in December 2023 in Mumbai.
2. Gujarat topped the KIPG 2023 medal table.
3. It is Organized under a Centrally sponsored Scheme named as Let's play India.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) One Only
- (b) Two Only
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer D

Explanation:

- 1st edition of Khelo India Para Games (KIPG) 2023 was organized in December 2023 in **Delhi.**
- It was held across 7 sports Disciplines: Para Archery, Par Athletics, Para Badminton, Para Table Tennis, Para Powerlifting, CP Football, Para Shooting.
- Its mascot was Ujjwala (a sparrow).
- **Haryana topped the KIPG 2023 medal table**, followed by Uttar Pradesh.
- KIPG is the latest addition to the government of India's Khelo India initiative, which also includes the Khelo India Youth Games, Khelo India University Games and Khelo India Winter Games.
- Organized under a **Central Sector Scheme** named as Khelo India Scheme.
- Khelo India, which translates to 'Let's play India', was proposed by the government of India in 2017 to revive India's sporting culture by engaging with children at the grassroots level.

47. Consider the following with respect to Geographical Indication tag (GI) Tag.

1. GI registration is overseen by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.
2. A GI tag is a name or sign used on certain products that correspond to a specific person.
3. Once a product is given GI tag it is valid until the status is revoked by the competent authority.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) One Only
- (b) Two Only
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer A

Explanation:

- A GI tag is a name or sign used on certain products that correspond to a

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

specific geographical location or origin.

- The GI tag ensures that only the authorised users or those residing in the geographical territory are allowed to use the popular product name.
- It also protects the product from being copied or imitated by others.
- **A registered GI is valid for 10 years.**
- GI registration is overseen by the **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade** under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

48. Consider the following statement with respect to Garbha dance which was recently inscribed in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of Humanity by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

1. It is a ritualistic as well as a secular folk dance that is performed on the occasion of festivals.
2. It is dedicated to the worship of lord Krishna.
3. It is only accompanied by traditional dhol/drum

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) One Only
- (b) Two Only
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer D

Explanation:

- It is a **ritualistic and devotional folk dance** that is performed on the occasion of the Hindu festival of **Navaratri**, which is dedicated to the worship of the **feminine energy or 'Shakti'**.
- Word "**garba**" comes from the Sanskrit word **Garbha**, meaning "**womb**."
- Takes place around a **perforated earthenware pot** lit with an oil lamp called a **Garbha deep ("womb lamp")**,

or an image of the **mother goddess Amba**.

- Dancers move around the pot in an **anti-clockwise circle** using simple feet movements while singing and clapping hands in unison.
- Accompanied by **traditional dhol/drum**, and other musical instruments.
- Apart from Religious and Spiritual connect, it is a symbol of respect towards the women.

49. Consider the following statement with respect to anthrobots recently seen in news.

1. They can be created from human cells by making genetic modifications.
2. They can also be derived from embryonic stem cells of frog.
3. They can be fused together to form a superbot.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) One Only
- (b) Two Only
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer A

Explanation:

- These are tiny robots made of human cells that are able to repair damaged neural tissue.
- They can be created from adult human cells without genetic modifications.
- They can be fused together to form a superbot.
- Anthrobots are different from xenobots, which are derived from embryonic stem cells of frog.

50. Consider the following statement with respect to Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) Programme.

1. The programme was launched in 2015 under Ministry of Education.
2. the purpose of the scheme is to tap the talent pool of scientists internationally to

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

encourage their engagement with school children.

3. IIT Madras is the nodal institution and national coordination.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) One Only
- (b) Two Only
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer A

Explanation:

- The programme was launched in 2015 under Ministry of Education as a Joint Teaching Program with reputed International Faculty.
- Purpose is to Tap the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs internationally to encourage their engagement with the institutes of Higher Education in India.
- All Government (State or Central) higher education Institutions / University which are in top 200 in NIRF overall rankings and having at least NAAC 'A' grade (3.0 and above) are eligible.

IIT Kharagpur is the nodal institution and national coordination.

51. With reference to Buddhism, consider the following statements:

1. Padmapani is attributed to the power of Buddha.
2. Vajrapani is attributed to the Bodhisattva of Compassion.
3. Manjusri is attributed to Wisdom.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-A

Explanation

- Avalokiteshvara/Padmapani: One of the three protective deities around Buddha. He is described as holding Lotus flower and is also known as

Padmapani. The painting can be found at Ajanta Caves. He is the most acknowledged among all the Bodhisattvas. The bodhisattva of compassion, the listener of the world's cries who uses skillful means to come to their aid. He appears unofficially in Theravada Buddhism in Cambodia under the name Lokeshvara. He is depicted as a female also and is said to incarnate in His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

- One of three protective deities around Buddha and is also depicted in Ajanta Caves. Vajrapani is contemplated to manifest all the powers of Buddha as well as the power of all five tathagatas namely Vairocana, Akshobhya, Amitabha, Ratnasambhava and Amoghasiddhi.
- One of three protective deities around Buddha is also depicted in Ajanta Caves. He is associated with the Wisdom of Buddha and is a male Bodhisattva with a wielding sword in his hand.

52. What was the Jajmani system in relation to Indian society during the Middle Ages?

- (a) The village's several caste groups are connected by a system of social, ritual, and economic relations.
- (b) It's a taxation system where non-Muslims pay taxes instead of having their lives and property protected.
- (c) In order to facilitate trade in mediaeval India, a system of issuing bills of exchange and loans was in place.
- (d) In mediaeval India, it refers to a system where local power magnates patronised temples.

Answer-A

Explanation

Statement a is correct: It could be said that the Jajmani system is a system of distribution whereby high caste land owning families are provided services by various lower castes such as carpenter, barber, sweeper, etc. It is

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

a system of economic, social and ritual ties between different caste groups in the village. Under this system there are patrons and service castes. Since caste has a traditional association with an occupation, the castes are interdependent on each other for securing multiple services. The servicing castes are called Kamins while the castes served are called Jajmans. For services rendered, the servicing castes are paid in cash or in kind (grains, fodder, clothes, animal products like milk, butter, etc.).

Statement b is incorrect: Jizyah was traditionally imposed on non-muslims in lieu of protection of life and property and exemption from military service. It was not exacted uniformly from all non muslims.

Statement c is incorrect: Hundis were instruments (bill of exchange) that were issued by rich moneylenders and bankers and merchants in medieval India to facilitate trade. They were used as a form of remittance instrument to transfer money from place to place, as a form of credit instrument to borrow money and as a bill of exchange in trade transactions.

Statement d is incorrect: Temples were an important institution of South Indian society and economy. They were patronized by the ruling family by making revenue and land grants called Devadana for their maintenance.

53. Take into consideration the following claims about "Muqtis" with relation to "Mediaeval Indian History":

1. They oversaw law and order in their iqtas and commanded military expeditions.
2. They received regular salaries in cash from the Sultan's treasury.
3. Throughout the Delhi Sultans' rule, the office of Muqtis remained hereditary.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-A

Explanation

- Like the earlier Sultans, the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called iqtas and their holder was called iqtadar or muqti. The duty of the muqtis was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqtas.
- The muqtis collected the revenues of their assignments as salary. It was not paid by the sultan from their treasury. They also paid their soldiers from these revenues.
- Control over muqtis was most effective if their office was not inheritable and if they were assigned iqtas for a short period of time before being shifted. These harsh conditions of service were rigorously imposed during the reigns of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq. Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the muqtis. Care was taken that the muqti collected only the taxes prescribed by the state and that he kept the required number of soldiers.

54. Considering the Mansabdari system, which statements are true?

1. Zat refers to the mansabdar's personal rank.
2. Most of Mansabdars were paid through revenue assignments known as jagirs.
3. It is necessary that Mansabdar should remain in their jagirs physically.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-B

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct. Personal Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called Zat. The higher the Zat, the more

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

prestigious was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary.

Statement 2 is correct. Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs which were somewhat like Iqtas.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Unlike Muqtis, most Mansabdars did not actually reside in or administer their jagirs. They only had rights to the revenue of their assignments which was collected for them by their servants.

55. Who is bestowed with the title of "Malik-ul-Tujjar" upon which of the following foreign travellers?

- (a) Abdul Razzak
- (b) Ibn-e-Batuta
- (c) Eduardo Barbosa
- (d) Mahmoud Gawan

Answer: D

Explanation

Born in the Caspian Sea province of Gilan in northern Iran, Mahmoud Gawan was a man of letters and a successful merchant plying the lucrative route from the Persian Gulf port of Gombroun (presently Bandar Abbas) to the Konkan coast of India with cargos of silken fabrics, pearls, Arabian horses, etc, for the Bahmani capital of Bidar – where Persian culture was prevalent.

On one such visit at the age of 42, he was given the title of "Malik-ul-Tujjar" (King of Traders) by Feroze Shah and offered a post at the court. He stayed in India, and in the reigns of the subsequent kings, he steadily rose in the administrative hierarchy because of his efficient management, earning the titles "Wakeel us-Sultana" and "Khwaja-e Jahan" or Prime Minister. He authored several books such as "Riyaz al-Insha" and built a magnificent college famous as Madrasa Mahmud Gawan in Bidar, where scholars from Iran, Iraq, and Arabia used to teach

56. Arrange the following levels of organization in ascending order based on their size.

- 1. Population
- 2. Community

3. Ecosystem

4. Biome

Choose the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Answer C

Explanation

Organism → Population → Community →

Ecosystem → Biome → Biosphere

Ecology is the study of organisms and their interactions with each other in their environment.

It can be studied at various levels.

- An organism is the basic unit in ecology. It carries out all the life processes in its body, independent of other organisms. E.g.: Humans, fish, tiger, etc.
- Group of individuals of the same species inhabiting a given area form a population. E.g.: a school of Rohu fishes in a pond, a pride of lions in a savannah, etc.
- A group of different populations present in an area is called a community. For example, a group of separate populations of fishes, seahorses and other aquatic animals together form a community of aquatic animals in an ocean.
- When multiple biological communities interact with each other and with their physical environment they form an ecosystem.
- A biome is a collection of flora and fauna present in an ecosystem which are adapted to a specific climate. There are different types of biomes present on Earth such as tundra, desert, temperate forest, etc.
- All biomes together on Earth form a biosphere.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

57. Which of the following are the Characteristics of Ecotone?

1. It is always a narrow area between two ecosystems.
2. Ecotones are the least affected area by climate change.
3. Ecotones are always natural and they can't be made by man.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer C

Explanation

- It may be wide or narrow.
- It is a zone of tension (as it has conditions intermediate to the bordering ecosystems).
- It could contain species that are entirely different from those found in the bordering systems.
- Ecotones can be natural or man-made. For example, the ecotone between an agricultural field and a forest is a man-made one.
- Ecotones are also a sensitive indicator of global climate change.

58. Consider the following statement regarding the “Dieback disease”.

1. The dieback disease affects leaves, twigs, and the inflorescence of neem trees.
2. The dieback disease is mainly caused by the **bacteria**
3. The appearance of symptoms starts with the onset of the rainy season

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) One Only
- (b) Two Only
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer B

Explanation:

Dieback disease:

- The dieback disease affects leaves, twigs, and the inflorescence of neem trees of all ages
- It causes almost 100% loss of fruit production in severely infected trees
- The dieback disease is mainly caused by the fungi *Phomopsis azadirachtae*.
- The dieback disease was first reported in the country during the 1990s near Dehradun in Uttarakhand, while it was first noticed in Telangana in 2019.
- The appearance of symptoms starts with the onset of the rainy season and becomes progressively severe in the later part of the rainy season and early winter.

59. Consider the following statement regarding Stages in Ecological Succession.

1. It is the process by which communities of plant and animal species change their habitat to survive.
2. Succession occurs due to large-scale changes or destruction.
3. Succession would occur faster in areas existing on the western coasts of the large continent.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer A

Explanation:

An environment creates and balances itself through the course of ecological succession. Ecological succession is a series of changes in an ecosystem over some time. The succession may form either the formation of new unoccupied regions, such as from the flow of lava after a volcanic eruption or a severe landslide, or by some form of disturbance of a community such as forest fire, severe windthrow, or logging.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

60. Boramdeo Wildlife Sanctuary (BWS) recently seen in news is located in which of the following state?

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Odisha

Answer C

Explanation:

- **Chhattisgarh HC** has dismissed a plea that aimed to designate BWS as a tiger reserve.
- BWS is situated in **Kawardha district of Chhattisgarh** and shares its border with Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh.
- **Flora:** Sal, Saja, Teinsa, Kara and Haldu species.
- **Fauna:** Animals like leopard, hyena, fox, bear, cheetal, wild buffalo, nilgai etc.
- **Vegetation:** Mix of dense forests and open grasslands.
- **River Sakari** flows through the sanctuary.

61. Consider the following statements with respect to Cess levied in India.

1. A Cess is imposed as an additional tax besides the existing tax.
2. The Constitution allows cess to be excluded from the purview of the divisible pool of taxes.
3. The fund raised can be used by the central government on its own discretion.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer B

Explanation:

- Different from the usual taxes and duties like excise and personal income tax, a Cess is imposed as an additional tax besides the existing tax

(tax on tax) with a purpose of raising funds for a specific task.

- For example, the Swachh Bharat cess is levied by the government for cleanliness activities that it is undertaking across India.
- The Union government is empowered to raise revenue through a gamut of levies, including taxes (both direct and indirect), surcharges, fees and cess.
- A cess, generally paid by everyday public, is added to their basic tax liability paid as part of total tax paid.
- **Article 270 of the Constitution** allows cess to be excluded from the purview of the divisible pool of taxes that the Union government must share with the States.

Divisible Pool

- A divisible pool is a portion of Gross Tax Revenue (GTR) that is distributed between the Centre and the States.
- It consists of all taxes, except surcharges and cess levied for specific purpose, net of collection charges.

62. Consider the following statements

1. Reduction of Revenue deficit to Government of India.
2. Increase of demand in the market.
3. Creation of more employment opportunities.
4. Increase of value of rupees

Reserve bank of India transferring its surplus reserves to government may result in how of the above circumstances?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All Four

Answer D

Explanation:

RBI giving its surplus reserve will increase the money flow in the market leading to inflation and more money for investment in turn resulting in employment generation.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

63. which of the following statement is correct with respect to external sector of an economy.

1. An overvalued currency will boost exports from the country.
2. Interest rates in an economy affects the import and export.

Choose the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Answer B

Explanation:

- An overvalued currency will reduce exports from the country and eases import.
- An undervalued currency will make imports costly.

64. Consider the following statements regarding “Cash Management Bills”?

1. The RBI issues the bills on behalf of the government.
2. They are issued at a discount and redeemed at face value at maturity.
3. CMBs qualify as Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) securities

How many of the above statements are Incorrect?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer D

Explanation:

- Cash Management Bills (CMBs) are short-term bills issued by the government to meet its immediate cash requirements.
- A CMBs maturity can range from a few days to three months. The Treasury uses the funds raised through these issues to cover any temporary cash shortfalls and to provide emergency funding.
- The RBI issues the bills on behalf of the government.

- As a result, CMBs are short-term money market instruments that assist the government in meeting short-term cash flow mismatches.
- CMBs qualify as SLR securities. Under Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act of 1949, investment in CMBs is also recognized as an eligible investment in government securities by banks for SLR purposes.

65. Consider the following statement with respect to fiscal Deficit.

1. Capital receipt from disinvestment of PSU
2. Grants to the government from foreign countries.
3. External Borrowings of Indian enterprises.
4. borrowing from Reserve Bank of India.

How many of the above are the components of Fiscal deficit?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All Four

Answer A

Explanation:

- The fiscal deficit can be calculated by marking out the **difference between the total income and the total expenditure** by the government.
- The **total income** of the government is calculated by including all taxes, non-debt capital receipts, and other ways of revenue except for borrowings. To calculate the fiscal deficit
- **Fiscal Deficit = (Revenue Expenditure + Capital Expenditure) – (Revenue Receipts + Capital Receipts)**
- In the simplified form the formula reads out as:
 - **Fiscal Deficit = Total expenditure — Total receipts excluding borrowings**
- Most of the economies around the globe, including India, run under a fiscal deficit, which means the

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

expenditure by the government is more than its income.

66. Consider the following statement with respect to PoSH Act, 2013.

1. The PoSH Act defines sexual harassment to include any unwelcome physical, verbal, or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature.
2. Employers are required to constitute an ICC at every workplace to receive and address complaints of sexual harassment.
3. Employers must display information about the POSH Act at the workplace.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) One Only
(b) Two Only
(c) All Three
(d) None

Answer B

Explanation:

- The PoSH Act defines sexual harassment to include unwelcome acts such as physical contact and sexual advances, a demand or request for sexual favours, making sexually coloured remarks, showing pornography, and any other unwelcome physical, verbal, or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature.
- Employers are required to constitute an ICC at each workplace with 10 or more employees to receive and address complaints of sexual harassment.
- Employers must undertake awareness programs, provide a safe working environment, and display information about the POSH Act at the workplace.

67. Consider the following statement with respect to The Global Climate 2011-2020 Report.

1. It is released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
2. According to the report 2011-2020 is the warmest decade on record for both land and ocean.

3. One of the most important findings of the report is that the Sea level rose at an annual rate of 4.5cm/yr.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) One Only
(b) Two Only
(c) All Three
(d) None

Answer A

Explanation:

- The Global Climate 2011-2020 Report released by **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**.
- **2011-2020 is the warmest decade** on record for both land and ocean.
- Glaciers globally thinned by 1 meter per year - Antarctic ice sheet lost nearly 75% more ice (in comparison to 2001-2010).
- Sea level rose at an annual rate of **4.5mm/yr.**

68. Statement I: Tropical marine species are moving from equator towards poles and temperate species are retracted.

Statement II: The rising sea temperatures due to climate change are causing Borealisation.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Answer B

Explanation:

- The rising sea temperatures due to climate change are causing tropical marine species to move from equator towards poles and retraction of temperate species.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

- This mass movement of marine life has been termed topicalization.
- Mediterranean Sea is now considered a topicalization hotspot due an increase in tropical species.
- Topicalization together with Borealisation and Desertification contribute to global redistribution of biota and rearrangement of ecological communities.
- Borealisation is expansion of temperate species (terrestrial and marine) into Arctic polar- regions.

69. Consider the following statement with respect to Namdapha flying squirrel.

1. It's a diurnal mammal endemic to northeastern India.
2. it is mostly found in tropical evergreen forests.
3. It is listed as an endangered Species in IUCN red Data book.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) One Only
- (b) Two Only
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer D

Explanation:

Namdapha flying squirrel:

- It's a nocturnal, endemic to northeastern India mammal.
- IUCN Status: Critically endangered.
- Range: Only known with certainty from a single specimen collected in Namdapha National Park, Arunachal Pradesh.
- Habitat: Occurs in dry deciduous montane forests occupying moist forest tracts along streams.
- Threats: poaching, habitat loss.
- Protected under schedule II of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

70. Consider the following statement with respect to Akash Weapon System.

1. Short Range Air to Air Missile System

2. It is developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) using the Russian design.

3. it is capable of Simultaneously engaging Multiple Targets in Group Mode.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) One Only
- (b) Two Only
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer A

Explanation:

Akash Weapon System

- Short Range **Surface to Air Missile System** to protect vulnerable areas and points from air attacks.
- **Indigenously designed and developed** by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).
- **Simultaneously engage Multiple Targets in Group Mode or Autonomous Mode.**
- It has built in Electronic Counter-Counter Measures (ECCM) features.
- Inducted with Indian Air Force and Indian Army.

71. Considering the following statement with respect to Ain-i-Akbari?

1. It was written by Nizamuddin Ahmad.
2. It deals exclusively with the political history of Akbar.

Choose the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Answer-D

Explanation

- Akbar ordered one of his close friends and courtiers, Abul Fazl, to write a history of his reign. Nizamuddin Ahmad was under the patronage of Akbar who wrote the book titled Tabaqat-i-Akbari. The first volume of Akbar Nama dealt with Akbar's ancestors. The first volume details the

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

birth of Akbar, his illustrious genealogy, and in particular the lives and exploits of his grandfather, Babur, and his father, Humayun, who laid the foundations of the Mughal Empire. The Persian text, presented in the Naskh script, is based on a careful reassessment of the primary sources.:

- The second volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign. It details the turbulent reign of his father Humayun, his years in exile, his return to power, and his untimely death that brought Akbar to the throne as a youth.
- The third volume is the Ain-i Akbari. It deals with Akbar's administration, household, army, the revenues and the geography of his empire.

72.Regarding the 1828 Ahom uprising, consider the following:

1. The revolt happened in Assam after the First Burma War.
2. The immediate cause was an increase in taxes, leading to price increases.
- 3.The British authorities put an end to the uprising with great violence.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-A

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct. The Ahom kingdom of Assam revolted against British in 1828 after the First Burma War (1824-26). The rebellion was organised under the leadership of Gomdhar Konwar, an Ahom prince, alongwith compatriots, such as Dhanjoy Bongohain, and Jairam Khargharia Phukan. Assembling near Jorhat, the rebels formally made Gomdhar Konwar the king.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The cause of the revolt was the annexation of Ahom territories in the East India Company's dominion. The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War. But, after the war,

instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The British authorities did not violently suppress the movement. Instead, the Company decided to follow a conciliatory policy and handed over Upper Assam to Maharaja Purandar Singh Narendra and part of the kingdom was restored to the Assamese king.

73.Consider the following events:

1. The All-India Women's Conference was established.
2. Bharat Stree Mahamandal's establishment.
3. The establishment of India's National Council of Women.
4. Anusuya Sarabai founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association.

Which of the following describes the events in the proper chronological order?

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

Answer-B

Explanation

Event 2. Bharat Stree Mahamandal was founded by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani in Allahabad in 1910.Event

Event 4. Anusuya Sarabai founded the Ahmedabad textile Labour Association in 1920. It is India's oldest union of Textile workers.

Event 3. In 1925, the National council of women in India, a national branch of the international council of women, was formed. Meehribai Tata played a vital role in its formation.

Event 1. In 1927, The All-India Women's conference was founded by Margaret Cousins –the first women's organization with an egalitarian approach

74. Identify the correct pairs with respect to Forts in Delhi.

- 1) Balban - Qila-i-Raj
- 2) muhammad-bin-Taghlaq - Adilabad Fort

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

3) Ismail shah - Salimgarh Fort

How many of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One pairs
- (b) Only Two pairs
- (c) Only Three pairs
- (d) None of the above

Answer-B

Explanation

VARIOUS FORTS IN DELHI

- The Rajput rulers constructed fortified settlements near Surajkund in 10th century AD. Chauhan ruler Prithviraj III (the famous king Prithviraj Chauhan) constructed Qila-i-Raj Pithaura near Lalkot in 12th century AD.
- A fortified settlement was established by Qutb-ud-din Aibak at the end of 12th century AD.
- Muizzuddin Kaiqubad erected a fort known as Kilokhari.
- Siri Fort was built by Alauddin Khilji in 1303 AD.
- Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq built Tughlaqabad Fort in 1321
- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq constructed Adilabad Fort and the city known as Jahan Panah in 1329.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq built Firoz Shah Kotla Fort in 1354.
- Khizrabad Fort and Mubarakbad Fort were constructed during the rule of Sayyid Sultans.
- Ismail Shah constructed Salimgarh Fort in 1550.
- Humayun constructed Dinpanah in 1533. Shershah built Purana Qila at the site of Dinpanah Fort by destroying it.

75. Consider the following statements about British rule in India:

1. India's famine was made worse by British policy, which relied on market forces.
2. Due to deindustrialization and low pay, artisans moved to agriculture.
3. The Bengal famine (1943-44) was caused by severe drought in the region.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One

(b) Only Two

(c) Only Three

(d) None of the above

Answer-B

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct. The British tended to rely on market forces to deal with famine problems, they did nothing to stimulate agriculture. Under British pressure, the government in India allowed unrestricted exports of foodgrains even during times of famine. The government made sure that foodgrain prices were determined by the market forces of supply and demand.

Statement 2 is correct. Deindustrialization led to the process of ruralisation of India. Many artisans, faced with diminishing returns and repressive policies, abandoned their professions, moved to villages and took the job of agriculture. This resulted in increased pressure on land. An overburdened agriculture sector was a major cause of poverty during British rule and this upset the village economic set-up. According to Census Reports, between 1901 and 1941 alone the percentage of population dependent on agriculture increased from 63.7 per cent to 70 per cent. Thus, British conquest led to the deindustrialization of the country and increased dependence of the people on agriculture.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The 1944 famine in Bengal was due to war conditions and transport difficulties rather than crop failure. Amartya Sen's study (1982) on the Bengal famine of 1943-44 had emphasised that the famine was not preceded by any natural disaster, but rather because the agrarian economy of Bengal was highly commercialised and a large area was under cultivation for non-food crops for exports.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

76. How many of the following are the Criteria for the Identification of Wetlands under the Ramsar Convention?

1. it should support at least 5% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of water birds.
2. It should have possibilities for recreation and ecotourism
3. It should provide refuge for critical species during adverse conditions.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer B

Explanation:

Criteria for Identification of Wetlands under Ramsar Convention

1. **Unique wetland:** contains a **rare** or **unique** example of a **natural or near-natural** wetland type.
2. **Endangered species:** supports threatened, vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species/ecological communities.
3. **Essential species:** supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining biological diversity.
4. **Species protection:** supports plant and/or animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles or provides refuge during adverse conditions.
5. **Waterbirds:** regularly supports 20,000 or more water birds.
6. **Single species of water birds:** regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of water birds.
7. **Indigenous fish:** supports a significant proportion of indigenous fish subspecies.
8. **Multirole:** is an important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery, and/or migration path.
9. **Ecotourism:** is an important source of food and water resources, increased possibilities for recreation and ecotourism, etc.

77. Consider the following statement with respect to Lonar Lake.

1. It is an endorheic crater lake formed by a meteorite impact.
2. It is a freshwater lake filled with rainwater.
3. Recently the colour of Lonar Lake water had turned black due to a large presence of “haloarchaea” microbes.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer A

Explanation:

- It is an **endorheic (closed basin) crater lake** formed by a **meteorite impact**.
- It is high in salinity and alkalinity due to the lack of an outflow.
- Recently, the colour of Lonar Lake water had turned pink due to a large presence of the salt-loving “haloarchaea” microbes.
- **Haloarchaea or halophilic archaea** is a bacteria culture that produces pink pigment and is found in water saturated with salt.

78. Bacteria begin producing oxygen, leading to the sudden rise of life forms happened in which of the following EON.

- (a) Hadean Eon
- (b) Archean Eon
- (c) Proterozoic Eon
- (d) Phanerozoic Eon

Answer C

Explanation:

Hadean Eon

- The Hadean eon (4,540 – 4,000 mya) represents the time before a reliable (fossil) record of life.
- Temperatures are extremely hot, and much of the earth was molten.
- Volcanic outgassing probably created the primordial atmosphere and then the ocean.
- The early atmosphere contained almost no oxygen.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

Archean Eon

- The beginning of life on earth and evidence of cyanobacteria date to 3500 mya.
- Life was limited to simple single-celled organisms lacking nuclei, called Prokaryotes.
- The atmosphere was without oxygen, and the atmospheric pressure was around 10 to 100 atmospheres.
- The earth's crust had cooled enough to allow the formation of continents.
- Volcanic activity was considerably higher than today, with numerous lava eruptions.
- The oceans were more acidic due to dissolved carbon dioxide than during the Proterozoic.
- By the end of the Archaean, liquid water was prevalent, and deep oceanic basins are known to have existed.
- The earliest identifiable fossils consist of stromatolites, which are microbial mats formed in shallow water by cyanobacteria.

Proterozoic Eon

- It is the last eon of the Precambrian "supereon".
- It spans from the time of appearance of oxygen in the earth's atmosphere to just before the proliferation of complex life (such as corals) on the earth.
- **Bacteria begin producing oxygen, leading to the sudden rise of life forms.**
- Eukaryotes (have a nucleus) emerge, including some forms of soft-bodied multicellular organisms.

Phanerozoic Eon

- The boundary between the Proterozoic and the Phanerozoic eons was set when the first fossils of animals appeared.
- Life remained mostly small and microscopic until about 580 million years ago, when complex multicellular life arose, developed over time, and culminated in the Cambrian Explosion about 541 million years ago.
- This sudden diversification of life forms produced most of the major life forms known today

79. A species whose addition to or loss from an ecosystem leads to major changes in the occurrence of at least one other species is called as which of the following species.

- (a) Foundation species
- (b) Flagship species
- (c) Keystone species
- (d) Endangered species

Answer C

Explanation:

- **A keystone species** is a species whose addition to or loss from an ecosystem leads to major changes in the occurrence of at least one other species.
- **Keystone species** determine the presence of many other species in that ecosystem.
- **Foundation species** is a **dominant primary producer** in an ecosystem both in terms of abundance and influence.
- **A flagship species** is a species **chosen to represent an environmental cause**, such as an ecosystem in need of conservation. These species are chosen for their **vulnerability, attractiveness, or distinctiveness** in order to engender support and acknowledgment from the public at large.

80. Consider the following pairs of national highways passing through its respective tiger reserves.

1. NH 44 - Panna tiger reserves.
2. NH 37 - Kaziranga National Park.
3. NH 6 - Simlipal tiger reserves

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer C

Explanation:

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

- GOI will construct a 36 km-long flyover above NH 37, which passes through the Kaziranga National Park.
- NH 44 cuts through corridors connecting Kanha, Satpura, Pench, Bandhavgarh & Panna tiger reserves.
- NH 6 — India's second-longest highway that runs from Surat to Kolkata — passes through corridors around Melghat, Bor, Nagzira, Simlipal tiger reserves.

81. Which of the following is the graphic representation of the relationship between rates of taxation and the resulting levels of government revenue.

- (a) Laffer Curve
- (b) Phillips curve
- (c) Lorenz curve
- (d) Kuznets curve

Answer A

Explanation

- The Laffer Curve is a graphic representation of the relationship between rates of taxation and the resulting levels of government revenue.
- The **Phillips curve** is an economic theory that inflation and unemployment have a stable and inverse relationship.
- A **Lorenz curve**, developed by American economist Max Lorenz in 1905, is a graphical representation of income inequality or wealth inequality.
- A Kuznets curve is a graphical representation of market forces and income as and when an economy develops.

82. Consider the following statement with respect to Personal Income (PI).

1. Undistributed profits of government enterprises.
2. Transfer payment made by government to people.
3. Net Interest Payments made by households.

How many of the above components of National Income are not included in Personal Income?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer B

Explanation:

Personal Income

Personal income is the total income received by the individuals of a country from all sources before direct taxes in one year. Personal income is never equal to the national income because the former includes the transfer payments whereas they are not included in national income. Personal income is derived from national income by deducting undistributed corporate profits, profit taxes, and employee's contributions to social security schemes. Personal income is differing than private income actually it is less than private income because it excludes undistributed corporate profits.

Personal Income = National Income – Undistributed Corporate Profits – Profit Taxes – Social Security Contributions + Transfer Payments + Interest on Public Debt.

83. Consider the following statements with respect to Repo rate provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

1. It is the rate at which the RBI sells its securities.
2. Repo lending is a short-term lending option to meet the liquidity requirements of the Government.
3. When the repo rate is decreased it will decrease the money supply available to the general economy.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

Answer D

Explanation:

Repo stands for “Re Purchase

Option”. Repo Rate is the rate at which the central bank (Reserve Bank of India) lends to other banks by buying the securities with an agreement that the bank will buy back on a certain date. Repo lending is a short-term lending option to meet the liquidity requirements of commercial banks.

- For instance, when the repo rate is decreased, banks may find an incentive to sell securities back to the government in return for cash.
- This increases the money supply available to the general economy

84. Consider the following statements with respect to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India.

1. SEZ is deemed to be foreign territory for trade operations, duties and tariffs.
2. Private, public, joint sector, State Government or its agencies can set up SEZ.
3. Presently in India total exports from SEZs stood at \$155.8 billion in 2022-23.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

Answer C

Explanation:

Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

- SEZ is a specifically delineated duty-free enclave, **deemed to be foreign territory for trade operations, duties and tariffs.**
- **Any private/public/joint sector or State Government or its agencies can set up SEZ.**
- The area under 'SEZ' covers a broad range of zone types, including Export Processing Zones (EPZ), Free Zones (FZ), Industrial Estates (IE), Free Trade Zones (FTZ), Free Ports, Urban Enterprise Zones and others.

- Presently, 276 SEZs are operational in India.
- Total exports from SEZs stood at \$155.8 billion in 2022-23. These included \$61.6 billion of goods and \$94.2 billion of service exports.

85. “Migration and Development Brief: Leveraging Diaspora Finances for Private Capital Mobilization” is an annual report is realised by which of the following organisation?

- (a) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (b) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- (c) World Bank (WB)
- (d) International Labour organisation (ILO)

Answer B

Explanation:

The World Bank recently released an annual report “Migration and Development Brief: Leveraging Diaspora Finances for Private Capital Mobilization”.

Global remittance flows are estimated at \$860 billion in 2023; this is an increase of 3 per cent from the previous year.

86. Identify the correct statement with respect to Harrapan Forts

1. The city of Rakhigarhi were divided into three parts.
2. At kalibangan and surkotada the lower towns were fortified.
3. The massive Harrapan fortification were built for the trade purpose.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-B

Explanation

One of the important aspects of Harappan town planning was the provision of forts. The Harappan cities were divided into two parts—upper town and lower town, but in the city of Dholavira (Gujarat) there was a ‘middle town’ between the two parts. The upper town in Harappan cities was generally fortified but

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

at Kalibangan (Rajasthan) and Surkotada (Gujarat) even lower town was fortified. At Chanhudaro (Sind) fortification was absent completely.

• Fortification was carried out by using mud and mud bricks having stone rubble veneer. The fortification walls were massive in size. They were solid structures made of properly moulded bricks. The lower portion of the walls of forts was built by using 'stones and sun dried bricks'. In the construction of the upper portion of the walls of forts, 'burnt bricks' were used.

• Though most scholars are of the opinion that the massive Harappan fortifications were for military purpose, the nonexistence of sudden turns in walls and absence of moats (Banawali is the only exception) to lead enemies into an ambush would have made them ill-suited for defence. It rather appears that they were built to control the movement of goods in and out of the city.

87. Consider the following statements about education in modern India:

1. The Saddler Commission was established to examine issues at Calcutta University.
2. The Hartog Committee promoted free elementary education for children aged 6 to 11.
3. It was suggested by the Sergeant Plan that ordinary students be redirected to vocational programmes.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-A

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct. Saddler commission was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University but its recommendations were applicable more or less to other universities also. It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education. It held the view that, for the improvement of university education,

improvement of secondary education was a necessary pre-condition.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Hartog Committee was set up to report on development of education. Its main recommendations were as follows. Emphasis should be given to primary education but there need be no hasty expansion or compulsion in education. Only deserving students should go in for high school and intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard (so it was Hartog committee recommended for vocational course rather than Sergeant plan). For improvements in standards of university education, admissions should be restricted.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Sergeant Plan was worked out by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944.

88. Consider the following claims about 'Prarthana Samaj':

1. Atmaram Pandurang founded it in 1867 with Keshub Chandra Sen's assistance.
2. The movement abandoned Maharashtra's bhakti cult's beliefs in favour of liberal social reform concepts.
3. N.G. Chandavarkar and R.G. Bhandarkar were related to the Samaj's activities.
4. Rather than challenging Hindu orthodoxy, the samaj placed more of an emphasis on persuasion and education.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All the above

Answer-C

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct: Prarthana Samaj or "Prayer Society" in Sanskrit, was a movement for religious and social reform in Bombay, India, based on earlier reform movements. Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

Pandurang in 31 March 1867 when Keshub Chandra Sen visited Maharashtra, with an aim to make people believe in one God and worship only one God.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Prarthana Sabha was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra. Bhakti movement guided the movement in Maharashtra with intellectual strength and pragmatism. The movement drew their nourishment from the Hindu scriptures and used the hymns of the old Marathi “poet-saints” in their prayers.

Statement 3 is correct: Mahadeo Govind Ranade (1842- 1901), joined the samaj in 1870, and much of the popularity of and work done by the society was due to his efforts. His efforts made the samaj gain an all-India character. Other leaders of the samaj were R.G. Bhandarkar (1837- 1925) and N.G. Chandavarkar (1855-1923).

Statement 4 is correct: The Prarthana samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy. There was a four-point social agenda also: (i) disapproval of caste system, (ii) women’s education, (iii) widow remarriage, and (iv) raising the age of marriage for both males and females.

89. Identify the correct statement with respect to cave architecture in India.

- 1) During the Mauryan Age, the first cave temple in India was cut.
- 2) Both Barabar and Nagarjuni hills were Cut during the reign of Ashoka.
- 3) There are three Caves in Nagarjuni Hill and Four Caves in Barabar Hill, both were donated to Ajivika Sect.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-B

Explanation

Cave temples were cut in India for the first time during the reign of the Mauryan ruler Ashoka and his grandson Dasaratha. Caves located in Barabar Hill were cut during the reign of Ashoka and the caves located in Nagarjuni Hill under the patronage of his grandson Dasaratha. These caves were donated to the monks of Ajivika sect. This sect was founded by Gosala Makkhaliputta in 6th century BC.

There are four caves in Barabar Hill and three caves in Nagarjuni Hill.

Both these caves are located close to each other in Jehanabad district of Bihar. Ashokan inscriptions found on the walls of caves refer Barabar Hill as ‘Khalatika’ mountain.

90. Identify the correct statement with respect to stupa.

1. Harmika- A casket containing relics or some object was buried at the top part of a stupa, which was slightly flattened.
2. Vedika-It refers to the railing built around a stupa. There used to be 3 railings at three different levels.
3. Yashti- It was a part of Chhatra. Chhatra is the staff or Danda erected at the top portion of a stupa. Three, five or seven round disks were attached to it.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) None of the above

Answer-C

Explanation

Harmika It is the top portion of a stupa. A casket containing relics or some object was buried at the top part of a stupa, which was slightly flattened. Harmika comprised this flattened portion surrounded by a railing/Vedika.

Yashti It was a part of Chhatra. Chhatra is the staff or Danda erected at the top portion of a stupa. Three, five or seven round disks were attached to it. Chhatra consisted of Yashti

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

and disks. It symbolized all powerful and sovereign status of Mahatma Buddha.

Vedika It refers to the railing built around a stupa. There used to be 3 railings at three different levels. The first railing was built on the ground around the Anda. The second railing was built at around the middle of Anda over Medhi to act as a peripheral wall around Pradakshina Path and the third railing was built at the top to surround the Chhatra. Crossbars used in the railings were known as Suichi

91. Consider the following claims:

1. Rash Behari Bose and Sachin Sanyal were tried for Alipore Conspiracy.
2. Kal was a Bengali newspaper that supported revolutionary nationalism.
3. Vasudev Balwant Phadke founded the Ramosi Peasant Force, one of Maharashtra's first revolutionary organisations.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-A

Explanation

Statement 1 is incorrect. Rash Behari Bose and Sachin Sanyal staged a bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge in 1912. On the other hand, Alipore conspiracy is related to the trial of revolutionary nationalist who threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to be carrying a white judge, Kingsford, in Muzaffarnagar.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Publications which promoted revolutionary activities included Sandhya and Yugantar in Bengal and Kal in Maharashtra.

Statement 3 is correct. The first of revolutionary activities in Maharashtra was organization of Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879. It instigated an armed revolt against the British by disrupting communication lines.

92. Consider the following statement:

1. The majority of Anushilan Samiti's members were students.
2. In Bengal in the early 1900s, there were two secret societies: Sandhya and Kal.
3. Rashbehari Bose was the organiser of Barrah Dacoity.
4. The goal of the Barisal conference was to promote Hindu-Muslim unity.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All the above

Answer-B

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct: The Anushilan Samiti was one of the secret revolutionary organisations. The purpose of the Samiti was to propound revolutionary violence as a means to end British colonialism in India. It was established in the year 1902 by Pramathanath Mitra. The Samiti had two prominent and somewhat independent arms in the East and West Bengal identified as the Dhaka Anushilan Samiti centred in modern day Bangladesh and the Jugantar group, situated in erstwhile Calcutta. The members of Anushilan Samiti were primarily school and college students who belonged to the Hindu Bhadrakalok or the upper-class Bengali households.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Kal in Maharashtra and Sandhya in Bengal were the newspapers advocated revolutionary terrorism after 1905. Statement 3 is incorrect: In 1908, Barrah dacoity was organised by Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das to raise funds for revolutionary activities in 1908.

Statement 4 is correct: The Bengal Provincial Conference of 1906 was held at Barisal some six months after the 'Partition' was put into effect. The venue was fixed at a district town in East Bengal. Barisal was the headquarters of Buckerganj district. This venue was selected in anticipation of Hindu-Muslim unity. Sri Aurobindo took part in the Barisal

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

Conference and this procession was heavily dispersed by the police charge.

93. He took part in the International Congress Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism, which took place in Brussels in February 1927, representing the Indian National Congress. Congress affiliated itself with the League against Imperialism, established in Brussels, at his initiative. He was selected to the Executive Committee of the League Against Imperialism.

Which one of the following leaders best fits the description given above?

- (a) Subash Chandra Bose
- (b) Rash Behari Bose
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel.

Answer-C

Explanation

While in Europe Jawaharlal Nehru came in contact with the political thinkers and movements, and was invited to participate, as the representative of the Indian National Congress, in the International Congress Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism, held in Brussels in February 1927.

There he met the best exponents of the European radical tradition, as well as a large number of delegates from China, Mexico and other Latin American, African and Asian countries. The exchange of views and experiences deeply influenced Jawaharlal, who was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the League Against Imperialism and for National Independence - the organization that the Brussels Conference had set up.

From this point onwards, Jawaharlal Nehru realized how the development of European capitalism, which required raw materials for industrial production and extensive markets for the finished goods, led to imperialism, and how European capitalism had fattened on the exploitation of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

94. Which of the following statements about the 1945–1946 elections is correct?

- 1. The Congress secured the majority of non-Muslim constituencies in Bengal, Sind, and Punjab.
- 2. The Muslim League was unable to establish rule in Muslim-majority provinces, despite their demand for Pakistan.
- 3. The elections were conducted on the basis of separate electorates.
- 4. Only 10% of the population in provinces could exercise Franchise.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only One
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All the above

Answer-C

Explanation

The General elections were held in British India in December 1945 to elect members of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Congress won overwhelmingly in the general non-Muslim constituencies, securing 91.3 per cent votes, winning 57 out of 102 seats in the Central Legislative Assembly and obtaining majorities in all the provinces except Sind, Punjab and Bengal.

Statement 2 is correct. The Muslim League attained remarkable successes by polling 86.6 per cent of the Muslim votes, winning all the 30 Muslim seats in the Central Legislative Assembly. But despite these achievements the league could not establish its Swaraj in those Muslim majority provinces which it was demanding for Pakistan. It lost NWFP and Assam to Congress and failed to dislodge the Unionists from Punjab.

Statement 3 is correct. The election was held on basis of separate electorates devised to keep Muslims away from the national mainstream.

Statement 4 is correct. The election was based on limited franchise for provinces where less than 10% of the population could

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

vote and for central Legislative Assembly less than 1% of population was eligible.

95. Consider the following statements on B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi:

1. Ambedkar supported broad democracy, whereas Gandhi did not believe in the parliamentary system.
2. The use of large machinery and the mechanisation of manufacturing were opposed by both leaders.
3. Ambedkar thought that Indian unity was a result of colonialism, whereas Gandhi thought that India had always been a nation before the imperial rule.
4. Both Ambedkar and Gandhi agreed that politics and religion should be kept apart.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer-B

Explanation

Mahatma Gandhi was the principal architect of the Indian freedom struggle and B.R. Ambedkar was the principal architect of the Constitution of independent India. They both shared many ideas and, in many ways, held different beliefs.

Statement 1 is correct: Both Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar differed over the nature and scope of democracy as a method of government. Ambedkar advocated parliamentary system of government for independent India, but Gandhi had very little respect for the parliamentary system of governance. Gandhi believed that democracy tends to get converted into mass democracy with a propensity for domination by leaders. Ambedkar was inclined towards mass democracy as it could act as a pressure on the government with the advancement of the oppressed people.

Gandhi and Ambedkar differed greatly in their views concerning mechanisation of production and utilisation of heavy

machinery. Gandhi was apprehensive about the dehumanising impact of mechanisation and held it responsible for the creation as well as sustaining of exploitative socioeconomic orders in the world. Ambedkar, on the other hand, was of the firm belief that machinery and modern civilisation were of benefit to all, and held that the slogan of a democratic society must be machinery and more machinery, civilisation and more civilisation. Statement 3 is correct: In 'Hind Swaraj', Gandhi tried to prove that India has always been a nation prior to the beginning of the imperial rule and it was the British rule who broke this cultural unity. Ambedkar, on the other hand, believed in the notion that Indian unity was the byproduct of the legal system introduced by the imperial state.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Ambedkar believed in freedom of religion, free citizenship and separation of State and religion. Gandhi also endorsed the idea of freedom of religion, but never approved a separation of politics and religion.

96. Consider the following statements with respect to Shukrayan mission

1. It aims to study what lies below the surface of the solar system's hottest planet, Venus and also unravel the mysteries under the Sulfuric Acid clouds enveloping it.
2. NASA will provide scientific instrument to explore the planet.
3. The satellite is planned to be launched onboard the GSLV Mk II rocket.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) only one
- (b) only two
- (c) only three
- (d) none of the above

Answer: B

Explanation

- The ISRO is now readying a spacecraft to orbit Venus to study what lies below the surface of the solar system's hottest planet, and also unravel the mysteries under the Sulfuric Acid clouds enveloping it.

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

- The December 2024 window is being targeted for its launch with orbital maneuvers planned for the following year when earth and Venus would be so aligned that the spacecraft could be put in the neighboring planet's orbit using a minimum amount of propellant.
- The orbiter, depending on its final configuration, would have a science payload capability of approximately 100 kilograms with 500 W available power.
- The initial elliptical orbit around Venus is expected to have 500 km at periapsis and 60,000 km at apoapsis.
- The satellite is planned to be launched onboard the GSLV Mk II rocket.
- Sweden is getting on board India's Venus orbiter mission 'Shukrayaan' with a scientific instrument to explore the planet.
- Institute of Space Physics (IRF)'s satellite instrument Venusian Neutrals Analyzer (VNA) will study how the charged particles from the Sun interact with the atmosphere and exosphere of the planet.

97. Project Akashteer related to

- (a) Air defence system
- (b) Conservation of Indigenous language
- (c) Combat drug trafficking
- (d) Developing drone system for agricultural use

Answer A

Explanation

Project Akashteer is an Automated Air Defense Control and Reporting System that aims to improve the Indian Army's air defense capabilities. The project aims to build a comprehensive air defense picture for monitoring, tracking, and engaging air defense assets.

98. Consider the following statements with respect to Liquid-Mirror Telescope and Conventional Telescope

1. A LMT is a stationary telescope whereas a conventional telescope moves along the direction of the object of interest in the sky.

2. LMT comprises mirrors with a reflective liquid (ILMT has mercury as reflective liquid). On the other hand, a conventional telescope uses highly-polished glass mirrors.

3. While ILMT will be capturing images of the sky on all nights, conventional telescopes observe specific objects in the sky for fixed hours only.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) only one
- (b) only two
- (c) only three
- (d) none of the above

Answer C

Explanation

How is LMT Different from Conventional Telescope?

- A LMT is a stationary telescope whereas a conventional telescope moves along the direction of the object of interest in the sky.
- A LMT will survey and capture any and all possible celestial objects such as stars, galaxies, supernovae explosions, asteroids and even space debris. However, a conventional captures just a piece of sky at a given point of time.
- LMT comprises mirrors with a reflective liquid (ILMT has mercury as reflective liquid). On the other hand, a conventional telescope uses highly-polished glass mirrors.
- While ILMT will be capturing images of the sky on all nights, conventional telescopes observe specific objects in the sky for fixed hours only.

99. Consider the following statements with respect to Nano Urea

1. It is a nanotechnology-based Agri-input that provides nitrogen to plants. It is developed and patented by the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO).

2. Compared to conventional urea prill, Nano Urea has a desirable particle size of about 20-50 nm and more surface area (10,000 times over 1 mm urea prill) and number of

All India Mock Test – 1
Answer Key & Explanation

particles (55,000 nitrogen particles over 1 mm urea prill).

3. It is expected to improve crop productivity, soil health, and nutritional quality of produce and address the "imbalanced and excessive use" of conventional fertilizer.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) only one
- (b) only two
- (c) only three
- (d) none of the above

Answer C

Explanation

- It is a nanotechnology-based revolutionary Agri-input that provides nitrogen to plants. It is developed and patented by the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO). IFFCO Nano Urea is the only nano fertilizer approved by the Government of India and included in the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO).
- Compared to conventional urea prill, Nano Urea has a desirable particle size of about 20-50 nm and more surface area (10,000 times over 1 mm urea prill) and number of particles (55,000 nitrogen particles over 1 mm urea prill). It contains 4.0 % total nitrogen (w/v).
- It is produced by an energy-efficient, environment-friendly production process with less carbon footprints. Increased availability to crop by more than 80%, resulting in higher nutrient use efficiency. It is expected to improve crop productivity, soil health, and nutritional quality of produce and address the "imbalanced and excessive use" of conventional fertilizer.

100. Consider the following statements with respect to Tuberculosis

1. Tuberculosis is an infection caused by a bacterium that only affects Lungs.
2. It is an airborne infection.
3. India has set a target of elimination of TB by 2030 in alignment with SDG.

How many of the above statements are correct.

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Answer B

Explanation

- India aims to make the nation TB-free by 2025, whereas the Global Target for TB elimination is 2030.
- Tuberculosis is an infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It can practically affect any organ of the body. The most common ones are lungs, pleura (lining around the lungs), lymph nodes, intestines, spine, and brain.
- It is an airborne infection that spreads through close contact with the infected, especially in densely populated spaces with poor ventilation