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06/02/2017 – ECONOMICS 1

Q1. In an open economy, the national income (Y) of the economy is : (C, I, G, X, M stand for Consumption, Investment, Govt. Expenditure, total exports and total imports respectively.)

a)  $Y=C+I+G+X$

B)  $Y=C+I+G-X+M$

C)  $Y=C+I+G+(X-M)$

D)  $Y=C+I-G+X-M$

ANSWER (c )

Q2. The most appropriate measure of a country's economic growth is its

a) Gross Domestic Product

b) Net Domestic Product

c) Net National Product

d) Per Capita Real Income

Answer (D)

Q3. The national income of a country for a given period is equal to the?

a) total value of goods and services produced by the nationals

b) sum of total consumption and investment expenditure.

c) sum of personal income of all individuals

d) money value of final goods and services produced.

answer : D

Q3. Consider the following statements about Gross Domestic Product

I. It is the market value of all final goods and services made within the borders of a nation in a year.

II. It is equal to the total expenditures for all final goods and services produced within the country in a stipulated period of time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) 1 and 2

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d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer (C)

Q4. The value of all final goods and services produced by the normal residents of a country and their property, whether operating within the domestic territory of the country or outside in a year is termed as

a) GNP

b) NNP

c) GDP

d) NDP

answer (A)

Gross national product (GNP) is an estimate of total value of all the final products and services produced in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents. GNP is commonly calculated by taking the sum of personal consumption expenditures, private domestic investment, government expenditure, net exports, and any income earned by residents from overseas investments, minus income earned within the domestic economy by foreign residents. Net exports represent the difference between what a country exports minus any imports of goods and services.

Q5. The term 'factor cost' means?

A. Final market price of goods and services

B. Total Subsidies and taxes levied on factors

C. Total concessions given to units of production

D. incomes received by the owners of the production

Answer : D

Factor Cost or Factor Income are the incomes received by the owners of the production (the households) for rendering their factor services to the producers. It is a measure of national income or output based on the cost of factors of production, instead of market prices. This allows the effect of any subsidy or indirect tax to be removed from the final measure.

Q6. A country will necessarily be economically developed if

1. It has large reserves of natural resources.

2. High demographic dividend.

Which of the above is/are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. None

Answer : D

The resource rich Africa and Latin America have some of the poorest countries in the world, whereas many prosperous countries have scarcely any natural wealth.

The economic wealth, or well-being, of a country thus does not necessarily depend on the mere possession of resources; it is how these resources are used in generating a flow of production and how, as a consequence, income and wealth are generated from that process.

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Merely demographic dividend can develop a country. But the people should be skilled, healthy and well-managed as the labour force.

Q7. Q. The difference between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP) is

- A. Depreciation
- B. Subsidies
- C. Indirect and Direct Taxes
- D. Net Factor Income from abroad

Answer : D

GNP = GDP + Factor income earned by the domestic factors of production employed in the rest of the world- Factor income earned by the factors of production of the rest of the world employed in the domestic economy

Hence, GNP = GDP + Net factor income from abroad

If we deduct depreciation from GNP the measure of aggregate income that we obtain is called Net National Product (NNP).

Q8. The error of double counting in the estimation of national income is related to which of the following goods?

- A. Consumption goods
- B. Intermediate goods
- C. Consumer durables
- D. Capital goods

Answer : B

Intermediate goods are crucial inputs to any production process and a significant part of our manpower and capital stock are engaged in production of these goods. However, since we are dealing with value of output, we should realise that the value of the final goods already includes the value of the intermediate goods that have entered into their production as inputs. Counting them separately will lead to the error of double counting. Whereas considering intermediate goods may give a fuller description of total economic activity, counting them will highly exaggerate the final value of our economic activity.

Q9. Net factor income from abroad includes

- 1. Remittances
- 2. Foreign investment

Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

Answer : C

The difference between a nation's gross national product (GNP) and gross domestic product (GDP) is called NFIA. Net foreign factor income or NFIA is the difference between the aggregate amount that a country's citizens and companies earn abroad, and the aggregate amount that foreign citizens and overseas companies earn in that country. The NFIA level is generally not

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substantial in most nations, since factor payments earned by their citizens and those paid to foreigners more or less offset each other. However, the NFAI's impact may be significant in smaller nations with substantial foreign investment in relation to their economy and few assets overseas, since their GDP will be quite high compared to GNP

Q10. Consider the following statements about new method of GDP calculation in India.

1. Changed the GDP figures from GDP at Market Prices to GDP at Factor Cost.
2. Changed the Base Year of calculation of GDP from 2004-05 to 2011-12

a) 1 only   b) 2 only   c) both 1 and 2   d) neither 1 nor 2

answer: b) 2 only

there are two methodological changes adopted by the CSO in its new estimates and both are highly interrelated.

- i. GDP of the country is to be estimated in terms of Market Price
  - ii. Gross Value Added (GVA) from different sectors will be calculated at basic prices.
- Actually, estimation of GVA at basic prices is a step to measure the GDP at market prices, both of these changes are interrelated.
  - The base year for national income estimation in the country has changed to 2011-12 from 2004-05.
  - The coverage has been enhanced with greater representation of manufacturing and financial sectors and this became a notable change that caused an upward revision of GDP for few years. Comprehensive coverage of the financial sector including that of stock brokers, coverage of activities of local bodies etc marks a deviation that seems to have caused the increase in GDP figures.

**07/02/2017 ECONOMICS 2**

Q1. Which of the following is/are the indicator/indicators used to compute Human Development Index?

1. Life expectancy at birth
2. Adult literacy rate
3. GDP per capita (PPP)

select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

answer : A ) 1 only

New method (2010 Report onwards)

In its 2010 Human Development Report, the UNDP began using a new method of calculating the HDI.

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Human Development Report (HDI) combines three dimensions:

- Health :A long and healthy life: Life expectancy at birth
- Education index: Mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 and above, and Expected years of schooling for a school-age child
- A decent standard of living: GNI per capita (PPP US\$)

The HDI is the geometric mean of these three normalized indices.

Old method used gross domestic product per capita at purchasing power parity and Adult literacy rate.

Q2. Gross National Happiness (GNH) is Bhutan's measure of national progress. Which of the following indicator/indicators is/are common to both GNH and Human Development Index (HDI)?

1. Sustainable development
2. Establishment of good governance
3. Preservation and promotion of cultural values

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

Correct Answer : D

Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress. Material progress and technological developments are approached more cautiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment or the other aspects of cultural and spiritual life of the Bhutanese. This simply means material progress cannot come at the cost of happiness. GNH encourages us to think of the spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of development. HDI merely consists of education index, longevity index and income index

Q3. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Economic Development and Human Development?

- a. The basic difference between Economic development and Human development is that Human development entirely focuses on the increase of income whereas the economic development believes in expanding and widening of all aspects of human life be it economic, social, political, cultural, etc.
- b. In economic aspect human development is one of the essential elements.
- c. The basic idea behind Human development is that it is the use of income and not the income itself that decides the human choices.
- d. The real wealth of a nation is its Economy; therefore, the goal of development should be the enrichment of the whole economy.

Answer: **B**

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The basic difference between economic development and human development is that economic development entirely focuses on the increase of income whereas the human development believes in expanding and widening of all aspects of human life be it economic, social, political, cultural, etc. In economic aspect human development is one of the essential elements. The basic idea behind this is that it is the use of income and not the income itself that decides the human choices. Since, the real wealth of a nation is its people; therefore, the goal of development should be the enrichment of human life.

Q4. Who among the following economists introduced the term Human Development?

- a. Mehbub-Ul-Haq
- b. Amartya Sen
- c. Adam Smith
- d. Both a and b

Answer: d

In 1990 two economists - Prof. Mehbub Al Haque and Prof. Amartya Sen introduced the concept of Human Development. From 1990 onwards, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), each year calculate Human Development Index (HDI) and publish as a report which is known as Human Development Report (HDR).

Q6. Which of these bodies/agencies help augment human capital in India?

- 1. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
- 2. All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)
- 3. Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR)
- 4. University Grants Commission (UGC)

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

D

The concept of human capital recognizes that not all labor is equal and that the quality of employees can be improved by investing in them. The education, experience and abilities of an employee have an economic value for employers and for the economy as a whole. Education or health provided/facilitated by these bodies can significantly increase human capital.

Q7. . Which of the following is/are the indicator/indicators considered to compute 'standard of living' in Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index?

- 1. Electricity
- 2. Nutrition
- 3. Cooking fuel
- 4. Toilet
- 5. Floor

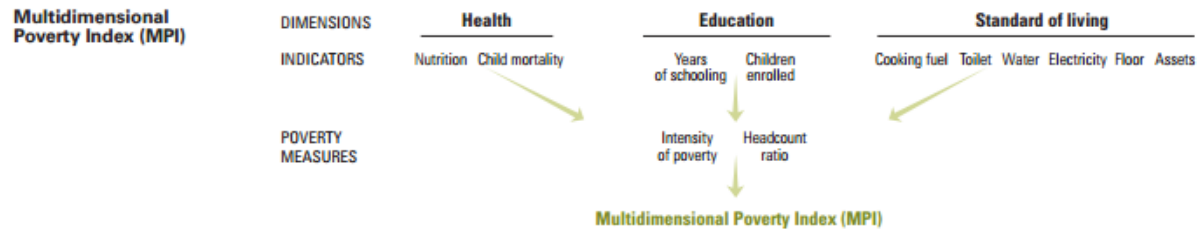
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### 6. Roof

select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1,2,3,4,5 and 6
- b) 1,3,4 and 5 only
- c) 1,3,4,5 and 6 only
- d) 1,2,3,4 and 5 only

Answer : B



The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was developed in 2010 by the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme.

#### Indicators used

The following ten indicators are used to calculate the MPI:

- Education (each indicator is weighted equally at 1/6)
  1. Years of schooling: deprived if no household member has completed six years of schooling
  2. Child school attendance: deprived if any school-aged child is not attending school up to class 8
- Health (each indicator is weighted equally at 1/6)
  3. Child mortality: deprived if any child has died in the family in past 5 years
  4. Nutrition: deprived if any adult or child for whom there is nutritional information is stunted
- Standard of Living (each indicator is weighted equally at 1/18)
  5. Electricity: deprived if the household has no electricity
  6. Sanitation: deprived if the household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households
  7. Drinking water: deprived if the household does not have access to safe drinking water (according to MDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home roundtrip
  8. Floor: deprived if the household has a dirt, sand or dung floor
  9. Cooking fuel: deprived if the household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal
  10. Assets ownership: deprived if the household does not own more than one of: radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck

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A person is considered poor if they are deprived in at least a third of the weighted indicators. The intensity of poverty denotes the proportion of indicators in which they are deprived.

Q8. Consider the following statements regarding Gender Inequality Index ( GII)

1. GII measures the inequality that exist between men and women.
2. Three dimensions considered to make GII are reproductive health, empowerment and labour market.
3. The indicators for Empowerment are attainment of secondary and higher education and employment.
4. GII ranges from 0 to 1, and 1 represents fair equality.

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

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

Answer : D

The GII is an inequality index. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development—

reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates;

empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education;

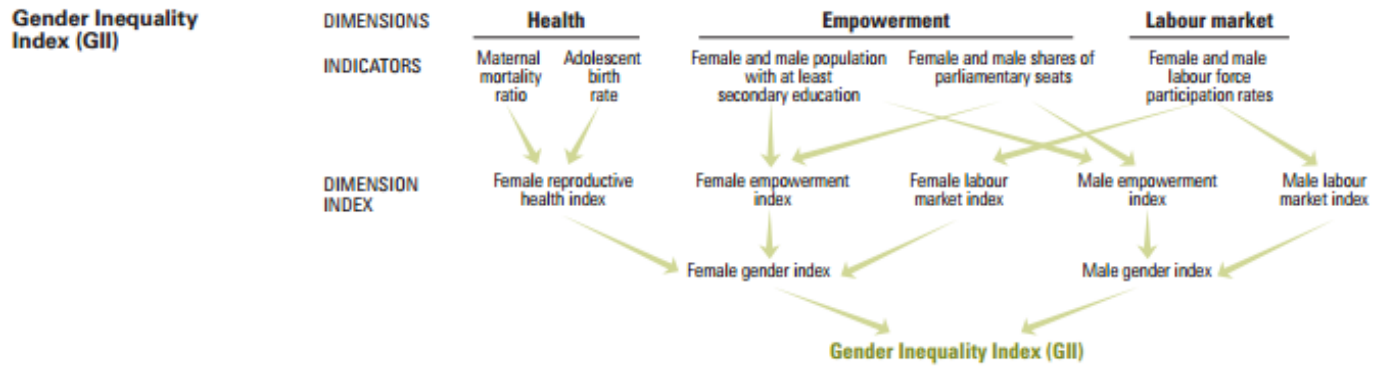
and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. So statement 3 is wrong.

The GII is built on the same framework as the IHDI — to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality, thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

GI = 0 , represents fair equality and 1 represents very poor equality .



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Q9 . Over the years, the government has been following approach/approaches to reduce poverty in India:

1. Growth oriented development
2. Specific poverty alleviation programmes
3. Meeting the minimum needs of the poor.

Select the correct statements using the codes given below:

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

Answer. d)

As per India Public Policy Report (IPPR) 2014, overcoming poverty in India requires a context specific multi-pronged strategy that includes: a basic needs approach, a human rights entitlement approach, a natural resource management approach and a focus on inclusive economic growth

Q10. Marginal productivity is 'zero' in which type of unemployment?

- a) Open unemployment
- b) Disguised unemployment
- c) Frictional unemployment
- d) Under employment

Answer : B

**Disguised unemployment** exists where part of the labor force is either left without work or is working in a redundant manner where worker productivity is essentially zero. This kind of unemployment does not affect aggregate output i.e. Marginal productivity is zero.

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**08/02/2017**

**ECONOMICS**

Q1. Which of the following is/are contained in receipts and expenditure of general budget?

1. Actual figure of previous year.
2. Budget and Revised figure for the current year
3. Budget estimate for upcoming year.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer : c ) 1,2 and 3  
self-explanatory

Q2. Which of the following is/are capital receipts of the government?

1. Currency and coinage.
2. Market borrowings of the government.
3. Import and export duties
4. Grants in Aid from foreign governments.
5. Sale of shares in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 2, 4 and 5 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 5 only
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer : C ) 2 and 5 only

1, 3, 5 comes under revenue receipts.

Q3. Which of the following taxes form part of revenue receipts of the Government ?

1. Corporation Tax
2. Interest receipts from state governments
3. Grants in Aid from Multilateral bodies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer : D

Tax revenues, an important component of revenue receipts, comprise of direct taxes - which fall directly on individuals (personal income tax) and firms (corporation tax), and indirect taxes like excise taxes (duties levied on goods produced within the country), customs duties (taxes imposed on goods imported into and exported out of India) and service tax.

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Interest receipts and grants in aid also comes under revenue receipts.

Q4. Public finance aims at which of the following objectives?

1. Allocating resources
2. Redistributing resources
3. Stabilising national income and employment

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer D

Certain goods, referred to as public goods (such as national defense, roads, government administration), as distinct from private goods (like clothes, cars, food items), cannot be provided through the market mechanism. This is the allocation function.

Through its tax and expenditure policy, the government attempts to bring about a distribution of income. The government affects the personal disposable income of households by making transfer payments and collecting taxes and, therefore, can alter the income distribution. This is the distribution function.

The economy tends to be subject to substantial fluctuations and may suffer from prolonged periods of unemployment or inflation. The overall level of employment and prices in the economy depends upon the level of aggregate demand which is a function of the spending decisions of millions of private economic agents apart from the government.

Q5. Which of the following is/are correct about cess and surcharge?

1. Surcharge is a tax on tax.
2. Surcharge cause inequality.
3. Surcharge is a special purpose tax.
4. Cess is a temporary tax.
5. Cess is a direct tax.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer : C

Surcharge reduces inequality, as it increases with tax ( hence income ) and it is not meant for any special purpose. Cess is an indirect tax and its is for some specific purpose.

Q6. Which of the following is/are correct with respect to direct taxation?

1. Proportional taxation – where with the increased income, the rate of taxation goes higher
2. Regressive taxation – where with the increasing income, the rate of taxation goes down
3. Progressive taxation – in which the tax is charged at the fixed rate

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer : B

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1. Proportional taxation – in which the tax is charged at the fixed rate
2. Regressive taxation – where with the increasing income, the rate of taxation goes down
3. Progressive taxation – where with the increased income, the rate of taxation goes higher

Q7. Which is the correct description of Laffer curve?

- (a) Relationship between tax rate and tax revenue collection
- (b) Balance of payment under the condition of devaluation of domestic currency
- (c) Relationship between two parameters as derivation from line of perfect equality
- (d) Relationship between the rates of inflation and unemployment

Answer : A

Balance of payment under the condition of devaluation of domestic currency - J curve

Relationship between the rates of inflation and unemployment - Phillips curve

Q8 . Revenue expenditure consists of all those expenditures of the government which ?

- A. Generally do not result in creation of physical or financial assets
- B. Generally are withdrawn from the Public Accounts Fund of India
- C. Tackle special contingencies and exigencies of the government departments
- D. Help in implementation of new projects of the Government

Answer : A

Revenue expenditure consists of all those expenditures of the government which do not result in creation of physical or financial assets. It relates to those expenses incurred for the normal functioning of the government departments and various services, interest payments on debt incurred by the government, and grants given to state governments and other parties (even though some of the grants may be meant for creation of assets).

read solution of 'effective revenue deficit question', then you will get a clear picture .

Q9. What is effective revenue deficit?

- (a) It is the difference between the revenue deficit and the interest payments.
- (b) It is the difference between the interest payments and the interest receipts.
- (c) It is the difference between the revenue receipts and the non capital revenue expenditure.
- (d) It is the difference between the revenue deficit and the grants for creation of capital assets.

Answer : D

Effective Revenue Deficit is the difference between revenue deficit and grants for creation of capital assets. In other words, the Effective Revenue Deficit excludes those revenue expenditures which were done in the form of grants for creation of capital assets aka GoCA. Such grants include the grants given under:

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

MGNREGA etc.

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these expenses despite being shown in the accounts as Revenue Expenditures, are involved with asset creation and cannot be considered completely 'unproductive'.

Q10. Which of the following committee has recommended abolition of plan and non-plan distinction in the government expenditure.

- (a) Damodaran Committee (b) Rangarajan Committee  
(c) Kelkar Committee (d) Chhelia Committee

Answer : B

**09/02/2017 ANCIENT INDIA**

Q1. Consider the following statements about Indus Valley Civilization

1. It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element though present, did not dominate the scene.
2. During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in India.
3. It was a urban civilization
4. There was no class and caste divisions

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

Answer : b) 1,2 and 3 only

statement 4: there was no caste divisions but evidences of class division was found.

Q2. Which of the following characterizes/ characterize the people of Indus Civilization?

1. They possessed great palaces and temples.
2. They worshipped both male and female deities.
3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.
4. Iron ploughs were used for agriculture.

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

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

Answer : 2 only

Evidence for great palaces and temples not found

horse was generally unknown to Indus valley people. But skeleton of horse was found from Surkotada.

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Iron was used by vedic people. Not discovered during harappan period.

Q3. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

- I. Lothal : Ancient dockyard
- II. Dholavira : An inscription comprising ten large sized signs of the Harappan script
- III. Kalibangan: Ploughed field
- IV. Banawali : Terracotta replica of a plough

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer : d) 1,2,3 and 4

Q4. The name 'Harappan' in Harappan Civilization comes from

- A. Name of the Megaliths used in the cities
- B. Name of the archaeologist who first discovered the site
- C. Inscription on the coins used in trade
- D. First city that was discovered in Harappan civilization

Answer : D

In 1860s, when railway lines were being laid down for the first time in the Punjab, engineers stumbled upon the site of Harappa in present-day Pakistan. Then, in 1921 archaeologists found the site, and realised that this was one of the oldest cities in the subcontinent. As this was the first city to be discovered, all other sites from where similar buildings (and other things) were found were described as Harappan. These cities developed about 4700 years ago

Q5. Match the following pairs.

- (i) Mohanjodaro      a) Daya Ram Sahni
- (ii) Chanhudaro      b) S.R. Rao
- (iii) Harappa      c) R.D. Banerjee
- (iv) Lothal      d) M.G. Majumdar

- a)      i – b, ii – a , iii – d , iv – c
- b)      i – c, ii – d , iii – a , iv – b
- c)      i – d, ii – c , iii – a , iv – b
- d)      i – c, ii – a , iii – d , iv – b

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e) Answer : B i – c, ii – d , iii – a , iv – b

Q6. Consider the following statements about Bhimbetka rock shelters.

1. They were declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.
2. It is a Mesolithic site.
3. It is in Maharashtra.
4. The paintings of Bhimbetka depicts hunting by Men only

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

Answer : D

The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site of the Paleolithic, exhibiting the earliest traces of human life on the Indian Subcontinent, and thus the beginning of the Indian Stone Age. It is located in the Raisen District in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, near Abdullaganj town and inside the Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary. At least some of the shelters were inhabited by Homo erectus over 100,000 years ago. Some of the Stone Age rock paintings found among the Bhimbetka rock shelters are some 30,000 years old. The caves also deliver early evidence of dance. They were declared a World Heritage Site in 2003.

In the BHimbetka a painting depicts a woman with her child tied to her waist throwing an arrow. From this we know that women were also involved in hunting.

Q7. Consider the following matches of sites with the states they are found in:

1. Mehrgarh : Punjab
2. Burzahom : Jammu and Kashmir
3. Dholavira : Rajasthan
4. Kalibangan : Gujarath

Which of the above is/are correct matches?

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

Answer : C

Mehrgarh is in Pakistan. It is located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass, which is one of the most important routes into Iran.

Dholavira is in GUjarath and kalibangan in Rajasthan

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Burzahom is in J&K

Q8 . Consider the following statements regarding Harappan?

1. In Harappan civilization doors of houses did not open in the direction of main road but towards the back lanes.
2. The size of the town and that of houses gave a hint towards the fact that Harappan society was a divided society.

Which one of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

Answer : c

Q9. Which one of the following animals was not represented on the Seals and terracotta art of the Harappan Culture?

- (a) Cow  
(b) Elephant  
(c) Rhinoceros  
(d) Tiger

Answer : (a)

Q10. Which of the following is/are correct regarding Harappans?

1. Knowledge about them mainly comes from the deciphering of their script
  2. There is evidence of practiced spinning and weaving
  3. They were perhaps the first people to cultivate cotton
- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

Answer : c) 2 and 3  
the script is not yet deciphered

**10/02/2017 ANCIENT INDIA 2**

Q1. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. In Rigvedic period ‘family’ was the smallest unit of administration.
2. Earliest reference to ‘republic’ is in Rigveda.
3. Monarchy was the accepted form of government prevalent during Rigvedic period.
4. Purushasukta is contained in vedangas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

ans : A

purushasukta is in rigveda

Q2. Which of the following is/are correct?

1. Vishnu , Shiva and Brahma were worshiped since early vedic period
2. The rituals performed gradually decreased from early vedic to later vedic period



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3. Participation in yajnas became restrictive in later vedic period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans: D

god like indra varuna agni (gods of natural forces) etc worshiped in early vedic period , later vedic –holy trinity was worshiped Monopoly of brahmins started in later vedic period.  
lower caste excluded from yajnas

Q3. Which of the following is/are **not** correct regarding vedic age?

1. The practices like sati began during the later vedic age
2. A transition of tribal polity to monarchical polity from early vedic to later vedic period.
3. Chaturashram was not applicable to women or the lower varnas

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2, 3  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) All are correct.

Ans : D

Q4. The Ancient Indian play Mudrarakshasa of Visakhadutt has its subject on-

- (a) A conflict between Gods and Demons of ancient Hindu lore.
- (b) story of asura king Ravana.
- (c) A story of the power struggle between Aryans and lower caste people.
- (d) The court intrigues at the time of Chandragupta Maurya.

D

Q5. Which of the following is/are correct?

1. The earliest known scripts from India are exclusively written in Sanskrit and Tamil
2. Manuscripts were written on palm leaves, birch bark etc.
3. Inscriptions on hard surfaces contain only symbols and not language.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) All are correct (b) Only 2  
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

Ans: B

Prakrit and pali used  
not only symbols but languages also used in inscriptions

Q6. Arthashastra deals with which of the following matters?

1. Statecraft
2. Military strategy
3. Economic policy
4. Issues of Welfare
5. Ethics

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only  
B. 1, 4 and 5 only

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- C. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- D. All of the above

Answer : D

Q7. Which of the following languages belong to the Sanskrit family?

- 1. Assamese
- 2. German
- 3. Spanish
- 4. Kannada
- 5. Tamil
- 6. Gujarathi

- (a) 1,2,3 and 6 only (b) 2,3 and 6 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 ,4,5 and 6 (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Ans : A

Kannada and Tamil belongs to dravidian languages.

Q8. Which of the following fields were impacted by Persian Invasion?

- 1. Maurayan Administrative structure
- 2. Ashoka's edicts
- 3. Mauryan architecture
- 4. Mauryan rituals.

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

Ans: A

Q9. Which of the following is/are scientific understandings achieved in ancient India?

- 1. Round shape of earth
- 2. Exact distance between earth and moon
- 3. Knowledge of cause of eclipses
- 4. Rotation of Earth
- 5. Operations with 'zero'

- (a) 1,2,3 and 4 only (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- (c) 1, 2 ,3 and 5 only (d) 1,3 and 4.

B – everything was discovered by Aryabhata .

Q10. Identify the correct statement(s) about Upanishads.

- 1. Upanishads envision an entirely orthodox outlook
- 2. They envision the early stage of origin and development of religions

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

Ans : B

Not orthodox but a progressive outlook

they represent the early stage of origin and development of religious-metaphysical concepts.

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Q11. Which of the following is/are correct about medical advancements in Ancient India?

1. Sushruta was able to correctly carry out plastic surgery, cataract operations etc.
  2. Charaka knew the fundamentals of genetics
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer : C

**11/02/2017 ANCIENT INDIA 3**

Q1. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. In Rigvedic period 'family' was the smallest unit of administration.
2. Earliest reference to 'republic' is in Rigveda.
3. Monarchy was the accepted form of government prevalent during Rigvedic period.
4. Purushasukta is contained in vedangas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

ans : A

purushasukta is in rigveda

Q2. Which of the following is/are correct?

1. Vishnu , Shiva and Brahma were worshiped since early vedic period
2. The rituals performed gradually decreased from early vedic to later vedic period
3. Participation in yajnas became restrictive in later vedic period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans: D

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Answer : C

