

## PRELIMSURE 2022 TEST 2 ANSWERKEY

1. Answer: D
  - The **Mars Helicopter, Ingenuity**, is a technology demonstration to test powered, controlled flight on another world for the first time.
  - It hitched a ride to Mars on the **Perseverance rover**. Once the rover reached a suitable "airfield" location, it released Ingenuity to the surface so it could perform a series of test flights over a 30-Martian-day experimental window.
  
2. Answer: B
  - **Options 1,2,4 and 5 are correct, Option 3 is incorrect :**
  - About twice the size of a typical house cat, the fishing cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) is a feline with a powerful build and stocky legs. Wetlands are the favourite habitats of the fishing cat.
  - In India, fishing cats are mainly found in the mangrove forests of the **Sundarbans**, on the **foothills of the Himalayas** along the Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys and in the **Western Ghats**. **Fishing Cats are not found in alpine regions.**
  - One of the major threats facing the fishing cat is the destruction of wetlands, which is its preferred habitat. As a result of human settlement, drainage for agriculture, pollution, and wood-cutting most of the wetlands in India are under threat of destruction. Another threat to the fishing cat is depletion of its main prey-fish due to unsustainable fishing practices. It is also occasionally poached for its skin.
  
3. Answer: C
  - **Statement 1 is correct:** After the death of **Muhammad Ghori** in 1206, Qutbuddin Aibak declared his independence. He severed all connections with the kingdom of Ghori and thus **founded the Slave dynasty as well as the Delhi Sultanate**. He assumed the title Sultan and made Lahore his capital.
  - **Statement 2 is incorrect: Iltutmish** nominated his daughter Raziya as his successor. Thus the hereditary succession to Delhi Sultanate was initiated by Iltutmish.
  - **Statement 3 is correct:** Muslim writers called **Qutbuddin Aibak**, Lakh Baksh or giver of lakhs because he gave liberal donations to them
  
4. Answer: C
  - **Option (c) is the correct answer:** Milinda Panho or the Questions of Milinda records the questions asked by Indo-Greek King Menander about Buddhism and the Buddhist monk Nagasena's answers to it. King Menander, also known as Milinda, was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena, who is also known as Nagarjuna.

- **Option (a) is not correct:** The Abhidharma Mahāvibhāṣa Śāstra is an ancient Buddhist text, thought to have been authored around 150 CE. It is an encyclopedic work on Abhidharma, scholastic Buddhist philosophy.
- **Option (b) is not correct:** Nitisara (Essence of Statesmanship), is an ancient Indian treatise, narrating the elements of polity and statecraft, authored by Kamandaka, who was a disciple of Chanakya.
- **Option (d) is not correct:** Mrichchhakatika is a ten-act Sanskrit drama attributed to Śūdraka, in which a noble but impoverished young Brahmin, Chārudatta falls in love with a wealthy courtesan, Vasantasenā.

5. Answer : C

- **Statement 1 & 2 are correct**

During the reign of Jahangir, his wife Noor Jahan also undertook some major construction projects, the tomb of Itmad-ud-daulah, father of Noor Jahan, being an excellent example. It was during this time that **white marble became the chief building material, replacing red sandstone** which had been used till now. **The tomb of Itmad-uddaulah was the first Mughal work made completely of white marble.** It also has some of the finest pietra-dura works.

- **Statement 3 & 4 are incorrect**

During the reign of Jahangir, architecture took a back seat as he focused more on paintings and other forms of art. However, he oversaw the construction of some noteworthy monuments including **Akbar's tomb in Sikandra**. He also built his **own tomb at Lahore**. Further, he developed a number of gardens during his reign, e.g. the **Shalimar Bagh in Kashmir**. He also built the **Moti Masjid at Lahore**.

6. Answer: A

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** Muhammad bin Tughlaq launched a scheme by which **takkavi loans (loans for cultivation)** were given to the farmers to buy seed and to extend cultivation. A separate department for agriculture, Diwan- i- Kohi was established.

7. Answer:C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** A petroglyph is an image created by removing part of a rock surface by incising, picking, carving, or abrading, as a form of rock art.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Major themes were hunting, gathering, animal riding etc.

8. Answer: D

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Indo- Greeks depicted pictures of Kings on their coins and hence attributable to Kings, which was impossible in the case of earlier punch marked coins.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** the Kushans were the ones who issued gold coins widely in large numbers. However, the largest number of gold coins were issued by Guptas.
  - **Statement 3 is correct:** the Indo-Greeks introduced features of Hellenistic Art in North Western India. This art was not purely Greek but was the outcome of the Greek contact with non-Greek conquered people.
9. Answer: D
- **Statements 1,2 and 3 are correct:** After consolidating their position in India, the Delhi Sultans introduced reforms in the land revenue administration. The lands were classified into three categories:
  - Iqta land – lands assigned to officials as iqtas instead of payment in cash for their services.
  - Khalisa land – land under the direct control of the Sultan and the revenues collected were spent for the maintenance of royal court and royal household.
  - Inam land – land assigned or granted to religious leaders or religious institutions.
10. Answer : B
- **Tenali Ramakrishna** was the Court jester and poet. He is said to have been a duo with the king and the stories of Tenali Raman have been circulated even in modern times. He wrote **Panduranga Mahatmayam**.
  - **Ramaraja Bhushanudu** (also known as **Bhattumurthi**) wrote **Vasucharitram, Narasabhupaliyam and Harishchandra Nalopakhyanam**
  - **Madayyagari Mallana** wrote **Rajashekharacharitra** (about the love and war of the King Rajasekhara of the kingdom of Avanti)
  - **Uttaraharivamsam** which was composed by **Nachana Somanatha**, a well-known court poet of **King Bukka I**.
11. Answer: A
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Blue hydrogen is produced when natural gas is split into hydrogen and CO<sub>2</sub> either by Steam Methane Reforming (SMR) or AutoThermal Reforming (ATR), but the CO<sub>2</sub> is captured and then stored. As the greenhouse gases are captured, this mitigates the environmental impacts on the planet.
  - **Statement 2 is correct:** Green hydrogen is hydrogen produced by splitting water by electrolysis. This produces only hydrogen and oxygen. We can use the hydrogen and vent the oxygen to the atmosphere with no negative impact.
  - **Statement 3 is not correct:** Grey hydrogen production is similar to the process to blue hydrogen – SMR or ATR are used to split **natural gas** into Hydrogen and CO<sub>2</sub>. But the CO<sub>2</sub> is not being captured and is released into the atmosphere.
12. Answer: A

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** the term Yavana, was a Sanskritised form of Ionian, a branch of the Greeks known to the ancient Indians. In the beginning, the term yavana was used to refer to the Greeks but at a later stage it came to be used for all kinds of foreigners.
  - **Option (b) is not correct:** Dramma is the Indianised term for Drachma, silver coins of ancient Greece. The Greek coins were properly shaped and stamped and were a great improvement over punch-marked coins.
  - **Option (c) is not correct:** Surkhi is a mortar used during the Shaka-Kushana phase for construction of buildings.
  - **Option (d) is not correct:** Strategos were the military governors appointed by the greeks. They had introduced the practice of military governorship.
13. Answer: D
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Indus valley civilization was a class based society which is evident from the different storeyed houses. However there was no class difference because different storeyed houses can be seen in the same sector.
  - **Statement 2 is not correct:** People of Indus valley civilisation was aware of cotton in fact cotton was the most important crop of Indus valley civilisation. There were three important centres Alamgirpur, Kalibagan, Mohenjo Daro
14. Answer: C
- Rakhshan composed the poems Prem Vatika. He was the muslim follower of Krishna and his real name was Sayyid Ibrahim.
15. Answer: C
- **Battle of Bilgram** - in **1540** took place between **Humayun and Sher Shah Suri**, where Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram
  - **Battle of Chausa** - was a notable military engagement between the Mughal emperor, **Humayun**, and the Afghan, **Sher Shah Suri**. It was fought on 26 June **1539** at Chausa, 10 miles southwest of **Buxar** in modern-day Bihar, India. Humayun escaped from the battlefield to save his life
  - **Battle of Khanwa** - was fought near the village of Khanwa, in Bharatpur District of **Rajasthan**, on March 16, **1527**. It was fought between the forces of the first Mughal Emperor **Babur** and the Rajput forces led by **Rana Sanga** of Mewar, **after the Battle of Panipat**
  - **Battle of Khatoli** - Battle of Khatoli was fought in **1518** between the Lodi dynasty under **Ibrahim Lodi** and the Kingdom of Mewar under **Rana Sanga**, during which Mewar emerged victorious
16. Answer: A
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Saka King Rudradaman issued the first ever long inscription in chaste Sanskrit. All the earlier longer inscriptions were composed in Prakrit.
  - **Statement 2 is not correct:** King Rudradaman is famous in history because of the repairs he undertook to improve Sudarshana lake in the Kathiawar region.

This lake has been in use for irrigation and was as old as the Mauryan times, believed to be built by Pushyagupta, a Governor of Chandragupta Maurya.

17. Answer :D

- In many cases the women saint rejected traditional women's role and societal norm by leaving husband and home altogether, choosing to become wandering Bhakts. While in some other instances they engaged with Bhakti without discarding their household roles. **So statement 1 is wrong**
- Janabai was born in a low caste sudra Family. She wrote over 300 poems focussing on domestic chores and about the restriction she faced as a low caste women

18. Answer: C

- **Options (a) and (b) are correct:** Amir Khusrau introduced many new ragas such as **ghora and sanam**. He evolved a new style of light music known as **qawwalis** by blending the Hindu and Iranian systems.
- **Option C is incorrect:** Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote Tabaqat-i-Nasari, a general history of Muslim dynasties up to 1260.
- **Option D is correct:** Amir Khusrau (1252-1325) wrote a number of poems. He experimented with several poetical forms and created a new style of Persian poetry called **Sabaq- i-Hind** or the Indian style.

19. Answer:A

- Literally meaning sky clad Digambara stresses the practice of nudity as an absolute prerequisite to the mendicant's path and to attain salvation. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- On the point of liberation of women, Digambaraa holds that a woman lacks a body and rigid will necessary to attain moksha. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Regarding marriage of Mahavira, Digambara tradition holds that Mahavira never married and renounced the world while his parents were alive. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

20. Answer: A

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The terms Kalanju and Akkam during the Rashtrakuta period are associated with **grains**.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Samangad inscription discovered from Kolhapur District, **Maharashtra** is associated with **Dantidurga, founder of Rashtrakuta empire**
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** **Acharya Jinasena** was **Jain monk** who wrote **Adipurana** on the life stories of Tirthankaras lived during this period

21. Answer: D

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Balban's experience as the regent made him understand the problems of Delhi Sultanate. He knew that the real threat to the monarchy was from the nobles called the Forty. **Instead of expanding his kingdom, Balban paid more attention to the restoration of law and order.**
  - **Statement 2 is not correct:** He was convinced that only by enhancing the power and authority of the monarchy could he face the problems. Balban was determined to break the power of the Forty, the Turkish nobles. He spared only the most obedient nobles and eliminated all others by fair or foul means. **He did not share power with other nobles.**
  - **Statement 3 is correct:** He introduced the Persian festival of Nauroz **to impress the nobles and people** with his wealth and power.
  - **Statement 4 is correct:** He established a separate military department - diwan-i-arz – and reorganized the army
22. Answer: B
- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** Confession by the monk of their offence committed during their stay in the monasteries during the rainy season.
  - 'Pavarana' literally means 'inviting admonition or inviting others to advise one'. The ritual of Pavarana marks the end of the three months rain retreat or vassavasa that generally starts in July. During these three months, the monastic folk do not move around. They stay in a monastery or at any quiet place in the forest.
23. Answer: A
- Ramdas was the spiritual guide of sivaji
  - He wrote Dasabodha, combining his vast knowledge of various science and arts with the principle of spiritual life
24. Answer: B
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Satrap system of government was introduced by the Greeks, Sakas, Parthians and Kushans and not in the Sunga period. Under this system, the empire was divided into numerous satrapies, and each satrapy was placed under the rule of a satrap.
  - **Statement 2 is correct:** the Hindu law book Manusmriti was compiled during this period.
  - **Statement 3 is correct:** the Medhi and Pradakshina Patha of Sanchi Stupa were constructed by the Sungas. The Anda and Harmika of Sanchi Stupa were constructed by King Asoka and the Vedhika and Toranas by Satavahanas. The Sungas also repaired the Barhut Stupa.
  - **Statement 4 is not correct:** Malavikagnimitram was written by Kalidasa in 5th Century AD while Sunga period was between 187 BC and 71 BC.
25. Answer : C
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Under the **Pallava** empire, a unique form of script called Grantha script developed and is a type of **Brahmi** script. Around the 6th

century, it was exported eastwards and influenced the genesis of almost all **South East Asian scripts**

- **Statement 2 is correct:** The royal custom of using descriptive honorific titles called **Birudas** was common in Pallava period
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** In the Battle of Narmada, **Pulakesin II defeated Harsha** and has been described by **Huen Tsang** and in the **Aihole inscription** written by **Ravikriti**.

26. Answer: B

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Starving to death is a religious practice among the Jains but such practices do not exist in Buddhism hence.
- **Statement 2 and 3 are correct:** Both rejected the authority of vedas, emphasised on renunciation and human effort as means of obtaining salvation. Strictly opposed the slaughter of cows as part of rituals.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Both emphasised on non-violence and non injury to animal life

27. Answer: D

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Alauddin Khalji maintained a large permanent standing army and paid them in cash from the royal treasury. According to Ferishta, he recruited 4,75,000 cavalrymen. **He introduced the system of dagh (branding of horses) and prepared huliya (descriptive list of soldiers).**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The introduction of paying salaries in cash to the soldiers led to price regulations popularly called, Market Reforms. **Alauddin Khalji established four separate markets in Delhi, one for grain; another for cloth, sugar, dried fruits, butter and oil; a third for horses, slaves and cattle; and a fourth for miscellaneous commodities.**
- **Statement 3 is correct:** There were secret agents called munhiyans who sent reports to the Sultan regarding the functioning of these markets.

28. Answer: B

- **Option (a) is a correct statement:** Satavahanas were the first rulers to make land grants to the brahmanas, although there are more instances of land grants made to Buddhist monks.
- **Option (b) is not a correct statement:** Satavahanas did not follow a matriarchal system. However, they had a matronymic system where the Kings were named based on the given name of their mother, grandmother or any other female ancestor. For example, Gautamiputra Satakarni was the son of Gautami Balasri.
- **Option (c) is a correct statement:** The Satavahanas retained some of the administrative units found in Ashokan times. Their district was called ahara, as it was known in the time of Asoka. Their officials were known as amatyas and mahamatras as they were known in Maurya times.

- **Option (d) is a correct statement:** In the Satavahana phase, many chaityas and monasteries were cut out of the solid rock in north-western Deccan.

29. Answer: D

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Bhakti movement provided an impetus for the development of regional languages such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada etc. Since various preachers spoke and wrote in the regional language, it resulted in the growth of these languages.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** As the caste system and lower position of women was condemned by the bhakti saints, the lower classes and women were raised to a greater importance.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** With the synthesis of sufism and Bhakti tradition, unity among the two communities Hindu and Muslim fostered. With mutual influence of sufism and Bhakti tradition on each other, even the masses got an opportunity to understand each others' religious tradition and beliefs.

30. Answer : C

- **Option (c) is the correct answer: Tainat-i-rakab and Tainat-i-subajat** were the two sections of the Mughal nobility.
- Tainat-i-rakab comprised those nobles who were **posted at the court itself.**
- These nobles, stationed at the court, were a **reserve force** to be deputed to a province or military campaign.
- They were duty-bound to appear twice daily, morning and evening, to express submission to the emperor in the public audience hall.

31. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Harappans explored riverine and marine resources wherever possible. For example, molluscs were an important protein rich food element in the coastal site of gujarat people.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Even though remains of horse were found at surkotada, there is no evidence that horse was regularly used by Harappans. Harappan culture was not horse centric.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Harappan seals have been found in Mesopotamian cities like susa and urand In Mohenjodaro three cylinder seals of Mesopotamian type have been found which underlines their trading relation.

32. Answer: A

- **Statement 1 is correct:** the copper plate inscription of about the first Century A.D. from Kulawan (near Taxila) roughly translates to the installation of Buddha's relics at Chhatrasilaka by a lay worshipper Chandrabhi.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Its script is Kharoshti which was written from right to left.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The language is Prakrit.

33. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The most magnificent building of the 13th century was **the Qutub Minar which was founded by Aibek and completed by Iltutmish.** Later, **Alauddin Khalji added an entrance to the Qutub Minar called Alai Darwaza.**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** This seventy one metre tower was **dedicated to the Sufi saint Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.** The balconies of this tower were projected from the main building and it was proof of the architectural skills of that period.

34. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Dharma and Rita in the Vedic period appear as early as the Rig Veda.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Dharma (personal actions) signifies cosmic ordinance, often in connection with the sense of natural law. Rita (impersonal law) refers to universal harmony in which all things in the world have a proper function and place.

35. Answer : C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Abu Abdullah / Ibn Batuta who wrote Rihla visited the kingdom during the reign of Harihara I
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Athanasius Nikitin from Russia visited the empire during the reign of Virupaksha Raya II

Sl. No	Chronicler	Country	Year(s)	Vijayanagara Ruler(s)
1	<a href="#">Nicolo De Conti</a>	Italy	1419-1444	Deva Raya I Bukka Raya III Deva Raya II
2	<a href="#">Duarte Barbosa</a>	Portugal	1504-1514	Krishna Deva Raya
3	Fernao Nuniz	Portugal	1536-1537	Achyuta Deva Raya
4	<a href="#">Domingo Paes</a>	Portugal	1520	Krishna Deva Raya
5	<a href="#">Abdur Razzak</a>	Persia	1443	Deva Raya II
6	<a href="#">Athanasius Nikitin</a>	Russia	1468-1474	Virupaksha Raya II
7	<a href="#">Garcia Da Orta</a>	Portugal	1534	Achyuta Deva Raya
8	<a href="#">Ludovico di Varthema</a>	Italy	1502-1507	Krishna Deva Raya
9	<a href="#">Caesaro Federici</a>	Italy	1567	Vira Sadashiva Raya
10	<a href="#">Firishtah</a>	Persia	1596	Venkatapati Deva Raya II
11	Pietro della Valle	Italy	1623	Rama Deva Raya

36. Answer: D

- **Option (a) is a correct statement:** The Brahmanas accumulated wealth on account of numerous land grants and also claimed many privileges, which are listed in the Narada Smriti. The Gupta princes became great supporters of the Brahmanical order because they helped legitimise the position of Guptas who were originally vaishyas.
- **Option (b) is a correct statement:** The castes proliferated into numerous sub-castes as a result of two factors. A large number of foreigners had been assimilated into the Indian society, and each group of foreigners was considered a kind of caste, and were given Kshatriya status. The other reason was the absorption of many tribal people into Brahmanical society through the process of land grants.
- **Option (c) is a correct statement:** The position of shudras improved in this period. They were now permitted to listen to Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas. They were also allowed to perform certain domestic rites which naturally brought fee to the priests. All this can be attributed to a change in the economic status of the shudras.
- **Option (d) is not a correct statement:** During Gupta period, the untouchables increased in number, especially the chandalas. Chandalas appeared as early as the 5th century B.C. and by the 5th century A.D. their numbers had become so enormous and their disabilities so glaring. Fa hien informs that they lived outside the village and dealt with meat and flesh. They were considered polluting by the upper caste people.

37. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** One of the key aspects of Mesolithic age was the reduction in size of well established tool types. The characteristic tool of this age was **microlith**. They were not only used as tools in themselves but also to make composite tools.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Pottery was absent in most of the mesolithic site, but it is present at Langanj in Gujarat and Kaimur region of Mirzapur.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Bogar in Rajasthan and Adamgarh in MP provide the earliest evidence for domestication of animals.

38. Answer: A

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** Belan Valley in Uttar Pradesh near Prayag is one site where evidence of Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites have been found in sequence. The prehistoric sites of Belan valley include Mahgara, Chopani Mando, and Koldihwa.

39. Answer: B

- **Option (b) is the correct answer: Parantaka I** was one of the important early Chola (Imperial Chola) rulers. He defeated the Pandyas and the ruler of Ceylon. **But he suffered a defeat at the hands of the Rashtrakutas in the famous battle of Takkolam.** Parantaka I was a great builder of temples.

40. Answer: B

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The state had **four main departments** and the four main officers were **diwan, Mir bakhshi, Mir saman, and sadr**
- The **diwan** (also called the **Wazir or chief minister**), held the **primary position** among them and looked after **revenue and finance**, but kept an overview of all matters of expenditure and related departments recording all imperial orders and assigning duties and expenses to district faujdars.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Mir Bakshi handled the **military pay and accounts and related duties**. He not only was the Paymaster for all officers but also played a role in recruitment of soldiers, listing of mansabdars and important officials.
- The imperial household was held by **Khan-i-Saman**. He dealt with matters relating to maintaining record and requirement of the state karkhanas, stores, order, interactions and internal relations.
- The **Sadr** was the **head of religious donations and contributions**. He also looked after education and imperial alms.
- Sadr acted as the **Chief Qazi** before **Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb divided** these two offices and allotted **two separate persons** for these posts.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Each cultivator got a **title for land holding** or **patta** and **qubuliyat (deed of agreement by which he pays state revenue)**. Various other assessment system were followed under Akbar's reign were
- Batai or ghallabakshi (crop-sharing) subdivided into three parts:
  - bhaoli -reaped and stacked crops divided in the presence of the parties
  - khet batai –dividing fields after sowing
  - lang batai- division of grain heaps.
- **Kankut** - measuring the land by Jrib or through pacing and estimating standing crops by inspection.
- **Nasaq** where a rough calculation of payable amount by the peasant, keeping in minds his past experience.
- **Statement 3 is correct: Waqai Navis and Waqai Nigars** supplied direct reports to the King and **Sawanih Nigars** were the confidential report providers

41. Answer: A

- **Jivaka**
  - belonged to Bihar, 6th century BC – contemporary of Bimbisara and Ajatsatru.
  - studied Ayurveda medicine under the tutelage of Atreya.
  - was the personal physician of Lord Buddha and Sangha.
  - promoted usage of purgatives, herbal remedies for wounds.
  - works illustrated in Bower's Manuscript, Dipavamsa , Mahavamsa

42. Answer: D

- **Option 1 and 3 are not correct:** Rajendra I assumed a number of titles, the most famous being Mudikondan, Gangaikondan, Kadaram Kondan and Pandita Cholan.

- **Option 2 and 4 are correct:** Rajaraja assumed a number of titles like **Mummidi Chola, Jayankonda** and **Sivapadasekara**.

43. Answer: A

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Saraswati and Indus are the most mentioned rivers in Rig veda. Ganga and Yamuna are mentioned but only 2 or 3 times.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** In early vedic period, women were allowed to go for educational discourse for instance Lopamudra is famous for her knowledge and wisdom
- **Statement 3 is correct** because Both male and female were allowed to choose their spouse under Gandharva marriage.

44. Answer: A

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The greatest specimen of Buddhist art in Gupta times is provided by the Ajanta Paintings. Although these paintings covered the period from the first to the seventh century A.D., most of them belong to Gupta times. They depict various events in the life of Gautama Buddha and the previous Buddhas.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** There is nothing to show that the Guptas were the patrons of the Ajanta paintings.

45. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Aihole, a small village on the banks of the **Malaprabha river**, was the cradle of ancient Hindu temple architecture
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Badami was the original capital of the Chalukya empire founded by the great **Pulakesin I** in the 6th century A.D
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** **Durga temple at Ailhole** was also built around the 7th century A.D, is a unique temple, with a surprising resemblance to the **Parliament House**
- **Statement 4 is not correct:** In **1987**, the UNESCO included Pattadakal in its list of World Heritage sites

46. Answer: A

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Ajivika was founded by Makkali Gosala. Ajivikas very popular in Magadha in the third century BCE and Mauryan kings donated several canvases in the honour of Ajivika monks.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Ajivika held that the affairs of the universe was ordered by a cosmic force called niyati that determined allevents. No human effort can have any effect against niyati and therefore Karma is a fallacy.

47. Answer: B

- **Option (a) is not correct:** Doctrine of manifold nature of reality is Anekanandavada.

- **Option (c) is not correct:** The theory of partial stand point is Nayavada.
- **Option (d) is not correct:** Doctrine of Non violence is Ahimsa.
- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The theory of conditioned prediction is syadvada.

48. Answer: D

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** The military character of the Satavahana rule is evident from the common use of such terms as kataka and skandhavaras in their inscriptions. These were military camps and settlements which served as administrative centres as long as the King was there.

49. Answer: D

- The Noble Eight fold Path, is one of the principal teachings of the Buddha, who described it as the way leading to the cessation of suffering (Dukkha) and attainment of self-awakening. In Buddhist symbolism, the Noble Eight fold Path is often represented by means of the Dharma wheel (Dharmachakra), whose eight spokes represent the eight elements of the path. **Eight fold path includes right understanding, right speech, right livelihood; right mindfulness, right thought, right action, right effort and right concentration.**

50. Answer: D

- **Statement 1 is correct:**  
Vijayanagar kingdom was established by two brothers **Harihara and Bukka** in 1336 who served in the army of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- **Statement 2 is correct:**  
Harihara and Bukka were helped and inspired by contemporary scholar and a saint **Vidyaranya** for the establishment of their kingdom.
- **Statement 3 is correct:**  
**Rayavachakam by Vishvanatha Sthanapati** is a major literary source of this empire.

51. Answer: D

- The Chola Empire was divided into mandalams and each mandalam into valanadus and nadus. In each nadu there were a number of autonomous villages.
- The **royal princes or officers** were in charge of **mandalams**. The **valanadu** was under **periyannattar** and **nadu** under **nattar**. The town was known as **nagaram** and it was under the administration of a council called **nagarattar**.

52. Answer: A

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Rashtrakuta rulers were tolerant in their religious views and patronised Vaishnavism, Saivism as well as Jainism.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Pala rulers were great patrons of Buddhist learning and religion. The Nalanda University was revived by Dharmapala and

200 villages were set apart to meet its expenses. He also founded the Vikramasila university.

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The greatest ruler of the Pratihara dynasty, Mihir Bhoja was a devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of 'Adivaraha'.

53. Answer: D

- **Statement 1 is correct:** It was a form of Buddhism which appeared in eastern India in eighteenth century and was finally established in Tibet in eleventh century, as a result of a mission sent from the great vajrayana monastery of Vikramshila. The two truth doctrine is the central concept of the vajrayana practice path and lay down the philosophical basis or its method. The two truth identify conventional and ultimate truth. **Conventional truth is the truth of consensus reality and common sense notion of what does and does not exist. Ultimate truth is reality as viewed by an awakened, or enlightened mind.**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Most of the term originated in Sanskrit language of tantric Indian Buddhism, but since it deals with inner experiences, the vajrayana text uses highly symbolic language Samdhya Bhasa or twilight language.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Literally meaning the vehicle of thunderbolt. The vajrayana or Diamond vehicle is also referred to as mantrayana, Tantrayana, Tantric or ecocentric Buddhism.

54. Answer:A

- **Statement 1 is correct: The Dravidian style of art and architecture reached its perfection under the Cholas.** They built enormous temples.
- **Statement 2 is not correct: The chief feature of the Chola temple is the Vimana.**
  - The Big Temple at Tanjore built by Rajaraja I is a master-piece of South Indian art and architecture. It consists of the vimana, ardhmandapa, mahamandapa and a large pavilion in the front known as the Nandimandapa

55. Answer: B

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Gingee in Tamil Nadu controlled by the Nayakas was the third most important city of Vijayanagara empire after Hampi and Madurai
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Gingee fort was deemed impregnable by European travelers who called in **Troy of the East**
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Veerabhadra temple of Lepakshi is famed for the engineering wonder of the mysterious Hanging pillar. This temple was built by

the brothers Viranna and Virupanna and is dedicated to Veerabhadra. It is an example of the Vijayanagara architectural style.

- The **Venkatramana Temple**, which is the largest edifice within the fortified town of **Gingee** was built by **Muthyalu Nayaka** (AD. 1540 - 1550). Quite a few monolithic ornamental pillars were taken away from this temple to Pondicherry and set up around the statue of Dupleix, the Governor, during the French occupation of Gingee in AD. 1761.
- **Tall swing pavilions** stand outside the compound walls, each with multiple brick towers

56. Answer: C

- **Option (a) is a correct statement:** The administration of justice was rudimentary in nature as there was no regular courts and regular procedures. The system of ordeals was common. Criminal cases were tried by the Patels. Appeals in both civil and criminal cases were heard by the Nyayadhish (chief justice) with the guidance of the smritis. Hazir Majlim was the final court of appeal.
- **Option (b) is a correct statement:** The practice of granting jagirs was abandoned and all officers were paid in cash. Even when the revenues of a particular place were assigned to any official, his only link was with the income generated from the property. He had no control over the people associated with it.
- **Option (c) is an incorrect statement:** As the revenue collected from the state was insufficient to meet its requirements, Shivaji collected two taxes, Chauth and Sardeshmukhi, from the adjoining territories of his empire, the Mughal provinces and the territories of the Sultan of Bijapur. Chauth was one-fourth of the revenue of the district conquered by the Marthas. Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% of the revenue which Shivaji collected by virtue of his position as Sardeshmukh.
- **Option (d) is a correct statement:** The revenue administration of Shivaji was humane and beneficent to the cultivators. The lands were carefully surveyed and assessed. The state demand was fixed at 30% of the gross produce to be payable in cash or kind. Later, the tax was raised to 40% and the amount of money to be paid was fixed. In times of famine, the government advanced money and grain to the cultivators which were to be paid back in instalments later. Liberal loans were also advanced to the peasants for purchasing cattle, seed, etc.

57. Answer: A

- **Statement 1 is correct: Gandhara art was a blend of Indian and Graeco-Roman elements.** Specimens of Gandhara sculpture have been found in Taxila, Peshawar and in several places of northwest India. The school of art that developed at Mathura in modern Uttar Pradesh is called the Mathura art. It flourished in the first century A.D. **In its early phase, the Mathura school of art developed on indigenous lines.**

- **Statement 2 is correct:** The salient features of Gandhara art are:
  - **Moulding the human body in a realistic manner with minute attention to physical features like muscles, moustache and curly hair.**
  - Thick drapery with large and bold fold lines.
  - Rich carving, elaborate ornamentation and symbolic expressions.
- **Statement 3 is not correct: In Mathura school, the Buddha images exhibit the spiritual feeling in his face. It was largely absent in the Gandhara school.**

58. Answer:A

- Buddhacharita was written by Aswagoshā
- He was a contemporary of Kanishka

59. Answer: D

- Maski is an archaeological site in the Raichur district of the state of Karnataka, India. It lies on the bank of the Maski river which is a tributary of the Tungabhadra. The site came into prominence with the discovery of a minor rock edict of Emperor Ashoka by C. Beadon in 1915. It was the first edict of Emperor Ashoka that contained the name Asoka in it instead of the earlier edicts that referred to him as Devanampiyā piyadasi.

60. Answer : C

1. **Pulakesin II - 610–642 CE**
2. **Rajasimha** - Narasimhavarman II reigned from **690–725 CE** popularly known as Rajasimha or Rajamalla was a ruler of the Pallava kingdom
3. **Amoghavarsha** - Amoghavarsha I (known as Amoghavarsha Nrupathunga I ) (**814–878 CE**) was the greatest ruler of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, and one of the great emperors of India. His reign of **64 years** is one of the longest precisely dated monarchical reigns on record
4. **Ganapati Deva - 1199-1262 A.D.)** was the greatest of the **Kākatīya dynasty** who rose to prominence during the period of fearful conflicts between the Rāṣṭrakūṭas and the Veṅgī Cālukyās and later between the Cālukyās of Kalyāṇa and the Cholas of Tanjore for hegemonic control over the rich and prosperous east coast. He was the **third** independent king in the dynasty had a long regnal period of **63 years** and it witnessed the political unification of Āndhra which led to around economic development and remarkable cultural achievements

61. Answer: D

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Political unification: He not only added Kalinga to Maurya dynasty but also bound the whole country together by one Dhamma, one language and practically one script Brahmi.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Spread of tolerance and respect: He adopted and preached tolerance in not only religious sphere but in the script of languages and scripts too.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** Promotion of cultural contacts: He not only brought innovative administrative changes but promoted cultural contact between Indian states and outer world,
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Policy of peace and non aggression: Asoka is famous in history for his policy of peace non conquest and non aggression.

62. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Brahmagiri rock edit of asoka mention about local administration. The Mauryan period saw the increase in number of untouchables, Surprisingly there is no mention of varna system in Asokan edits.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** As far as judicial administration is concerned the King was the supreme authority. He personally adjudicated the cases that came before him.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Slavery existed during that time. This is borne out of Arthashastra which says that “No Arya could be reduced to slave”. Asokan edicts while describing Dhamma says about courteous behaviour to dasa.

63. Answer: C

- **Kanishka** convened the **Fourth Buddhist Council** to discuss matters relating to Buddhist theology and doctrine. It was held at the Kundalavana monastery near Srinagar in Kashmir under the presidentship of Vasumitra. About 500 monks attended the Council. The Council prepared an authoritative commentary on the Tripitakas and the Mahayana doctrine was given final shape.

64. Answer: B

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched:** the Pala empire dominated eastern India till the middle of the ninth century.
- **Pair 2 and pair 3 are not correctly matched:** The Pratihara empire dominated western India and the upper Gangetic valley till the middle of the tenth century and the Rashtrakuta empire dominated the Deccan and acted as a bridge between north and south India.

65. Answer: A

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Narasimhavarman I, also called Mamallan was the son and successor of Mahendravarman.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** He defeated and killed Pulakesin II and took control of Vatapi, the Chalukya capital and assumed the title ‘**Vatapikondan**’.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Mattavilasa Prahasana is a short one-act Sanskrit play written by Pallava King Mahendravarman I (571– 630CE) in the beginning of the seventh century in Tamil Nadu.

It is a satire that pokes fun at the peculiar aspects of the heretic Kapalika and Pasupata Saivite sects, Buddhists and Jainism. The setting of the play is Kanchipuram, the capital city of the Pallava kingdom in the seventh century. The play revolves around the drunken antics of a Kapalika mendicant,

Satyasoma, his woman, Devasoma, and the loss and recovery of their skull-bowl.

66. Answer: B

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The Sangam Age constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India. The corpus of **Sangam literature** includes Tolkappiyam, **Ettutogai, Pattuppattu, Pathinenkilkanakku**, and the two epics – Silappathigaram and Manimegalai. Tolkappiyam authored by Tolkappiyar is the earliest of Tamil literature.

67. Answer: A

- The earliest known copper-plate called Sohgaoura is a Maurya record that mentions famine relief efforts. It is one of the very few pre-Ashoka Brahmi inscriptions in India.

68. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Pataliputra owed its power and importance to trade and commerce and the widespread use of money. Tolls could be collected from traders who came to the city from east, west, north and south by means of four rivers. But once the trade declined, money became scarce, and officers and soldiers began to be paid through land grants, the city lost its importance.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Power shifted to military camps and places of strategic importance. Kanauj was situated on an elevated area which was easily fortifiable. It was also located in the middle of the doab so to exercise control over the eastern and western wings of the doab soldiers could be moved by both land and water routes.

69. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Sangam Age constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India. According to Tamil legends, there existed **three Sangams** (Academy of Tamil poets) in ancient Tamil Nadu popularly called **Muchchangam**.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** These Sangams flourished under the royal patronage of the **Pandyas**.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The first Sangam, held at then Madurai, was attended by gods and legendary sages but no literary work of this Sangam was available.
- **Statement 4 is not correct:** The second Sangam was held at Kapadapuram but all the literary works had perished except **Tolkappiyam**.
  - The third Sangam at Madurai was founded by Mudathirumaran. It was attended by a large number of poets who produced voluminous literature but only a few had survived. These Tamil literary works remain useful sources to reconstruct the history of the Sangam Age.

70. Answer : A

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** Ralph Fitch was an English traveller who visited India during the Mughal period. He praised Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Ahmedabad and Delhi in his description of Indian towns of that period.
- Ralph Fitch who visited Agra in September 1585 in the life-time of **Akbar**, writes about the town:
- “Agra is a very great city, and populous, built with stone, having fair and large streets with a fair river running by it . . . . Agra and Fatehpur Sikri are two very great cities, either of them much greater than London, and very populous. Between Agra and Fatehpur are twelve miles (kos in reality) and all the way is a market of victuals and other things as full as though a man were still in a town, and so many people as if a man were in a market.”

71. Answer : C

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** The **South Pars/North Dome field** is a natural-gas condensate field located in the Persian Gulf.
- It is by far the world's largest natural gas field, with ownership of the field shared between Iran and Qatar.
- On the list of natural gas fields, it has almost as much recoverable reserves as all the other fields combined.
- It has significant geostrategic influence.



72. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Harsha governed his empire on the same lines as the Guptas did, except that his administration had become more feudal and decentralised.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In the empire of Harsha, law and order was not well maintained. Huan Tsang was robbed of his belongings. But he reports that according to the law of the land, severe punishments were inflicted for crime. Robbery was considered to be a second treason for which the right hand of the

robber was amputated. However, it seems that under the influence of Buddhism the severity of the punishments were mitigated.

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Huan Tsang calls the shudras agriculturists. The earlier texts represent them as serving the three higher varnas. But the Chinese pilgrim takes notice of untouchables such as scavengers, executioners, etc.

73. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is not correct and statements 2, 3 and 4 are correct:**
  - The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. SAARC comprises eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987.
  - Decisions at all levels are to be taken on the basis of unanimity; and bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from the deliberations of the Association.
  - "Promoting peace, stability, amity and progress in the region", this was the first line of the SAARC charter. The last 32 years has not seen much progress along these lines.
  - It has a **permanent secretariat** in Kathmandu, Nepal. The organization was started to promote economic and cultural ties amongst its member states.
  - With just about 2.5% of the world's land surface area, the South Asian region has 17% of the world's population.
  - It is also **one of the poorest regions** of the world, ranking just second to the Sub Saharan region in Africa.
  - Even with the presence of five of the world's 20 megacities, it is the least urbanized region in the world with an urban population of just about 27%.

74. Answer : D

- **All the given statements are correct:**
- **Article 72 empowers the President** to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
  - (1) The President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence—
    - (a) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial;
    - (b) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends;
    - (c) in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.

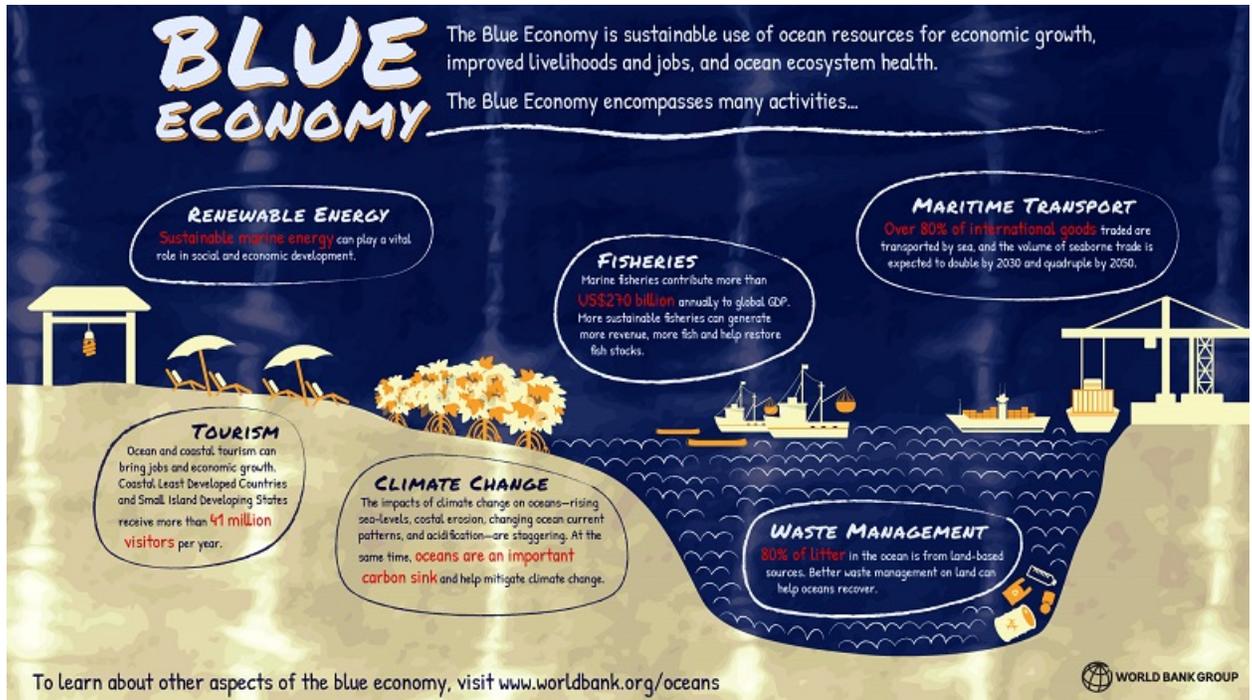
- (2) Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the power conferred by law on any officer of the Armed Forces of the Union to suspend, remit or commute a sentence passed by a Court Martial.
- (3) Nothing in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) shall affect the power to suspend, remit or commute a sentence of death exercisable by the Governor of a State under any law for the time being in force.
- **Article 161 empowers the Governor** to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.—
  - The Governor of a State shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends

75. Answer : B

- **Option (b) is the correct answer: Maktab Khana** was a Bureau of records and translation established by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in Fatehpur Sikri around **1574**. Emperor Akbar commissioned his most talented scribes and secretaries to translate the major texts of India from Sanskrit into Persian and to illustrate the manuscripts in the royal workshops
- **Tasvir Khana** - Akbar established Tasvir Khana, a formal artistic studio where the artists were hired on salary and they developed their own styles. Akbar was responsible for the establishment of an entire department devoted to the paintings and scribing of his documents. Akbar looked upon paintings as a means of study and amusement. He believed that a painting could show the demeanor of the subject and regularly gave awards to those painters who created lifelike images.
- **Ibadat Khana** - Ibādat Khāna (House of Worship) was a meeting house built in 1575 CE by the Mughal Emperor Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri to gather spiritual leaders of different religious grounds so as to conduct a discussion on the teachings of the respective religious leaders
- **Naqqar Khana** - term for a drum house or orchestra pit during ceremonies. The name literally means drum (Naqqar/Naubat)-house and are a distinct sign of Mughal architecture

76. Answer: D

- **All the activities mentioned are included in Blue Economy**



77. Answer :B

● **Statement 3 is not correct:**

- **ERONET is a web of Electoral Roll Officers. It provides the right amount of electoral information to the right set of people at the right time, for effective management and timely Voter Services**
- ERONET standardised forms processing, standard database schema, and a standard template for eroll printing. It **automates** the process of electoral roll management starting from elector registration, field verification of electors, decision support system for Electoral registration officers and for providing extensive integrated value-added services
- Citizens can fill up various online forms on National Voters' Service Portal, nvsp.in or by using voter helpline mobile application. The form is processed thereafter in ERONET. The applicant also gets periodical alerts and notifications on each activity performed at ERONET.
- **ERO-Net application is available pan India, to all citizens of India for enrollment/ corrections/migration from Electoral Roll.** The application on the backend is available for the Election commission of India, all Chief Electoral Officers, District Election Officers, Electoral Roll Officers and Booth Level Officers
- Citizens can fill up various online forms on National Voters' Service Portal or by using voter helpline mobile application. The form is processed thereafter in ERONET. The applicant also gets periodical alerts and notifications on each activity performed at ERONET.
- ERO-Net also facilitates easy **migration** from one constituency to another by facilitating seamless communication between the EROs of two constituencies. It also helps in **preventing De-duplication** while including entries in the E-Roll

78. Answer: A

- **Statement 1 is correct: Hereditary monarchy was the form of government during the Sangam period.** The king had also taken the advice of his minister, court-poet and the imperial court or avai. The imperial court or avai was attended by a number of chiefs and officials. The king was assisted by a large body of officials who were divided into five councils.
- **Statement 2 is not correct: Land revenue** was the chief source of state's income while custom duty was also imposed on foreign trade. The Pattinappalai refers to the custom officials employed in the seaport of Puhar. Booty captured in wars was also a major income to the royal treasury.

79. Answer: C

- **Statements 1 and 2 are not correct; Statement 3 is correct:**
- Types of Bail: Generally, there are following types of bail:
  - **1. Regular bail:** Regular bail is applied for by a person after his/her arrest since the person has already been arrested and in police custody.
  - **2. Anticipatory bail:** Anticipatory bail is granted after the registration of FIR but before a person is arrested by police. If a person in fear of getting arrested, then anticipatory bail is applied by the person. In anticipatory bail, a person is out, not arrested but has an apprehension of getting arrested.
  - **3. Interim bail:** Interim bail is like temporary bail which may be granted till the time application for anticipatory bail and regular bail is pending before the court.
  - **4. Transit bail:** In transit bail is applied when the crime took place in one state and FIR lodged in a particular station, the accused is residing in a different state, if he/she might have a fear of arrest then to avoid that one applies for transit anticipatory bail to seek protection till you reach the particular where the crime occurred. Transit bail is rare, given in one in billions.

80. Answer : D

- **Statement 1 is correct:** He was known as "**Zinda Pir**" due to his simple living and high thinking
- **Statement 2 is correct:** He **banished singing** from his court but not playing musical instruments.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Music in all forms continued to be patronized by his queens and so largest number of books on classical music were translated into Persian during his reign
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Aurangzeb was the **good player of veena** among Mughal emperors

81. Answer: B

- **Options 1, 2 and 4 are correct and Options 3 and 5 are not correct:**
  - Tolkappiyam refers to the five-fold division of lands - Kurinji (hilly tracks), Mullai (pastoral), Marudam (agricultural), Neydal (coastal) and Palai (desert). The people living in these five divisions had their respective chief occupations as well as gods for worship.

82. Answer: B

- **Statement 2 is not correct; Statements 1 and 3 are correct:**
  - ARCs are incorporated as company under the **Companies Act**
  - Union budget 2021-22 has proposed a new ARC/Bad Bank to consolidate and take over existing bad loans
  - The ARC/bad bank proposed in the Budget will be set up by banks (both state-owned and private sector banks), and there will be no equity contribution from the government.
  - However, the Government may provide sovereign guarantee that could be needed to meet regulatory requirements.
  - An ARC or bad bank is a special type of financial institution (FI) that buys the debtors of the bank at a mutually
  - agreed value and attempts to recover the debts or associated securities by itself.
  - A bad bank makes a profit in its operations if it manages to sell the loan at a price higher than what it
  - paid to acquire the loan from a commercial bank

83. Answer :D

- **All the statements are correct**
  - During the fiscal 2021-22, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) will launch data analytics driven MCA21 Version 3.0 (V3)
  - MCA21 is an e-Governance initiative of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India that enables an easy and secure access of the MCA services to the corporate entities, professionals and citizens of India
  - MCA21 V3 Project is a technology-driven forward-looking project, envisioned to strengthen enforcement, promote Ease of Doing Business, enhance user experience, facilitate seamless integration and data exchange among Regulators.
  - The project will have Micro-services architecture with high scalability and capabilities for advanced analytics.
  - Aligned with global best practices and aided by emerging technologies such as Artificial intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), MCA21 V3 is envisioned to transform the corporate regulatory environment in India.
  - The key components of MCA21 to be launched during Fiscal Year 2021-22 are :

- e-Scrutiny
- e-adjudication
- e-Consultation
- Compliance Management System (CMS)
- MCA Lab
- MCA21 V3 will have a cognitive chat bot enabled helpdesk, mobile apps, interactive user dashboards, enhanced user experience using UI/UX technologies, and seamless data dissemination through APIs

84. Answer: B

- **Option 1 is not correct:** In the ninth century **Sankara** started a Hindu revivalist movement giving a new orientation to Hinduism. He was born in Kaladi in Kerala. His doctrine of **Advaita or Monism** was too abstract to appeal to the common man.
- **Option 2 is correct:** In the twelfth century, **Ramanuja**, who was born at Sriperumbudur near modern Chennai, preached **Visishtadvaita**. According to him God is Saguna Brahman.
- **Option 3 is not correct:** In the thirteenth century, **Madhava** from Kannada region propagated **Dvaita or dualism** of Jivatma and Paramatma. According to his philosophy, the world is not an illusion but a reality. God, soul, matter are unique in nature.

85. Answer : B

- English Historian **Stanley Lane-Poole** writes in his book **Medieval India**: "His name meant the winner (Lucky/Conqueror), He was in fact unfortunate. Scarcely had he enjoyed his throne for six months in Delhi when he slipped down from the polished steps of his palace and died in his forty-ninth year. If there was a possibility of falling, Humayun was not the man to miss it. **He tumbled through his life and tumbled out of it.**"

86 Answer: B

- **Statement 4 is not correct; Statements 1,2, and 3 are correct :**
  - It is a management concept whereby companies **integrate social and environmental concerns** in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders.
  - The **National Corporate Social Responsibility Data Portal** is an initiative by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to establish a platform to disseminate Corporate Social Responsibility related data and information filed by the companies registered with it
  - India became the **first** country to **legislate** CSR activities under Companies Act 2013.

- CSR is also applicable to branch and project offices of a **foreign company** India

87. Answer: D

- The word **Mimamsa** literally means the art of reasoning, interpretation and application. This school focuses on the analysis of the texts of Samhita and Brahmana that are portions of the Vedas.
- They argue that the Vedas contain the eternal truth and they are the repositories of all knowledge. If one has to attain religious merit, acquire heaven and salvation, they would have to fulfil all the duties which are prescribed by the Vedas.

88. Answer:D

- **All the statements are correct**
- **Geographical factors**
  - Magadha was located on the upper and lower parts of the Gangetic valley.
  - It was located on the mainland route between west and east India.
  - The area had fertile soil. It also received enough rainfall.
  - Magadha was encircled by rivers on three sides, the Ganga, Son and Champa making the region impregnable to enemies.
  - Both Rajgir and Pataliputra were located in strategic positions.
- **Economic factors**
  - Magadha had huge copper and iron deposits.
  - Because of its location, it could easily control trade.
  - Had a large population which could be used for agriculture, mining, building cities and in the army.
  - The general prosperity of the people and the rulers.
  - The mastery over Ganga meant economic hegemony. Ganga was important for trade in North India.
  - With the annexation of Anga by Bimbisara, river Champa was added to the Magadha Empire. Champa was important in the trade with South-East Asia, Sri Lanka and South India.
- **Cultural factors**
  - Magadhan society had an unorthodox character.
  - It had a good mix of Aryan and non-Aryan peoples.
  - The emergence of Jainism and Buddhism led to a revolution in terms of philosophy and thought. They enhanced liberal traditions.
  - Society was not so much dominated by the Brahmanas and many kings of Magadha were 'low' in origins.
- **Political factors**
  - Magadha was lucky to have many powerful and ambitious rulers.
  - They had strong standing armies.
  - Availability of iron enabled them to develop advanced weaponry.

- They were also the first kings to use elephants in the army.
- The major kings also developed a good administrative system.

89. Answer: C

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** India is **not** is a member of Open Skies Treaty
- **Statements 1, 2 and 4 are correct:**
  - Open Skies Treaty The treaty is designed to enhance mutual understanding and confidence by giving access to aerial surveillance over the entire territory of the country. The treaty was signed in 1992 in Helsinki. It entered into force in 2002.
  - To conduct an observation flight, an observing State Party must provide at least 72-hour notice to the State Party it wishes to observe
  - Observation flights to be conducted by unarmed fixed wing aircraft.
  - Each State Party in Open Skies has agreed to a quota of observation flights which it is willing to accept annually from other States Parties
  - To conduct an observation flight, an observing State Party must provide at least 72-hour notice to the State Party it wishes to observe

90. Answer: C

- Famous painters of Akbar's period include: **Daswant, Basawan and Kesu.**
- Prominent illustrated manuscripts during Akbar's reign are **Tutinama, Hamzanama, Anvar-i-Suhaili and Gulistan of Sadi.**

91. Answer: D

- **Option 1 is correct:** Fuel cells have several benefits over conventional combustion-based technologies currently used in many power plants and vehicles. Fuel cells can operate at **higher efficiencies** than combustion engines and can convert the chemical energy in the fuel directly to electrical energy with efficiencies capable of exceeding 60%
- **Option 2 is correct:** Fuel cells have **lower or zero emissions** compared to combustion engines. Hydrogen fuel cells emit only water, addressing critical climate challenges as there are no carbon dioxide emissions
- **Option 3 is correct:** There are **no air pollutants** that create smog and cause health problems at the point of operation. Fuel cells are quiet during operation as they have few moving parts.
- **Option 4 is correct:** Compared to batteries and internal combustion generators, fuel cells save money. They eliminate the need to change, charge, and manage batteries, subsequently reducing labor, time, space, and peak power demands.
- **Option 5 is correct:** Fuel cells have **greater reliability** and easier serviceability.

92. Answer: D

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Gaganyaan Programme envisages undertaking the demonstration of human spaceflight to **Low Earth Orbit (LEO)**

in the short-term and will lay the foundation for a sustained Indian human space exploration programme in the long run. The objective of Gaganyaan programme is to demonstrate indigenous capability to undertake human space flight missions to LEO.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** As part of this programme, **two unmanned missions and one manned mission** are approved by the Government of India (GoI).

93. Answer: A

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** According to Patanjali, one can practice self-control through Yama.
- The word 'yama' is often translated as 'restraint', 'moral discipline' or 'moral vow', and Patanjali states that these vows are completely universal, no matter who you are or where you come from, your current situation or where you're heading.
- To be 'moral' can be difficult at times, which is why this is considered a very important practice of yoga

94. Answer: A

- GM mustard, **Dhara Mustard Hybrid 11 (DMH 11)** developed by Delhi University, is an herbicide-tolerant crop that has been made resistant to Bayer's glufosinate.

95. Answer : B

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** Borobudur is a 9th-century Mahayana Buddhist temple. It is in Central Java, Indonesia.
- It is the world's largest Buddhist temple and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temple consists of nine stacked platforms, six square and three circular, topped by an enormous stupa.

96. Answer: D

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** India's first geothermal power project will be established at Puga village of eastern Ladakh.
- Puga has been identified as the hotspot of geothermal energy in the country by the scientists.
- India's first-ever geothermal power project, known as the Geothermal Field Development Project, is planned to commission by the end of 2022. The tripartite MoU was signed between ONGC Energy, LAHDC, Leh and the Power Department of UT Ladakh.

97. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) is a **large system of ocean currents that carry warm water from the tropics northwards into the North Atlantic.**

- **Statement 2 is correct:** The AMOC is a large system of ocean currents, like a conveyor belt, **driven by differences in temperature and salt content – the water’s density.**
  - As warm water flows northwards it cools and some evaporation occurs, which increases the amount of salt. Low temperature and a high salt content make the water denser, and this dense water sinks deep into the ocean.
  - The cold, dense water slowly spreads southwards, several kilometres below the surface. Eventually, it gets pulled back to the surface and warms in a process called “upwelling” and the circulation is complete.

98. Answer: D

- The Kisan Credit Card scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window with flexible and simplified procedures to the farmers for their cultivation and other needs.
- **Option 1 is correct:** To meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops;
- **Option 2 is correct:** Post-harvest expenses;
- **Option 3 is correct:** Produce marketing loan;
- Consumption requirements of farmer household;
- **Option 4 is correct:** Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture;
- **Option 5 is correct:** Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities.

99. Answer: C

- **Statement 1 is correct: Venus flytrap, (*Dionaea muscipula*),** also called Venus’s flytrap, perennial **carnivorous** plant of the sundew family (Droseraceae), notable for its **unusual habit of catching and digesting insects** and other small animals.
- Carnivorous plant, sometimes called insectivorous plant, any plant especially adapted for capturing and digesting insects and other animals by means of ingenious pitfalls and traps.
- **Statement 2 is correct:**
- The “trap” is made of two hinged lobes at the end of each leaf. On the inner surfaces of the lobes are hair-like projections called trichomes that cause the lobes to snap shut when prey comes in contact with them.
- When the vegetal **“jaws”** [ The "jaws" of the carnivorous Venus flytrap plant are actually modified leaves.]of the carnivorous Venus flytrap plant snap shut, they produce a small magnetic field, according to a new study.
- The magnetic field likely comes from electrical impulses called action potentials that trigger the closure of the flytrap’s leaves

100. Answer : A



CIVILS360



- Option (a) is the correct answer:

Author	Work
Pampa	Vikramarjuna Vijaya
Dandin	Dasakumaracharita
Bharavi	Kiratarjuniya
Bilhana	Chaurapanchasika

