



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Answer Key Explanation

Test 11 – Economy and History

Maximum Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 200

1. Ans:B

Exp: Statement (b) is the correct answer: The equity of a regional rural bank is held by the Central Government, concerned State Government and the Sponsor Bank in the proportion of 50:15:35.

Regional Rural Banks

- Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are financial institutions which ensure adequate credit for agriculture and other rural sectors.
- Regional Rural Banks were set up on the basis of the recommendations of the Narasimham Working Group (1975), and after the legislations of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.
- The first Regional Rural Bank “Prathama Grameen Bank” was set up on October 2, 1975. At present there are 82 RRBs in India.
- The equity of a regional rural bank is held by the Central Government, concerned State Government and the Sponsor Bank in the proportion of 50:15:35.
- The RRBs combine the characteristics of a cooperative in terms of the familiarity of the rural problems and a commercial bank in terms of its professionalism and ability to mobilise financial resources.
- Each RRB operates within the local limits as notified by Government.
- The main objectives of RRB’s are to provide credit and other facilities, especially to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers artisans and small entrepreneurs in rural areas with the objective of bridging the credit gap in rural areas, checking the outflow of rural deposits to urban areas and reduce regional

imbalances and increase rural employment generation.

- The RRB’s have also been brought under the ambit of priority sector lending on par with the commercial banks.
- Priority sector lending has been devised so that assistance from the banking system flowed in an increasing measure to the vital sectors of the economy and according to national priorities.
- Sectors like agriculture, small business, housing, retail trade, education are categorised as priority sector by Reserve Bank of India and a stipulated amount has to be lent to these sectors by the banks.
- As per the guidelines, domestic banks have to ensure that forty percent of their advances are accounted for the priority sector.
- Within the 40% priority target, 25% should go to weaker section or 10% of their total advances should go to the weaker section.
- Weaker sections, under priority sector lending purposes, include scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, small and marginal farmers, artisans and self-help groups.

2. Ans:C

Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect: In the case of Demand Pull Inflation the overall output in the economy does not fall.

Inflation

- The most important difference between the Demand Pull and Cost Push Inflation is that while in the case of Demand Pull Inflation the overall output in the economy does not fall.

- Whereas, in case of Cost Push Inflation, along with an increase in prices the output level of the economy also falls.
- The fall in output will cause employment to fall in the economy along with fall in growth.
- The falling growth along with rising prices makes cost push inflation more dangerous than the demand-pull inflation.
- The situation of rising prices along with falling growth and employment is called as stagflation.
- **Deflation:** Deflation is when the overall price level in the economy falls for a period of time.
- **Disinflation:** Disinflation is a situation in which the rate of inflation falls over a period of time. Remember the difference; disinflation is when the inflation rate is falling from say 5% to 3%.
- The headline inflation measure demonstrates overall inflation in the economy.
- Conversely, the core inflation measures exclude the prices of highly volatile food and fuel components from the inflation index.

3. Ans: C

Exp: Statement 2 is incorrect: Poverty line estimation in India is based on the consumption expenditure and not on the income levels

Poverty estimation:

- A common method used to estimate poverty in India is based on the income or consumption levels and if the income or consumption falls below a given minimum level, then the household is said to be Below the Poverty Line (BPL).
- Poverty Line Calculation: Poverty estimation in India is now carried out by NITI Aayog's task force through the calculation of poverty line based on the data captured by the National Sample Survey Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).

Data Collection Methods:

- Uniform Resource Period (URP): Up until 1993-94, the poverty line was based on URP data, which involved asking people about their consumption expenditure across a 30-day recall period that is the information was based on the recall of consumption expenditure in the previous 30 days.
- Mixed Reference Period (MRP): From 1999-2000 onwards, the NSSO switched to an MRP method which measures consumption of five low-frequency items (clothing, footwear, durables, education and institutional health expenditure) over the previous year, and all other items over the previous 30 days.
- That is to say, for the five items, survey respondents are asked about consumption in the previous one year. For the remaining items, they are asked about consumption in the previous 30 days

4. Ans: D

Exp: All Statements are correct

Middle income trap

- The term middle-income trap (MIT) usually refers to countries that have experienced rapid growth and thus quickly reached middle-income status (with Gross National Product per capita between \$1,000 & \$12,000), but then failed to overcome that income range to further catch up to the developed countries and achieve high income status.
- MIT is a relatively new phenomenon and was first mentioned in 2007 in the World Bank report.

Why Do Countries Fall into the Middle Income Trap?

- Inability to shift growth strategies: If a country cannot make a timely transition from resource-driven growth, with low-cost labor and capital, to productivity-driven growth, it might find itself trapped in the middle income zone.
- Skewed income distribution & stagnation in middle class population:

Wealth inequality and the hierarchical distribution of income in developing countries is a downward drag on domestic demand, which results in stagnation.

- It slows down the upward mobility of families that are at lower levels, into middle class that is prepared to pay more for quality and differentiated products.
- Recurring boom-bust cycles & procyclical lending: Many middle-income countries in Latin America have been through cycles of growth based on credit extended during commodity booms, followed by crisis, and then recovery.
- This stop-go cycle has prevented them from becoming advanced economies despite enjoying many periods of fast growth.
- This is in sharp contrast with successful countries in East Asia—Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and South Korea that have been able to sustain high growth over some 50 years

5. Ans: B

Exp: Option (b) is correct

Demand-pull inflation

- When the aggregate demand in an economy strongly outweighs the aggregate supply, prices go up.
- Economists describe demand pull inflation as a result of too many dollars chasing too few goods.
- If a government reduces taxes, households are left with more disposable income in their pockets. This, in turn, leads to increased consumer spending, thus increasing aggregate demand and eventually causing demand-pull inflation.
- Cost-push inflation is when prices go up.

6. Ans: B

Exp: Statement 2 is incorrect: A regressive tax imposes the same rate on all taxpayers, regardless of ability to pay. A sales tax is an example.

Progressive taxes

- A progressive tax imposes a higher percentage rate on taxpayers who have higher incomes. The U.S. income tax system is an example.
- A flat tax is an income tax that is the same percentage of income for all.
- The U.S. Social Security payroll tax would be a flat tax except that it has an upper cap.
- A progressive tax system reduces the tax burden on the people who can least afford to pay. That leaves more money in the pockets of low-wage earners, who are likely to spend all of that money on essential goods and stimulate the economy in the process.
- A progressive tax system also tends to collect more taxes than flat taxes or regressive taxes, as the highest percentage of taxes is collected from the highest amounts of money.
- A progressive tax also requires those with the greatest amount of resources to fund a greater portion of the services that all citizens and businesses rely on, such as road maintenance and public safety.

7. Ans: C

Exp: Option (c) is correct: Receipts on account of disinvestment of part of government equity in central public sector enterprises, proceeds from strategic disinvestment and other such transactions.

Revenue receipts

- Revenue Budget – It consists of the Revenue Expenditure and Revenue Receipts.
- Revenue Receipts are receipts which do not have a direct impact on the assets and liabilities of the government.
- It consists of the money earned by the government through tax (such as excise duty, income tax) and non-tax sources (such as dividend income, profits, interest receipts).
- Revenue Expenditure is the expenditure by the government which does not impact

its assets or liabilities. For example, this includes salaries, interest payments, pension, and administrative expenses.

8. Ans: C

Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect: Inflation is more likely to occur because imports are more expensive causing cost-push inflation and with exports becoming cheaper manufacturers may have less incentive to cut costs and become more efficient.

Devaluation of currency

- The term devaluation is used when the government reduces the value of a currency under Fixed-Rate System. When the value of the currency falls under the Floating Rate System, it is called depreciation.
- Revaluation is a term which is used when there is a rise in currency value in relation with a foreign currency in a fixed exchange rate. In the floating exchange rate regime, the correct term would be appreciation.

9. Ans: B

Exp: Statement 1 is in correct: BoP deficit can be reduced by depreciation, not appreciation.

Balance of Payments (BoP) deficit

- BoP deficit can be caused from both current account side as well as capital account side.
- BoP deficit can be reduced by depreciation, not appreciation.
- When currency appreciates, our exports become costlier to the world and thus uncompetitive.
- If imports are high, it causes trade deficit and tends to cause a BoP deficit.
- Restricting them will certainly improve BoP.
- Export promotion through subsidy would reduce trade deficit.
- Borrowing from abroad would increase capital account deficit and further inflate BoP deficit.

10. Ans: B

Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect: Externality is not included in Direct taxes. Statement 3 is incorrect: The Direct taxes are elastic in nature. But this is the merit of Direct tax not its demerits.

Demerits of Direct taxes

- Externality not counted: Academic Books Company vs Film star promoting cigars [30% Tax on both].
- Hardship not counted: Working Carpenter [5%] vs sleeping landlord [5%]
- High level of direct tax leads to low profit and less foreign investment.
- Narrow base because large staff required if we try to collect Income taxes even from poor people.
- Prone to litigation & loopholes, tax evasion, avoidance.

11. Ans: A

Exp: Options 1, 2 and 5 are correct:

- The term 'institutional factors' refers to the particular system under which land is owned and managed.
- The ownership and management have a direct bearing on agricultural productivity and efficiency.
- The components of institutional factors in agriculture are land reforms, Computerisation of Land Records, Abolition of Intermediaries, Land Ceiling Act etc.

12. Ans: B

Exp: Statement 1 is Incorrect: The amount of cash that the scheduled and non scheduled commercial banks are required to maintain with RBI with respect to their Net Deposit and Time Liabilities (on a fortnightly basis) is called the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR).

- On the other hand, the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) is the amount of reserves that the scheduled commercial banks are required to maintain with themselves on a daily basis in safe and liquid assets such as government securities, gold and cash with

respect to their NDTL i.e. Net Deposit and Time Liabilities.

- Statement 2 is Incorrect: All Commercial and Cooperative Banks (either scheduled or nonscheduled) are required to maintain CRR and SLR.
- For scheduled banks, the maintenance of CRR is governed through The Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and for Non-Scheduled banks CRR is governed through Banking Regulation Act 1949.
- The Banking Regulation Act 1949 (Section 24) governs maintenance of SLR for all banks (scheduled and non-scheduled) commercial and cooperative.
- Statement 3 is Correct: As per the RBI Act, 1934- "In terms of Section 42(1) of the RBI Act, 1934 the Reserve Bank, having regard to the needs of securing the monetary stability in the country, prescribes the CRR for SCBs without any floor or ceiling rate".
- However, as per the Banking Regulation Act 1949, the maximum limit for SLR is 40%.
- Deposits of the public are the liability of banks.
- One of the basic reasons for keeping CRR and SLR with RBI is to provide safety to the public deposits and it also enables the RBI to control the amount of money that banks can create.
- It ensures that banks have a safe cushion of assets to draw on when account holders want to be paid.
- In absence of the CRR and SLR requirements, to make more profits banks may lend most of the deposits and if there is a sudden rush to withdraw, banks will struggle to meet the repayments.

13. Ans: D

Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect: The value of SDR is determined in terms of the US dollars and is determined on the daily basis based on the daily exchange rate fluctuations. Hence, the value of SDR undergoes daily fluctuations depending upon the exchange rates.

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The latest currency to be added to the SDR basket was Chinese Renminbi.
- The other currencies in the basket of SDR includes the US Dollars, Euros, Japanese Yen, and the pound sterling.
- While the maximum weight is assigned to the US Dollars, the minimum weightage is to pound sterling.
- Chinese currency was the last addition to the basket yet the weight assigned to it is after the dollars and euros.
- Source:
<https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2016/08/01/14/51/Special-Drawing-Right-SDR>

14. Ans: D

Exp: Statement 1 is correct: Temperature has a great bearing on the cropping pattern of an area because each crop requires specific temperatures for its growth and development. Example-Some crops require higher temperature and are sown in the summer season. These are known as the Kharif Crops.

- In a similar way, some crops which require lower temperature and are sown in the winter season. They are known as the Rabi Crops.
- Statement 2 is correct: Monocropping is the agricultural practice of growing a single crop year after year on the same land.
- Crops like Maize, soybeans, and wheat are often grown using monocropping techniques.
- Monocropping allows for farmers to have consistent crops throughout their entire farm, which may increase overall farm profitability.
- However, monocropping can lead to the quicker buildup of pests and diseases, and then their rapid spread where a uniform crop is susceptible to a pathogen.
- Statement 3 is correct: Prices and Income Maximisation influence the acreage under crops in many ways- The price differential between two crops leads to change in

cropping pattern in favour of crops that give better returns, The crops which assure more stable incomes get favoured by farmers and the Minimum Support Price offered for crops also affect the Combination of crops favoured by farmers.

15. Ans: C

Exp: Statement 1 is Correct: As availability of the capital is one of the most important factors contributing to the economic growth an increase in the capital inflows of the country is widely regarded as a very welcome phenomenon. It increases the levels of investment and encourages economic growth.

- Statement 2 and 3 are Incorrect: The surging capital inflows can also lead to destabilizing side effects, including a tendency of the local currency to appreciate. Hence, the Indian Rupee will appreciate instead of depreciating as a result of increasing capital inflows. This will have a negative impact on the exports of the country as it undermines the competitiveness of exports of the country.
- Statement 4 is Correct: Increase in Capital inflows can also lead to inflation. This is mainly because, when foreign investors bring foreign currency/dollars, ultimately this dollar comes to RBI and new money/currency is given by RBI to the investors which increase money supply (and monetary base) in the economy without a corresponding increase in production: too much money begins to chase too few goods and services resulting in inflation.
- Hence, to reduce inflation in such cases, central banks often attempt what is known as the “sterilization” of capital flows.
- In a successful sterilization operation, the domestic component of the monetary base/ money supply is reduced to offset the inflow of capital, at least temporarily. This is done through the use of open market operations, that is, selling Treasury bills and other securities by RBI to reduce the domestic

component of the monetary base/ money supply.

- (Note: In the above given statements, Rupee appreciation(Statement 2) and rise in inflation (Statement 4) are contradictory options. Hence, one of them can be eliminated to get the right answer.)

16. Ans: D

Exp: Option D is correct:

- The forex reserves of India is maintained by the Reserve Bank of India and is in the form of foreign currencies, gold, Reserve Tranche position of the IMF and the SDR. To strengthen the foreign exchange reserves, there needs to be greater incoming of foreign investments in the country which is possible by strengthening the investment ecosystem.
- Fear of currency war among the major economies like the USA and China is likely to reduce the forex reserves by causing volatility in the exchange rate and the depreciation of rupee.
- The dear money policy of the US Federal reserve increases the loan interest rates by the commercial banks and hence borrowers provide competitive interest rates to the investors causing them to be attracted to their domestic market.
- Huge competition among the stock exchanges of the world causes volatility in the exchange rates and the investors seek to invest in those markets which are offering them the best returns.
- Rising crude oil prices which are brought in dollars leads to the more depletion of the foreign exchange of the country for the same quantity of import of crude oil and makes our imports costlier.
- Source: Ramesh Singh, pg 15.2

17. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: Being leguminous crops, all these crops except arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.

- They absorb N₂ from the soil atmosphere into small nodules on their roots and the bacteria (rhizobia) in the nodules convert the atmospheric N₂ into ammonia (NH₃).
- The ammonia is then converted into organic compounds by the plant and used for growth. Therefore, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Major pulse producing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- Madhya Pradesh is India's largest pulse producing state, which accounts for 23% of total pulse production in the country.
- Madhya Pradesh is followed by Uttar Pradesh (18%), Maharashtra (14%), Rajasthan (11%) and Andhra Pradesh (9%).
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Pulse crops are cultivated in Kharif, Rabi and Zaid seasons of the Agricultural year. It is an all season crop.
- Pulses grown during the Kharif Season are: Arhar (Tur), Urd (Blackgram), Moong (Greengram), Lobia (Cowpea), Kulthi. (Horsegram) and Pulses grown during the Rabi Season are: Gram, Lentil, Pea, Lathyrus and Rajmash.
- Summer: Greengram, Blackgram and Cowpea.

18. Ans: A

Exp: Option A is the correct answer.

- Monetary Policy is the process by which the monetary authority (RBI) of a country controls the creation and supply of money in the economy.
- The objectives of monetary policy in India include maintaining price stability, ensuring adequate flow of credit to productive sectors of the economy for supporting economic growth and achieving financial stability.
- Monetary policy can be either expansionary or contractionary.
- Expansionary monetary policy increases the total supply of money more rapidly than the usual whereas contractionary

policy expands the money supply slower than the usual or even reduces it.

- Expansionary policy is also called 'Dovish' or 'Accommodative' or 'Easy Money Policy'.
- Contractionary policy is also called 'Hawkish' or 'Tight Money Policy'.

19. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: In case of appreciation, the currency gains its value when compared to the foreign currency whereas in case of depreciation, the currency loses its value when compared to the foreign currency. Hence, appreciation and depreciation of a currency can occur only when the exchange rate is based on market-based fluctuations of the demand and supply. Therefore, it is a feature of the floating exchange rate system.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The concept of appreciation and depreciation are also linked to the increase and the decrease in the value of an asset.
- Every asset undergoes wear and tear with time and hence depreciates in its value. This depreciation is officially fixed by the government annually.
- However, there is no such official fixation for the appreciation of assets as it is for the depreciation of the assets.
- Statement 3 is correct: The deficit and surplus is expressed in terms of Current accounts only and not for the capital account.
- The current account includes the trade in goods and services, along with the transfer payments, and the Income.
- The Balance of Payment crisis occurs when the country does not have sufficient forex reserves to finance its deficit.
- Source: Ramesh singh.pg.15.5, 15.6

20. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) Commission takes into account the

following factors while determining the MSP- Cost of production, Changes in input prices, Input-output price parity, Trends in market prices, Demand and supply, Inter-crop price parity, Effect on industrial cost structure, Effect on cost of living, Effect on general price level, International price situation, Parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers and Effect on issue prices and implications for subsidy.

- Statement 2 is correct: Amber Box contains subsidies that distort the international trade by making products of a particular country cheaper in the international market as compared to the same or similar product from another country is slotted under this box.
- They distort trade balance because they encourage excessive production. Example - Input subsidies such as subsidy on electricity, seeds, fertilizers, irrigation etc.
- Market support price (MSP) subsidies also fall under this box.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Price at which the FCI sells the food grain for PDS consumption is known as Issue Price. Whereas, Minimum Support Price (MSP) is the minimum price set by the government for certain agricultural products, at which the products would directly be bought from the farmers if the open market prices are less than the cost incurred.

21.Ans: D

Exp:

- Statements 1, 2 and 4 are Correct: The four All India Financial Institutions – NABARD, NHB, EXIM Bank and SIDBI are under full-fledged regulation and supervision of the RBI.
- NBFCs, Primary Dealers and CICs are also under the regulation and supervision of RBI.
- RBI regulates Banks and NBFCs both but till July 2019 RBI had the powers to supersede the Board of Banks only (in case of any

mismanagement/default) and not NBFCs.

- In July 2019, RBI Act 1934 was amended to allow RBI to supersede the Board of NBFCs also (and appoint administrator) in public interest.
- Statement 3 is Incorrect: Cooperative Banks however, are under dual regulation of RBI and Government.
- Banking related functions are regulated by RBI and management related functions are regulated by respective State governments or the Central Government

22 Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is Incorrect: Revenue Deficit is the difference between the government's revenue expenditure and revenue receipts.
- Revenue deficit neither creates assets nor reduces liabilities.
- Revenue Deficit implies that the government's current expenses are more than its current revenues and will have to use up the savings of other sectors of the economy to finance its consumption expenditure.
- Statement 2 is Correct: Those expenses of the government which either creates assets (physical or financial) or reduces liabilities are called capital expenditures.
- Capital expenditures include acquisition of land, building, machinery, equipment, purchase of shares by the government and loans and advances by the central government to state and union territory governments, PSUs and other parties.
- Statement 3 is Correct: There are several grants given by the Central Government to the States / UTs which come under revenue expenditure for the central government but some of these grants create assets, which are owned by the State government and not by the Central government.
- Hence, for the Central Government it is basically revenue expenditure but ultimately it is creating assets for the State government.

- Hence, “effective revenue deficit” is calculated which excludes such grants which are used for creation of assets.
- Reference: Indian Economy by Vivek Singh, Chapter 4

23. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution oversees the Essential Commodities Act.
- The Act gives powers to the central government to add or remove a commodity in the Schedule.
- The Centre, if it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in public interest, can notify an item as essential, in consultation with state governments.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: By declaring a commodity as essential, the government can control the production, supply, and distribution of that commodity, and impose a stock limit.
- Additionally, the government can also fix the minimum support price (MSP) of any packaged product that it declares an “essential commodity”.
- Statement 3 is correct: According to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, which implements the Act, the Schedule at present contains seven commodities — drugs; fertilisers, whether inorganic, organic or mixed; foodstuffs including edible oils; hank yarn made wholly from cotton; petroleum and petroleum products; raw jute and jute textiles; seeds of food crops and seeds of fruits and vegetables, seeds of cattle fodder, jute seed, cotton seed.

24. Ans: B

Exp:

- Priority sectors refer to those sectors of the economy which may not get timely and adequate credit in the absence of this special scheme.
- Statement 1 is Incorrect: Priority Sector lending constitutes small value loans to

those sectors of the society/economy that impact large segments of the population and weaker sections, and to the sectors which are employment intensive such as agriculture and small enterprises.

- However, priority sector guidelines do not lay down any preferential rate of interest for priority sector loans.
- Statement 2 is Correct: To address regional disparities in the flow of priority sector credit at the district level, the Reserve Bank of India has decided to rank districts on the basis of per capita credit flow to priority sector and build an incentive framework for districts with comparatively lower flow of credit and a disincentive framework for districts with comparatively higher flow of priority sector credit.
- Statement 3 is Incorrect: As per RBI, from FY 2021-22 onwards, a higher weight (125%) would be assigned to the incremental priority sector credit in the identified districts where the credit flow is comparatively lower (per capita PSL less than ₹6000), and a lower weight (90%) would be assigned for incremental priority sector credit in the identified districts where the credit flow is comparatively higher (per capita PSL greater than ₹25,000)."
- RBI has given the list of different categories of districts. Hence, the given statement is wrong because districts are not categorised as per the criteria of aspirational districts.
- It will be applicable for the new (incremental) loans given from 1st April 2021 onwards.

25. Ans: A

Exp:

- Option A is the Incorrect statement. A buyback is a scheme by which a company repurchases a certain amount of its outstanding shares.
- Once taken back, these shares are extinguished by the company.
- It can be done to improve the earnings per share for continuing shareholders.

- It can also be done if promoters want to hike their stake in the company, sometimes to avoid any takeover threats.
- Companies resort to buyback mainly to escape dividend distribution tax.
- To plug the differential tax treatment between buybacks and dividend payouts, the government has proposed that 20 % tax will be levied on the difference between the issue price and the buyback price of the share.
- The Finance Ministry has said that it will look into the applicability of 20% tax proposed in the 2019-20 Budget on the current share buybacks by listed companies.
- Reference:
<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/columns/slate/all-you-need-to-knowaboutbuybacktax/article28322325.ec>

26. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: Jute is known as the golden fibre and is India's major cash crop.
- The suitable climate for growing jute is a warm and wet climate, which is offered by the monsoon climate during the fall season, immediately followed by summer.
- Temperatures ranging to more than 25 °C and relative humidity of 70%– 90% are favourable for successful cultivation.
- Jute is primarily grown in West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh.
- Statement 2 is correct: Asafoetida thrives in dry and cold desert conditions and can withstand a maximum temperature between 35 and 40 degrees, whereas, during winters, it can survive in temperatures up to minus 4 degrees.
- During extreme weather, the plant can get dormant.
- It is endemic to Iran and Afghanistan.
- Recently, Farmers of the remote Lahaul Valley in Himachal Pradesh have started taking up cultivation of asafoetida (hing).

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Tea requires a temperature ranging from 21°C to 29°C.
- Tea grows well in the regions which receive rainfall in between 150-200 cm.
- The soil should be well drained.
- Heavy rainfall but no stagnancy of water, such mountain slopes are good for tea cultivation.
- The stagnant water damages the tea crops.

27. Ans: D

Exp:

- RBI has over time established a sound and rich tradition of policy-oriented research and an effective mechanism for disseminating data and information.
- The RBI disseminates data and information regularly in the form of several publications, press releases and through its website.
- All of the given reports except the Indian Economy Prospects are published by the RBI.
- RBI is under legal obligation under the RBI Act to publish two reports every year: The Annual Report and the Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India.
- Besides these two, following are some of the important reports published by the RBI: 1. Consumer Expectation Survey
2. Inflation Expectation Survey
3. Financial Stability Report
4. Interest Subvention Report
5. Report on Foreign Exchange Reserves
- India is also a signatory of the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) as defined by the IMF for the purpose of releasing data.
- Reference:
<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/Publications.aspx?publication=Annual>

28. Ans: D

Exp:

- Statement 1 is Correct: The Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement, presented to Parliament under Section 3(4) of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management

(FRBM) Act, 2003, outlines the strategic priorities of the government in the fiscal area for the ensuing financial year relating to taxation, expenditure, lending and investments, administered pricing, borrowings and guarantees.

- It is to be presented along with the budget.
- Statement 2 is Incorrect: The medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) statement sets a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators, along with specifications of underpinning assumptions and risks.
- It is not presented along with the budget.
- Statement 3 is Correct: The Annual Financial Statement is a document presented to Parliament every financial year as part of the Budget process, as required under Article 112 of the Constitution of India.
- The documents consist of receipts and expenditures of the government in the current year, previous year and the Budget year in three separate parts — Consolidated Fund of India, Contingency Fund of India, and Public Account of India.
- Statement 4 is Correct: Article 113 of the Constitution mandates that the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the Annual Financial Statement and required to be voted by the Lok Sabha be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants.
- The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Annual Financial Statement.
- Statement 5 is Incorrect: When the amount authorized to be expended for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purpose of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some 'new service' not contemplated in the budget for that year then the President causes to be laid the "Supplementary Demand for Grants".

29. Ans: D

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: In the hilly region of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, shifting cultivation, locally known as jhum, continues to be a dominant mode of food production and the economic mainstay of many rural households.
- Shifting agriculture is called by different names in different places.
- In the north eastern states of India, it is called Jhumming. It is called Dipa in Bastar district of Chattisgarh, Pamlou in Manipur, etc.
- Statement 2 is correct: In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year.
- These are Aus, Aman and Boro. Aman is sown in July-August and harvested in winter; aus sown in summer along with the premonsoon showers and harvested in autumn; and boro sown in winter and harvested in summer.
- Statement 3 is correct: Madhuban Gajar is a biofortified carrot variety with high beta carotene and iron content developed by Shri Vallabhhai Vasrambhai Marvaniya, a farmer scientist from Junagadh district, Gujarat.
- The variety is being cultivated in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh during the last three years.
- This Variety of carrot possesses a significantly higher root yield and plant biomass.

30. Ans: D

Exp:

- The RBI introduced the Prompt Corrective Action framework in 2002 as a structured early-intervention mechanism for banks that become undercapitalised due to poor asset quality, or vulnerable due to loss of profitability.
- It aims to check the problem of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the Indian banking sector.

- Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct: The Reserve Bank has specified certain regulatory trigger points, as a part of prompt corrective action (PCA) Framework, in terms of three parameters, i.e. 1. Capital to risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR)
2. Net non-performing assets (NPA)
3. Return on Assets (RoA)
These are considered for initiation of certain structured and discretionary actions in respect of banks hitting such trigger points.
- The PCA framework is applicable only to commercial banks and not extended to cooperative banks, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) and FMs.

31. Ans: B

Exp:

- To understand Goods and Services tax, understanding the exemptions under it is equally important.
- Following goods and services are exempt from the application of the GST:
 1. Edible vegetables, roots and tubers
 2. Cereals
 3. Fish (not frozen or processed)
 4. Fresh fruits and vegetables (other than frozen or processed)
 5. Meat (other than frozen or put up in unit containers)
 6. Cane jaggery (Gur)
 7. Tender coconut water
 8. Silkworm laying cocoon
 9. Raw silk
 10. Silk waste
 11. Wood, not carded or combed
 12. Cotton used in Gandhi topi
 13. Cotton used in khadi yarn
 14. Coconut, coir fibre
 15. Jute fibre (raw and processed but not spurn)
 16. Pooja Samagri
 17. Live animals except horses
 18. All goods of seed quality
 19. Unroasted cotton beans
 20. Unprocessed green tea leaves

21. Fresh ginger and fresh turmeric (not processed)
22. Human blood and its components
23. All types of contraceptives
24. Organic manure (without the brand name)
25. Kumkum, bindi, sindur, alta
26. Firewood or fuelwood
27. Wood charcoal
28. Betel leaves
29. Judicial and non judicial stamp papers, court fee stamps when sold by the government treasuries or authorized vendors
30. Postal items sold by the government
31. Rupee Notes when sold to the RBI and cheques
32. Printed books, braille books, newspapers, maps
33. Earthen pots and clay lamps
34. Bangles (except those made from precious materials)
35. Manually operated or animal driven agricultural implements
36. Hand tools, spades, shovels
37. Handloom
38. Spacecraft
39. Hearing aids
40. Electricity

32. Ans: D

Exp:

- Option D is correct: A circular economy is the one in the product or the raw material used in the production process is recovered completely without any wastage.
- The main aim of the circular economy is to leave nothing as a waste.
- The products that have a greater life cycle are likely to be part of the system for longer duration before they are being recycled and reused and hence would aid in the concept of circular economy.
- The renting of unused or old electronic gadgets is a practice that would limit the generation of e-waste considerably.
- The single use plastics have been a menace for quite a time and most

governments are striving hard to phase them out.

- They even harm the aquatic and the terrestrial environment.
- Sharing of platforms and infrastructure like office spaces, etc. by mutually compatible businesses also reduces the need for creation of new ones.

33. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: As per the observations of the Economic Survey 2020-2021, the share of transport in the Gross value addition was 4.6% while that of the roads was around 67%. Hence, road transport was the most favored mode of transportation among the others.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The USA has the largest network of roads followed by India. The total length of roads in India comprising both rural and urban, national, and state highways is 63.86 lakh km.
- Statement 3 is correct: According to the Survey data, more than 95% of the total volume of international trade is done via the sea route.
- The capacity of the ports in India have almost doubled since 2014 with significant reduction in the turnaround times of the ships.
- Source: Eco survey

34. Ans: B

Exp:

- Option B is correct: The Networked products are those whose production occurs across a Global Value chain in multiple locations depending upon the suitability of labor cost and investments.
- In order to boost its exports and in turn economic growth, India needs to integrate itself to the Global value chains.
- The factors that enable India to benefit from this are: Improvement in infrastructure and the communication facilities so as to attract the big Multi National Companies to set up operations in the country.

- Import of the components and parts and assembly in India can increase the production which should be not just used for domestic consumption but also for the export to the other richer countries.
- In contrast, policies like Protectionism, which aims to safeguard opportunities and products for the local population, Lack of demographic dividend implying the increase in the population of non-working age groups, and continued political instability is likely to act as an obstacle.

35. Ans: C

Exp:

- Option C is correct: The Make in India program of the Government of India was launched in 2014 to boost the manufacturing sector of the country.
- It is comprised of the following targets, i.e.,
 - o Increase in the growth of the manufacturing sector to 12-14% of the GDP annually,
 - o Increase in the share of manufacturing sector to the GDP from 15 to 25% by 2025,
 - o Creation of 100 million jobs by 2022 in the manufacturing sector,
 - o Enhancement of the competitive advantage of the Indian Industrial sector in relation to the world,
 - o creation of skills amongst the youths and the rural poor,
 - o Ensure sustainable growth that is environment friendly. Hence, all the options given above are correct.

36. Ans: B

Exp:

- Option B is correct: The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was launched by the Government of India as part of the relief package during the COVID pandemic.
- It was based on the pillars of Economy, Demand, Infrastructure, System, Demography.
- It was different from the self-sufficiency or the isolationists model of the past that aimed at import substitution.

- It is focused on the promoting the capacity of the Indian economy to make it the hub of the manufacturing sector.
- Some notable steps to achieve this includes disinvestment of the PSUs wherein the participation of the private sector is ensured at each and every stage.
- It is aimed at increasing Ease of Doing Business to provide a suitable environment for the investment by the private and foreign entities.
- Credit guarantee for the MSMEs was an important part of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat initiative and aimed at protecting the MSMEs from the financial crisis suffered due to the COVID pandemic.
- Networked products is an important step in integrating India to the global supply chain due to its labor and democratic advantage.
- Increasing FDI limits in various sectors helps in the increase of investment in India and hence drives up economic growth as envisaged under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative.

37. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is Incorrect: The primary sector in India (agriculture and mining sectors) contributes around 16 per cent of Gross Value Added (GVA) while it employs around 43 per cent of the workforce (as per PLFS, 2018-19). This indicates the huge potential to provide gainful employment opportunities for people employed in these sectors.
- Statement 2 is Incorrect: Industry and Services are estimated to contract by 9.6 per cent and 8.8 per cent during the year.
- Within Industry, Mining is estimated to contract by 12.4 percent, Manufacturing by 9.4 per cent and construction by 12.6 per cent. Within the Services Sector, trade, hotels, transport & communication are estimated to contract by 21.4 per cent.
- Agriculture is set to cushion the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Indian

economy in 2020-21 with a growth of 3.4 per cent in both Q1 and Q2.

- It is the only sector that has contributed positively to the overall Gross Value Added (GVA) in both Q1 and Q2 2020-21.
- Source: Economic Survey

38. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is Correct: Indian companies (either government company or private) raising debt finance (through bank loans or issuance of bonds etc.) from foreign countries/investors is called External Commercial Borrowings(ECB).
- Money is raised in foreign currency and the borrower issued Dollar denominated bonds to the foreign investor.
- Statement 2 is Correct: Masala Bonds are a kind of ECB where the bonds are issued outside India but denominated in Indian Rupees, rather than the local currency. Masala is an Indian word and it means spices.
- Unlike dollar bonds, where the borrower takes the currency risk, Masala bonds make the investors bear the currency risk.
- Statement 3 is Correct: American Depository Receipts provide US investors with an opportunity to trade in shares of a foreign company.
- The domestic company, already listed in its local stock exchange, sells its shares in bulk to a U.S. bank to get itself listed on U.S. exchange.
- The U.S. bank accepts the shares of the issuing company.
- The bank keeps the shares in its security and issues certificates (ADRs) to the interested investors through the exchange.
- Statement 4 is Incorrect: Indian depository receipt (IDR) is a negotiable and transferable financial instrument denominated in Indian rupees that enables foreign companies to raise funds from Indian stock and financial markets.
- Indian depository receipts are the Indian versions of similar Global depository receipts.

39. Ans: D

Exp:

- A currency swap between two countries is an agreement or contract to exchange currencies with predetermined terms and conditions.
- Statement 1 is Correct: The main purpose of currency swap by a central bank is to get the foreign currency from the issuing foreign central bank at the predetermined conditions (like exchange rate and the volume of currency for the swap).
- This is done to avoid turbulence and other risks in the foreign exchange market and exchange rate.
- These swap operations carry zero exchange rate or other market risks, as transaction terms are set in advance.
- Statement 2 is Correct: This facility provides the country, which is getting the dollars, with the flexibility to use these reserves at any time in order to maintain an appropriate level of balance of payments or short-term liquidity.
- Thus, the RBI can just keep these dollars with itself also to shore up its own foreign exchange reserves and defend the rupee. In case of Rupee depreciation, RBI can either sell these dollars (or yen) to importers to settle their bills or to borrowers to pay off their foreign loans.
- This allows RBI to stop depreciation of Rupee without actually going to the market to purchase these dollars (by selling rupees) which would have further depreciated the rupee.
- So, currency swap is a kind of out of market transaction which can be used to stop depreciation of the respective currency.

40. Ans: D

Exp:

- Statement 1 is Incorrect: NABARD was established in 1982. It provides credit for the promotion of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied activities.

- It does not extend direct credit at individual level but extends indirect financial assistance by way of refinance (NABARD finances those institutions which provide financial assistance to the rural sector).
- Statement 2 is Incorrect: SIDBI was established in 1990 under the provisions of Small Industries Development of India Act 1989.
- SIDBI mainly extends indirect financial assistance (by way of refinance) to financial institutions for onward lending to MSMEs.
- Statement 3 is Incorrect: MUDRA (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd.) is a financial institution set up by Govt. of India for development and refinancing micro unit enterprises. MUDRA loans will be available through Banks/NBFCs/MFIs and not direct lending.

41. Ans: D

Exp:

- A liquidity trap is when monetary policy becomes ineffective due to very low interest rates combined with consumers who prefer to save rather than invest in higher-yielding bonds or other investments.
- Statement 1 is Incorrect: In case of liquidity trap, people keep their funds in normal savings accounts (demand deposits) and do not want to lock their investment in fixed deposits at a very low interest rate.
- They hope that in future the interest in the market will rise and then they will invest in bonds or other instruments.
- Statement 2 is Incorrect: One marker of a liquidity trap is low interest rates.
- In fact, when there was a situation of liquidity trap after the financial crisis of 2008, the European Central Bank resorted to quantitative easing (QE) and a negative interest rate policy (NIRP) in some areas in order to free themselves from the liquidity trap.

- While a liquidity trap is a function of economic conditions, it is also psychological since consumers are making a choice to hoard cash instead of choosing higher-paying investments because of a negative economic view.
- High consumer savings levels, often spurred by the belief of a negative economic event on the horizon, causes monetary policy to be generally ineffective.
- A liquidity trap is characterised by:
 1. Very low-interest rates
 2. Low inflation
 3. Slow/negative economic growth
 4. Preference for saving rather than spending and investment
 5. Monetary policy becomes ineffective in boosting demand
- As the Central Bank cannot stimulate the economy beyond this point, the government should use its fiscal policy to pull the economy out of recession/slowdown.

42. Ans: D

Exp:

- Option D is the Correct answer. The total stock of money in circulation among the public at a particular point of time is called money supply.
- RBI publishes figures for four alternative measures of money supply.
- They are as follows:

M1 = Currency with the Public + Demand deposits of public with banks

M2 = M1 + Savings Deposits with Post Office Savings Bank

M3 = M1 + Time deposits of public with banks

M4 = M3 + Total deposits with Post Office Savings Bank
- Hence, even if the time deposits are withdrawn (part of M3) there will be no immediate effect on money supply as the money withdrawn will be counted as the currency held with the public (part of M1).

43. Ans: D

Exp:

- Option is D correct: The depreciation of Indian currency is good for the exporters while adversely impacts the importers. Hence, certain measures are adopted to bring about appreciation of the rupee when there is too much depreciation observed.
- The appreciation of Indian rupee can be achieved simply by decreasing its supply since reduced supply with constant demand would certainly push the prices up.
- When greater FPI is allowed in the Indian market, more dollars come in as investment and the supply of rupee in relation to dollars is less, thereby causing its appreciation.
- Currency swap agreements with other countries allows the parties to the agreement to use up a certain amount of dollars from each other's forex reserves in case of crisis.
- Allowing greater External Commercial borrowings by the corporates would increase the coming in of dollars and thereby appreciate rupee.
- When RBI allows swapping of dollars with the Banks, then greater dollars available with the banks are indirectly used to increase the supply of dollars in the economy.
- Adopting the Dear Money policy by the RBI would increase the interest rates on domestic loans given in rupee.
- This would reduce the rupee at the hands of people and may appreciate its value.

44. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Peace Clause was introduced by the WTO in its Bali Package and Trade Facilitation Agreement in Bali, Indonesia in 2013.
- Peace clause provides immunity to the developing countries from the upper limit of food subsidies provided to their food security programs.

- The Amber Box subsidies under the Agreement on Agriculture allows developed countries to provide a 5% subsidy on the volume of production while the same for developing countries is 10%. Hence, the Peace clause is introduced as an exception to the Agreement on Agriculture.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Amber Box under the Agreement of Agriculture provides for a certain threshold limit of subsidies that can be provided by both developed and developing countries as a percentage of their production.
- The developed countries are entitled to 5% subsidy under this while the same for the developed countries is 10%.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Nairobi Package of 2015 extended the duration of the Peace Clause.
- The peace clause was introduced at Bali (2013) as a temporary measure, which was extended in Nairobi and further extended to indefinite period of time in the Buenos Aires Summit in 2017 as there is yet no consensus between the developed and developing countries on the issue of food subsidy.

45. Ans: C

Exp:

- Option C is correct: The Foreign Currency Non-Residents or FCNR accounts are a part of the Capital Account and are deposited in the Indian banks.
- These deposits act as liability to the banks for which they need to pay the interests.
- The tightening or decreasing the threshold of External Commercial Borrowings causes lesser borrowings of the corporates which in turn decreases the external debt of the country.
- The external debt of a country is in the form of foreign currencies and also includes the SDRs of the IMF. Hence, greater SDR receipts would increase the external debt of the country.
- SDRs are deposits with the IMF on which an interest is charged.

- Appreciation of rupee increases the external debt as the country's external debt is raised both in terms of dollars (approx. 50%) and rupees (approx. 35%) as per the RBI data.
- The appreciated rupee can then accommodate greater quantities of dollars which is reflected in the increased external debt when denominated in dollars.
- Decreasing subsidies on any sector, export or food, provides more money at the hands of the government which in turn would reduce its borrowing needs.

46. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: Gold ETF, or Exchange Traded Fund, is a commodity-based Mutual Fund that invests in assets like gold.
- These exchange-traded funds perform like individual stocks and are traded similarly on the stock exchange.
- Exchange-traded funds represent assets, in this case, physical gold, both in dematerialised and paper form.
- Tax benefits – Other than capital gains tax, gold exchange traded funds do not attract VAT, Securities Transaction Tax or Value Added Taxes, allowing an individual to save taxes on their investment.
- Investing in physical gold can make an individual liable to pay wealth taxes.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Increase in investment in gold ETF will decrease the current account deficit as gold imports will reduce.
- Reference: Ramesh Singh

47. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: It is a debt instrument issued by an Indian entity in foreign markets to raise money, in Indian currency, instead of dollars or local denomination.
- They are the rupee-denominated bonds and are a source of debt financing for the public and private sector.

- The major objectives of Masala Bonds are to fund infrastructure projects, ignite internal growth and internationalise the Indian rupee.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Masala Bonds are issued by International Finance Corporation, which is an arm of the World Bank. In 2019, Kerala became the first Indian state to issue Masala Bonds worth Rs. 2,150 crore on the London Stock Exchange.
- State-owned Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB) had issued the bonds to raise funds in the overseas market
- Statement 3 is correct: These bonds can only be issued to a resident of such a country which is a member of the Financial Action Task Force.
- Also, the security market regulator of the country must be a member of the International Organisation of Securities Commission.
- These bonds can also be subscribed by regional and multilateral financial institutions where India is a member country.
- Reference:
Explained: What are Masala Bonds, where can these be issued | Explained News, The Indian Express

48. Ans: B

Exp:

- The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a value added tax levied on most goods and services sold for domestic consumption.
- The GST is paid by consumers, but it is remitted to the government by the businesses selling the goods and services.
- Option b is correct: Fruits and vegetables, cereals, meat and fish (not frozen), potatoes and other edible tubers and roots, tender coconut, tea leaves, jaggery, coffee beans, ginger, turmeric, milk, curd are exempted goods under the GST exemption list.
- Options a, c and d are incorrect: Processed

foods with longer shelf life will attract a higher rate of GST than ready to eat food products. For example plain roti or paratha will be taxed with a lower rate of GST than packed paratha and Milk in a tetra pack.

- Similarly fresh food items are exempted from GST but processed and canned food items are not.

49. Ans: D

Exp:

- Rangarajan Committee: In 2012, the Planning Commission constituted a new expert panel on poverty estimation, chaired by C Rangarajan with the following key objectives:
 - (i) to provide an alternate method to estimate poverty levels and examine whether poverty lines should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or if other criteria are also relevant;
 - (ii) to examine divergence between the consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates;
 - (iii) to review international poverty estimation methods and indicate whether based on these, a particular method for empirical poverty estimation can be developed in India, and
 - (iv) to recommend how these estimates of poverty can be linked to eligibility and entitlements under the various schemes of the Government of India.
- Tendulkar Committee (2009): In 2005, another expert group to review methodology for poverty estimation, chaired by Suresh Tendulkar, was constituted by the Planning Commission to address the following three shortcomings of the previous methods:
 - (i) consumption patterns were linked to the 1973-74 poverty line baskets (PLBs) of goods and services, whereas there were significant changes in the consumption patterns of the poor since that time, which were not reflected in the poverty estimates;

(ii) there were issues with the adjustment of prices for inflation, both spatially (across regions) and temporally (across time); and

(iii) earlier poverty lines assumed that health and education would be provided by the State and formulated poverty lines accordingly.

- NSSO's Mixed Recall Period involves estimation of poverty using consumer expenditure data of 365 days recall period, for five infrequently purchased non food items such as
 - Clothing
 - Foot wear
 - Durable goods
 - Education
 - Institutional medical expenses , and a 30 day recall period for the remaining items.
- VM Dandekar and N Rath made the first systematic assessment of poverty in India in 1971, based on National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-61.
- They argued that the poverty line must be derived from the expenditure that was adequate to provide 2250 calories per day in both rural and urban areas.
- This generated debate on minimum calorie consumption norms while estimating poverty and variations in these norms based on age and sex.
- Alagh Committee: In 1979, a task force constituted by the Planning Commission for the purpose of poverty estimation, chaired by YK Alagh, constructed a poverty line for rural and urban areas on the basis of nutritional requirements.
- Lakdawala Committee (1993): In 1993, an expert group constituted to review methodology for poverty estimation, chaired by DT Lakdawala, made the following suggestions:
 - (i) consumption expenditure should be calculated based on calorie consumption as earlier;
 - (ii) state specific poverty lines should be constructed and these should be updated using the Consumer Price Index of

Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) in urban areas and Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) in rural areas; and
(iii) discontinuation of 'scaling' of poverty estimates based on National Accounts Statistics. This assumes that the basket of goods and services used to calculate CPI-IW and CPI-AL reflect the consumption patterns of the Poor

50. Ans. C

Exp:

- Option c is correct: Unemployment trap is a situation when unemployment benefits discourage the unemployed from going to work.
- People find the opportunity cost of going to work too high when one can simply enjoy the benefits by doing nothing.
- While the purpose of social security and welfare systems is to provide relief to the unemployed, they end up providing them with an incentive not to return to work.
- An unemployment trap arises when the opportunity cost of going to work is higher than the income received, discouraging people from returning to work and being productive.

51. Ans: D

Exp:

- Option (d) is correct
- Chronological order
August Offer - 1940
Civil Disobedience movement- 1930
Formation of All India Kisan Sabha- 1936
Cripps Mission- 1942

52. Ans: D

Exp:

- All statements are correct
- **Anglo-Maratha struggle**
- Maharaj Sindhia proposed a new treaty between the Peshwa and the English, and the Treaty of Salbai was signed in May 1782; it was ratified by Hastings in June 1782 and by Phadnavis in February 1783.
- The treaty guaranteed peace between the two sides for twenty years.

- The Treaty of Surat was signed in 1775.
- Under the treaty, Raghunathrao ceded the territories of Salsette and Bassein to the English along with a portion of the revenues from Surat and Bharuch districts.
- Under the Treaty of Bassein (1802), the Peshwa agreed:
 - (i) to receive from the Company a native infantry (consisting of not less than 6,000 troops), with the usual proportion of field artillery and European artillery men attached, to be permanently stationed in his territories;
 - (ii) to cede to the Company territories yielding an income of Rs 26 lakh;
 - (iii) to surrender the city of Surat.

53. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The credit for organizing the first meeting of the Indian National Congress goes to A.O. Hume.
- Indian National Congress**
- The first congress adopted nine resolutions and one of the resolutions demanded the abolition of the Indian Council of the Secretary of State for India.
 - The Congress wanted that the Secretary of State should be responsible directly to the British Parliament.
 - This demand was based on the idea that the British people were just and fair and, if properly informed, they would never deviate from the right path.
 - The credit for organizing the first meeting of the Indian National Congress goes to A.O. Hume.
 - He was on very good terms with Lord Ripon and shared his view that the emergence of the educated class should be accepted as a political reality and that timely steps should be taken to provide legitimate outlets to the grievances of this class and efforts be made to satisfy its ambitions

54. Ans:

Exp:

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Congress agreed to attend second RTC and chalk out constitutional reforms

Gandhi Irwin Pact

- Gandhiji and his followers had initiated the salt march between March and April in 1930.
- The event drew widespread publicity all over the world and brought all eyes on India and Gandhi.
- Gandhi and the non-violent fight of Indians against unfair British imperialism brought sympathy for Indians and showed the British in a negative light.
- Irwin wanted this and the Satyagraha to come to an end.
- So, he ordered the unconditional release of Gandhi and agreed to meet viceroy.
- Congress agreed to join first RTC to chalk out constitutional reforms.
- British also withdrew curbs on the activities of the INC.
- They also agreed to withdraw trials relating to several offences except those involving violence.
- It was agreed that British would remove tax on salt, which allowed Indians to produce, trade and sell salt legally and for their own use.

55. Ans: B

Exp:

- Option (b) is correct
- Cabinet Mission Members**
- The Attlee government announced in February 1946 the decision to send a high powered mission of three British cabinet members (Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade; and A.V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty) to India to find out ways and means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India. (Pethick Lawrence was the chairman of the mission.)

56. Ans: D

Exp:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Dual System of Government led to the administrative breakdown in Bengal.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: It was withdrawn by Warren Hastings in 1772.

Dual Government in Bengal

- After the battle of Buxar, the East India Company became the real masters of Bengal.
- Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the Diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and Nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company.
- The Company exercised Diwani rights as the diwan and the Nizamat rights through its right to nominate the deputy subahdar.
- The system held a great advantage for the Company.
- It left the appearance of authority to the puppet Indian ruler while keeping the sovereign power in the hands of the Company.
- The Nawab was responsible for maintaining peace and order, but he depended both for funds and forces upon the Company because the latter controlled the army and revenues.
- The dual system led to an administrative breakdown and proved disastrous for the people of Bengal.
- Neither the Company nor the Nawab cared for administration and public welfare.
- Warren Hastings did away with the dual system in 1772.

57. Ans: C

Exp: Both statements are correct

First Carnatic war

- Carnatic was name given by European to Coromandel Coast and its hinterland.
- First Carnatic war was extension of Anglo-French war in Europe which has caused by the Austrian war of succession.

- English navy under Baret seized some ships to provoke France.
- France retaliate in 1746 by seizing Madras, thus began war.
- Joseph François Dupleix, along with additional French troops defended against this attack and captured Madras, which had been controlled by the English.
- Later Madras was given back to the English in exchange for Louisburg in North America to France.

58. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: He was appointed commissioner to the Poona municipality and served in the position until 1883.

Jyotiba Phule

- Jyotiba Phule belonged to the Mali (gardener) community and organized a powerful movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy.
- Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873, with the leadership of the Samaj coming from the backward classes, Malis, Telis, Kunbis, Saris and Dhangars.
- The main aims of the movement were: (i) social service, and (ii) spread of education among women and lower caste people.
- Phule's works, Sarvajanik Satyadharma and Gulamgiri, became sources of inspiration for the common masses.
- Phule was a merchant, author as well as a municipal council member.
- In 1863, one of his businesses was to supply metal-casting equipment to construction sites.
- He was appointed commissioner to the Poona municipality and served in the position until 1883.
- He was also a reputed author.
- His other well known books include Shetkarayacha Aasud (Cultivator's Whipcord).
- Title of Mahatma was bestowed on Phule by fellow reformer from Bombay, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

59. Ans: C**Exp:**

- Option 4 is incorrect: Prayag Prashasti refers to Allahabad pillar inscription of Harisena which eulogizes personality traits and military achievements of Samudragupta.

Sources for Study of Harshavardhana's Reign

- The detail accounts of the Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang throw a good deal of light on the political, social and religious conditions of the time.
- The narratives open a store house of reliable information.
- The Harshacharita written by Bana who lived at the court of Harsha is generally recognized as a historical document to throw a flood of light on the political, social and religious condition of India during his time.
- Harsha himself was a writer of high standard.
- Prayag Prashasti refers to Allahabad pillar inscription of Harisena which eulogizes personality traits and military achievements of Samudragupta
- His three valuable works named 'Ratnavali', 'Priyadarsika' and 'Nagananda' written in Sanskrit reveal his literary flare. These books also throw sufficient light on the history of Harsha's period.
- There are three inscriptions- Madhuban Plate, Sonapat plate and the Banskhera inscription which are immensely valuable.
- The Madhuban plates speak much on the family of Harsha and Sonapat plates discloses the names and reign of many kings of the dynasty.
- The Banskhera inscription confirms that Harsh was an efficient ruler and artsman.
- Coins of Harsha give adequate reliable information of his reign.
- He distributed thousands of such coins in the Prayag Council.

60. Ans: B**Exp:**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Tebhaga Movement, the Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha gave a call to implement, through mass struggle, the Flood Commission recommendations of Tebhaga— two-thirds' (66%) share—to the bargardars, share croppers also known as bagehasi or adhyar, instead of one-half share (50%).
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The European planters had been forcing peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land (called tinkathia system).

Peasant Movements

- Tebhaga Movement, In September 1946, the Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha gave a call to implement, through mass struggle, the Flood Commission recommendations of Tebhaga— two-thirds' (66%) share—to the bargardars, share croppers also known as bagehasi or adhyar, instead of one-half share (50%). The bargardars worked on lands rented from the jotedars.
- Champaran Satyagraha (1917)—Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters, of Champaran in Bihar.
- The European planters had been forcing peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land (called tinkathia system).
- Telangana Movement, this was the biggest peasant guerrilla. The princely state of Hyderabad under Asajahi Nizams was marked by a combination of religious-linguistic domination (by a mall Urdu-speaking Muslim elite ruling over predominantly Hindu-Telugu, Marathi, Kannada speaking groups), total lack of political and civil liberties, grossest forms of forced exploitation by desh mukhs, jagirdars, doras (landlords) in forms of forced labour (vethi) and illegal exactions.

61. Ans: D

Exp:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Harappan civilization is known to have shown earliest evidence of silver.
- The Harappans greatly specialized in the making of beads and made jewellery of gold, silver, carnelian, and other precious stones.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The trade during the Harappan times was largely based on the barter system as there was no metallic money in use.
- The trade was both internal as well as external.
- Inland transportation was also used to facilitate trade.
- They had trade relations with the inhabitants of the contemporary Mesopotamian and the Persian civilizations and were usually referred to as Meluhha by them.
- They mainly exported the agricultural items and the finished products like cotton goods, pottery, beads, ivory products, etc.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: A large-scale use of burnt bricks was used in the buildings by the Harappan people.
- However, their knowledge for the use of burnt bricks was not obtained from the Egyptian civilization as the buildings there were mainly made of dried bricks.
- Source: Poonam dalal; pg 55, 57. Old ncert : pg 56

62. Ans: D

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct - Administrative machinery of the Aryans in the Rig vedic period worked with the tribal chief in the centre.
- The chief was known as rajan and he did not exercise unlimited power and had to reckon with the tribal organizations.
- Statement 2 is correct - Tribal elements in the society were stronger and social divisions based on collection of taxes and or accumulation of landed property were absent.

- The society was largely egalitarian.
- Statement 3 is correct: Gifts made to priests were usually cows and women slaves (for household works) and never of land, even those of cereals are rare.
- The cow seems to have been the most important form of wealth.
- Statement 4 is incorrect - The Aryans were engaged in two types of conflicts - first they fought with the pre-aryans and secondly, they fought among themselves.
- 'Dasas' mentioned in Iranian literature (Avesta) were the branch of early Aryans.
- Rig Veda mentions the defeat of Sambara by a chief called Divodasa (Bharata clan) 'Dasyus' in the Rig Veda representing the original inhabitants of the country, and an Aryan chief who overpowered them was called Trayadasyu.
- Active hostility was with the original inhabitants.

63. Ans: D

Exp:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Mahayana Buddhism meant the greater vehicle.
- It was a more liberal form of Buddhism as compared to Hinayana which was orthodox in nature.
- Mahayana Buddhism believed in the concept of Bodhisattvas which were compassionate beings who delayed their own salvation to help others in attaining salvation. Hence, they believed in universal salvation of all living beings.
- This school of Buddhism was followed by King Kanishka who is also regarded as its founder.
- It mainly used Sanskrit as their main language.
- Statement 2 is correct: Sthaviravada also referred to as the Theravada is a subset under Hinayana Buddhism.
- It focuses on the teachings of Buddha as its central theme.
- Theravada refers to the school of older monks.
- Their ultimate aim is to end suffering and attain Nirvana.

- Practices like Samatha and Vipassana form an important part of Theravada tradition.
- Like the Hinayana tradition, they used Pali as their main language.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Lotus Sutra is an important text under the Mahayana Buddhism.
- It deals with six perfections or paramitas to be followed by an individual: Dana, Sila, Ksanti, Virya, Dhyana, and Prajana.
- Mahavamsa is another important text related to Mahayana Buddhism.
- It deals with the history of Buddhism in Sri Lanka.
- Statement 4 is correct: Kosala and Magadha are the only two kingdoms visited by Gautam Buddha while under these two kingdoms he visited several places like Shravasti, kapilvastu, Bodh Gaya, Vaishali, Rajgriha, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Nalanda, Mathura, Vaishali, Varanasi, Saket, etc.
- Source: Nitin Singhania; page: 14.9, 14.6, 14.10

64. Ans: C

Exp:

- Option 1 is correct: The Central Asian conquerors introduced new styles in administration.
- For instance, the IndoGreeks introduced the practice of military governorship wherein they appointed military governors called strategos while the Kushanas introduced the 'Satrap' system of government, under which the empire was divided into numerous satrapis and each satrapi was placed under the rule of a satrap.
- Option 2 is correct: The origin of Mahayana Buddhism owes a lot to the Central Asian influence.
- The Central Asian Rulers did not appreciate the philosophical doctrines of Buddhism and wanted something novel that could satisfy their religious cravings.
- The monks and nuns could not afford to lose the cash donations from the growing body of Central Asian traders and artisans

and thus now started accepting gold and silver, took to non-vegetarian food and wore elaborate robes.

- Kanishka was the biggest proponent of Mahayana Buddhism.
- Option 3 is incorrect: Even though Indian Astronomy and Astrology profited from contact with the Greeks, however, the Indians did not owe anything striking to the Greeks in medicine, Botany and Chemistry.
- These three subjects were dealt with by Charakha and Susruta.
- Option 4 is correct: The Central Asian rulers also patronised and helped in the growth of Sanskrit literature.
- The earliest specimen of kavya style and that too in chaste Sanskrit is found in the Junagadh Inscription of Rudradaman I.
- From now onwards, inscriptions began to be composed in chaste Sanskrit although the use of Prakrit continued for a couple of centuries.
- SOURCE : Ancient History by RS SHARMA

65. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct - According to the Sangam literature, the Tamil land had certain commodities which were in great demand in foreign markets.
- Black pepper, cardamom, ginger, cardamom, cinnamon, turmeric, ivory products, pearls, precious stones. pearls and gemstones, etc.
- The main imports included horses, gold and glass.
- Statement 2 is incorrect - Tolkappiyam refers to four castes namely arasar, anthanar, vanigar and vellalar.
- The ruling class was called arasar.
- Anthanars played a significant role in the Sangam polity and religion.
- Vanigars carried on trade and commerce.
- The vellalas were agriculturists.
- Statement 3 is incorrect - Caste system was widely prevalent during the Chola period.

- The inscriptions of the later period of the Chola rule mention about two major divisions among the castes – Valangai and Idangai castes.
- However, there was cooperation among various castes and subcastes in social and religious life.

66. Ans: D

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Satavahanas retained some administrative structures of Ashokan times.
- Their district was called ahara, as it was known in the time of Ashoka, and their officials were known as amatyas and mahamatras, as was the case in Maurya times.
- However, their administrative divisions were also called rashtra, and their high officials were styled maharashtrikas.
- The lowest level of administration was a grama (village), which was under the charge of a gaulmika.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Satavahanas were the first in the Indian territory to make tax free land grants to Buddhist and Brahmins to gain religious merits.
- This practice became more prominent in succeeding periods.
- The Satavahana kings claimed to be Brahmins and considered it their primary duty to uphold the varna system i.e. the four fold division of social structure.
- Statement 3 is correct: There was remarkable progress in the fields of trade and industry during the Satavahana rule.
- Merchants organized guilds to increase their activities.
- The Satavahana period also witnessed overseas commercial activity.
- Ptolemy mentions many ports in the Deccan.
- The greatest port of the Satavahanas was Kalyani on the west Deccan.
- Gandakasela and Ganjam on the east coast were the other important seaports.
- Reference: NIOS (page no. 87), RS Sharma (page no. 158)

67. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: The central government under the Chalukyas of Badami exercised a paternalistic control over the village administration, which was unlike the administrative practice of south India at that time.
- Unlike the Pallavs and the Cholas, the Chalukyan rulers did not give a great amount of autonomy to the village administration.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Chalukyas of Badami consisted of a small standing army, but mainly of feudal levies.
- Army officers seem to have been used in civil administration whenever an emergency arose.
- They also boasted a great maritime power.
- Pulakesin II, with 100 ships attacked and captured neighbouring hostile kingdoms.
- Source: A 404 Indian History by Krishna Reddy

68. Ans: B

Exp:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Hindu Shahi kingdom extended from Punjab to Kabul, and it faced the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni in 1001 AD.
- Mahmud of Ghazni raided the Hindu Shahi Kingdom during the rule of Jayapala and defeated him.
- The successor of Jayapala, Anandapala fought against Ghazni in the Battle of Waihind in 1008 AD.
- Anandapala was defeated at this battle and Mahmud extended his rule to large parts of Punjab.
- Statement 2 is correct: It is believed that Mahmud of Ghazni carried out 17 raids in India and the raids were mainly aimed at looting India of its riches.
- It raided the Nagarkot region of Punjab Hills, Thaneshwar in Delhi, Mathura, Kannauj, Gujarat, and plundered the famous temple of Somnath after defeating the Solanki king.

- Statement 3 is correct: The Hindu Shahi kingdom suffered attacks of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- After the second Battle of Waihind, there was a total decline of the Hindu Shahi kingdom in 1008 AD.
- He defeated the rulers of Hindu Shahi, Jayapala and Anandapala who had put a strong resistance against the invasion of Mahmud.
- Source: TN pg: 166, 167

69. Ans: C

Exp:

- Firuz Shah Bahmani encouraged the pursuit of astronomy and built an observatory near Daulatabad.
- He paid attention to the ports of his Kingdom, Chaul and Dabhol, which attracted trading ships from the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.
- Firuz Shah Bahmani was determined to make Deccan the Cultural centre of India and the decline of Delhi Sultanate helped him as many learned people migrated from Delhi to the Deccan.
- Further he was also well acquainted with natural sciences such as botany, geometry.
- He was also well acquainted with religious Sciences like commentaries on the Quran.
- He was a good calligraphist and a poet and often composed extempore verses.
- Source: Satish Chandra (page 145-146)
Reference: Who among the following Mughal Emperors shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait

70. Ans: B

Exp:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Chola Tradition of village self government was considerably weakened under the Vijayanagar rule.
- The Kingdom was divided into mandalam(provinces), Nadu(District), Sthal(Sub-district) and gram(villages).
- The Governors of the Provinces had usurped a large measure of autonomy.

- They had their own courts,appointed their own officers and maintained their own Armies.
- Statement 2 is correct: Dharmasastras generally formed the basis on which cases were decided.
- Harsh punishments were given in Vijayanagara Kingdom which included decapitation, mutilation, throwing to elephants and imprisonment.
- Prisoners were even flogged in public.
- Blows were administered with a whip and usually directed to a person's back.
- The harsh punishments were supposed to eradicate evil and act as a deterrent to others.
- Statement 3 is correct: Administration under Vijayanagara empire was well organised.
- The king enjoyed absolute authority in executive, judicial and legislative matters.
- He was the highest court of appeal.
- The king was assisted by the Council of Ministers in his day-to-day administration.
- The succession to the throne largely happened on the principle of hereditary.
- Source: Satish Chandra(pg152) TN History(212-213)

71. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Tuluva Dynasty was founded by Vira Narsimha.
- It was the third important dynasty to rule Vijayanagar after the Sangama and Saluva dynasty. Krishnadeva Raya was an important ruler of this dynasty.
- He defeated the Muslim armies in the Battle of Diwani and captured the city of Raichur in 1520 after defeating the Sultan of Bijapur, Ismail Adil Shah.
- He was a great patron of literature and appointed eight eminent scholars referred to as Ashtadiggajas in his court.
- Ashtapradhan were the council of ministers appointed by Shivaji to carry on his administration.

- Each minister was responsible for different departments and was responsible to Shivaji.
- These ministers were Peshwa (Prime Minister); Senapati (Military commander); Amatya (Accountant General); Waqenavis (Intelligence); Sachiv (correspondence); Sumanta (ceremonies); Nyayadish (Justice); and Panditrao (religious administration).
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Battle of Talikota was fought in 1565 between the combined armies of the Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmadnagar, and Bidar with Rama Raya of the Tuluva Dynasty who was defeated and this led to the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Source: TN pg: 211, 210, 251, 212

72. Ans: D

Exp:

- Statement 1 & 2 is Correct : Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system in his administration.
- Under this system, every officer (Mansabdar) was assigned a rank (mansab).
- The lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5,000 for the nobles.
- Princes of royal blood received even higher ranks. For instance, Raja Man Singh and Mirza Aziz Koka were honoured with the rank of 7,000 each.
- The mansab rank was not hereditary.
- All appointments and promotions as well as dismissals were directly made by the emperor.
- Statement 3 is Correct : The Jagirdari system, that is to say the system of assignment of revenue of a particular territory to the nobles for their services to the state, was an integral part of the Mansabdari system.
- There were various types of jagirs:
 - o Tankha Jagirs: Which were given in lieu of salaries and they were transferable every three to four years.
 - o Mashrut Jagirs: Which were given on certain conditions

- o Watan Jagirs: Which were assigned to zamindar or rajas in their local dominions. Watan Jagirs were hereditary and nontransferable. When a zamindar was made a Mansabdar, he was given Tankha Jagir apart from his Watan Jagir at another place, if the salary of his rank was more than the income from his Watan Jagir.
- o Altamgha Jagirs: Which were given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth.

73. Ans: B

Exp:

- Statement 1 is Incorrect : Akbar built the Jahangiri Mahal in Agra fort, according to Hindu design based on Man Mandir.
- Panch Mahal was built in Fatehpur Sikri which has five storeys built in the plan of Buddhist vihara.
- Statement 2 is Incorrect : In c.1572 CE, Akbar advanced on Ahmedabad via Ajmer and defeated the Gujarat ruler Muzaffar Shah without any serious resistance.
- It was in order to commemorate the victory of Gujarat that Akbar built the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri.
- Surat, with a strong fortress, offered some resistance but was also captured.
- In a short time, most of the principalities of Gujarat were brought under his control.
- Statement 3 is Correct : One of Akbar's most notable achievements was that, in spite of the subjugation of the whole of Rajasthan, there was no hostility between the Rajputs and the Mughals.
- Akbar's Rajput policy was combined with a broad religious tolerance.
 - o He abolished the pilgrim tax (c.1563 CE) and later the jizya (c.1564 CE). He also prohibited forcible conversion of prisoners of war. It is noteworthy to add that the Rajput policy of Akbar proved to be beneficial to the Mughal state as well as to the Rajputs.
 - o The alliance on one hand secured the services of the bravest warriors to the Mughals whereas on the other hand, it ensured peace in Rajasthan and many

Rajput mansabdars were assigned their own territories as Watan Jagir, which was hereditary and non-transferable. They also rose to important positions in Mughal services.

- Source - Poonam Dahiya (667-73)

74. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 1 is Correct : Under the administration of Sher Shah Suri, the government was highly centralised and consisted of several departments.
- There were also many administrative units called iqtas.
- The king was assisted by four important ministers:
 - o Diwan-i- Wizarat – Also called Wazir, in charge of Revenue and Finance.
 - o Diwan-i-Ariz – In charge of the Army.
 - o Diwan-i-Rasalat – Foreign Minister
 - o Diwan-i-Insha – Minister for Communications.
- Statement 2 is Correct : He improved the land revenue system by adopting Zabti-i-har-sal (land assessment every year) and classified all cultivable lands into three heads (good, middle, bad).
- Statement 3 is Incorrect : The state's share was one third of the average produce and it was paid in cash or crop.
- Land was measured using Sikandari gaz (32 points). Sher Shah introduced two documents:
 - o Patta (amount each peasant had to pay)
 - o Qabuliyat (Deed of agreement).
- Sher Shah also introduced new copper coins called Dam and it is interesting to note that they were in circulation till c.1835 CE.
- He was also the first ruler to introduce silver Rupaiya (1 Rupayia = 64 dams) and gold coin (Ashrafi/Mohur)
- Source : Poonam Dahiya (660-661)

75. Ans: B

Exp:

- Ramanujacharya (11th century)) was a Tamil Vaishnavite Saint who taught in the great temple at Srirangam.
- He differed with Shankaracharya's 'advaita' and propounded 'Visistadvaita' or qualified monism according to which the soul of an individual, though a part of the universal soul, is yet, distinct from it.
- He called for bhakti yoga which means greater stress on devotional worship to a personal God as a means to salvation.
- Another means of salvation was 'prapatti marga' that is the abandonment of self, putting one's soul completely in the hands of God, trusting his will.
- Ramanujacharya was liberal in his social outlook and broke the caste barriers.
- His works includes a book called Vedanta Sangraha and also wrote commentaries on the Brahma Sutras of Badarayana and the Bhagavad Gita.
- Madhavacharya (13th century) was the founder of the 'dvaita' system of philosophy as distinct from the monism of Shankaracharya.
- According to him, the universe could be divided into two parts, 'Swatantra' the independent being and 'parantantra' the dependent being.
- Vallabhacharya (15-16th century) was a Telugu vaishnavite Saint and propounded the philosophy of 'Shuddhadvaita' (pure monism).
- According to it, God is one, omnipotent and omniscient and the cause of all that there is in the universe.
- He manifests himself in the form of individual souls and matter (world).
- Vallabha's teachings are also known as 'Pustimarga' or the path of grace, he was a contemporary of Vijaynagara king Sri Krishnadevaraya.
- Ramananda was among the first bhakti saints to preach in Hindi.
- He was the first to admit women as his disciples.

- He initiated the Bhakti movement in North India by way of worship of Ram and Sita.
- He taught in Benares and Allahabad and opposed the claims of the brahmins as the sole custodian of Hinduism.
- After Ramananda, the Bhakti movement in North-India was divided into Saguna and Nirguna schools.
- The origin of Nirguna Bhakti is generally traced to Ramananda's teachings.

76. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: Sufism was a mystical tradition of Islam which stressed on the self realization, tolerance, righteousness, and universal love for all.
- The Sufis were the Fakirs or the poor men who strived to attain the maximum form of purity called ikhlas.
- Their ultimate objective was to be one with God and stressed that love for humanity was the love for God.
- Statement 2 is correct: They strictly followed the concept of pir-murshid, which was the GuruShishya tradition.
- The gurus were called the pirs or sheikhs and the shishyas were the murshids.
- Statement 3 is correct: Sufi saints were revered by the rulers and were one of the recipients of Inam or the land grant.
- The Inam was transferred to their descendants and this provided them with an economic base and hence uplifted their status in the social ladder.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: The Sufis were divided into Be-shara who did not believe in the Sharia law and the Ba-shara in favor of the Sharia Law.
- Hence, not all the Sufis were followers of sharia law.
- The Ba-sharas were further organized into silsilahs with the important ones being Chisti, Suhrawardi, Firdausi, Qadariya, Naqshbandi, etc.
- The Be-sharas were wanderers and generally referred to as Mast Kalandars or babas.
- Source: Nitin Singhania pg: A-2.10, 11, 12.

77. Ans: d

Exp:

- All Statements are correct
- Policy of Ring Fence - Warren Hastings
 - o It aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.
 - o In this policy, the British assured the native States of military assistance against the external threat—but at their own expense.
 - o In simple words, these rulers were required to maintain subsidiary forces/forces of British which were to be organised, equipped and commanded by the officers of the East India Company who, in turn, were to be paid by the rulers of these states
- Policy of Subsidiary Alliance – Lord Wellesley
 - o It was an extension of the ring-fence system, which sought to reduce the Indian states into a position of dependence on the British government.
 - o The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from internal and external threats to their power.
 - o In the territory of ally, a British army contingent / British army would be stationed.
 - o The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent. In simple terms, the ruler needs to take care of the expenses of the English army.
 - o The ally needs to disband their army.
 - o The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of British. Hence, in this way rulers lost their powers related to foreign affairs and Military affairs.
 - o The ally needs to act on the advice of British Resident who was attached to the court. British Resident was the designation of a representative of Governor-General who lived in a state, which was not directly under British rule

78. Ans: C

Exp:

- In 1662, King Charles II of England was given Bombay as dowry after marrying the Portuguese princess.
- In 1667, the English obtained a royal farman to trade in Bengal from the Mughal emperor Aurahngzeb.
- In 1687, the English East India company moved its headquarters from Surat to Bombay.
- In 1691, the Governor of Bengal gave the English Company Dastaks, which were free trade passes on the payment of a fixed duty.
- In 1717, English obtained trade concessions from the Mughal emperor Farukh Siyaar after the emperor was cured of a painful disease by the English surgeon William Hamilton.

79. Ans: B

Exp:

Battle of Chaul (1508):

- The Turks, arabs and the Gujrati sultans formed a naval alliance and defeated the portugese in the naval battle of Chaul in 1508 in which the Portugese governor Francisco de Almeida's son Don Almeida was killed.

Battle of Colachel(1741):

- It was fought between Marthandavarma, the ruler of Travancore and the Dutch East India company in 1741.
- It resulted in the defeat of the Dutch East India company.

Battle of Bidera (1759):

- The final collapse of the Dutch in India came with their defeat by the English in the Battle of Bidera in 1759.

Battle of Wandiwash(1760):

- It was between English and the French.
- General Eyre Coot of the English army defeated french counterpart Count de Lally which resulted in the end of French dominance in India.

First Mysore war(1767):

- War between Haider Ali and the English started in 1767 and ended in 1769.

- First Anglo- Mysore war ended with the defeat of English and the treaty of Madras.

80. Ans: B

Exp:

- Maximum Age of Civil Services (1876): It was difficult enough for young Indians to travel to London to take the exam.
- The government's decision to lower the age for taking the Indian Civil Service Examination from 21 to 19 years (1876) brought further discontent among Indians.
- As a result, Surendranath Banerjee's Indian Association led the famous INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AGITATION.
- Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883-84): The Ilbert bill proposed to grant limited criminal jurisdiction to native officials of the administrative service over British subjects in the mofussil or country towns of India.
- Anglo Indian officials vehemently opposed the bill, forcing Viceroy Ripon to pass a modified bill which undermined the original principle of racial equality.
- Age of Consent Act, 1891: After the Rukhmabai case (1887) case in a Bombay high court renewed discussion of Conjugal rights of Women, the Govt. finally raised the minimum age for marriage of girls from ten to twelve years by passing the Age of Consent Act in the year 1891.
- Notably, leaders such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak vehemently opposed the bill.
- Dadabhai Naoroji becomes a British MP(1892): On 6th July 1892 Dadabhai Naoroji, won a hard-fought election and became the 1st Indian, 1st Non-White and the First Asian to become a member of the British parliament.
- It was a landmark because, up until then, 250 million people were unrepresented in British Parliament.

81. Ans: B

Exp:

- Justice Mahadev Ranade: o Justice Ranade, was an Indian scholar,

social reformer, judge and author. He was one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress party

- o He was a member of the Bombay legislative council, member of the finance committee at the centre, and judge of the Bombay High Court, Maharashtra.
- o During his life he helped to establish the Vaktruttvottejak Sabha, the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, Maharashtra Granthottejak Sabha, and the Prarthana Samaj, and edited a Bombay Anglo-Marathi daily paper, the Induprakash.
- o His efforts to "Humanize and Equalize" Indian society found its primary focus in women. He campaigned against the 'purdah' system (keeping women behind the veil). He was a founder of the National Social Congress, which he supported till his death

o In 1861, when he was still a teenager, Ranade co-founded the 'Widow Marriage Association' along with Vishnu Shahstri pandit which promoted marriage for Hindu widows and acted as native compradors for the colonial government's project of passing a law permitting such marriages, which were forbidden in Hinduism

82. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is Correct: The entire nation was stunned by the events that unfolded at Jallianwala Bagh. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.
- Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind, bestowed by the British for his work during the Boer War.
- Sarojini Naidu, who received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal for her work during the plague epidemic in India (1908), also renounced her title.

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:

- Despite Mahatma Gandhi's insistence on Non Violent protests against the Rowlatt Act, there were isolated instances of violence at Amritsar, owing to the arrests of two nationalist leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal.

- The Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, gave Reginald General Dyer the responsibility to impose martial law and restore order.
- On April 13, 1919, a large crowd of people mostly from neighbouring villages, unaware of the prohibitory orders given by Dyer, gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh.
- General Dyer arrived on the scene with his men and opened fire on the unarmed crowd.
- Accepting the report of the Repressive Laws Committee, the British government repealed the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act, and twenty two other laws in March 1922.

UDHAM SINGH

- Udham Singh, who bore the name Ram Mohammad Singh Azad, later assassinated Michael O'Dwyer and was hanged in 1940.

83. Ans: B

Exp:

- Important demands put forward in the Lucknow pact:
 - o Self-government in India.
 - o Abolition of the India Council.
 - o Separation of the executive from the judiciary.
 - o Salaries of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs to be paid from British treasury and not the Indian funds.
 - o 1/3rd representation to be given to Muslims in the Central Government.
 - o The number of Muslims in the provincial legislatures to be laid down for each province.
 - o Separate electorates for all communities until a joint electorate is demanded by all.
 - o Introduction of a system of weightage for minority representation (it implied giving minorities more representation than their share in the population).
 - o Increasing the term of the Legislative Council to 5 years.
 - o Half the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council to be Indians.
 - o All provincial councils should be granted autonomy

- Source : NCERT Notes on Lucknow Pact (1916) - Impact & Results (byjus.com) Lucknow Pact - Wikipedia Lucknow Pact | India [1916] | Britannica

84. Ans: B

Exp:

- OSA, 1923 has its roots in the British colonial era.
- The original version was The Indian Official Secrets Act (Act XIV), 1889.
- This was brought in with the main objective of muzzling the voice of a large number of newspapers that had come up in several languages, and were opposing the Raj's policies, building political consciousness and facing police crackdowns and prison terms.
- It was amended and made more stringent in the form of The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1904, during Lord Curzon's tenure as Viceroy of India.
 - o The Calcutta Cooperation Act, the Indian Universities Act (1904), and the Official Secrets Act (1904) were some of the measures through which Curzon sought to curb the growing nationalistic and patriotic spirit.
- The partition of Bengal was Curzon's most unpopular measure.
 - o Frustration with the moderate politics along with the draconian measures taken by the Curzon administration eventually led to the Rise of the extremists in Indian National Congress.

85. Ans: D

Exp:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Ramosi Peasant Force was regarded as the first revolutionary group formed in 1879 by Vasudev Balwant Phadke with the sole aim of overthrowing the British raj and earning independence.
- It had disrupted the communication lines and was organized as an armed revolt.
- However, it was suppressed.
- The Chapekar brothers (Damodar and Balkrishna) were Chitpavan Brahmins and

were involved in the conspiracy to murder the Plague commissioner Rand who was the President of the Poona Plague Committee.

- They accidentally killed another Lt. Ayerst in 1897 and were later convicted.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Before the formation of the Ghadr Party in 1913 in San Francisco, the earlier nationalists settled abroad led to the formation of the Swadesh Sewak Home which was formed at Vancouver and the United India House formed in Seattle.

86. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: Gandhi's idea of Satyagraha and non-violence provided an alternative to the revolutionaries who saw a new hope.
- His idea of revolt involved active participation of the masses and touched every section of the Indian society.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Morley Minto reforms referred to the Government of India Act, 1909 which came much before the end of world war I.
- However, it was Montagu's statement in 1917 which talked of Swaraj and the Montagu Chelmsford reforms or the Government of India Act, 1919 that calmed the revolutionary activity to a certain extent.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Khilafat issue arose post the end of the World War I after the Treaty of Sevres completely dismembered Turkey, which was the seat of Khalifa, recognized by all the Muslims throughout the world.
- This had no role in the decline of revolutionary activism.
- Statement 4 is correct: The release of the political prisoners arrested because of the provisions of the Defense of India Act, 1915 also calmed the atmosphere to a great extent and suppressed the revolutionary activities.

- Statement 5 is incorrect: There were numerous mutinies witnessed at several places during the revolutionary activism.
- One such important mutiny was the Singapore mutiny under the Jamadar Chisti Khan, Jamadar Abdul Ghani, and Subedar Daud Khan.
- They were a part of revolutionary activism and were in no way related to its decline.

87. Ans: C

Exp:

- Options 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect: The most immediate outcome of war was a phenomenal increase in defence expenditure, which instead of being cut back, kept on rising even after 1919.
- The result was a huge national debt, which rose by more than Rs. 3 million between 1914 and 1923.
- This meant heavy war loans and rising taxes and since land revenue had been settled and could not be immediately enhanced, there was more indirect taxation on trade and industry.
- There were higher customs duties, an income tax, super tax on companies and undivided Hindu business families, excess profit tax and so on
- Options 3 is correct: Ultimately the burden of this new taxation fell on the common people, as it resulted in a phenomenal price rise.
- According to official calculations, the price index on an all-India level rose from 147 in 1914 to 281 in 1920 (1873 as the base year)."
- This unprecedented price rise was partly due to indirect taxes, partly due to transport and other economic dislocations.
- There was underproduction of food crops during the war period, caused by two extraordinary crop failures in 1918-19 and 1920-21, affecting large areas of United Provinces, Punjab, Bombay, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa.
- And when there was already a serious shortage of food for home consumption,

export of food to feed the army fighting abroad continued.

- Options 4 and 5 are correct and 6 is incorrect
 - o Due to fiscal requirements, economic necessities and nationalist pressure, there was a change in official policy towards industrialisation, leading to noticeable developments in the jute and textile industries.
 - o Indian capital that was involved in the textile industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Here the big industrial magnates remained loyal to the British, as they were dependent on exports and on government assistance for keeping the prices of raw cotton low and in dealing with labour unrest.
 - o The wartime and the post-war periods witnessed super profits for businessmen, but declining real wages for the workers. In cities like Lahore or Bombay the average cost of living for workers had increased by 60 to 70 percent, while wages rose by only 15 to 25 per cent .
 - o The other important result of industrialisation was an expansion of the working class. According to census figures, the number of workers in the organized industries increased by 575 thousand between 1911 and 1921
- SOURCE : From Plassey to Partition, pg 286-287

88. Ans: B

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: It was in the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920 that Congress underwent organizational changes.
- A Congress Working Committee of 15 members was to lead the congress.
- The Provincial Congress Committee (on linguistic lines) and the Ward Congress Committee were organized.
- It took the reach of the Congress to the ward level.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The second phase of the movement involved the Civil

Disobedience which included the resignation from the government jobs.

- Hence, mass resignation was not witnessed from the public service as the movement was withdrawn much before.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The movement in a way failed to arouse secular consciousness among the Muslims.
- The Muslims joined the movement against colonial rule and its policies yet it failed to arouse a secular consciousness in them evident in the later stages of the freedom struggle.

89. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: C. R. Das favored the Non-cooperation Movement. He was the one who moved the main resolution on Noncooperation Movement during the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920.
- After the withdrawal of the movement, he formed the Swarajya Party to enter the councils and open a new front for keeping the fervor alive.
- Motilal Nehru supported the Non Cooperation Movement to the extent that he gave up his legal practice for the support of the movement.
- He was also involved with C. R. Das in the formation of the Swarajya Party.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Jawaharlal Nehru participated in the Non-cooperation movement.
- He organized Kisan Sabhas to make the issue of peasants heard.
- He was, however, against the abrupt withdrawal of movement by Gandhi and passed a resolution of Poorna Swaraj at the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929 under his presidency.

90. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: The self respect movement led by E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and The Mahar Satyagraha by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar were the caste based movements.

- They fought against the oppression by upper castes and for the upliftment of the depressed classes and untouchables.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: These movements did not occur as an offshoot of the Non Cooperation movement.
- They happened after the Non-Cooperation movement but were the result of the awakened consciousness of the educated amongst the depressed classes.

91. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: Simon Commission was an all-white commission appointed in 1927 to recommend for the advancement of constitutional reforms in India.
- It was boycotted by all parties for its all white membership.
- It was in the Madras Session of the Congress in 1927 presided by M.A. Ansari boycotted the commission at every stage and in all its forms.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Simon commission was appointed during the tenure of Lord Irwin (1926-1931)
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The majority faction of the Muslim League headed by Jinnah boycotted the Commission while the other faction led by Mohammad Shafi supported the Commission.
- Besides this, Unionists in Punjab and Justice Party in South did not boycott the Commission.

92. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Simon commission presented its report in May 1930.
- It recommended the abolition of Sindh from Bombay and also for the separation of Burma from India.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: It did not recommend the Universal Franchise.
- Statement 3 is correct: It recommended the extension of separate electorates to other communities as well. However,

acknowledged that the communal electorates must continue only till the tensions between Hindus and Muslims persist.

- Statement 4 is incorrect: It did not recommend responsible government at the Centre level. However, at the provincial level it recommended the abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of a representative government with autonomy at the provincial level.

93. Ans: B

Exp:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Muddiman Committee was appointed to look into the functioning of the Dyarchy.
- Statement 2 is correct: Linlithgow committee was appointed to look into the situation of Indian agriculture.
- Statement 3 is correct: Pirpur Committee was appointed to inquire into the atrocities committed by the Congress ministries. It was appointed by the members of Muslim League.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: The Aitchison committee on public services was set up during the tenure of Lord Dufferin in 1886.

94. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Dalits did not participate in the civil disobedience movement as they believed the Congress sided with the conservative high-caste Hindus.
- They believe in the political empowerment of the community and therefore, demanded separate electorates for the Dalit community in legislative councils and reserved seats in educational institutions.
- Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was therefore limited, particularly in the Maharashtra and Nagpur region.
- Statement 2 is correct: The eleven demands of Gandhiji before the launch of the civil Disobedience Movement are- Total prohibition, Release of political

prisoners, Cuts in army expenses, civil services salaries, Changes in Arms Act, Reform of the C.I.D, Lowering of rupeesterling rate, Textile protection, Reservation of coastal shipping for Indians, A fifty percent reduction in land revenue, Abolition of both salt tax and government salt.

- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Non Cooperation Movement was from September 1920 to February 1922.
- However, The civil Disobedience Movement time period was from 12 March 1930 – 5 April 1930.
- Therefore, the Non cooperation Movement was a precursor to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

95. Ans: D

Exp:

- The Cabinet Mission came to India in March 1946, consisted of three ministers of the new British Cabinet Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary for the state of India; Sir Standford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade; A. V Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty.
- The main purposes of the Cabinet Mission were as follows:-
 - Devise a machinery to draw up the constitution of Independent India.
 - Make arrangements for an interim Government.
 - The mission was like a declaration of India's independence. The mission spent around three weeks to discuss with the leaders of various political parties, but could not arrive at any agreed solution. Hence, statements 1, 2 and 3 are all correctly mentioned.
- In order to achieve its objectives, the Mission issued its own proposals on May 16th. Some of the salient features of the Mission are as follows:
 - The Cabinet Mission recommended an undivided India and turned down the Muslim League's demand for a separate Pakistan.
 - It restricted the communal

representation.

- It provided that all the members of the interim cabinet would be Indian And there would be minimum interference by the viceroy.
- Formation of constituent assembly on democratic principle of population.
- It recognized India's right to cede from the Commonwealth.

96. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect: The shaft of the Ashokan pillars were monolithic, i.e. they were inscribed from a single piece of stone, mainly chunar sandstones while the shaft of Achaemenian pillars were made up of various pieces of sandstone cemented together.
- The Ashokan pillars were independently erected by royal diction and were Free standing monuments.
- The Achaemenid pillars, on the other hand, were generally attached to state buildings and served as supporting structures
- Statement 3 is correct: All the pillars of Ashoka were built at Buddhist monasteries, many important sites from the life of the Buddha and places of pilgrimage.
- Some of the columns carry inscriptions addressed to the monks and nuns.
- Ashoka used the expression Dharma stambha i.e. "pillars of the Dharma" to describe his own pillars.
- The inscriptions on the pillars set out edicts about morality based on Buddhist tenets.
- The Edicts of Ashoka are a collection of more than thirty inscriptions on the pillars, as well as boulders and cave walls.
- These inscriptions were dispersed throughout the areas of modern-day Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan, and provide the first tangible evidence of Buddhism.

- The edicts describe in detail Ashoka's view about dhamma, an earnest attempt to solve some of the problems that a complex society faces.

97. Ans: B

Exp:

Dilwara Temples:

- The Dilwara Temples of Dilwara Temples are a group of svetambara Jain temples located about 2+1/2 kilometres from the Mount Abu settlement, Rajasthan's only hill station.
- The earliest were built by Vimal Shah and supposedly designed or at least financed by Vastupala, Jain minister of Dholka.
- They date between the 11th and 16th centuries, forming some of the most famous monuments in the style of Māru-Gurjara architecture famous for their use of a very pure white marble and intricate marble carvings.
- The temples have an opulent entranceway, the simplicity in architecture reflecting Jain values like honesty and frugality

98. Ans: B

Exp:

- Oldest among all classical dance forms, Bharatnatyam derives its name from Bharata Muni and 'natyam' which means dance in Tamil.
- The origins of this dance form can be traced back to 'Sadir' – the solo dance performance of the temple dancers or 'devadasis' in Tamil Nadu, hence it was also referred to as 'Dashiattam'.
- In the early 19th century, four dance teachers of Thanjavur defined the elements of a Bharatnatyam recital. They are:
 - o Alarippu – It is an invocatory piece of performance which includes basic dance postures and is accompanied with rhythmic syllables. It is meant to seek the blessings of God.
 - o Jatiswaram– It is the Nritta component and is devoid of expressions, it includes

the different poses and movements.

- o Shabdham – It is the dramatic element with expressed words, which includes the abhinaya in the song. It is generally in praise of the glory of God.
- o Varnam – It is the Nritya component. It is a combination of dance and emotions, and is the most important part of the whole performance. It is synchronized with tala and raag, to express the story.
- o Padam – It refers to a mastery over the abhinaya (expression) of the spiritual message, by the artist. Music becomes light, dance becomes emotional.
- o Jawali – These are short love-lyrics performed at a faster tempo.
- o Thillana – It is the concluding stage of the performance, and comprises pure dance (Nritya) with exuberant movement and intricate rhythmic variations.

- Bharatnatyam is often referred to as the 'fire dance', as it is the manifestation of fire in the human body. Most of the movements in Bharatanatyam resemble that of a dancing flame.
- In this dance form, equal emphasis is given on both the Tandava and Lasya aspects of dance, with major emphasis on 'mudras'. One of the principal mudras is 'Katakamukha Hasta'.
- Reference: Art and culture by Nitin Singhania, Chapter 6

99. Ans: A

Exp:

- Statement 1 is Correct: Purandara Dasa - (1484-1564) is one of the earliest founding proponents of Carnatic music. Hence, he was also widely referred to as "Pitamaha or father/grandfather of Carnatic Music".
- Statement 2 is Correct: Purandara Dasa (1484-1564) and Annamacharya— (1408-1503) as evident were contemporaries. Annamacharya is also the first known composer of Carnatic Music
- Statement 3 is Incorrect: Purandar Dasa was a devotee of Lord Krishna and his many compositions were devoted to Lord Krishna.

- Annamacharya, on the other hand, composed sankeertanas in praise of Lord Venkateswara, a form of Lord Vishnu.
- Statement 4 is Incorrect: Dasa Sahithya is a famous composition of Purandar Dasa and not Annamacharya.
- Purandar Dasa is also believed to be an avatar or incarnation of sage Narada.
- Reference: Art and culture by Nitin Singhania, Chapter 5

100. Ans: C

Exp:

- Statement 1 is correct: Onam is celebrated in the State of Kerala and falls on the first month of the Malayalam Calendar.
- It is a harvest festival of Kerala and also celebrates the homecoming of the Asura King Mahabali.
- The prominent feature of this festival includes the snake boat race or Vallam Kali which is held in the Punnamada Lake. It is a vibrant colorful festival. Traditional games or Onakanikal are also organized during the Onam festival.
- Statement 2 is correct: It is a festival that fosters communal harmony and is celebrated in Delhi. It is also known as the Phool Walo ki Sair.
- The festival involves a procession which carries palm leaves to the Yogmaya Temple from the tomb of Khwaja Bakhtiyar Kaki in Mehrauli. It was patronized by the Mughal Emperor Akbar II. The festival was banned by the British but reinstated post independence in 1962.
- Source: nitin Singhania, pg: 20.13, 20.14