

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

1. With reference to the hundis used during medieval time, consider the following statements

1. They are financial instruments to facilitate trade and credit transactions
2. They included insurance for movement of goods
3. They were exclusively used for internal trade

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: A Hundi is a financial instrument that developed in Medieval India for the use in trade and credit transactions. They were used as a form of remittance instrument to transfer money from place to place, as a credit instrument.

Statement 2 is correct: The hundis often included insurance for the movement of goods which was charged on different rates on the basis of the value of goods, destination and means of transport, etc.

Statement 3 is incorrect: By the means of hundi, the money circulation could be reduced as merchant were able to encash it at destination. It created credit which supplemented money and financed commerce, particularly long-distance and international trade. Since carrying money was always a risky enterprise.

2. Consider the following statements about Mansabdari system

1. It was introduced by Mughal emperor Akbar
2. It proved to be more effective than Jagirdari system in ensuring political stability
3. It was made hereditary since its inception
4. Under this system, Mansab has to maintain stipulated quota of horses, elephants etc

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Akbar organised his army and the nobility by means of a system called the mansabdari. Under this system, each officer in the army was assigned a rank (a mansabdar) and assigned a number of cavalry, which he was

required to supply to the imperial army. The mansabdars were divided into 33 classes. The top three commanding ranks, ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 troops, were normally reserved for princes.

Statement 2 is correct: The Mansabdari system proved very helpful in removing the defects inherent in the jagirdari system. The mansabdars got their salaries from the emperor, they were more loyal to him. The chances of their revolt were minimised. Jagirdari system provides the power to govern and collect taxes from estate and it is assigned for lifetime of a jagir. However these defects were removed from the Mansabdari system.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Initially the Mansabdari system was not hereditary, a mansab was given to an official on the basis of merit and could be enhanced or lowered. But eventually it did become hereditary.

Statement 4 is correct: Each mansabdar was required to maintain a certain number of cavalymen and twice that number of horses. The number of horses was greater because they had to be rested and rapidly replaced in times of war. Akbar employed strict measures to ensure that the quality of the armed forces was maintained at a high level; horses were regularly inspected and usually only Arabian horses were employed. The mansabdars were the highest paid military service in the world at the time

3. Consider the following statements about the rulers of Delhi Sultanate

1. Balban introduced the system of branding of horses in his military
2. Firoz Shah Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves
3. Muhammed bin Tughluq abolished the Jagir system and paid salary in cash.
4. Muhammad bin Tughluq was considered as 'Father of Irrigation system in India'

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: a (Only one)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Alauddin Khilji introduced the branding of horses in his military, he named it dagh system.

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is correct: Firoz Shah Tughlaq established Diwan-i-Bandgani, that was a slave department. He employed these slaves in royal karkhanas.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Alauddin Khilji abolished the Jagir system and paid salary in cash. He fixed the annual pay of his soldiers.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Firoz Shah Tughluq is considered to be the father of Irrigation system in India. Because he constructed and promoted canals for irrigation to improve the cultivation of rice and fruits.

4. In the reign of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, the term Zawabit denoted

- (a) A composition of banned activities
- (b) A kind of tax levied on imported items
- (c) Name of the official who was in charge of implementing Sharia laws
- (d) A secular decree issued by the emperor

Ans: d (A Secular decree issued by the emperor)

Explanation: Aurangzeb was not interested in philosophical debates or in mysticism; however, he did not prohibit his sons from experimenting in Sufism. While taking his stand on the Hanafi school of Muslim law, which had been traditionally followed in India, Aurangzeb did not hesitate in issuing secular decrees, called 'zawabit.' A collection of his decrees had been named as Zawabit-i-Alamgiri.

Muhtasibs were responsible for ensuring that the things which were forbidden (such as intoxicants and gambling dens, etc) by the shara and the zawabits (secular decrees) were, as far as possible, not disobeyed openly.

5. Vallabhacharya, a great bhakti saint of medieval period, propounded the philosophy of Pushti Marg. In this context consider the following statements

1. This philosophy is purely based on love for Shiva.
2. The philosophy says, love for the god can be expressed through selfless service.
3. He regarded Yoga and knowledge as the ultimate means of liberation.
4. He called himself as incarnation of Agni

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three

(d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Vallaba's writings and Kirtanas revolve around childhood lord Krishna and his pranks with his mother Yasoda as well as youthful Krishna's protection of good over evil.

Statement 2 is correct: Vallaba rejected asceticism (Brahmacharya) and suggested that through loving devotion to God, even a householder could achieve Salvation. Thus he became very famous in various parts of India.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Vallabhacharya considered liberation secondary to the enjoyment of Shri Krishna's bliss. He aimed primarily at Shri Krishna's happiness. (He did not regard knowledge or Yoga as the means for liberation)

Statement 4 is correct: In Pushtimarg tradition, he is considered to be the incarnation of Agni, the god of fire, and the belief is based on his own proclamation and the accounts of his followers. Vallabachari's identification with Agni is rooted in the Hindu concept of avatar, where a deity manifests in a physical form on earth. In this case, Vallabachari's followers believe that he embodied the qualities and essence of Agni during his time on earth.

6. Consider the following pairs about different taxes levied during the Delhi Sultanate period

Tax name	Purpose/Levied on
Jaziya	Religious tax
Kharaj/Khiraj	Agriculture (or) land tax
Kham	Tax on property realised by the Muslims
Zakat	Tax on mines and share on war booty

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Jaziya: It was imposed only on the Non-Muslims. It is believed that children, women and friars were exempted from its payment. It was realized at the rate of 10 to 40 takas depending on the payer's income

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Land revenue was the major source of the income. It was generally

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

realized at 1/5 of the total produce thought the Sultans like Ala-ud-Din Khilji and Muhammed Tughlaq raised it to 1/2 of the produce.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Kham is one fifth of the booty captured, a tax on mines, treasure troves and share on war booty

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: Zakat was a tax on property realised by Muslims

7. Consider the following statements about Maratha administration under Shivaji

1. Most of the administrative reforms were based on Malik Ambar's (Ahmednagar) reforms.
2. Chauth was one fourth of the land revenue levied on those lands of Marathas which formed the part of Mughal Empire.
3. He is considered as "Father of Indian Navy"
4. He replaced Persian as court language with native Marathi and Sanskrit

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Maratha administration was founded by Shivaji which was greatly influenced by the Deccan style of administration. Most of his administrative reforms were inspired from Malik Amber reforms in Ahmednagar.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Chauth was the one-fourth of the land revenue paid to Marathas so as not to be subjected to Maratha raids. Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of 10% on those lands of Maharashtra which formed the part of Mughal Empire.

Statement 3 is correct: Shivaji built a strong naval presence across the coast of Konkan and Goa to protect sea trade. The navy under Shivaji was so strong that the Marathas could hold their position against the British, Portuguese and Dutch. He is also regarded as the 'Father of Indian Navy'

Statement 4 is correct: He revived ancient Hindu political traditions, court conventions and promoted the use of the Marathi and Sanskrit languages, replacing Persian at court and in administration.

8. Consider the following events

1. Second battle of Panipat
2. Humayun death

3. Nadir Shah invasion

4. Battle of Haldighati

Arrange the above events in chronological order of their occurrence?

(a) 2-1-4-3

(b) 3-1-4-2

(c) 1-3-4-2

(d) 1-3-2-4

Ans: a (2-1-4-3)

Explanation:

Humayun death: Nasir al-Din Muhammad commonly known by his regnal name Humayun was the second Mughal emperor, who ruled over territory in what is now Eastern Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Northern India, and Pakistan from 1530 to 1540 and again from 1555 to his death in January 1556. At the time of his passing, the Mughal Empire spanned almost one million square kilometres.

Second battle of Panipat: The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on 5 November 1556, between Akbar and the king of Delhi, Hemu. Hemu had conquered Delhi and Agra a few weeks earlier by defeating Mughal forces under Tardi Beg Khan in the battle of Delhi and crowned himself Raja Vikramaditya at Purana Quila in Delhi. On learning of the loss, Akbar and his guardian Bairam Khan marched to reclaim those territories. The two armies clashed at Panipat not far from the site of the first battle of Panipat of 1526. During the battle, Hemu was wounded by an arrow and fell unconscious. Seeing their leader going down, his army panicked and dispersed. Unconscious and almost dead, Hemu was captured and subsequently beheaded by Akbar who took the title of Ghazi.

Battle of Haldighati: The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between the Mewar forces led by Maharana Pratap, and the Mughal forces led by Man Singh I of Amber. The Mughals carried the day after inflicting significant casualties on Mewar forces, although they failed to capture Pratap, who reluctantly retreated persuaded by his fellow commanders.

Nadir Shah Invasion: Emperor Nader Shah, the Shah of Iran (1736–1747) and the founder of the Afsharid dynasty, invaded Northern India, eventually attacking Delhi in March 1739. His army had easily defeated the Mughals at the Battle of Karnal and would eventually capture the Mughal capital in the aftermath of the battle.

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

9. Consider the following statements about Sher Shah Suri

1. He introduced new land revenue system called Dahshala which inspired Akbar's land revenue policy
2. He issued silver (coins) Rupee which remained in circulation upto British times.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only 2)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Dahsala is an Indian system of land taxation which was introduced in A.D. 1580 under the reign of Akbar. This system was introduced by the finance minister of Akbar, Raja Todar Mal, who was appointed in A.D. 1573 in Gujarat, and it helped to make the system of tax collection from non-muslims more organised.

Statement 2 is correct: The first "rupee" in form of silver coin had been introduced by Afghan king Sher Shah Suri. At that time, 40 copper pieces were equal to one rupee. Even during the British rule, the silver rupee continued.

10. First half of the medieval period was the age of growth of South Indian empires. Which of the following factors contributed to this growth?

1. Emergence of strong naval powers in South India
2. Growth in trade relations with Roman empire
3. First scientific study of monsoon winds by Southern Empires

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

Ans: c (2 and 3 only)

Statement 1 is correct: Emergence of Chola as strong naval powers enabled it to annex part of Sri Lanka and establish trade relations with south-east Asian countries. The coromandel coast and Malabar became the centres for India's trade with southeast Asia.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Trade relations of South-Indian empire grew with Southeast Asian countries

which contributed to their growth. However, the Roman empire had collapsed by this time which had affected the foreign trade of India.

Statement 3 is incorrect: According to a Greek text, the Greek navigator, Hippalus, discovered the monsoon winds and the route across the Arabian Sea to India around 45 AD. However, the first scientific study of monsoon winds was done by Arab traveller, Al-Masudi. This helped the traders in their commercial voyages which, however, contributed to the growth of south Indian empires like Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.

11. Consider the following statements about the outcomes of Feudalism of the medieval period?

1. Weakened self government institutions in villages
2. Weakened the position of ruler
3. Encouraged the self sufficiency of villages
4. Increase in the land revenue of central authority

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Explanation: The growth of feudal society in Medieval India had huge impact. 1) Feudalism led to the decrease in land revenue for the central authority that weakened the position of the ruler. 2) The tribals and the villagers who governed themselves on their own, were now subjected to the administration of feudal lords. 3) Inward looking economic model increased the self-sufficiency of villages.

12. Consider the following pairs

Traveller	Visited India during the reign of/Court of
Marco Polo	Krishnadevaraya
Al-Masudi	Rashtrakutas
Ibn-e-batuta	Muhammad bin Tughlaq
Francois Bernier	Mughals

How many pairs are correctly matched?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Marco Polo visited India during the reign of Cholas in 13th century. Travellers that visited the court of Krishnadevaraya were:

- Domingos Paes: He accounted that the kingdom of Vijayanagar was famous for diamond.
- Durate Barbosa: He was a Portuguese.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Al-Masudi who visited India during the reign of Rashtrakuta king Indra III (914-928 CE) left for us an interesting note on the observance of ancient political theories on kinship in India during the time of his visit. He gave an account of the reversal of ocean currents and monsoon winds over the north Indian plains.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: A Moroccan traveler, Ibn Battuta (1333-1347 AD) visited India during the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. Ibn Battuta was employed by the Sultan of Delhi, who he described as generous, pious, courageous, and unpredictable. The Sultan was known as the most addicted to power among all men.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Francois Bernier was a French physician and traveller. Francois Bernier arrived in India in 1658. He worked as a physician to Mughal prince Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. After Dara Shikoh's execution, he was attached to the court of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb.

13. The 10th century is a very important period in Islamic history. Which among the followings is/are the reason(s) for this?

1. Rise of Turkish dynasty
2. Emergence of Sufi mystic order
3. Muhammad Ghor defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the battle of Tarain
4. Rajaraja 1 built the Rajarajeswara temple

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: In tenth century, the long-standing threat to India from Muslim invaders was renewed when an aggressive Turkish dynasty won power in Ghazni, southwest of Kabul.

Statement 2 is correct: Tenth century marked the end of the domination of rationalist philosophy and the rise of orthodox schools and Sufi mystic orders.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The First Battle of Tarain, also spelt as the First Battle of Taraori, was fought in 1191 between the invading Ghurid army led by Muhammad of Ghor and the Rajput Confederacy led by Prithviraj Chauhan, near Tarain (modern Taraori in Haryana, India). The battle ended in decisive victory for the Rajputs; however, Muhammad of Ghor managed to escape and returned to Ghazni.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Brihadishvara Temple, called Rajarajeswaram by its builder, and known locally as Thanjai Periya Kovil and Peruvudaiyar Kovil, is a Shaivite Hindu temple built in a Chola architectural style located on the south bank of the Cauvery river in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India. It is one of the largest Hindu temples and an exemplar of Tamil architecture. It is also called Dakshina Meru (Meru of the South). Built by Chola emperor Rajaraja I between 1003 and 1010 CE, the temple is a part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the "Great Living Chola Temples", along with the Chola-era Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple and Airavateswara temple.

14. Consider the following statements about Sufi movement in India

1. It took roots in both rural and urban areas
2. It exercised a deep social and political influence
3. It remaining confined to northern India
4. Chisti order accepted services and gifts from state

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: Sufi mystics wandered from place to place to spread their message. They established hold in both cities as well as villages of India.

Statement 2 is correct: The saints belonging to Suhrawardi order of Sufism, accepted the service of state and some of them held important posts in ecclesiastical department. They helped the rulers by creating a climate of opinion in which people of

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

different sects could live in peace and harmony. At a time when struggle for political power was the prevailing madness, the Sufi saints reminded men of their moral obligations. To a world torn by strife and conflict they tried to bring peace and harmony. In this manner they exercised a deep social and political influence.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The saints belonging to Chisti order of Sufism dispersed and extended their message to eastern and southern parts of India. Qadiri order founded by Abdul Qadir whose tomb is at Baghdad. Its influence is extensively seen among the Muslims of south India.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The founder of the Chisti order was saint Moinuddin Chisti and Suhrawardi order was founded by shaik Abu al Najib al Suhrawardi. The basic difference between the two was that of ideology, where the Suhrawardi order accepts gifts from rich class, the Chisti order laid great emphasis on a simple life with limited means.

15. Consider the following statements

1. In the third Battle of Panipat, Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
2. Tipu Sultan was killed in third Anglo Mysore War
3. Mir Jafar conspired with English for the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-daula in the Battle of Buxar.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

Ans: d (1, 2 and 3)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761 between the Maratha Confederacy and the invading army of the Durrani Empire. The Afghans were supported by three key allies in India: Najib ad-Dawlah who persuaded the support of the Rohilla chiefs, elements of the declining Mughal Empire, and most prized the Oudh State under Shuja-ud-Daula. The Maratha army was led by Sadashivrao Bhau, who was third-highest authority of the Maratha Confederacy after the Chhatrapati and the Peshwa. The bulk of the Maratha army was stationed in the Deccan Plateau with the Peshwa.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Tipu sultan was killed in Fourth Anglo-Mysore war

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company, under the leadership of Robert Clive, over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757. The victory was made possible by the defection of Mir Jafar, Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's commander in chief. The battle helped the British East India Company take control of Bengal in 1772. Over the next hundred years, they continued to expand their control over vast territories in rest of the Indian subcontinent, including Burma.

16. Consider the following statements about Lodhi dynasty

1. Gaz-i-sikandari was introduced as a unit for the measurement of land
2. They established the city of Agra and made it their capital.
3. They were the first and the last Afghan rulers of Delhi Sultanate.
4. Sikandar Lodi translated Sanskrit works on medicine into Persia

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: Sikander Lodhi introduced Gaz-i-sikandari of 32 inch as a unit for the measurement of land.

Statement 2 is correct: Sikander Lodhi founded Agra in 1504 and built mosques. He shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra. He patronized trade and commerce. He was a reputed poet, composing under Guru's pen name.

Statement 3 is correct: Lodhis were the only Afghan rulers of Delhi Sultanate. Bahlol Lodhi was the first Afghan Sultan in India.

Statement 4 is correct: Sikander Lodhi was a patron of learning and ordered translations of Sanskrit works in medicine into Persian. He curbed the individualistic tendencies of his Pashtun nobles and compelled them to submit their accounts to a state audit.

17. Consider the following statements

1. Rana Sanga constructed a victory tower in Chittor to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Khilji of Malwa

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

2. Mahmud Khilji sought the help of Muzaffar Shah II of Gujarat to counterbalance the influence of Medini Rai.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: b (Only 2)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Victory tower was built by Rana Kumbha to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Khilji of Malwa in 1440 A.D. This 37 meter high tower is 9 storeyed and has a number of balconies at each storey which gives a nice view of the monuments within the fort.

Statement 2 is correct: Mahmud Begarha was succeeded by his son Khalil Khan who assumed the title of Muzaffar Shah II. Muzaffar Shah supported Mahmud Khilji, the ruler of Malwa against his Wazir Medini Rai and succeeded in restoring his authority in Mandu though Chanderi remained with Medini Rai.

18. Consider the following statements about the Iqta system practised during the Delhi Sultanate period.

- Shamsa ud-din Iltutmish introduced the Iqta system to India
- Iqtadars enjoyed unfettered powers within their iqtas
- They allowed to mint coins in their names

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

Ans: a (Only one)

Statement 1 is correct: Shamsa ud-din Iltutmish of the Delhi Sultanate is credited with introducing the Iqta system in India. The concept was based on Muhammad Ghoris ideas.

Statement 2 is incorrect: There were several restrictions on the powers of iqtadars

- They could not use a canopy or royal emblem.
- They were not allowed to hold their own court. Thus, they did not enjoy unfettered power even within their Iqtas.

Statement 3 is incorrect: They were not allowed to mint coins of their own or in their names. They

could neither engage in wars of extension without the prior approval of the Sultan.

19. Consider the following temples built during the Medieval period

- Hoysaleswara Temple
- Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram
- Gangaikondacholapuram Temple
- Brihadiswara Temple

Arrange the above temples in chronological order?

- 3-1-4-2
- 2-4-3-1
- 1-3-2-4
- 1-4-3-2

Ans: b (2-4-3-1)

Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram: The Kailasanathar Temple, Kanchipuram, also referred to as the Kailasanatha temple, is a Pallava-era historic Hindu temple in Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, India. Dedicated to Shiva, it is one of the oldest surviving monuments in Kanchipuram. It reflects a Dravidian architecture and was built about 700 CE by Narasimhavarman II with additions by Mahendravarman III.

Brihadiswara Temple: Brihadishvara Temple, called Rajarajesvaram by its builder, and known locally as Thanjai Periya Kovil and Peruvudaiyar Kovil, is a Shaivite Hindu temple built in a Chola architectural style located on the south bank of the Cauvery river in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India. It is one of the largest Hindu temples and an exemplar of Tamil architecture. It is also called Dakshina Meru (Meru of the South). Built by Chola emperor Rajaraja I between 1003 and 1010 CE, the temple is a part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the "Great Living Chola Temples", along with the Chola-era Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple and Airavatesvara temple.

Gangaikondacholapuram Temple: The Brihadisvara Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva in Gangaikonda Cholapuram, Jayankondam, in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Completed in 1035 AD by Rajendra Chola I as a part of his new capital, this Chola dynasty era temple is similar in design, and has a similar name, as the older 11th century, Brihadeeswarar Temple.

Hoysaleswara Temple: Hoysaleswara temple, also referred simply as the Halebidu temple, is a 12th-century Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is the largest monument in Halebidu, a town in the

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

state of Karnataka, India and the former capital of the Hoysala Empire. The temple was built on the banks of a large man-made lake, and sponsored by King Vishnuvardhana of the Hoysala Empire. Its construction started around 1121 CE and was complete in 1160 CE.

20. With reference to the socioeconomic conditions during the first half of the 17th century, consider the following statements

1. Money economy began to penetrate village life, more than earlier
2. New social divisions started surfacing in the villages
3. Widow remarriage was no more a taboo and the practice of sati became limited only to the upper class

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: a (Only one)

Statement 1 is correct: During this period, the growth of India's foreign trade and influx of gold and silver in the country had number of consequences: 1) Prices of goods almost doubled. 2) Money economy began to penetrate village life more than before, and led to increased village inequalities. These inequalities were mainly economical.

Statement 2 is incorrect: No study has been found indicating the surfacing of new social divisions in villages during this period.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Prohibition to widow remarriage and practice of sati pratha were two of the social evils that prevailed even till the arrival of modern age, against which the social reformers of 18th century fought hard. Although, there were some attempts made by Akbar against these evils but they gained only a limited success.

21. Consider the following statements

1. He introduced the ceremony of Sijda and Paibos
2. He excluded the Indian muslims from the position of power and authority
3. He followed the policy of 'Blood and Iron'

Which of the following ruler is being referred in the statements given above?

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Alla-ud-din-Khlji
- (c) Gyasuddin Balban
- (d) None of the above

Ans: c (Gyasuddin Balban)

Explanation: The Turkish Chief, Ulugh Khan, known in history by the title of 'Balban' ascended to the throne in 1265. He borrowed court etiquettes from Iran and introduced the ceremonies of Sijda and Paibos. He excluded the Indian muslims from the position of power and authority. To deal with the threats and challenges before the Sultanate, he followed the policy of 'Blood and Iron'.

22. The "Rajput policy" devised by Mughal emperor Akbar is considered to be the highlight of his career. In this context, consider the following statements

1. Akbar entered into matrimonial alliances with the Rajput rulers.
2. This policy completely ended the centuries old animosity between Mughals and Rajputs
3. It affected the public policies of Akbar.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (1 and 3 only)

Statement 1 is correct: The Rajput policy devised by Mughal emperor Akbar is considered to be the highlight of his career. In pursuance of this policy, Akbar entered into matrimonial alliances with the Rajput rulers. Bhara Mal, the ruler of Amber, married his younger daughter Harkha Bai to Akbar.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Although, the Rajput policy of Akbar ended the animosity between Mughals and Rajputs in general sense, but this policy failed to pacify the relations with Maharana Pratap, a Rajput ruler of Mewar. Battle of Haldighati which was fought between Maharana and Mughal forces is one example.

Statement 3 is correct: In the pursuance of this policy, the Rajput kings were assimilated in the administrative structure of the empire, it affected the public policies of Akbar and helped in the development of a composite culture.



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

23. Ghiyasuddin Balban and Alauddin Khilji were both the abled rulers of Delhi Sultanate. Which of the followings policies can be observed in their rule as Kings?

1. Blood and Iron policy
2. Belief in the divine rights of kingship
3. Included non-Muslims into nobility
4. Did not recognised the political superiority of Caliph

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Explanation: Alauddin Khilji was an autocratic ruler who revived Balban's theory of divine rights of kingship. Like Balban, he also followed the policy of Blood and Iron against any challenge to his sovereignty. However, it was only Alauddin who allowed non-muslims into the nobility. The nobility of Balban comprised only Turkish and non-Turkish muslims. Alauddin did not recognise the Caliph to be his political superior. The tradition of Caliphate was just theoretically alive. He was the first Sultan to do so. Balban obeyed the tradition of Caliphate as the part of his duty.

24. Which of the following ruler is know as 'Prince of Moneyers'?

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Sher Shah Suri
- (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Ans: d (Muhammad bin Tughlaq)

Explanation: Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq who was the Sultan of Delhi from 1325 to 1351. He is also known as a 'Prince of Moneyera' because he carried out several monetary experiments like Introduction of token currency, issuing of several types of coins with the objective of facilitating exchange and circulation.

25. Consider the following statements about Nayanars and Alvars

1. They were critical of both Buddhism and Jainism
2. They were against the traditional Brahmanic domination and condemned the caste system

3. The Hymns of Alvars were consolidated into Tirumurai

4. Brahmins are never became part of neither Nayanars nor Alvars

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: They were sharply critical of the Buddhists and Jains and preached ardent love of Shiva or Vishnu as the path for salvation.

Statement 2 is correct: Alvars were devotees of Vishnu while Nayanars were devotees of Shiva. They were against the traditional Brahmanic domination and condemned the caste system. Many Alvar and Nayanar saints like Andal (Alvar) and Karaikal Ammaiyar (Nayanar) composed many songs in praise of Gods and contributed in establishing an egalitarian society.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The hymns of the Alvars were made into a consolidated volume known as Divya Prabandha. The high priest of Raja Raja Chola I, Nambiyandar Nambi, compiled the hymns into a series of volumes called the *Tirumurai*.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Both Nayanars and Alvars were from various backgrounds, including Brahmins, Harijan, and nobles. Along with the twelve Vaishnava Alvars, they are regarded as the important Hindu saints from South India.

26. Consider the following statements about 'Amir Khusrau'

1. He is considered as the 'Father of Qawwali'
2. He translated 'Ragdarpan' into Persia
3. He was the originator of Khayal and Tarana Style of music.
4. He was a court poet of Bughra Khan

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Amir Khushro was an Indo-persian sufi saint, poet, singer and scholar who lived under Delhi sultanate. He was a iconic figure in the cultural history of Indian. He was a mystic and spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi. A

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

vocabulary in verse, Khaliq Bari, containing Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hindustani terms is also attributed to him.

He was also referred as Voice of India or Parrot of India and also regarded as the father of Urdu literature and father of Qawwali (A form of devotional Sufi songs). He also introduced Ghazal style of songs to India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Ragdarpan, a Sanskrit literature, was translated into Persian by a Muslim Fakir Allah.

Statement 3 is correct: Moving beyond literature, Khusrau also made his contribution to music. He created ragas, developed khayal, tarana, qaul, and qawwali.

Statement 4 is correct: He became the tutor of Balban's elder son Muhammad. He wrote Wast-ul-Hayat (The Middle of Life) when he was a court poet of Bughra Khan, the 2nd son of Balban. Khushro wrote 2 elegies (Sad poems) in remembrance of Muhammad Khan the elder son of Balban, when he was died while fighting Mangols. He wrote Qiran-us-Sadain (The meeting of 2 stars) to remark the meeting of Bughra Khan and his son Muiz-ud-din-quiqabad after a long enemy.

27. Identify the correctly matched pairs:

1. Buland Darwaja - Akbar
2. Jama Masjid - Jahangir
3. Red fort of Agra - Shah Jahan

Select the correct answer from the codes below:

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

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Buland Darwaza was built in 1575 by Mughal emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. It is the main entrance to the Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri.

Jama Masjid: Mughal emperor Shah Jahan built the Jama Masjid between 1650 and 1656, at the highest point of Shahjahanabad.

Red fort of Agra: The Red Fort of Agra was built by Emperor Akbar in 1565.

Known as the "Fort Rouge" or "Qila-i-Akbari", the construction of this huge red-sandstone fort was started by Akbar and further built by Shah Jahan,

his grandson. He modified the fort to its current form.

28. As per the Hindu lunar calendar, when there are two Ashadh in a year called as Purushottam month, the ritual called 'Nabakalebara niti' is performed. It is considered that the soul or the Brahma is transferred from the old idols to their new bodies in a highly technical and conspicuous manner. It is prescribed and inherited from generations by the Deities and the Rakshaks, the up keepers of the Shreeangas or the bodies of the trinity of the Grand Temple. In which of the following temple the 'Nabakalebara niti' ritual is observed?

- (a) Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madurai
- (b) Venkateswara Temple, Tirupati
- (c) Jagannath Temple, Puri
- (d) Padmanabhaswamy Temple, Thiruvananthapuram.

Ans: c (Jagannath Temple, Puri)

Explanation: Nabakalebara also spelled as Navakalevara is the ritualistic recreation of the wooden icons of four Hindu deities (Jagannath, Balabhadra, Subhadra, and Sudarshana) at Jagannath Temple, Puri. The ritual is performed during the 8th, 12th, or 19th year after the previous Nabakalebara.

Nabakalebara is an important festival in the Hindu Odia calendar, observed in the Jagannath Temple, Puri. It was first organised in 1575 A.D by Yaduvanshi Bhoi King Ramachandra Deva. It marks the symbolic demise and rebirth of Jagannath at Puri. The event involves installation of new images in the Jagannath temple and burial of the old ones in the temple premises at Koili Baikuntha.

29. Consider the following statements about Pushyabhuti rulers

1. They had a marital alliances with Maukharis of Kannauj
2. They had diplomatic and trading relations with Chinese rulers
3. They were at constant tussle with rulers of Malwa and Gauda

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: d (1, 2 and 3)

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is correct: Rajyavardhana was the elder of two sons of Prabhakarvardhana and his queen, Yasomati. The couple also had a daughter, Rajyashri, who married Grahavarman, a member of the Maukhari ruling family at Kannauj.

Statement 2 is correct: Harsha Vardhana maintained diplomatic and Trade relations with Chinese emperor T'ang and, who sent three embassies to his court. The last of these, under Wang-Hiuen-Tsang came to India in 647 CE.

Statement 3 is correct: Rajya Vardhana had undertaken a campaign against the Devagupta, the ruler of Malwa and Shashanka, the ruler of Guada, who had imprisoned their sister Rajyashri and killed her husband Grahavarman.

30. Consider the following statements about the administration of Pushyabbutis

Statement I: The administration of this empire was non-feudal and more towards centralization

Statement II: Land grants to priests and officers in lieu of their services were practised.

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

- Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Ans: d

Statement 1 is incorrect: Pushyabbutis governed their empire on the same lines as Guptas except that their administration is more of feudal and decentralised. The government did not interfere with the independence of the villagers to live their normal lives. The empire's larger geographical divisions were undoubtedly governed by the centre. However, a decentralisation approach also helped with better administration of multiple divisions. Personal inspections by Harsha maintained the territorial units in order, and coordination existed between the central and provincial governments.

Statement II is correct: According to Hiuen Tsang, the king's ministers and officers were compensated with grants of land rather than currency. Cities were

even allotted to them. One-fourth of the royal lands were set aside "for the endowment of eminent public officials," and another fourth for "administration and state-worship costs."

31. Consider the following statements about Chalukyas

- The founder of Eastern Chalukyas is Vishnuvardhana
- The founder of Chalukyas of Lata is Barappa
- The founder of the Western Chalukya is Pulakeshin II

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

Ans: a (Only one)

Statement 1 is correct: Pulakeshin II had conflicts with the Pallavas of Kanchi and annexed the region between Krishna and Godavari from the Pallavas and placed it under his brother Vishnuvardhana who established the Eastern Chalukya dynasty.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Chalukyas of Lata were feudatories of Western Chalukyas and post Pulakeshin II death they started claiming independence and thus by end of 10th century established the Chalukyas of Lata dynasty by Nimbarka.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Western Chalukya dynasty was founded by Pulakeshin I in 535 CE. In order to acquire legitimacy and respectability claimed Brahmanical origin as Hariputras of the Manavya gotra.

32. Consider the following statements about Pallavas of Kanchi

- Simhavishnu was a founder of Pallava dynasty and adopted the title of 'Avanisimha'
- Mahabalipuram is known as Mamallapuram in the honour of Narasimhavarman I
- Mahendravarman I was converted to Jainism under the influence of Appar

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

Ans: a (1 and 2 only)

Statement 1 is correct: Simhavishnu defeated the Ikshvakus and laid a firm foundation for the Pallava empire. After his victory he bore a title of Avanishimha (Lion of Earth)

Statement 2 is correct: Narasimhavarman I was a Pallava emperor who reigned from 630 CE to 668 CE. He shared his father Mahendravarman I's love of art and completed the works started by Mahendravarman in Mamallapuram. During his reign, the famous Pancha Rathas, a monolithic rock-cut temple complex and a UNESCO World Heritage Site was constructed. He avenged his father's defeat at the hands of the Chalukya monarch, Pulakeshin II in the year 642 CE. Narasimhavarman I was also known as Mamallan (great wrestler), and Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) was named in his honour.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Mahendravarman was initially a patron of the Jainism, but he converted into the Saiva faith under the influence of the Saiva saint Appar.

33. Consider the following statements about religious significance of caves in India

1. Ajanta group of caves are related to Buddhism only
2. Ellora group of caves are dedicated to Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivikias and Brahmanism
3. Ravana lifting Kailasa mountain is a beautiful specimen from Ajantha

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: The Ajanta Caves are 29 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments dating from the second century BCE to about 480 CE in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state in India. Ajanta Caves are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Universally regarded as masterpieces of Buddhist religious art, the caves include paintings and rock-cut sculptures described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive paintings that present emotions through gesture, pose and form.

Statement 2 is correct: Ellora Caves are a multi-religious rock-cut cave complex with inscriptions

dating from the period 6th century CE onwards, located in the Aurangabad District of Maharashtra, India. They are also called verul caves. These consist of 17 Hindu (caves 13–29), 12 Buddhist (caves 1–12) and 5 Jain (caves 30–34) caves. Each group represents deities and mythologies prevalent in the 1st millennium CE, as well as monasteries of each respective religion.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Cave No: 16 of Ellora caves depicted the Ravana Shacking Mount Kailasa. Ravananugraha or Ravananugraha-murti ("form showing favour to Ravana") is a benevolent aspect of the Hindu god Shiva, depicted seated on his abode Mount Kailash with his consort Parvati, while the rakshasa-king (demon-king) Ravana of Lanka tries to shake it. The depiction is labelled variously as "Ravana Lifting Mount Kailash" or "Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash". According to Hindu scriptures, Ravana once tried to lift Mount Kailash, but Shiva pushed the mountain into place and trapped Ravana beneath it. For a thousand years, the imprisoned Ravana sang hymns in praise of Shiva, who finally blessed him and granted him an invincible sword or a powerful linga (Shiva's aniconic symbol) to worship.

34. Consider the following statements about Gurjara Pratihara dynasty

1. Policy of expansion adopted by Vatsaraja was a major reason for tripartite struggle between Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas
2. Nagabhatta 1 is known for checking the Arab invasion led by Junaid and Taimur

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only 2)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under Bhoja and his successor Mahendrapala I, the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty reached its peak of prosperity and power. By the time of Mahendrapala, the extent of its territory rivalled that of the Gupta Empire stretching from the border of Sindh in the west to Bengal in the east and from the Himalayas in the north to areas past the Narmada in the south. The expansion triggered a tripartite power struggle with the Rashtrakuta and Pala empires for control of the Indian subcontinent.

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is correct: Nagabhatta repulsed an Arab invasion from Sindh, probably led by Junaid ibn Abd al-Rahman al-Murri or Al Hakam ibn Awana.

35. Consider the following statements about Palas of Bengal

1. The Pala kings were the followers of Buddhism particularly Mahayana and Tantric forms
2. Vikramashila monastery at Bhagalpur in Bihar was founded by Dharmapala
3. Charyapada was a first literary work in Bengali Language.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: The Pala rulers were followers of Buddhism particularly Mahayana and Tantric forms of Buddhism

Statement 2 is correct: Vikramashila was established by the Pala emperor Dharmapala (783 to 820 AD) in response to a supposed decline in the quality of scholarship at Nalanda. Atiśa, the renowned pandita and philosopher, is listed as a notable abbot. It was destroyed by the forces of Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji around 1193.

Statement 3 is correct: Proto-Bengali language was developed under Pala rule as they laid the basis for the Bengali language, including its first literary work, the Charyapada.

36. Consider the following statements about the Rashtrakutas

1. Rashtrakutas followed liberal attitude towards other religions and allowed Arab traders to build mosques.
2. Dhruva had defeated the rulers of both Gurjara-Pratiharas and Palas of Bengal
3. Amoghavarsha I military achievements are compared with Alexander the great and Arjuna of Mahabharata
4. Govind III wrote Kavirajamaraga, the earliest Kannada work on poetics

How many of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: the Rashtrakuta rule was tolerant to multiple popular religions, Jainism, Vaishnavism and Shaivism. Buddhism too found support and was popular in places such as Dambal and Balligavi, although it had declined significantly by this time. The decline of Buddhism in South India began in the 8th century with the spread of Adi Shankara's Advaita philosophy. Islamic contact with South India began as early as the 7th century, a result of trade between the Southern kingdoms and Arab lands. Jumma Masjids existed in the Rashtrakuta empire by the 10th century and many Muslims lived and mosques flourished on the coasts, specifically in towns such as Kayalpattanam and Nagore. Muslim settlers married local women; their children were known as Mappilas (Moplahs) and were actively involved in horse trading and manning shipping fleets.

Statement 2 is correct: Dhruva had expanded his empire that encompassed all of the territory between the Kaveri River and central India. He led successful expeditions to Kannauj, the seat of northern Indian power where he defeated the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Nagabhatta II and the Pala ruler Dharmapala.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Govind II's military achievements are compared with Alexander the great and Arjuna of Mahabharata.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Amoghavarsha I was a patron of literature and was an accomplished scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit. He wrote the Kavirajamaraga, the earliest Kannada work on poetics.

37. Consider the below pairs about the trading associating during the Chola period.

Name of the Association	Related to
Satasuma Parishatta nagaram	Association of Textile traders
Shankarapapadi nagaram	Association of Oil and Ghee suppliers
Paraga nagaram	Association of seafaring merchants

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: The nagaram was specific to different trades and specialised groups. Satsuma Parishatta nagarma was associated with the textile trade.

Statement 2 is correct: Shankarappadi nagaram represented oil and ghee suppliers

Statement 3 is correct: Paraga nagaram was the corporate organisation of seafaring merchants.

38. Consider the following statements about the society during the Chola period

Statement I: Farming groups are elevated from Shudra varna to Vaishyas

Statement II: Farmers hold large tracts of land and were economically powerful group

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

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

Ans: d (Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Vellallas (farming groups) were still identified as Shudra varna during this period

Statement II is correct: However their status was improved because they hold huge tracts of land and were economically powerful groups they did not suffer from much discrimination or lower social status.

39. Consider the following pairs about key administrative/religious terms used during the Gupta period

Key term	Meaning
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Vetti	Free labour service to the state officials
Taniyurs	Colleges attached to the temple
Ghatikas	District revenue units
Eripatti	Land, revenue set aside for maintenance of village tanks

How many pairs are correctly matched?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Vetti is an obligation of villagers to provide labour services to state officials.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Taniyurs means district revenue units under Cholas

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Ghatikas is a college attached to a temple.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Eripatti is a Land, revenue from which was set apart for the maintenance of the village tank.

40. Consider the following statements about Prithviraj Chauhan

1. The first military achievement of Prithviraj was the suppression of a revolt by his cousin Nagarjuna
2. First battle of Tarain was fought in 1191CE between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj
3. Prithviraj Prabandha states that Ghori and Prithviraj fought 8 battles, in which 7 was won by Prithviraj

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: d (1, 2 and 3)

Statement 1 is correct: The first military achievement of Prithviraj was his suppression of a revolt by his cousin Nagarjuna, and recapture of Gudapura. Nagarjuna was a son of Prithviraj's uncle Vighraharaja IV, and the struggle for the Chahaman throne had led to a rivalry between the two branches of the family.

Statement 2 is correct: The First Battle of Tarain, also spelt as the First Battle of Taraori, was fought in 1191 between the invading Ghurid army led by Muhammad of Ghor and the Rajput Confederacy

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

led by Prithviraj Chauhan, near Tarain (modern Taraori in Haryana, India). The battle ended in decisive victory for the Rajputs; however, Muhammad of Ghor managed to escape and returned to Ghazni.

Statement 3 is correct: The Prithviraja Prabandha states that the two kings fought 8 battles; Prithviraj defeated and captured the Ghurid king in the first seven of these, but released him unharmed each time

41. The terms called ‘Muzarian’ ‘ Khud-Kashta’ and ‘Pahi-Kashta’ refers to

- (a) Peasants
- (b) Artists
- (c) Labourers
- (d) Soldiers

Ans: a (Peasants)

Explanation: The term, which Indo-Persian sources of the Mughal period most frequently used to denote a peasant, was raiyat (plural, riaya) or muzarian. In addition, the terms kisan or asami were also used. Sources of the seventeenth century refer to two kinds of peasants – khud-kashta and pahi-kashta. Khud-kashta were residents of the village in which they held their lands. PahiKashta were non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands elsewhere on a contractual basis. People became pahi-kashta either out of choice, for example, when terms of revenue in a distant village were more favourable or out of compulsion, for example, forced by economic distress after a famine

42. Consider the following statements about Vijayanagara empire

1. The Vijayanagara rulers claimed to rule on behalf of the God Virupaksha.
2. All the royal orders were usually signed in Telugu script

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Both 1 and 2 only)

Statement 1 is correct: The Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha. Rulers also indicated their close links with the gods by using the title “Hindu Suratrana”. This was a

Sanskritisation of the Arabic term Sultan, meaning king, so it literally meant Hindu Sultan. Even as they drew on earlier traditions, the rulers of Vijayanagara innovated and developed these. Royal portrait sculpture was now displayed in temples, and the king’s visits to temples were treated as important state occasions on which he was accompanied by the important nayakas of the empire.

Statement 2 is incorrect: All royal orders were signed “Shri Virupaksha”, usually in the Kannada script.

43. In the context of Indian history, which of the following best describes the term “Antyaja”?

- (a) A category of people born outside the caste system and expected to provide inexpensive labor to peasants and zamindars.
- (b) A category of soldiers who were to attack last in the course of a battle
- (c) A category of ships deployed to guard merchant ships from the Portuguese in the Arabian sea
- (d) A category of people born out of pratiloma marriages who were considered untouchables and were not included in economic networks

Ans: a (A category of people born outside the caste system and expected to provide inexpensive labor to peasants and zamindars)

Explanation: Antyaja literally means, the last born. These were people born outside the caste system. Vedvyasa Smriti describes twelve categories of people who were to be considered as Antyajas. AlBiruni describes eight categories. This category is the same as ‘Chandalas’ of early Smritis and ‘Shudras’ mentioned by Manu smriti. They comprised of Rajaka, Charmakara, Nata or Sailushika, Buruda, Navika, Kaivarta, Bhilla and Kuvindaka. Most foreign travelers’ description of caste system used to be deeply influenced by their study of normative Sanskrit texts which laid down the rules governing the system from the point of view of Brahmanas. However, in reality the caste system was not so rigid. The Antyaja were expected to provide inexpensive labor to peasants and zamindars. Though socially oppressed they were included in economic networks.

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

44. Consider the following statements about “Amara-Nayaka System” prevalent in Medieval Indian History.

1. It was a major political innovation of the Bahamani kingdom
2. The features of this system are said to be similar to the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate.
3. The Amara-Nayakas were military commanders.
4. Revenue from Amaram shall also be used to maintain irrigation canals and temples

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire and not the Bahamani kingdom.

Statement 2 is correct: It is likely that many features of this system were derived from the ‘Iqta’ system of the Delhi Sultanate.

Statement 3 is correct: The Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by raya (rulers of Vijaynagar called themselves Raya).

Statement 4 is correct: They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craftsmen and traders in the area. They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants. These contingents provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force with which they brought the entire southern peninsula under their control. Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works.

45. Consider the following statements regarding Panchayats in 16th-17th century

1. In mixed-caste villages, the panchayat was usually a homogenous body
2. The panchayat was headed by a muqaddam or mandal
3. Patwari was the accountant of the panchayat who assisted the village headman in preparation of village accounts.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The village panchayat was an assembly of elders, usually important people of the village with hereditary rights over their property. In mixed-caste villages, the panchayat was usually a heterogeneous body. The panchayat being an oligarchy represented various castes and communities in the village, though the village menial-cum-agricultural worker was unlikely to be represented there. The decisions made by these panchayats were binding on the members.

Statement 2 is correct: A headman known as muqaddam or mandal headed the panchayat. According to some sources, the headman was chosen through the consensus of the village elders, and this choice had to be ratified by the zamindar. Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders, failing which they could be dismissed by them.

Statement 3 is correct: The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or patwari of the panchayat.

46. Consider the following statements about the revenue administration during the Mughal empire

1. The “jama” was the amount collected and “hasil” was the amount assessed.
2. Cultivators could pay revenue in cash only.
3. The revenue collector was known as Amil-guzar
4. Diwan was responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the empire

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The land revenue arrangements during the Mughal period consisted of two stages- assessment and then actual collection. The jama was the amount assessed, as opposed to hasil, the amount collected.

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect: Akbar decreed that while he should strive to make cultivators pay in cash, the option of payment in kind was also to be kept open. While fixing revenue, the attempt of the state was to maximize its claims.

Statement 3 is correct: Amil-Guzar is a revenue collector during the Mughal empire

Statement 4 is correct: Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire. It was therefore vital for the state to create an administrative apparatus to ensure control over agricultural production, and to fix and collect revenue from across the length and breadth of the rapidly expanding empire. This apparatus included the office (daftar) of the diwan who was responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the empire. Thus, revenue officials and record keepers penetrated the agricultural domain and became a decisive agent in shaping agrarian relations.

47. Consider the following statements regarding trade during the Mughal Empire:

1. A large part of the bullion trade moved towards India as it had vibrant trade networks with other empires in the world
2. There was large scale availability of metal currency or rupya
3. India did not have natural resources of silver to mint coins

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (only three)

Statement 1 is correct: An expanding trade brought in huge amounts of silver bullion into Asia to pay for goods procured from India, and a large part of that bullion gravitated towards India. The Mughal Empire was among the largest territorial empires in Asia that had managed to consolidate power and resources during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The other empires were the Ming (China), Safavid (Iran) and Ottoman (Turkey). The political stability achieved by all these empires helped create vibrant networks of overland trade from China to the Mediterranean Sea. Voyages of discovery and the opening up of the New World resulted in a massive expansion of Asia's

(particularly India's) trade with Europe. This resulted in a greater geographical diversity of India's overseas trade as well as an expansion in the commodity composition of this trade.

Statement 2 is correct: As a result, the period between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries was also marked by a remarkable stability in the availability of metal currency, particularly the silver rupya in India

Statement 3 is correct: This was good for India as it did not have natural resources of silver. This facilitated an unprecedented expansion of minting of coins and the circulation of money in the economy as well as the ability of the Mughal state to extract taxes and revenue in cash.

48. Consider the following statements about Mughals

1. Mughal court chroniclers wrote in Turkish as it was their mother tongue.
2. Mughals were Chaghtai Turks by origin.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only 2)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Mughal court chronicles were written in Persian though Turkish was their mother tongue. Under the Sultans of Delhi it flourished as a language of the court and of literary writings, alongside other north Indian languages, especially Hindavi (near Delhi) and its regional variants.

Statement 2 is correct: Mughals were Chaghtai Turks by origin, Turkish was their mother tongue. Their first ruler Babur wrote poetry and his memoirs in the Turkish language.

49. Consider the following pairs about administration of Mughals

Office	Designation
Mir Bakshi	Payment general
Diwan-i-ala	Minister of grants
Sadar-us-sudar	Finance minister
Tainat-i-rakab	Nobles stationed at the court

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

(c) Only three

(d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Mir Bakhshi (paymaster general) presented to the king all the candidates for appointment or promotion, while his office prepared orders bearing his seal and signature as well as those of the emperor

Pair 2 & 3 are incorrect matched: There were two other important ministers at the centre: the Diwan-i-ala (finance minister) and Sadr-us sudur (minister of grants or madad-i maash, and in charge of appointing local judges or qazis). The three ministers occasionally came together as an advisory body, but were independent of each other

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Nobles stationed at the court (Tainat-i rakab) were a reserve force to be deputed to a province or military campaign. They were duty-bound to appear twice daily, morning and evening, to express submission to the emperor in the public audience hall. They shared the responsibility for guarding the emperor and his household round the clock.

For members of the nobility, the imperial service was a way of acquiring power, wealth and the highest possible reputation. A person wishing to join the service petitioned through a noble, who presented a tajwiz to the emperor. If the applicant was found suitable a mansab was granted to him.

50. Consider the following pairs

Department	Introduced by
Diwan-i-kohi	Muhammad bin Tuglaq
Diwan-i-Arz	Balban
Diwan-i-Muskaraj	Fizoz-sha-Tuglaq
Diwan-i-Bandagani	Alauddin Khilji

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Diwan-i-Koli : It is agriculture department created by Mahammad bin Thuglaq.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Diwan-i-Arz : It is department of Military affairs created by Balban headed by a officer known as Ariz-i-Mamalik.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Diwan-i-Muskaraj is department of arrears created by Alauddin Khilji who is responsible for collecting the arrears of the empire.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: Diwan-i-Bandagan : It is department of Slaves created by Firoz shah Thuglaq to deal with slaves.

51. Which of the following tombs is placed in the centre of a large garden and resembles as a prototype of the Taj Mahal?

(a) Akbar's tomb at Sikandara

(b) Itmaduddaula's tomb at Agra

(c) Shershah's tomb at Sasaram

(d) Humayun's tomb at Delhi

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

Humayun's Tomb was built by Akbar, and is located in the capital city of India, New Delhi. Even though it is built in red sandstone, it is structurally very similar to the Taj Mahal of Agra.

52. In the 16th century Mughal administration, the term 'Elchi' or 'Safir' denote:

(a) Ambassador

(b) Village patwari

(c) Spy

(d) Governor

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

There was a definite pattern of diplomatic relations between the Mughals and the empires of Central and West Asia such as Uzbek, Safavid and Ottoman. The most common mode of diplomacy was the exchange of diplomatic mission. The status of the mission depended largely on the status of the ambassadors, called elchi or safir, specially his proximity to the ruler.

53. Consider the following statements about Vijayanagara kingdom:

1. Women were employed in administration and could also carry out trade.

2. Both men and women participated in sports.

Identify the correct statement/s:

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (c)



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: In the Vijayanagara kingdom, Indian women enjoyed some liberty and were able to work in government administration as well as in businesses such as trading. Women could also use art and writing to express themselves.

Statement 2 is correct: During this time, the culture placed a strong emphasis on physical fitness, and both men and women participated in sports. Males would wrestle with males and females would wrestle with females, and gymnasiums were created specifically for the troops to stay in shape.

54. Consider the following statements about the justice system in the Vijayanagara kingdom:

1. Justice was imparted according to the Hindu law.
2. Priestly class was exempted from punishments.
3. Punishments were severe.
4. A body of Brahmins tried civil cases.
5. Appeals were allowed to minor crime doers.

Identify the correct statement/s:

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The king was the highest court of the kingdom. Justice was imparted according to the Hindu law.

Statement 2 is correct: Priestly class was exempted from punishments.

Statement 3 is correct: Punishments were severe and amputation of limbs for theft was common.

Statement 4 is correct: Kaveripakkam Mahasabha consisted of Brahmins called Agarathu Mahajanans who tried civil cases.

Statement 5 is correct: Appeals were allowed to minor crime doers.

55. Consider the following statements.

1. Jahandar Shah introduced the Jiziya tax.
2. Jahandar Shah abolished the izara system, to improve the financial condition of the empire

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Jiziya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar in the 16th century but was re-introduced by Aurangzeb in the 17th century. After the death of Aurangzeb Jahandar Shah abolished Jiziya tax.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Ijarah system/Revenue-farming was introduced during the reign of the Mughal emperor Jahandar Shah. It was introduced by his powerful noble Zulfiqar Khan. It was opposite to the fixed land revenue as designed by Todar Mal.

56. Who was the Mughal emperor when Asaf Jah founded the independent state of Hyderabad.

- (a) Bahadur Shah I
- (b) Jahandar Shah
- (c) Farukhsiyar
- (d) Mohammad Shah

Answer: (d) Mohammad Shah

Explanation:

The state of Hyderabad was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah in 1724 A.D., during the reign of Muhammad Shah Rangila, the 12th Mughal emperor (1719 A.D.-1748 A.D.). But after the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah in 1748, Hyderabad fell prey to the disruptive forces.

57. Which of the following is/are features of Mughal architecture?

1. Predominant use of red sandstone and white marble
2. Charbagh layout for tombs
3. Projecting balconies

Select the correct answer from the codes below:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

This style emerged as a fusion of Indian, Persian, and Turkish architectural elements.

A diverse range of structures including grand entrances, forts, tombs, palaces, mosques, and rest houses were built. There was predominant use of red sandstone and white marble. Notable characteristics encompassed the Charbagh layout

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

for tombs, prominent bulbous domes, slim corner turrets, expansive gateways, intricate calligraphy, and arabesque motifs, geometric designs on pillars and walls, and palace chambers supported by columns. Archways, chhatris (domed pavilions), and assorted dome styles gained immense popularity in Indo-Islamic architecture and underwent further advancements during the Mughal era.

58. With reference to Sufism, consider the following statements:

1. It entered India before the establishment of Turkish rule.
2. 'Sama' is a musical recitation by the sufi saints of Qadri order.
3. By the 12th century, the Sufis were organised in 12 Silsilas.
4. The Chisti order was established in India by Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chisti.

Identify the correct statement/s:

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

Ans: (c)

Statement 1 is correct: Sufism arrived in India before the establishment of Turkish rule. But the real migration of Sufi saints to India and their spread to different parts took place only after the establishment of Turkish rule.

Statement 2 is incorrect: 'Sama' is a musical recitation by the sufi saints of Chisti order.

Statement 3 is correct: By the 12th century, the Sufis were organised in 12 orders or Silsilas. A Silsila was led by a prominent mystic who lived in a Khanqah or hospice along with his disciples.

Statement 4 is correct: The Chisti order was established in India by Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chisti also known as Gharib Nawaz around c.1192 CE. Their main centre was Ajmeer.

59. Consider the following

1. He gave the title of 'Raja' to Rammohan Roy.
2. During his regime, the East India Company discontinued calling itself subject of the Mughal emperor.
3. Issuing of coins in the name of Mughal emperor was stopped.

These events above are referred to the regime of which Mughal emperor?

- (a) Rafi ud Daula
- (b) Muhammad Shah
- (c) Akbar II
- (d) Rafi ud Darajat

Answer: (c) Akbar II

Explanation:

Akbar II was India's nineteenth Mughal emperor, also known as Akbar Shah II. From 1806 to 1837, he ruled. During his regime, the East India Company discontinued calling itself subject of the Mughal emperor. Issuing of coins in the name of mughal emperor was stopped during his reign.

Akbar II appointed the Bengali reformer Ram Mohan Roy to appeal against the East India Company's treatment of him, bestowing the title of Raja on him.

60. The terms 'Chatuspathis' or 'Tols' were related to which of the following?

- (a) Prayer halls built for the nobility in Bengal
- (b) Types of Taxes
- (c) Military camps
- (d) Centres of higher education in Bengal and Bihar

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Chatuspathi or Tols were Institutes of Higher Learning in the 18th century. They served as centers of education, where students learned various subjects under the guidance of their Gurus. However, the advent of British colonial rule and the introduction of modern education led to the decline of these institutions.

61. With reference to classification of regional states of 18th century, consider the following matched pairs:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Mysore | - | Independent state |
| 2. Bengal | - | Successor state |
| 3. Awadh | - | New state |

Select the correct answer from the codes below:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

The states that emerged as a result of the decline of the Mughal Empire can be classified into the following three broad categories:

(i) Successor States: These were the Mughal provinces that turned into states after breaking away from the empire. Some examples are Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad.

(ii) Independent Kingdoms These states came into existence primarily due to the destabilisation of the Mughal control over the provinces, examples being Mysore and the Rajput states.

(iii) The New States These were the states set up by the rebels against the Mughal empire, examples being the Maratha, the Sikh, and the Jat states.

62. Who among the following issued coins with seated Lakshmi on one side and ruler's name in Devanagiri on the other?

- (a) Mohammad Ghori
- (b) Mahmud Ghazni
- (c) Jainul Abidin
- (d) Akbar

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Mohammad Ghori issued the coins with seated Lakshmi on one side and ruler's name in Devanagiri on the other. These were revived by Gangeyadeva the Kalachuri ruler who issued the 'Seated Lakshmi Coins' which were copied by later rulers both in gold as well as in debase form.

63. Consider the following statements about Sikhism:

- 1. Guru Arjun Dev started the Gurumukhi script.
- 2. Guru Angad compiled all the hymns into the Adi granth.
- 3. Guru Gobind Singh made the Sikhs a true martial community.
- 4. Guru Arjun Dev constructed the Harmandir Sahib at Amritsar.
- 5. Guru Arjun Dev was executed by Aurangazeb.

Identify the correct statement/s:

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Gurumukhi script was started by Guru Angad.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Guru Arjun Dev compiled all the hymns into Adi Granth.

Statement 3 is correct: Guru Gobind Singh made the Sikhs a true martial community.

Statement 4 is correct: Guru Arjun Dev constructed the Harmandir Sahib at Amritsar

Statement 5 is incorrect: Guru Arjun Dev was executed by Jahangir because he blessed the rebel prince Khusrau.

64. Which of the following statements is/are not correct about Bhakti tradition in South India?

- 1. Earliest Bhakti movements in India were led by Alvar and Nayanar saints.
- 2. Nalayira Divyaprabandham is an anthology of compositions by the Alvars.
- 3. Karaikkal Ammaiyar, women Alvar saints, supported patriarchal norms.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Bhakti movement started in the 7th Century-8th Century in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Later it spread to Karnataka, Maharashtra, and it reached North India in the 15th Century. The Bhakti movement reached its peak in the 15th Century and 17th Century. Earliest Bhakti movements in India were led by Alvar and Nayanar saints.

Statement 2 is correct: The Naalayira Divya Prabandham is a collection of 4,000 Tamil verses composed by the 12 Alvars. It was compiled in its present form by Nathamuni during the 9th-10th centuries.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Karaikal Ammaiyar is one of the three women amongst the 63 Nayanmars and one of the greatest figures of early Tamil literature. She was born in Karaikal, South India, and probably lived during the 5th century AD. She was a devotee of Shiva. She was married to a merchant but her ardent devotion to Lord Shiva conflicted with her duties as a wife and she thus

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

close to move out of the marriage, thereby denouncing the patriarchal norms.

65. Which of the following was/were built by Krishnadevaraya?

1. Hazara Rama temple in Hampi
2. Nagalapuram
3. Virupaksha temple in Hampi
4. A dam across river Tungabhadra

Select the correct answer from the codes below:

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

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

Hazara Rama temple: Hazara Rama Temple was built in the early part of the 15th century by the then king of Vijayanagara, Devaraya II. It was originally built as a simple structure. It consisted of only a sanctum, a pillared hall and an ardha mantapa. Later the temple structure was renovated to add an open porch and beautiful pillars.

Nagalapuram the temple town is built at the time of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara Empire regime in memory of his mother Nagamamba Devi.

Virupaksha temple: The Virupaksha temple, Hampi is dedicated to Lord Shiva, built by Lakkan Dandesha, a nayaka (chieftain) of the ruler, Paruda Deva Raya during the Vijayanagara rule. It is also otherwise known as the Pampapathi temple and is a surviving structure amidst the ruins of Hampi.

Dam across river Tungabhadra: Devaraya I, who ruled the Vijayanagara Empire from 1406 to 1422, is known for several significant contributions to infrastructure, including water management systems. He constructed a large dam across the Tungabhadra River. This dam was a critical part of a complex system designed to bring water to the capital city.

66. What are the potential challenges with Dollarisation?

1. Increased Transaction costs.
2. Loss of Monetary sovereignty
3. Inability to Devalue Currency
4. Vulnerability to External Shocks

How many of the following statements are correct?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only

(c) Three only

(d) All four

Answer: c

Explanation:

Argentina's newly elected president suggested dollarisation as a solution to the economic woes of that country. Countries like Ecuador and El Salvador had dollarized their economies two decades back.

Dollarisation refers to active usage of dollar by the residents of a foreign country in place of their own currency to perform the basic functions of a currency as a medium of exchange and store of value. In extreme cases, it may also refer to making dollar as legal tender in a foreign country.

Potential Benefits with Dollarization:

Inflation Control: Adopting a stable and low-inflation currency like the U.S. Dollar can help control inflation in the dollarized economy.

Exchange Rate Stability: The stability of the adopted currency can reduce concerns about currency depreciation and fluctuations, providing a more predictable environment for businesses and investors. So, **Statement 1 is incorrect:**

Reduced Transaction Costs: Dollarization eliminates the need for currency conversion in international trade and financial transactions, reducing transaction costs. Reduced Transaction Costs is a benefit.

Economic growth: The use of a strong and widely accepted currency can enhance the credibility of a country's monetary system and financial institutions, boosting economic growth.

Potential challenges with Dollarization:

Loss of Monetary sovereignty: A country adopting a foreign currency as legal tender sacrifices its seigniorage and ability to regulate money supply in the domestic economy.

Banking crisis: Dollarization may impair a central bank's lender-of-last-resort function and hence its response to financial system emergencies.

Inability to Devalue Currency: Dollarization eliminates the option to devalue the currency as a strategy to boost exports and economic competitiveness.

Vulnerability to External Shocks: Dollarized economies may become more vulnerable to external economic shocks like recession or any financial crisis in the US.

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

67. Consider the following statements

1. The ideal of Uniform Civil Code is mentioned explicitly in part IV-A of the constitution.
2. Goa is the only state in India having a Uniform Civil Code, in India.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Uniform Civil Code aims to establish a uniform legal framework for all citizens, regardless of their religion. Article 44 in the DPSP, found in Part IV of the Constitution, states that “the State shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India”.

Statement 2 is correct: Goa is the only State to have a Uniform Civil Code in India. Goa has its own personal laws that are vastly different from the rest of the country due to its unique history. In Goa, the Goa Civil Code or Goa Family Law codifies civil laws for the residents of Goa. It covers all residents of Goa, irrespective of religion, ethnicity, or language. It comes from the Portuguese Civil Code 1867, which was introduced in Goa in 1870. The civil code continued in Goa even after its merger with the Indian Union in 1961.

68. Consider the following statements about CAR-T cell therapy.

1. (CAR) T-cell therapy is a type of cell-based gene therapy which involves altering the genes inside T-cells to help them attack cancer cells.
2. NexCAR19 is India’s first indigenously-developed CAR-T cell therapy, by ImmunoACT, a company incubated by IIT Bombay.
3. NexCAR 19 got Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation approval for its use across all ages.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

d) 2 only

Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy is a type of cell-based gene therapy which involves altering the genes inside T-cells to help them attack cancer cells.

T-cells are special cells (a type of white blood cells that find and fight illness and infection) whose primary function is cytotoxic, meaning it can kill other cells

-In the therapy, T-cells are harvested from the patient’s blood. Researchers modify these cells in the laboratory so that they express specific proteins on their surface known as chimeric antigen receptors (CAR).

-These cells are then grown and multiplied in the laboratory and then inserted back into the patient. This genetic modification allows CAR T-cells to effectively bind to the cancer cells and destroy them — especially in blood cancers like leukaemia and lymphomas.

-As CAR-T cells directly activate the patient’s immune system against cancer it makes the treatment more clinically effective than surgery, Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy.

Statement 2 is correct: Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has granted market authorization for NexCAR19, India’s first indigenously-developed CAR-T cell therapy, by ImmunoACT, a company incubated by IIT Bombay.

Statement 3 is incorrect: For now, CDSCO has approved its use in patients aged 15 years and older.

69. Consider the following statements about India’s Deep Ocean Mission (DOM)

1. As part of the DOM mission, an indigenously developed manned submersible 'Matsya 6000' with a three-member crew is designed to be sent to a depth of 1000 kilometres in the Ocean.
2. The submersible will be equipped with a suite of scientific sensors for mining polymetallic nodules from the central Indian Ocean.
3. It is under Ministry of Mines

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) None

Answer: c

Explanation:

India is geared up to launch the country's first manned deep ocean mission 'Samudrayaan' to study the deep ocean resources such as metals, minerals, and biodiversity.

Statement 1 is incorrect:

As part of the DOM mission, under 'Samudrayaan mission', an indigenously developed manned submersible 'Matsya 6000' with a three-member crew is designed to be sent to a depth of 6 kilometres in the ocean.

Statement 2 is correct:

The submersible will be equipped with a suite of scientific sensors, tools and an integrated system for mining polymetallic nodules from the central Indian Ocean.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

Ministry of Implementation: Ministry of Earth Sciences

70. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the term 'Tropicalisation'?

- The mass movement of tropical marine species from poles towards equator due to melting of glaciers in the polar regions due to climate change.
- Shifting in the cultivation to tropical vegetation from temperate vegetation due to change in agro-climatic conditions.
- The mass movement of tropical marine species from equator towards poles due to rising sea temperatures due to climate change.
- Shifting in the cultivation to temperate vegetation from tropical vegetation due to change in agro-climatic conditions.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Option c is correct

A study indicates that rising sea temperatures due to climate change are causing tropical marine species to move from equator towards poles and retraction of temperate species. This mass movement of marine life has been termed tropicalisation. Mediterranean Sea is now considered a tropicalisation hotspot due an increase in tropical species.

71. Which of the following can be used as effective techniques under Climate Engineering?

- Ocean Fertilization
- Thinning high clouds
- Increased reflectivity of crops
- Direct capture and store of CO₂

Which of the following are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 4 only
- 1,3,4 only
- All are correct.

Answer: d

Explanation:

UNESCO released its first report on the ethics of climate engineering.

About Climate Engineering:

Climate engineering or Geoengineering aims to address global warming not by reducing greenhouse emissions but by directly intervening in the climate system.

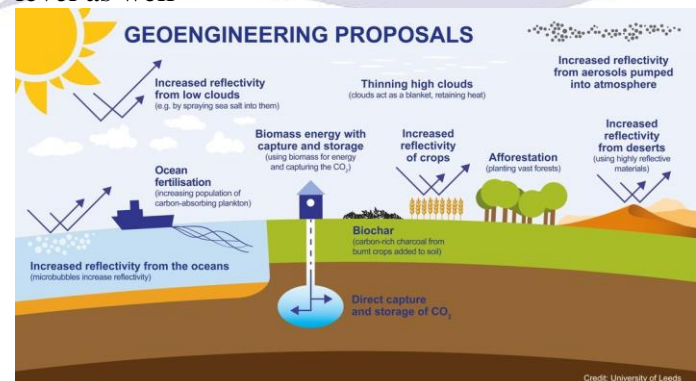
- Climate engineering does not address the root cause of climate change but it can take critical steps to slow climate change.

Significance of climate engineering

-Mimicking natural processes: This amplifies suitability of climate engineering for tackling climate changes.

- More time to transition: Reduces the urgency of reducing carbon emissions and provides more time to transition towards the renewables.

- Regional Implementation: Affordable nature of certain techniques enables it to be built at regional level as well



Hence all options are correct.

72. What do you mean by the term Genetic Chimaeras.

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

- (a) The process through which information encoded in messenger RNA (mRNA) directs the addition of amino acids during protein synthesis.
- (b) The process of making an RNA copy of a gene's DNA sequence.
- (c) A single organism composed of cells of more than one distinct genetic makeup.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Option c is correct

Scientists, for the first time, have succeeded in producing alive infant chimeric monkey.

-A genetic chimaera is a single organism composed of cells of more than one distinct genotype (or genetic makeup).

It can occur when the genetic material in one cell changes and gives rise to a clonal population of cells different from all the other cells.

Applications:

-Human-pig chimaeras have been induced in laboratory settings to develop model systems that could 'produce' human organs of a suitable size, anatomy, and physiology.

- Successful application of animal insulin and the use of animal heart valves in human surgeries have saved human lives.

73. Consider the following statements

- 1. In India, Ethanol is largely produced through sugarcane-based molasses and grain-based sources as feedstock.
- 2. The Government has set a target of achieving 25% ethanol blending with petrol by 2025.
- 3. Ethanol is a third generation fuel.

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct

-Ethanol is a biofuel, naturally produced by the fermentation of sugars by yeasts or by petrochemical processes like ethylene hydration. Ethanol is high in oxygen content, allowing an engine to more thoroughly combust

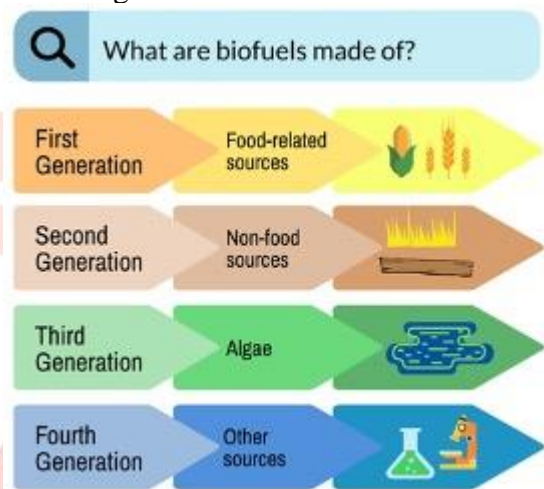
fuel. In ethanol blending, a blended motor fuel containing ethyl alcohol derived from agricultural products is blended with petrol specifically.

Statement 2 is incorrect

-In 2021-22, the Central government amended the Biofuel Policy (2018) to set a target of country-wide blending rates of 20% ethanol and 5% biodiesel by 2025.

Statement 3 is incorrect

-Biofuels are also divided into four categories depending on their origin and production technologies.



74. Consider the places in News.

- 1. Charaideo Maidams A) Uttarakhand
- 2. Sukapaika River B) Odisha
- 3. O'Valley C) Assam
- 4. Yankti Kuti valley D) Tamil Nadu

Match the following pairs

- (a) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- (b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-D, B-A
- (c) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B
- (d) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A

Answer: d

Explanation:

Yankti Kuti valley

Multiple events of glacial advances have been witnessed from the Yankti Kuti valley situated in the extreme eastern part of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand, for 52 thousand years (MIS 3) synchronizes with climate variability, according to a new study.

O'Valley

There were 3 human deaths in O'Valley in Gudalur over the last 2 months caused by 3 different elephants. O'Valley is a shortened name for James

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

Oucherlony, the man behind tea plantations in the region. O' Valley is a place in Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu in India.

Sukapaika River

The Sukapaika River which stopped flowing 70 years ago, is set to be rejuvenated as the Odisha government has started working on its revival plan following a recent direction from the National Green Tribunal (NGT).

Charaideo Maidams

The Centre has decided to nominate the Charaideo Maidams in Assam for the UNESCO World Heritage Centre this year.

-There is currently no World Heritage Site in the category of cultural heritage in Northeast India.

-The nomination of the Charaideo Maidams has attained significance at a time when the country is celebrating the 400th birth anniversary of Lachit Borphukan.

75. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A): Parole is a system of releasing a prisoner with suspension of the sentence.

Reason (R): Its a leave whose objective is merely to enable the prisoner to retain family and social ties, and to counter the ill-effects of prolonged time spent in prison

Select the correct answer:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Parole

- Parole is a system of releasing a prisoner with suspension of the sentence. The objective of parole is to allow the prisoner to redeem himself. But parole is a form of release that is applicable only for offenders who are undergoing their prison sentence.

- The release is conditional, usually subject to behavior, and requires periodic reporting to the authorities for a set period of time. Parole is a major correctional process in jail reform and is part of an emolument which is granted to the prisoners to aid them to come back into conventional life.

-Furlough

-This is a concept broadly similar to parole, but with some significant differences.

- Furlough is given in cases of long-term imprisonment. The period of furlough granted to a prisoner is treated as remission of his sentence. Furlough is seen as a matter of right for a prisoner, to be granted periodically irrespective of any reason.

-Its objective is merely to enable the prisoner to retain family and social ties, and to counter the ill-effects of prolonged time spent in prison. Furlough is a type of leave from prison.

76.Match the following given traditional water harvesting structures with their respective states.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Ahar Pynes | 1. Ladakh |
| B. Zings | 2. Rajasthan |
| C. Eri | 3. Bihar |
| D. Johads | 4. Tamil Nadu |

Select the correct answer

- (a) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
- (b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- (c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
- (d) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

Answer: c

Explanation:

Water has been harvested in India since antiquity, with our ancestors perfecting the art of water management. Many water harvesting structures and water conveyance systems specific to the eco-regions and culture has been developed.

Traditional water harvesting structures in India

- Jhalaras are rectangular-shaped step wells in Jodhpur region of Rajasthan.

- Talabs are reservoirs that store water for household consumption and drinking purposes.

- Bawaris are unique step wells that were once a part of the ancient networks of water storage in the cities of Rajasthan.

- Taanka is a traditional rainwater harvesting technique indigenous to the Thar desert region of Rajasthan.

- **Ahar Pynes** are traditional floodwater harvesting systems indigenous to **South Bihar**.

- **Johads**, of **Rajasthan**, are small earthen check dams that capture and store rainwater.

- **Zings**, found in **Ladakh**, are small tanks that collect melting glacier water.

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

Zabo, practiced in Nagaland, combines water conservation with forestry, agriculture and animal care.

Eri (tank) system of **Tamil Nadu** is one of the oldest water management systems in India.

Baolis are traditional secular structures from which everyone could draw water.

77. Consider the following statements

1. India is the world's largest user of groundwater exceeding the use of the United States and China combined.
2. 'Over-exploited' Units related to groundwater extraction are mostly concentrated in South west region of India
3. Mihir Shah Committee recommended that Central Water Commission and CGWB should be restructured to form a unified body that will help in the collective management of ground and surface water.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

-Union Minister for Jal Shakti released Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment Report for the country for year 2023

-The assessment was carried out jointly by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and States/UTs, which can be used for taking suitable interventions by various stake-holders.

Statement 1 is correct: India is the world's largest user of groundwater, exceeding the use of the United States and China Combined

Statement 2 is incorrect: 'Over-exploited' units accounts for 17 % of total recharge -worthy area of the country. Over-exploited' Units are mostly concentrated in: North west, including parts of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh where there has been indiscriminate withdrawals of GW leading to over-exploitation.

- Western part, in parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat, where due to arid climate, GW itself is Limited.

Statement 3 is correct:

Policy level measures: Policies like separating agricultural electrical connections from household

connections and a fixed timing for agricultural electricity availability.

- **Mihir Shah Committee** recommended corrective measures such as establishing required drilling depth, distance between wells, etc.

- Restructuring governance: Mihir Shah Committee recommended that Central Water Commission and CGWB should be restructured to form a new National Water Commission. It reasoned that a unified body will help in the collective management of ground and surface water.

78. The term '30x30' sometimes seen in the news is related to

- (a) to reduce the Anemia burden to 30% in women under 30 years.
- (b) to level up ethanol blending in fuel engines to 30% by 2030.
- (c) to protect and restore at least 30% of Earth's land and water by 2030.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Option c is correct:

"30x30" Target: 195 nations to agree to protect and restore at least 30% of Earth's land and water by 2030, under Convention on Biological Diversity.

-The target was proposed by a 2019 article in Science Advances, "A Global Deal for Nature: Guiding principles, milestones, and targets", highlighting the need for expanded nature conservation efforts to mitigate climate change.

-Launched by the **High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People** in 2020, more than 50 nations had agreed to the initiative by January 2021, which has increased to more than 100 countries by October 2022

79. The term 'Seed funding' sometimes seen in the news refers to

- (a) an investment made in a company which develops a indigenous variety of seeds as part of 'Make in India'.
- (b) an early stage of investment in a start-up or a new business idea.
- (c) an investment made in a company which is incurring heavy losses.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer: b

Explanation:

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

Option b is correct:

-Seed Funding is an early stage of investment in a start-up or a new business idea. The goal of seed funding is to help the company reach a point where it can secure additional rounds of funding or generate revenue to become self-sustaining.

Under the Seed fund scheme, In-Space will provide support to start-ups for developing and scaling up solutions in urban development and disaster management sector using space technology.

Seed fund scheme aimed at promoting space technology was announced by the IN-Space in March 2023 to support space-start-ups to develop innovative space products and services that can improve the quality of life of common people in India and around the world.

80. Which of the following statements are correct about Decentralised Autonomous Organizations (DAO)

1. A DAO is a type of organization that operates according to a set of rules encoded as computer programmes known as smart contracts.
2. It is powered by blockchain technology.
3. Decision-making in it is done through a centralized process where participants in DAO have no direct say resulting in a more inequitable distribution of influence.

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

A DAO is a type of organisation that operates according to a set of rules encoded as computer programmes known as smart contracts (automatically execute predefined rules). It is designed to be self-governing and self sustaining.

Statement 2 is correct:

It is powered by blockchain technology. Blockchain is a shared, immutable ledger that facilitates the process of recording transactions and tracking assets in a business network.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

Decentralised: Decision-making in it is done through democratic process. Token holders

(participants in DAO) have a direct say, resulting in a more equitable distribution of influence.

Transparent: Smart contracts ensures that operations are transparent and immutable, fostering trust among participants.

Inclusive: It transcends geographical and socio economic barriers, enabling global participation.

81. The “Dobson unit” is associated with which of the following?

- (a) Cloud cover
- (b) Sun’s Luminosity
- (c) Wind speed
- (d) Levels of Ozone

Answer: d

Explanation:

Option d is correct:

The Dobson Unit is the most common unit for measuring ozone concentration. One Dobson Unit is

the number of molecules of ozone that would be required to create a layer of pure ozone 0.01 millimeters thick at a temperature of 0 degrees Celsius and a pressure of 1 atmosphere (the air pressure at the surface of the Earth). Expressed another way, a column of air with an ozone concentration of 1 Dobson Unit would contain about 2.69×10^{16} ozone molecules for every square centimeter of area at the base of the column. Over the Earth’s surface, the ozone layer’s average thickness is about 300 Dobson Units or a layer that is 3 millimeters thick

82. Sigur Elephant Corridor essential for the movement of elephants and other wildlife, is located in

- (a) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- (b) Bandipur Tiger reserve
- (c) Dibrusai khowa biosphere reserve
- (d) Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

Answer: a

Explanation:

Option a is correct:

-Sigur Plateau is located in the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu.

-It connects the Western and the Eastern Ghats.

-It has the Nilgiri Hills on its southwestern side and the Moyar River Valley on its northeastern side.

-It sustains elephant populations and their genetic diversity.

PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

-The elephants cross the plateau in search of food and water.

-The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, which includes Sigur Plateau and the Nilgiri Hills, is part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

83. Consider the following statements with respect to Miyawaki Plantation Method.

1. It is a Japanese method of creating dense urban forests in a small area.
2. They are fast growing but not self-sustaining forests.

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

A Japanese method of creating dense urban forests in a small area is called the Miyawaki method. The Miyawaki Method is a unique approach to reforestation devised by Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Tiny forests as small as six parking spaces can grow quickly and are much more biodiverse than those planted by conventional methods. The plants used in the Miyawaki method are mostly self-sustaining and don't require regular maintenance like manuring and watering.

- Benefits include: cooling urban heat islands, establishing wildlife corridors, building soil health, sequestering carbon, creating pollinator habitats, and more.

84. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution facilitates for the creation of an All-India Judicial Service?

- (a) Article 213
- (b) Article 312
- (c) Article 123
- (d) Article 313

Answer: b

Explanation:

Option a is incorrect:

Article 213 of the Constitution of India deals with the ordinance making power Governor. Governor can promulgate ordinances when the state

legislature is not in session these ordinances must be approved by the state legislature within 6 weeks from its reassembly.

Option b is correct:

Article 312 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of All India Judicial Service (AIJS), which shall not include any post inferior to that of a District Judge. The constitutional provision enables creation of the AIJS at District Judge level.

Option c is incorrect:

Article 123 of the Constitution of India grants the President certain law-making powers to promulgate ordinances when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session, in urgent situations.

Option d is incorrect:

The Article was purely transitional in nature and stated that all the rules in force right before the commencement of the Constitution will continue to apply to any public service or post even after the Constitution was enacted.

85. Consider the following statements with respect to Supreme Court of India

1. Disputes between two or more states can be heard at the Supreme Court in the form of appellate jurisdiction.
2. The Supreme Court can issue advisory opinions that override the decisions of lower courts.

Choose the correct statement/statements.

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

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Supreme Court has original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction.

Statement 1 is incorrect:

Original jurisdiction of a court refers to a matter for which the particular court is approached first. In the case of the Supreme Court in India, its original jurisdiction is covered under **Article 131**.

Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to any dispute between the Government of India and one or more States or between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other or between two or more States, (not under Appellate Jurisdiction) if and insofar as the dispute involves any question (whether of law



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

The Supreme Court does not have the power to issue advisory opinions that override the decisions of lower courts. An advisory opinion is a non-binding interpretation of the law by a court, essentially the court providing advice on an abstract or hypothetical legal question.

The Supreme Court can only review and overturn the decisions of lower courts if they involve a constitutional question or a federal law, and if the Court grants a writ of certiorari to hear the case. However, the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to offering its opinion on any question of law or fact of public importance as may be referred to it for consideration by the President. Such opinions are not binding on the President or the lower courts

86. What is the least perfect square divisible by 8, 9 and 10?

- (a) 4000
- (b) 6400
- (c) 3600
- (d) 14641

Answer: c

Going by options 3600 is divisible by 8, 9 and 10

87. A number when divided by 5 leaves a remainder 3. What is the remainder when the square of this number is divided by 5?

- (a) 4
- (b) 8
- (c) 9
- (d) 1

Answer: a

$$N = 5x + 3$$

$$N^2 = (5x + 3)^2$$

$$N^2 = 25x^2 + 30x + 9$$

$$N^2 = 5x^2 + 6x + 9$$

Remainder will be 4.

88. In a division, divisor is 12 times the quotient. If the remainder is 48 and divisor is 5 times the remainder. The dividend is

- (a) 4848
- (b) 4950
- (c) 3251
- (d) 1432

Answer: a

$$\text{Dividend} = \text{divisor} \times \text{quotient} + \text{remainder}$$

$$\text{Divisor} = 12 \times \text{quotient}$$

$$\text{Remainder} = 48$$

$$\text{Division} = 5 \times \text{remainder}$$

$$= 5 \times 48 = 240$$

$$\therefore \text{quotient} = 20$$

$$\text{Dividend} = 240 \times 20 + 48 = 4800 + 48 = 4848$$

89. If n is any odd number greater than 1, then $n(n^2 - 1)$ is

- (a) Divisible by 96 always
- (b) Divisible by 48 always
- (c) Divisible by 24 always
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

$$\text{Take } n = 3,$$

$$n(n^2 - 1) = 3(8)$$

$$= 24$$

$$n = 5,$$

$$n(n^2 - 1) = 5 \times 24 = 120$$

$\therefore n(n^2 - 1)$ is always divisible by 24.

90. If a number 774958A96B is to be divisible by 8 and 9, the respective value of A and B will be

- (a) 7 and 8
- (b) 8 and 0
- (c) 5 and 8
- (d) NO

Answer: b

Applying divisibility rule of 8 on last 3 digits (96B)

Possible values of B are 0 and 8

Taking B = 0, A will be 8

Taking B = 8, A will be 0

91. The average weight of a class of 20 students is 45 kgs. A new student whose weight is 40 kgs replaces an old student of this class. Hence, the average weight of the whole class decreases by 1kg. The weight of the replaced student is:

- (a) 55 kgs
- (b) 50 kgs
- (c) 60 kgs
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

$$\text{Initially the total weight} = 20 \times 45 = 900$$

$$\text{Now, the total weight when a student has been replaced} = 20 \times 40 = 800$$



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-02 (29-01-2024)

EXPLANATION

It means the weight of the students is 20 kgs less than the replaced student. Hence, the weight of the replaced student = $40 + 20 = 60$ kgs

Alternatively: Since you know that there are total 20 students and when their average weight decrease by 1. It means on an average 1 kg weight is reduced from each of the students. Thus there is 20 kg weight loss, in total. Again this happens due to the student whose weight is 40 kg replaces an old student. Thus we can say that the weight of the old (or existing) student of the class was 60 kg, which is reduced by a 40 kg student.

92. The average length of first 3 fingers is 3 inches and the average lengths of the other 2 fingers i.e., thumb and the index finger is 2.8 inches. If the length of the index fingers is 3 inches then the length of the thumb is:

- (a) 2 inches
- (b) 2.6 inches
- (c) 3 inches
- (d) None of these

Answer: b

The only useful data is that the average length of the thumb and index finger is 2.8 and the length of index finger is 3 inches.

Now the total length of index finger and thumb = $2.8 \times 2 = 5.6$ inches.

Thus, the length of thumb is $(5.6 - 3) = 2.6$ inches

93. The cost of the Red, Green and Blue colours per kg is Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 respectively. Rang Mahal is a renowned building in which these three colours are being used in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 4. The average cost of all the three colours used per kg is:

- (a) 18
- (b) 20
- (c) 17.66
- (d) can't be determined

Answer: a

Average cost = $20 \times 3x + 15 \times 2x + 18 \times 4x \div 9x = 18$

94. The average of 7 consecutive odd numbers if the smallest of those numbers is denoted by k:

- (a) $k + 4$
- (b) $k + 7$
- (c) $k + 6$
- (d) $7k$

Answer: c

$(k + k + 2 + k + 4 + k + 6 + k + 8 + k + 10 + k + 12) \div 7 = k + 6$

95. There were five sections in MAT paper. The average score of Pooja in first 3 sections was 83 and the average in the last 3 sections was 97 and the average of all the section (i.e., whole paper) was 92, then her score in the third section was:

- (a) 85
- (b) 92
- (c) 88
- (d) none of these

Answer: d

$a + b + c + d + e = 5 \times 92 = 460$

$a + b + c = 3 \times 83 = 249$

$c + d + e = 3 \times 97 = 291$

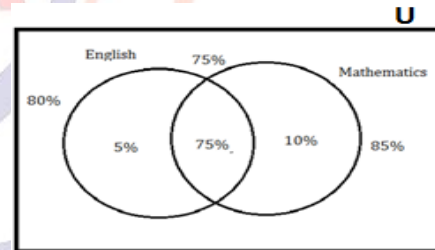
$\square c = (a + b + c) + (c + d + e) - (a + b + c + d + e)$

Or $c = 540 - 460$ or $c = 80$

96. In an examination 80% of the students passed in English, 85% in Mathematics and 75% in both English and Mathematics. If 40 students failed in both the subjects, the total number of students is

- (a) 200
- (b) 400
- (c) 600
- (d) 800.

Answer: b



Total percent of student passed in at least one subject = $5 + 75 + 10 = 90\%$

\therefore percent of fail students = 10%. Now if 10% of students = 40

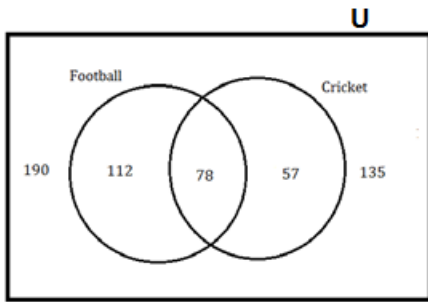
\therefore Total number of students = 400. Hence, the correct answer (b)

97. In a school 190 students play football and 135 students play cricket. If 163 students play neither of those two games, while 78 students play both these games, there are how many students in the school?

- (a) 390
- (b) 400
- (c) 410
- (d) 415.

Answer: c

EXPLANATION



Number of students playing any of these games = $112 + 78 + 57 = 247$

Number of students who does not play any of the games = 163

Total number of students $247 + 163 = 410$

Hence, the correct answer (c)

98. In a town 200 houses have a membership of 4 or less members and 150 have more than 4 members but less than 7 members. What can be the maximum population of this town?

- (a) 1700
- (b) 1600
- (c) 1500
- (d) 1400.

Answer: a

Explanation:

200 houses have a membership of 4 or less, thus, the maximum number of people can be = $200 \times 4 = 800$ and 150 houses have more than 4 but less than 7 members, thus the maximum people can be = $150 \times 6 = 900$

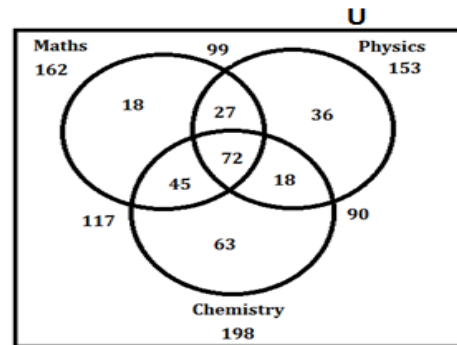
Therefore, maximum population can be = $800 + 900 = 1700$

Hence, the correct answer (a)

99. In a science course, all students offered at least one of the subjects Maths, Physics and Chemistry, 162 took Maths, 153 took physics, 198 took Chemistry, 99 took Maths and Physics, 90 took Physics and Chemistry; 117 took Maths and Chemistry and 72 took all three. Find the total number of students offered the above course.

- (a) 279
- (b) 423
- (c) 379
- (d) data insufficient.

Answer: a



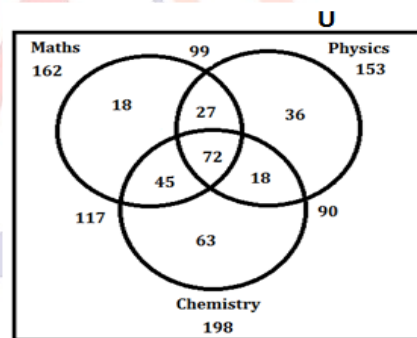
Total number of students who war offered the above courses are = $18 + 27 + 36 + 45 + 72 + 18 + 63 = 279$

Hence, the correct answer (a)

100. In the question no 99, above, find the number of student who took Maths and Chemistry but not Physics.

- (a) 90
- (b) 135
- (c) 35
- (d) None of these.

Answer: d



Number of students who took Maths and chemistry but not physics = $18 + 45 + 63 = 126$

Hence, the correct answer (d)