

Q.1) Which among the following is/are special features of Buddhism and the causes of its spread?

1. In comparison to Brahmanism, Buddhism was liberal and democratic.
2. All rulers of Magadha embraced Buddhism, which led to its rapid spread outside India into South-east Asia, China etc.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.1) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Buddhism does not recognise the existence of god and soul, which was a revolution in the history of Indian religions. It attacked the various ritual followed in Brahmanism. It won the support of the lower orders as it attacked the Varna system. Women were also admitted to the sangha and thus brought on par with men.	Embracing of Buddhism by Mauryan ruler Ashoka was an epoch-making event as he sent missions to Central Asia, West Asia and Sri Lanka and thus transformed it into a world religion. But it has to be noticed that not all rulers of Mauryan dynasty were Buddhists. Ashoka's father Bindusaar was a Jain.

Q.2) With reference to the Buddhist stupas, consider the following statements:

1. Events from the life of the Buddha, the Jataka stories, were depicted on the railings and gates (torans) of the stupas.
2. The Sanchi stupa is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and was built during the Gupta period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

Explanation:

A stupa consists of the following parts:

- The stupa consists of a hemispherical dome (anda)
- A harmika and chhatra on the top.
- The circumambulatory path (pradakshinapatha), with railings and sculptural decoration
- Torans were ceremonial gateways around the stupas.

The events from the life of the Buddha, the Jataka stories, were depicted on the railings and torans of the stupas. Mainly synoptic narrative, continuous narrative and episodic narrative are used in the pictorial tradition. The main events associated with the Buddha's life which were frequently depicted were events related to the birth, renunciation, enlightenment, Dhammachakrapravartana, and Mahaparinibbana (death). So, Statement 1 is correct.

Some Important stupas in India are found in Sanchi, Sarnath, Amravati and Bharhut. The Sanchi Stupa was built by Emperor Ashoka (Maurya Dynasty) in the 3rd Century BCE and was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1989. (Not during Gupta period). So, Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Councils</i>	:	<i>President</i>
1. 1st Buddhist Council	:	Vasumitra
2. 2nd Jain Council	:	Sthulabahu
3. 3rd Buddhist Council	:	Mogaliputta Tissa

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Jain Councils

- 1) The First Jain Council was held at Patliputra, under the chairmanship of Sthulabhadra.
- 2) The Second Jain Council was held at Vallabhi, under the chairmanship of Devardhi.

Buddhist Councils – There have been 4 Buddhist Councils

- 1) 1st Buddhist Council – Rajgriha, Sattapani Caves
 - Under the patronage of king Ajatashatru with the monk Mahakasyapa presiding it, immediately after the death of Buddha. Its purpose was to maintain the purity of the teachings of Buddha.
 - Upali, one of the chief disciples, recited the Vinaya Pitaka, or rules of the Order, as he recalled having heard the way Buddha gave them.
 - Another disciple, Ananda, recited the Sutta Pitaka, the great collection of the Buddha's sermons on matters of doctrine and ethics.
- 2) 2nd Buddhist Council: Vaishali, one hundred years after the Buddha's death. → under the patronage of Kalasoka, presided by Sabakami → schism raised its head, ostensibly over small points of monastic discipline, and the Order broke into two sections, that of the orthodox Sthaviravadins (Pali Theravadi) or "Believers in the Teaching of the Elders", and that of the Mahasanghikas or "Members of the Great Community"
- 3) 3rd Buddhist Council: under the Patronage of Ashoka at Patliputra, presided by Mogaliputta Tissa
 - It resulted in the expulsion of in many heretics
 - It led to establishment of the Sthaviravada school as orthodox.
 - It is said that the last section was added to the Pali scriptures, the 'Kathavattu' of the Abhidhamma Pitaka, dealing with psychology and metaphysics.
 - The third part of the Tripitaka was coded in the Pali language.
- 4) 4th Buddhist Council:
 - Under the patronage of Kanishka at Kashmir, presided by Vasumitra at which the Sarvastivadin doctrines were codified in a summary, the Mahavibhasa.

- It was chiefly among the Sarvastivadins, but also in the old schism of the Mahasangikas, that new ideas developed, which were to form the basis of the division of Buddhism into the "Great" and "Lesser Vehicles" (Mahayana and Hinayana)

Q.4) With reference to the Chronicles consider the following pairs:

<i>Texts</i>	:	<i>Information about</i>
1. Dipavamsa	:	Lesser Chronicle
2. Mahavamsa	:	Great Chronicle- beauty & vigour
3. Culavamsa	:	Island Chronicles

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Explanation –

Vaṃsa, particular class of Buddhist literature that in many ways resembles conventional Western histories. The word vaṃsa means “lineage,” or “family,” but when it is used to refer to a particular class of narratives it can be translated as “chronicle,” or “history.” These texts, which may be ecclesiastically oriented, dynastically oriented, or both at the same time, usually either relate the lineage of a particular individual, king, or family or describe in concrete terms the history of a particular object, region, place, or thing.

Three of the most famous vaṃsas in the South Asian context are the Buddhavaṃsa, Dipavaṃsa, Mahāvaṃsa and Culavamsa.

- The Buddhavaṃsa provides an account of the lineage of 24 Buddhas who preceded the historical Buddha, Gotama.
- The Dipavaṃsa (**Island Chronicles**) primarily chronicles the history of the island of Ceylon (Sri Lanka) from the time of the Buddha Gotama until the end of the reign of Mahāsenā (4th century CE).

- The Mahāvamsa (**Great Chronicle- beauty & vigour**), attributed to Mahānāma, is also a history of Ceylon, but it is composed in a more refined and polished style, and it includes more details than the Dipavamsa.
- The Cūlavamsa, ("**Lesser Chronicle**"), is a historical record, written in the Pali language, of the monarchs of Sri Lanka. It covers the period from the 4th century to 1815. The Culavamsa was compiled over many years by Buddhist monks, and displays a variety of epic styles. It is generally considered to be a sequel to the Mahavamsa.

Q.5) Consider the following about different religious ideologies:

1. Buddhism does not believe in god but believe in soul.
2. Mahavira believed in the past life and so accepted Varna system.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

Explanation –

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>Buddhism does not believe in God and Soul. Their view is that life is transient and changing. And where change prevails, something like a permanent soul 'would have no meaning. (So, statement 1 is not correct)</p> <p>Similarly rather than believing in God, Buddhism focuses on moral progress independent of God. Buddha believed that religious ideas and especially the idea of God have their origins in fear. Quoting Buddha</p>	<p>Mahavira did not condemn Varna system as Buddhism did as according to Mahavira, a person born in higher or lower Varna is the consequences of the sins of past life & through penance & meritorious life they can attain liberation. Jainism mainly aimed at freedom of Individual from worldly bonds.</p> <p>(So, Statement 2 is correct)</p>

here" Gripped by fear people go to sacred mountains, sacred groves, sacred trees and shrines."

Q.6) With reference to the Nalanda University, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Skandagupta.
2. Buddhist doctrines only related to Mahayana were taught here.
3. Nalanda Style of Sculpture was heavily inspired by the Buddhist art at Sarnath.

Which of the statements given above are *incorrect*?

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

Q.6) Solution (a)

Remarks – Here, Incorrect statements have been asked.

Explanation:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Most of the information about Nalanda is based on the records of 'Hsuan-tsang'— which states that the foundation of a monastery was laid by Kumargupta I in the fifth century CE.	There is evidence that all three Buddhist doctrines— Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana were taught here. The Nalanda sculptures initially depict Buddhist deities of the Mahayana sect.	The sculptural art of Nalanda, in stucco, stone and bronze, developed out of heavy dependence on the Buddhist Gupta art of Sarnath. By the ninth century, a synthesis occurred between the Sarnath Gupta idiom, the local Bihar tradition, and that of central India, leading to the formation of the Nalanda School of sculpture characterised by distinctive facial features, body forms and treatment of

		clothing and jewellery.
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Q.7) With reference to the Udaigiri-Khandagiri caves of Odisha, consider the following statements:

1. They have inscriptions of Pallava kings.
2. The caves were made for Jain monks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

Explanation: The rock-cut cave tradition also existed in Odisha. The earliest examples are the Udaigiri-Khandagiri caves in the vicinity of Bhubaneswar. These caves are scattered and have inscriptions of Kharavela kings. According to the inscriptions, the caves were meant for Jain monks. There are numerous single-cell excavations. Some have been carved in huge independent boulders and given the shape of animals. **(Hence, Both Statement 1 is incorrect, while Statement 2 is correct.)**

Q.8) Consider the statements with reference to Schools of Jainism and Buddhism:

1. Vijnanvadin school (way of union) propounded by Asanga is related to Jainism.
2. Brahmacharya (observe continence) was added by Mahavira into 4 right conduct of Parshvanath.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.8) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Yogacara /Vijnanvadin school (way of union) was propounded by Asanga and his brother, Vasubandhu

- It focuses on consciousness & knowledge (idealism).
- It believes that the world is built by consciousness and had no reality than the dream
- The only reality is "suchness"(tathata) aka Dharmadhatu
- Text Sutralankara is important work of this school.

So, Statement 1 is incorrect.

Right action/conduct (Refers to observance of 5 great vows)

- Ahimsa
- Satya
- Asteya (Not to steal)
- Parigraha (Not to acquire property)
- Brahamcharya (observe continence / not to led immoral life. **It was added by Mahavira.** Above 4 were given by Parswanath.

Q.9) With reference to the famous Ajanta Caves, consider the following statements:

1. It is located in Maharashtra and has 22 caves only.
2. The walls of the caves are decorated with images of Buddha and Bodhisattvas, the largest being the Mahaparinirvana image.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

Explanation: The Ajanta Caves is located in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra State and has twenty-nine caves and four Chaitya caves. **So, Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The Ajanta Caves constitute ancient monasteries and worship-halls of different Buddhist traditions carved into a 75-metre (246 ft) wall of rock. The caves also present paintings depicting the past lives and rebirths of the Buddha, pictorial tales from Aryasura's Jatakamala, and rock-cut sculptures of Buddhist deities. Textual records suggest that these caves served as a monsoon retreat for monks, as well as a resting site for merchants and pilgrims in ancient India. It has large chaitya and viharas and is decorated with sculptures and paintings. Ajanta is the only surviving example of painting of the first century BCE and the fifth century CE. Their facade is decorated with Buddha and Bodhisattva images, the biggest one being the Mahaparinibbana image. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.10) Which of the following are famous for Jain temples?

1. Dilwara temples
2. Shravanbelagola
3. Nagarjunkonda
4. Ellora Caves

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Mount Abu in Rajasthan is known for the Dilwara temple dedicated to Jain Tirthankars. These were built under the patronage of Solanki rulers. It was built in pure white marble and adorned with exquisite sculpture. Their rich sculptural decoration with deep undercutting has a lace-like appearance. Dilwara temple is also famous for its unique and distinct pattern on each ceiling and the graceful bracket figures along the domed ceilings. So, Statement (1) is correct.

Shravanabelagola in Karnataka is one of the most important Jain pilgrimage sites in India, there is a 57 feet high, monolithic statue of Lord Gommateshwara, also known as Lord Bahubali, son of the first Tirthankara, Adinath in tradition. So, Statement (2) is correct.

Nagarjunkonda was a Buddhist site and was largest centre of Mahayan Buddhism in South India. At its peak, there were more than thirty monasteries The great stupa at Nagarjunakonda

belongs to the class of uncased stupas, its brickwork being plastered over and the stupa decorated by a large garland-ornament. So, Statement (3) is incorrect.

Ellora is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India. It is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple cave complexes in the world, featuring Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments, and artwork, dating from the 600–1000 CE period. The Jaina temples are present in Cave no 32 – Indra Sabha and Cave no 33 – Jagannath sabha. So, Statement (4) is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is (b).

Q.11) With respect to the Buddhist canon, the Vinaya Pitaka contains:

- a) Dhamma discourses and sayings of Gautam Buddha in verse form.
- b) The philosophical and psychological interpretation of Buddhist doctrine.
- c) Rules to regulate the monastic life of the bhikkhus.
- d) Questions and answers about dhamma between King Milind and Nagsen.

Q.11) Solution (c)

Explanation: The book Dhammapada, which is a part of Sutta Pitaka, contains sayings of Buddha. Sutta Pitaka also contains many other discourses given by Gautam Buddha. So, statement (a) is not correct.

Abhidhamma Pitaka is the third Buddhist Pitaka. They provide scholastic reworking and classifications, of doctrinal material appearing in the earlier Suttas. The topics dealt with in Abhidhamma books include ethics, psychology, and epistemology. It is sometimes also called as Buddhist Psychology. So, statement (b) is not correct.

Rules and regulation for the proper conduct of monastic life are given in Vinaya Pitaka. It deals with individual life of a bhikkhu/bhikkhuni, organization of monastery and also the relationship between sangha and the laity. So, statement (c) is correct.

The dialogue between Milind and Nagsen about the meaning of Dhamma is given in a book called Milind Panho, which was composed long after the Pitakas were compiled. So, statement (d) is not correct.

Therefore, the answer is (c).

Q.12) With respect to Bhakti Movement, consider the following statements:

1. According to Advaita, Brahma, the only or Ultimate Reality, was formless and without any attributes.
2. According to Dvaita, the soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.12) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The term Advaita refers to the idea that Brahman alone is ultimately real, the phenomenal transient world is an illusory appearance (maya) of Brahman, and the true self, atman, is not different from Brahman. (So, statement 1 is correct)

Vishishtadvaita is one of the most popular schools of the Vedanta school of Hindu philosophy. VishishtAdvaita (literally "Advaita with uniqueness; qualifications") is a non-dualistic school of Vedanta philosophy. **It is non-dualism of the qualified whole, in which Brahman alone exists, but is characterized by multiplicity.** It can be described as qualified monism or qualified non-dualism or attributive monism. It is a school of Vedanta philosophy which believes in all diversity subsuming to an underlying unity. The soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct. (So, Statement 2 is incorrect)

The Dvaita Vedanta School believes that God (Vishnu, supreme soul) and the individual souls exist as independent realities, and these are distinct, being said that Vishnu (Narayana) is independent, and souls are dependent on him. The Dvaita school contrasts with the other two major sub-schools of Vedanta, the Advaita Vedanta of Adi Shankara which posits nondualism – that ultimate reality (Brahman) and human soul are identical and all reality is interconnected oneness, and Vishishtadvaita of Ramanuja which posits qualified nondualism – that ultimate reality (Brahman) and human soul are different but with the potential to be identical.

Q.13) Which of the following is not a part of Sangam literature?

- a) Ettuttokai
- b) Pattuppattu
- c) Tevaram
- d) Purannanuru

Q.13) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Sangam literature is the earliest writings in the Tamil language, thought to have been produced in three sangams or gatherings in Madurai, Tamilnadu.

Tolkappiyam, a book of grammar and rhetoric, and eight anthologies (**Ettuttokai**) of poetry were compiled. It consists of Ainkurunuru, Kuruntokai, Narrinai, Akananuru, Kalittokai, Patirrupattu, **Purannanuru**, and Paripatal.

A ninth anthology, **Pattuppattu**, consists of 10 idylls that present a picture of early Tamil life. The poems are concerned with two main topics: those of the first five collections are on love (akam), and those of the next two are on heroism (puram), including the praise of kings and their deeds.

Tevaram denotes the first seven volumes of the Tirumurai, the twelve-volume collection of Shaiva devotional poetry. All seven volumes are dedicated to the works of the three most prominent Tamil poets of the 7th century, the Nayanars Sambandar, Tirunavukkarasar and Sundarar. So, option (c) is not correct. **Therefore, the answer is (c).**

Q.14) Consider the following statement about Ghasi Das:

1. He established Gaudiya Vaishnavism in current day Chhattisgarh.
2. He opposed caste system and established new order for its removal.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (b)

Explanation –

Ghasi Das founded a socio-religious movement in Chhattisgarh and **called it the Satnamis**. He was born in the year 1756 in a dalit family in village Girodhpuri of Raipur District (presently in Chhattisgarh). Ghasi Das instigated a socio-religious order that discarded and helped in demolishing the hierarchical caste system from the society. This new order initiated by Ghasi Das through Satnamis principles treated all people as equal.

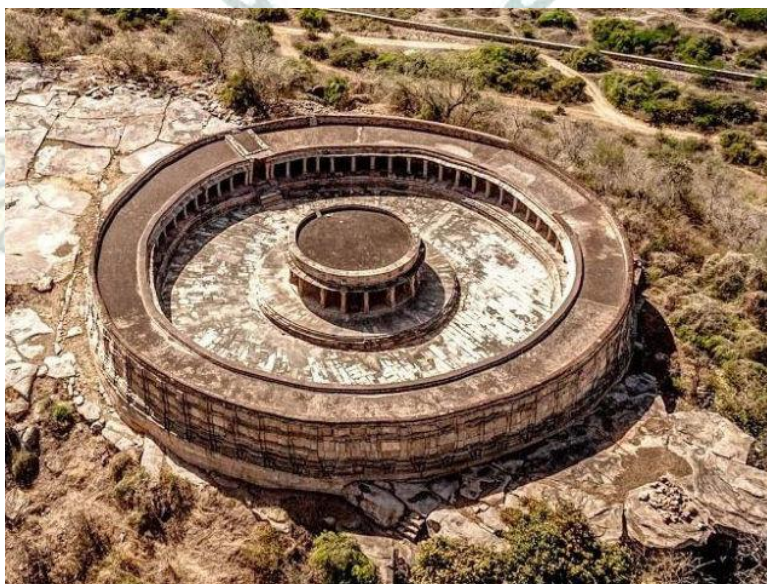
Gaudiya Vaishnavism was established by **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu**. He laid the foundation of Vaishnavism in Bengal and Eastern India, where till then Shakti cult was dominant.

Q.15) Which of the following temple inspire the current Parliament's design?

- a) Virupaksha Temple, Karnataka
- b) Meenakshi Temple, Tamil Nadu
- c) Nataraja Temple, Tamil Nadu
- d) Chousath Yogini Temple, Madhya Pradesh

Q.15) Solution (d)

Explanation- The Chausath Yogini Temple, Mitaoli, also known as Ekattarso Mahadeva Temple, is an 11th-century temple in Morena district in Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the few well-preserved Yogini temples in India. The temple is formed by a circular wall with 65 chambers, apparently for 64 yoginis and the goddess Devi, and an open mandapa in the centre of a circular courtyard, sacred to Shiva. This temple has said to inspire the current Parliament design.



Q.16) With reference to the Sangam society, consider the following pairs:

Location	:	Chief occupations
1. Marudam	:	Agriculture
2. Neydal	:	Fishing and salt manufacturing
3. Kurinji	:	Cattle-rearing and dairy products
4. Mullai	:	Hunting and honey collection

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.16) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Tolkappiyam refers to the five-fold division of lands – Kurinji (hilly tracks), Mullai (pastoral), Marudam (agricultural), Neydal (coastal) and Palai (desert).

The people living in these five divisions had their respective chief occupations, as well as gods for worship.

Lands	Chief Deity	Chief Occupation
Kurinji	Murugan	hunting and honey collection
Mullai	Mayon (Vishnu)	cattle-rearing and dealing with dairy products
Marudam	Indira	agriculture
Neydal	Varunan	fishing and salt manufacturing
Palai	Korravai	robbery

Q.17) Which one of the following drama of ancient India deals with the love affair of a poor

Brahmin with the daughter of a courtesan?

- a) Mrichchhakaktika
- b) Abhijanashakuntalam
- c) Malavikagnimitra
- d) Vikramuurvashiiya

Q.17) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The Mrichchhakaktika, or the little clay cart, written by Sudraka, deals with the love affair of a poor Brahmana with the beautiful daughter of a courtesan. It is considered one of the best works of ancient drama.

Three famous romantic plays written by Kalidasa are the Malvikagnimitram (Malvika and Agnimitra), Vikramuurvashiiya (pertaining to Vikrama and Urvashi), and Abhijanashakuntalam (The Recognition of Shakuntala).

Q.18) Consider the following statements about Francis Bernier:

1. He wrote about prevalent Sati System.
2. He was closely associated with the Mughal court, as a physician to Aurangzeb.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Francis Bernier – He had stayed in India for a long period. So he came to understand the circumstances here in a better way. He was in India for twelve years, from 1656 to 1668, and **was closely associated with the Mughal court, as a physician to Prince Dara Shukoh (So, statement 2 is incorrect)**, the eldest son of Emperor Shah Jahan, and later as an intellectual and scientist. In virtually every instance Bernier described what he saw in India as a bleak situation in comparison to developments in Europe. He had access to the royal courts and hence writes

about the lives of the ruling class including the princesses. He writes about the rajputs as well. He also throws sufficient light on the economic life. He writes about the craftsmen, the peasants etc. But he incorrectly asserts that the emperor was the owner of all land here. On amirs he writes that they lived a very consuming life. Despite large incomes they were always indebted. **He talks about the transportation means, the mughal army, the Brahmans and their narrow mindset and superstitions, the sati system, devadasi system and craft production processes in India.**

Q.19) Consider the following pairs:

Temple : : Patron

1. The Papanatha temple, Pattadakal : : Chalukyas
2. The Shore temple, Mahabalipuram : : Pallavas
3. The Kailashanath temple, Kanchi : : Cholas

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The Pallavas introduced the art of excavating temples from the rock. In fact, the Dravidian style of temple architecture began with the Pallava rule. It was a gradual evolution, starting from the cave temples to monolithic rathas and culminated in structural temples.

The Kailashanath temple at Kanchi and the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram remain the finest examples of the early structural temples of the Pallavas. The temple at Kanchi is the greatest architectural master piece of the Pallava art.

Pattadakal served as the capital of the Chalukya dynasty, who built the temples. The Papanatha temple was built by them.

Q.20) Consider the following about scientific developments in India:

1. Chhandahshastra, written by Budhyana mention Pythagoras theorem.
2. Varahmihir said that Moon rotated around earth and earth rotated around Sun.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

Explanation -

Pingala was a 2nd century BCE scholar who **used binary numbers in the form of short and long syllables in his Chhandahshastra**. It was quite similar to Morse Code which is the basis of computer industry today.

Budhyana's 'Budhyana Sulvasutra' was the earliest work on mathematics in 6th century BCE which **also mentions use of Pythagoras Theorem and use of Pi as a part of appendices to Vedas**. His Budhyana Sulvasutra also mentions a ritual which included 'squaring the circle' i.e. converting a square of a given areas into a circle and vice-versa. These techniques were used to construct various forms of fire-altars for conducting yajnas, sacrifices and other rituals.

Varahamihira was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain in 6th century and wrote Vrihatsamihta. He is considered to be one of the nine jewels (Navaratnas) of the court of legendary ruler Vikramaditya (thought to be the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II Vikramaditya). **He wrote Brihatsamhita. He said that moon rotated around earth and earth around sun.**

Q.21) Arrange the following Capital cities from North to South?

1. Vientiane
2. Bangkok
3. Hanoi
4. Phnom Penh

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.21) Solution (b)

Correct sequence : Hanoi (Vietnam) – Vientiane (Laos) – Bangkok (Thailand) - Phnom Penh (Cambodia)



Q.22) With reference to web-based application 'Digital Ocean', consider the following statements:

1. It is a new state of the art data platform for Ocean Data Management.
2. It is developed by Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS).
3. It provides access to information only to Institutes of National Importance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.22) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 2
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Digital Ocean is a new state of the art data platform for Ocean Data Management. It is the first such platform to provide ocean data related services at one place. It includes a set of applications developed to organize and present heterogeneous oceanographic data by adopting rapid advancements in geospatial technology.	It has been developed by the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).	'Digital Ocean' will help to share knowledge about the ocean with a wide range of users. It also provides free access to information to the general public and the common man.

Q.23) Consider the following statements:

1. Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) is published by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
2. India is one of the Top 10 countries in the index.

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

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

Q.23) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) is published by Germanwatch, New Climate Institute and the Climate Action Network. It aims to enhance transparency in international climate politics and enables comparison of climate protection efforts and progress made by individual countries.</p>	<p>CCPI assesses countries' performance in four categories: GHG emissions (40%), renewable energy (20%), energy use (20%) and climate policy (20%). India ranked 10th in the latest edition of the CCPI and scored 63.98 points out of 100.</p>

Q.24) With reference to Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY Social Endeavour for Health and Telemedicine (SEHAT) scheme, consider the following statements:

1. It extends health coverage to the residents of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
2. The scheme provides free of cost insurance cover upto Rs. 5 lakh per family.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.24) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>Recently the Prime Minister has launched the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) Social Endeavour for Health and Telemedicine (SEHAT) scheme via video-conferencing to extend health insurance coverage to all residents of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).</p>	<p>The Scheme provides free of cost insurance cover to all the residents of the UT of J&K. It provides financial cover upto Rs. 5 lakh per family on a floater basis to all residents of the UT of J&K.</p>

Q.25) Which of the following Union Territory was recently announced completely organic?

- a) Lakshadweep
- b) Daman and Diu
- c) Andaman and Nicobar
- d) Puducherry

Q.25) Solution (a)

- **Entire Lakshadweep group of islands** has been declared as an organic agricultural area under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) of India.
- Lakshadweep is the first Union Territory to become 100% organic as all farming is carried out without the use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides.

Q.26) Japan's Hayabusa2 is the Sample Return Mission to which of the following asteroids?

- a) Psyche
- b) Flyby
- c) Bennu
- d) Ryugu

Q.26) Solution (d)

- Six years after **Japan's Hayabusa2 mission** was launched, it is set to return back to Earth. It will be carrying samples from the **Ryugu asteroid** that orbits the Sun.
- Ryugu is classified as a Potentially hazardous asteroids (PHAs).
- NASA's OSIRIS-REX mission also brought back samples from asteroid Bennu late in October, 2020.


Q.27) Consider the following statements regarding Zari-Zardozi crafts:

1. It is an embroidery work done in white thread on cloth.
2. Bhopal is one of the main zari production centres in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.27) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>Zardozi or Zari or kalabattu is an embroidery work done in metal wires. Zardozi, a more elaborate version of zari, involves the use of gold threads, spangles, beads, seed pearls, wire, gota and kinari.</p> 	<p>The main zari production centres are Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. Recently Madhya Pradesh Government organized 'Raag-Bhopali' exhibition to promote Zari-Zardozi crafts of Bhopal. Varanasi, Lucknow, Surat, Ajmer and Hyderabad are other important centres for zari work.</p>

Q.28) Sometimes seen in news, the Bashan Char Island belongs to which of the following country?

- a) Myanmar
- b) Srilanka
- c) Bangladesh
- d) Thailand

Q.28) Solution (c)

- Recently, Bangladesh has transported more than 1,600 Rohingya refugees to a low-lying **Bhashan Char island** in the first phase of a controversial planned relocation of 1,00,000 people.
- The uninhabited island is located around 30 kilometres east of Hatiya island in South-East Bangladesh.
- Bhashan Char is a flood-prone island that emerged from the sea 20 years ago.

Q.29) Which of the following financial instruments is/are traded in spot markets?

1. Securities
2. Currencies
3. Commodities

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.29) Solution (d)

- **The spot market is where financial instruments, such as commodities, currencies and securities, are traded for immediate delivery.** Delivery is the exchange of cash for the financial instrument.
- A futures contract, on the other hand, is based on the delivery of the underlying asset at a future date.
- Spot markets are also referred to as “physical markets” or “cash markets” because trades are swapped for the asset effectively immediately.
- Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) has recently launched an electronic spot platform for agricultural commodities - "BSE E-Agricultural Markets Ltd. (BEAM)" - through its subsidiary BSE Investments.

- With BEAM, farmers in one state will be able to reach out to markets in other states and auction their produce.

Q.30) Consider the following statements:

1. India's leopard population has increased by about 60 percent from the 2014 estimation as per the Status of Leopards in India, 2018 Report.
2. Karnataka has the highest concentration of the leopard among States in India.
3. Rajasthan was first state to launch a Project Leopard to mitigate human-leopard conflicts and conserving the leopard population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Recently Status of Leopards in India, 2018 Report was released by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The leopard population has been estimated using camera trapping method. There are 12,852 leopards in India as of 2018 as compared to the previous estimate of 7910 conducted in 2014, an increase of 60% in 4 years.	The highest concentration of the leopard in India is estimated to be in Madhya Pradesh (3,421) followed by Karnataka (1,783) and Maharashtra (1,690). As for region-wise distribution, the highest number of 8,071 leopards were found in central India and Eastern Ghats. In the northeast hills, there are just 141 leopards.	Rajasthan was first state to launch a Project Leopard to mitigate human-leopard conflicts and conserving the leopard population.

Directions for the following 2 (two) questions:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow each passage. Your answer to these questions should be based on passage only –

'The person who tries to do everything achieves nothing.' So, the real secret to getting things done is to know what things need to remain undone. To find the time to do what you should be doing in order to get where you are going, you must have the leadership focus on the worthy. You must develop a sense of tunnel vision for your highest leadership priorities. Once you do, you will never be the same again. Any pursuit that somehow advances you closer to the vision you have of the future is time well spent. Any task that actually gives you a solid return on the time invested and gets you nearer to the outcome you are ultimately aiming for should be considered. It's like the old law you must have learned in business school that held that 20 percent of your activities deliver 80 percent of your production. So, focus on the things that count, those pursuits that are worthy, you implicitly say no to the unnecessary. You automatically simplify your leadership and streamline your life.

"It is like a Zen monk once said,' Most people I know try to become cleverer every day, whereas I attempt to become more simple and uncomplicated every day. 'The simpler your leadership focus, the more effective you will be."

Q.31) In the passage the writer addresses with

- a) Leadership is something about leading people.
- b) Focusing on the production is the essence.
- c) Twenty percent of your activities deliver eighty percent of your production.
- d) Leaders should try to achieve everything.

Q.31) Solution (c)

Any pursuit that somehow advances you closer to the vision you have of the future is time well spent. Any task that actually gives you a solid return on the time invested and gets you nearer to the outcome you are ultimately aiming for should be considered. It's like the old law you must have learned in business school that held that 20% of your activities deliver 80% of your production. So focus on the things that count, those pursuits that are worthy, you implicitly say no to the unnecessary.

Q.32) The main purpose of the first paragraph is to

- a) Describe leadership
- b) Criticize the culture of leadership.

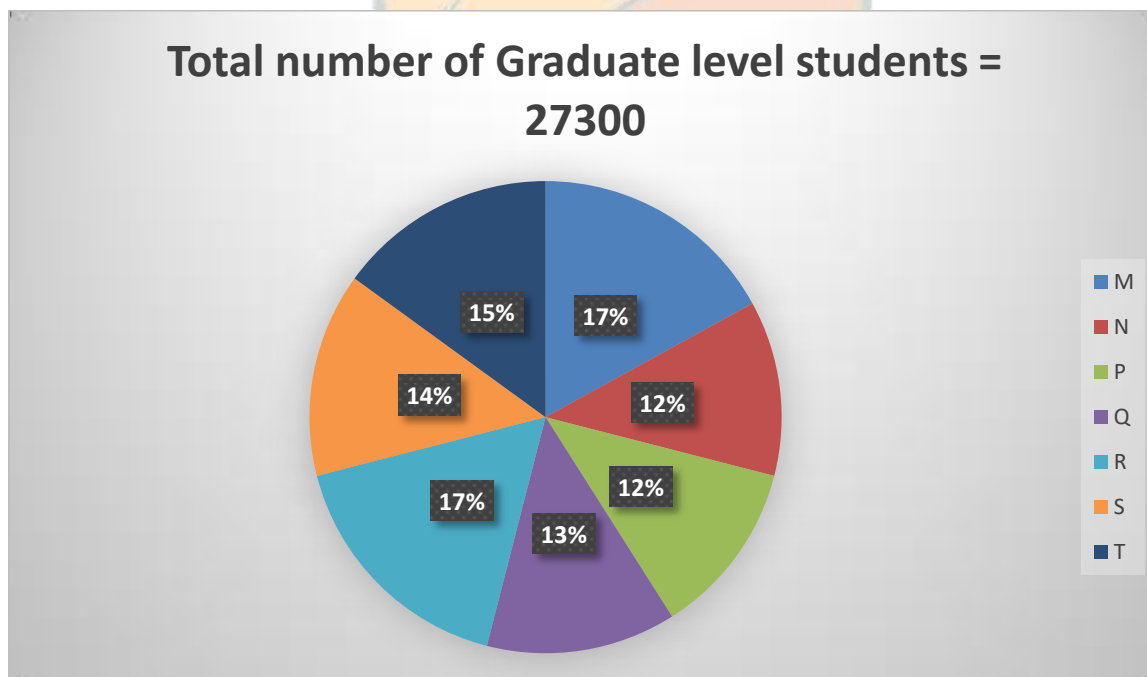
- c) Nature of leadership.
- d) Secret of leadership

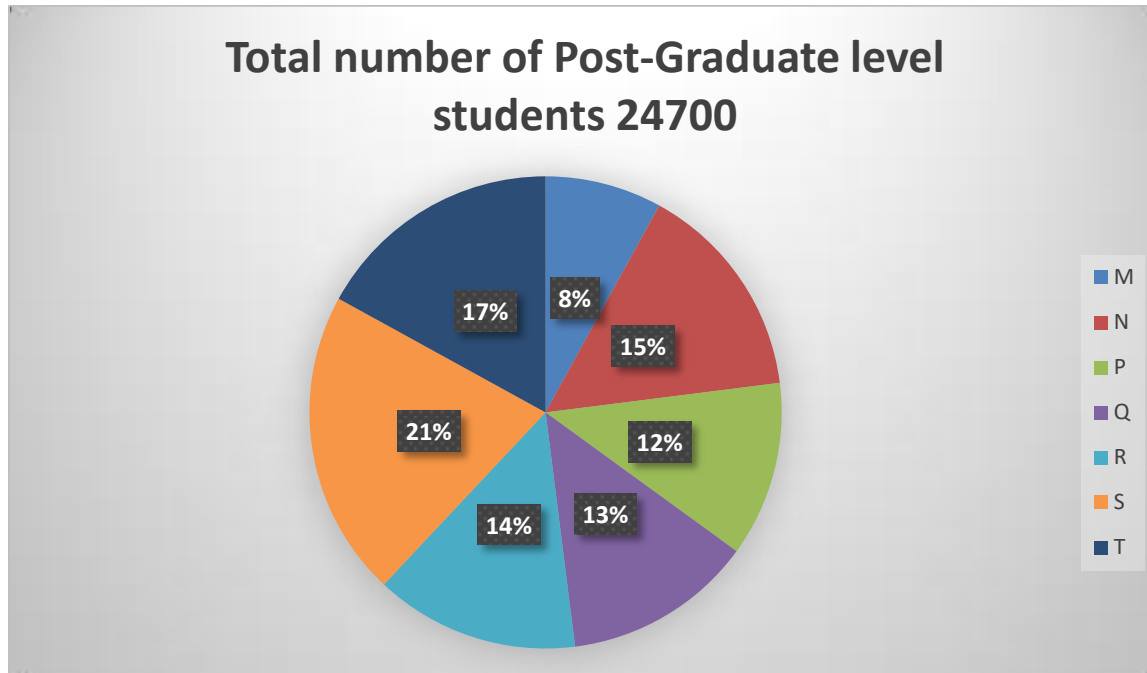
Q.32) Solution (d)

To find time to do what you should be doing in order to get where you are going, you must have the leadership focus on the worthy.

Direction for following 3 (three) questions.

The following pie-charts show the distribution of students of graduate and post-graduate levels in seven different institutes in a town.





Q.33) What is the total number of graduate and post-graduate level students is institute R?

- a) 8320
- b) 7916
- c) 9116
- d) 8099

Q.33) Solution (d)

Required number = (17% of 27300) + (14% of 24700)

$$= 4641 + 3458$$
$$= 8099.$$

Q.34) What is the ratio between the number of students studying at post-graduate and graduate levels respectively from institute S?

- a) 14 : 19
- b) 19 : 21
- c) 17 : 21

d) 19 : 14

Q.34) Solution (d)

Required ratio = (21% of 24700) / (14% of 27300) = 19/14

Q.35) How many students of institutes of M and S are studying at graduate level?

- a) 7516
- b) 8463
- c) 9127
- d) 9404

Q.35) Solution (b)

Students of institute M at graduate level = 17% of 27300 = 4641.

Students of institute S at graduate level = 14% of 27300 = 3822.

Therefore Total number of students at graduate in institutes M and S = (4641 + 3822)
= 8463.

