

Q.1) Consider the following statements about the town planning during Harappan Civilization.

1. The towns were divided in to two parts; citadel for ruling class and lower town for common people.
2. Every house featured a bathroom, sometimes latrines also were found on both the ground and first floors.

Which of the following sentence is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Towns of Harappa and Mohenjodaro were divided into parts namely citadel and lower town. Citadels were occupied by members of the ruling class and the lower town was inhabited by the common people. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- Practically every house had a bathroom which, was on the side of the street for the convenient disposal of water. In the number of cases, latrines have been found which were placed between the bathroom and the street wall. The bathrooms and latrines were sometimes found on the ground floor and sometimes on the first floor. There was an arrangement of wastewater to run through brick channel in the thickness of the wall, which was received below in a cess pit. Pottery pipes were used for the drainage system. These were fitted both vertical and horizontally. They were so laid that the end of the fitted into socket of another. A brick-lined channel flowed down every street, sometimes even in small lanes, into the tributary drains from the houses on either side. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**

Q.2) He was the first important king of Gupta Dynasty. He claimed the title of Maharajadhiraja. He enhanced his power and prestige by marrying a princess of Lichchhavi clan of present day Nepal.

Which King is most accurately described by the aforementioned description?

- a) Skanda Gupta
- b) Kumara Gupta
- c) Chandra Gupta I
- d) Samudra Gupta

Q.2) Solution (c)

Explanation

- Chandra Gupta 1 was the first important King of Gupta Dynasty; laid down the foundations of Gupta Empire and claimed the title of Majarajadhiraja. (King of Kings)
- His empire included modern day Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Bengal with capital at Patalipura.
- He enhanced his power by marrying Kumara Devi of Lichchaavi clan of Nepal. In fact, Samudragupta was referred to as Lichchhavi-dauhitra (grandson of the Lichchhavis) in the famous Allahabad prashasti. **(Hence option (c) is correct answer).**

Q.3) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Bhakti Movement?

1. Bhakti Movement did not reject austerities preached by the Jains and the Buddhists.
2. Bhakti Movement resulted in a surge of Hindu literature in regional languages.
3. The Bhakti Movement led to development of different philosophies within the Vedanta school.
4. Bhakti Movement led to emergence of new forms of spiritual leadership.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Bhakti movement disregarded the austerities preached by the Jains and the Buddhists along with rejecting their fatalistic and atheistic traditions and preached personal devotion to God as a means of Salvation. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- The Bhakti saints usually emerged from lower castes, preached a religion which was non-ritualistic and open to all without any distinction of caste or creed, taught in the local vernacular language. The Bhakti Movement was a significant factor in the development of regional literature in languages such as Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, and Tamil. Many of the great works of Indian literature were also translated into regional languages during this time. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- The Bhakti Movement led to the development of different philosophies within the Vedanta school. The Bhakti Movement played an important role in the development of different philosophical schools of thought within the Vedanta tradition. These included the Advaita Vedanta of Shankaracharya and the Vishishtadvaita Vedanta of Ramanujacharya. **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**
- The Bhakti Movement led to the emergence of a new class of spiritual leaders, known as bhaktas or saints, who were not bound by caste or social status. These saints, such as Kabir, Guru Nanak, and Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, were seen as intermediaries between the individual and the divine and played an important role in spreading the message of the Bhakti Movement. **(Hence statement 4 is correct)**

Q.4) With reference to the administration of Shivaji, consider the following statements:

1. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were collected from regions lying outside the Maratha kingdom
2. He ensured that offices were not hereditary.
3. He was a great military genius who instinctively adopted the guerilla system of warfare.

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.4) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were two major source of revenue and it is interesting to note that these taxes were collected not in the Maratha Kingdom but in the neighbouring territories of the Mughal Empire or Deccan sultanates. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
 - **Chauth:** One fourth (1/4th of the land revenue) paid to the Marathas in order to avoid the Marathas raids.
 - **Sardesmukhi:** It was an additional levy of ten percent that is, 1/10 of standard land revenue on those lands on which the Marathas claimed hereditary rights.
- The king was the pivot of the government, who was assisted by the **Council of Ministers** called the **Ashta Pradhan**. Each one headed a department and was directly responsible to Shivaji. It is also pertinent to note that under Shivaji, these offices were neither hereditary nor permanent and were also frequently transferred. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- Shivaji was a military genius and his army was very well organized. The Marathas were **pioneers of commando actions**. The regular starting army known as **Paga** consisted of about 30,000 to 40,000 cavalry supervised by the **Hawaldar**, who better given fixed salaries. The Marathas were famous for **guerrilla warfare**, along with the use of innovative weapon the **Bagh naka**, meaning **tiger claw**. The infantry was highly mobile and light and the **Mavli foot soldiers** played an important role in the infantry. Interestingly, at the time of exigencies, **presents also functioned as part time soldiers**. Shivaji also build a **powerful navy** for the purpose of guarding the Maratha ports. **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**

Q.5) With reference to the reforms introduced by Alauddin Khalji, consider the following statements:

1. He introduced the Arabic coinage in India.
2. Alauddin Khalji took steps to control the prices of commodities by setting up markets and government store-houses.
3. He was the first Sultan of Delhi to order for measurement of land.

Which of the statement(s) given above are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Iltutmish was the first to introduce **Arabic coinage in India**, called **silver Tanka** weighing 175 grams, which remains the basis of the modern rupee and **copper Jital**. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- Alauddin Khalji was the sultan to have a large permanent standing army and introduced the system of paying salaries in cash to the soldiers from the royal treasury. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- Alauddin Khalji was the **first Sultan** of Delhi who ordered for the **measurement of land**. Even the big landlords could not escape from paying land tax. Land revenue was collected in cash in order to enable the Sultan to pay the soldiers in cash. The state official **measured the cultivated land** and **fixed land revenue** accordingly. **Biswa** was this standard unit of measurement. **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**

Q.6) Consider the following features of the Dahsala system:

1. The revenue was fixed on the average yield based on past ten years.
2. It had a uniform system of land measurement.

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.6) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The land revenue system of Akbar was called as Dahsala system, under which revenue was fixed on average yield of land assessed on the basis of past ten years (dah years) **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- It had a uniform system of land measurement, which was based on the Gaz-I-Ilahi or the divine yard. This ensured that the land measurements were standardized across the

empire and there was no room for manipulation or discrepancies. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**

Q.7) With reference to the status of women during Mauryan period, Consider the following statements:

1. Women were appointed as bodyguards to some kings.
2. Widow remarriage divorce were permitted.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Brahmanical literature was particularly severe in the treatment of women and assigned to them a very low status in the society. Buddhist texts, on the other hand, were much more considerate in treating them.
- Megasthenes testifies to the growing **practice of polygamy; employment of women as palace guards, bodyguards to the king, spies, etc; permission of widow remarriage and divorce. (Hence both the statements are correct)**
- Thus, the position of women, though inferior to that of men and witnessing a downtrend, was not as bad as it came to be in the later periods such as the Gupta period.

Q.8) With reference to sects of Jainism, consider the following statements:

1. Digambara tradition holds that woman lacks the body and rigid will to attain Moksha.
2. Shvetambaras acknowledge the possibility of women attaining Moksha.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.8) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Digambara tradition holds that a woman lacks the body and rigid will necessary to attain moksha, i.e., liberation, hence she has to be reborn as a man before such an attainment is possible. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- Shvetambaras acknowledge the possibility of women attaining Jina-hood and maintain that women are capable in the present lifetime of the same spiritual accomplishments as men. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**

Q.9) Consider the following symbols used in Buddhism

1. The horse symbol refers to Renunciation.
2. Footprints refer to birth of Buddha.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Q.9) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Buddha is represented in five forms:

- Lotus and Bull – Birth
- Horse – Renunciation
- Bodhi Tree – Mahabodhi
- Dhammachakra Pravartana – First Sermon
- Footprints – Nirvana

Q.10) With reference to Al Beruni, consider the following statements:

1. He was a Moroccan traveler.
2. His travel record about India is found in the book Rihla.
3. He suggested that four social categories of society were not unique to India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Al-Biruni was a traveller from Uzbekistan who visited in 11th century in Punjab and Northern part of India. In his book Kitab-UI-Hind, he adopted a distinctive structure in his book to describe India. He started each chapter with a question, following up with a description based on Sanskrit traditions, and concluding with a comparison with other cultures. (Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveller who visited India when Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the Sultan of Delhi. He wrote his travelogue known as Rihla). **(Hence statement 1 and 2 are incorrect)**
- He noted that the four social categories of society was not unique to India, however, criticized the notion of pollution in social strata. . **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**

Q.11) Many varieties of Megaliths are found across India such as Menhir and Dolmens. Which period are they associated with?

- a) Mesolithic
- b) Neolithic-Chalcolithic
- c) Paleolithic
- d) None of the above

Q.11) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Megaliths, as the name suggests, are large stone forms a prehistoric monument. Megaliths are associated with Neolithic-Chalcolithic age. The huge stones are used to construct monuments for various purposes including religious reasons also. **(Hence option (b) is correct answer)**

Q.12) With reference to foreign travelers who visited India, consider the following statement:

1. Ibn Battutah, a Morocco traveler visited India during the reign of Muhammed Bin Tughlaq.
2. Marco Polo visited the Pandya Kingdom during his return journey.
3. Abdur Razzak, a Persian ambassador visited Bahmini kingdom.

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

Q.12) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Ibn Battutah from Morocco travelling overland through Central Asia reached Sind in 1333 during which Sultan of Delhi was Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- Marco Polo who visited China and also India from his home base in Venice in the late Thirteenth century. He landed in Pandya kingdom impressed by the wealth and magnificence of the King, Prince as well as people, tagged it as the richest kingdom in existence. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- Abdur Razaq, an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut in the fifteenth century who had travelled widely in and outside India, visited Vijayanagara in the reign of Deva Raya II. **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**

Q.13) Which of the following statement is/are correct about the terminologies used in medieval India?

1. Parwana was an order issued by higher authorities.
2. Siyaha huzur was proceedings of the provincial court.
3. Andarz-o-chihra were documents on personnel horses.

Choose the correct answer by using the codes given below:

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Farman: Order of the emperor.
- Nishan: Order of a member of the royal family.
- Yaddasht-i-ahkam-i-muqaddas: Memorandum containing imperial orders.
- **Parwana: Orders issued by higher authorities. (Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- **Siyaha huzur: Proceedings of the provincial court. (Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- Roznamcha-i-waqai: Daily news report.
- Qabzul wasil: Bill paymants.
- **Andarz-o-chihra: Documents on personnel and horses. (Hence statement 3 is correct)**

Q.14) Consider the following statement in relation to Mountbatten's plan, which was presented on June 3, 1947:

1. Both India and Pakistan were to have their separate dominion status.
2. Princely states could not claim their independence and had to either join India or Pakistan.
3. The plan was rejected by both Congress and the Muslim League.

Which of statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.14) Solution (b)

Explanation:

On June 3, 1947 Lord Mountbatten published a statement outlining his solution of India's political problem.

- The Mountbatten Plan, as the 3rd June, 1947 Plan came to be known, sought to effect an early transfer of power on the basis of Dominion Status to two successor states, India and Pakistan. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- Since Congress was asked to concede to Mountbatten plan, their main point i.e. a unified India, all their other points would be met. Whether it was ruling out independence for the princes or unity for Bengal or Hyderabad's joining up with Pakistan instead of India, Mountbatten firmly supported Congress on these issues. **(Hence statement 2 is incorrect)**
- Both congress and Muslim League accepted the proposal. Mountbatten's formula was to divide India but retain maximum unity. The country would be partitioned but so would Punjab and Bengal, so that the limited Pakistan that emerged would meet both the Congress and League's positions to some extent. The League's position on Pakistan was conceded to the extent that it would be created, but the Congress position on unity would be taken into account to make Pakistan as small as possible. **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**

Q.15) Which of the following demands made to Lord Irwin by Mahatma Gandhi was in his 'eleven points'?

1. Reduction of salt tax and abolition of government's monopoly over salt.
2. Abolish the CID department.
3. Amendment in Arms Act in order to allow popular control of firearm for self-protection

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.15) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The resolution affirming complete independence as the goal by the congress was moved by Gandhiji himself and passed in 1929. He put forward his famous 11 points demand before the Viceroy Lord Irwin on 30th January 1930.

Gandhi's 11 points:

1. Prohibit intoxicants.
2. Change the ratio between the rupee and the sterling pound.
3. Reduce the rate of land revenue.
4. Abolition of salt tax. (Its abolition of salt tax and not the reduction) **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
5. Reduce the military expenditure.
6. Reduce expenditure on civil administration.
7. Impose custom duty on foreign cloth.
8. Accept the Postal Reservation Bill.
9. Abolish the CID department. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
10. Release all political prisoners.
11. Issue licenses of arms to citizens for self- protection. **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**

Q.16) With reference to the Lucknow Session of Indian National Congress (1916), consider the following statements:

1. It was presided by Madan Mohan Malviya.
2. All India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress came together to put up a common political demand.
3. The two wings of Congress- Moderates and the Extremists were reunited.

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

Q.16) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Lucknow session of Congress was presided by a moderate Ambika Charan Majumdar. Madan Mohan Malviya presided 1909 session of congress held at Lahore. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- Muslim league dominated by younger revolutionaries were influenced by Congress and both these organisations were fighting imperialist oppressions so the choice of both organisations saw obvious convergence. Congress accepted League's demand of separate electorate and League agreed to present joint constitutional demand with the Congress. Both the moderates and the extremists realised that the split had led to political inactivity. Annie Besant and Tilak had had made vigorous efforts for their reunion. So, A C Majumdar readmitted extremists to Congress fold. **(Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct)**

Q.17) Consider the following statements with respect to Bardoli Satyagraha:

1. The Bardoli Satyagraha was organized to mobilize the public opinion against the princely states of Baroda and Rajkot.
2. The movement was led by Vallabhbhai Patel.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The Bardoli Satyagraha was organized to reduce the sufferings of Kali Paraj peasants. The Hali system, though was prevalent in south Gujarat, was a specialty of Bardoli. This system is based on the tribal agricultural laborers and the high caste landlords, that is, Patidars. The Hali system was largely responsible for Bardoli satyagraha. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- The movement was led by Vallabhbhai Patel, and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement. It was a major episode of civil disobedience. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**

Q.18) Consider the following statements about Francisco De Almeida:

1. He destroyed Muslim trade in Indian Subcontinent.
2. He had adopted Blue Water Policy.
3. He had friendly relations with Indian ruler Zamorin and they defeated Egyptian forces in Indian Ocean.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Francisco de Almeida was a Portuguese explorer and the first Portuguese governor of India. In 1503 Francisco de Almeida was appointed the First Governor and Viceroy of the Portuguese India. He was able to erect some fortresses at Cochin, Cannanore, Kilwa and Anjadiva
- One of Almeida's main objectives was to control the lucrative spice trade that was dominated by Muslim traders. He launched a series of attacks on Muslim ships and ports along the Indian coast to establish Portuguese dominance. The fierce competition for dominance in trade culminated in a battle of the Portuguese with the confederacy of the Egypt, Turkey and Gujarat and in this battle with the Muslims his son's life was at the Harbour of Chaul in India in 1508. He was able to defeat the trio a year later, but before could do any more wonders here, died in 1510. **(Hence statement 1 is correct).**
- Almeida is credited with adopting the "blue water policy" which involved the use of a powerful navy to control the seas rather than establishing colonies on land. This policy allowed the Portuguese to dominate the Indian Ocean trade and establish a trading network that extended from Europe to Asia. **(Hence statement 2 is correct).**
- Almeida had hostile relations with the Indian ruler Zamorin (Samoothiri) of Calicut (Kozhikode), who was a major player in the spice trade. Almeida attacked and sacked the port city of Calicut, which led to a long-standing rivalry between the Portuguese and the Samoothiri. Additionally, there is no record of Almeida and Zamorin jointly defeating Egyptian forces in the Indian Ocean. **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**

Q.19) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Vijayanagara School of Architecture?

1. It was influenced by Indo-Islamic style of architecture of Bijapur.
2. It introduced the concept of constructing secular buildings inside the temple premise.
3. The absence of Gopurams is a prominent feature of this style of architecture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Vijayanagara School of Architecture was predominantly influenced by the Indo-Islamic style of Bijapur, which in turn was reflected in the temples built during this period. **(Hence statement 1 is correct.)**
- It introduced the concept of secular buildings inside the temple premises which was introduced during this period. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- Gopurams, which were previously present on the front side, were now built on all the sides. **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**

The features of the Vijayanagara School of architecture were:

- The walls of the temples were highly decorated with carvings and geometrical patterns.
- The temples were built with monolithic rock pillars.
- Generally, temple pillars have a mythical creature, Yali (Horse), engraved with them.
- The enclosing walls of temples were larger.
- More than one mandaps were built in each temple. The Central mandap came to be known as Kalyan Mandap.
- The temple complex is enclosed by boundaries.
- Vittalaswami temple, Lotus Mahal, Virupaksha temple in Hampi, Raghunatha temple in Hampi etc. Rock-cut idol of Narasimha on Shesha (snake) near Hampi is a marvel in itself.

Q.20) Which of the following is considered as the “frozen Moment in the Indian History”?

- a) Fatehpur Sikri
- b) Taj Mahal
- c) Zinat Mahal
- d) Delhi

Q.20) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Fatehpur Sikri is a place where Mughal architecture, an example of Indo-Islamic architecture can be seen with urban planning, and urban design principles. It was the capital city under the Reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar. It has been described as the ‘frozen moment of Indian history’ as the buildings here represent a unique blend of Hindu and Persian styles.
- Some of the important buildings inside the city are: Buland Darwaza, Salim Chisti’s Tomb, Panch Mahal, Jodha Bai’s Palace or Mariam-Uz-Zamani’s Palace, Ibadat Khana, Pachisi Court, Hiran Minar etc. **(Hence option (a) is correct answer).**

Q.21) Consider the following statements about ‘Landslide Atlas of India’

1. It is released by the Geological Survey of India and provides details about landslide hotspots in the country
2. Uttarakhand reported the highest number of landslides in the last twenty five years according to the report

Select the correct statement(s)

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- **National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) under the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** released the Landslide Atlas of India, a detailed guide identifying Landslide Hotspots in the country. **Statement 1 is incorrect**

- Uttarakhand, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest number of landslides during 1998 – 2022. **Mizoram topped the list, recording 12,385 landslide events in the past 25 years**, of which 8,926 were recorded in 2017 alone. Mizoram is followed by Uttarakhand (11,219) and Kerala. **Statement 2 is incorrect**

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.22) Consider the following statements

1. Antiquities and Art Treasures Act (AATA) defines “antiquity” as any coin, sculpture or painting that has been in existence for not less than 500 years
2. Subjects related to cultural heritage are found in Union as well as Concurrent list but not in the State list
3. India is a founding signatory to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

Choose the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.22) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- India’s Antiquities and Art Treasures Act (AATA), 1972, **defines “antiquity” as any coin, sculpture, painting, epigraph or other work of art or craftsmanship that has been in existence for not less than 100 years**. For a manuscript, record or other documents which are of scientific, historical, literary or aesthetic value, this duration is not less than 75 years. **Statement 1 is incorrect**
- **All the Union, State and Concurrent Lists of the Schedule VII of the Indian Constitution deal with the country’s heritage**. Item-67 of the Union List, Item-12 of the State List, and Item-40 of the Concurrent List of the Constitution deal with the country’s heritage. **Statement 2 is incorrect**
- **India is a signatory to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property**. But, **not a founding signatory**. The convention came into force on 24 April 1972. India ratified it on 24 January 1977. **Statement 3 is incorrect**

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.23) 'Bumchu Festival' recently seen in news is celebrated in

- a) Ladakh
- b) Sikkim
- c) Mizoram
- d) Uttarakhand

Q.23) Solution (b)

Explanation

Bumchu Festival is the Tashiding holy water vase ritual which is a unique and important occasion that draws travellers from all over the world. **In Sikkim, the Bumchu festival is a time of intense delight and celebration.** At the event, pilgrims travel to Tashiding from all around India as well as from close by nations like Bhutan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.24) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Learning Science via Standards' initiative

1. The initiative focuses on a series of lesson plans aimed to use scientific concepts, principles and laws governing the Indian standards system
2. It has been launched by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the National Standards Body of India

Select the correct statement(s)

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The '**Learning Science via Standards**' initiative focuses on a series of lesson plans aimed to use scientific concepts, principles and laws to help students understand their **practical applications in manufacturing, functioning and testing of quality characteristics** of different products as stated in the relevant Indian Standards. **Statement 1 is correct**

- The **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the National Standards Body of India** has announced the launch of 'Learning Science via Standards', a unique initiative for students for learning science via standards. **Statement 2 is correct**

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.25) With reference to 'Prime Minister MITRA (Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel) scheme', consider the following statements

1. The scheme was launched by the Ministry of textiles and envisages to leverage the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for fast paced implementation
2. The selection of Park sites will be done in Challenge Method where sites may be given specific challenges to complete in order to demonstrate feasibility
3. These parks will be set up on the basis of proposals received from State Governments having ready availability of contiguous land parcels of minimum 100 acres

Choose the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.25) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The **Ministry of Textiles has launched (2021) the scheme to strengthen the Indian textile industry** to develop an integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility (parks) for total value-chain (spinning, weaving, processing, printing, etc) of the textile industry. **The scheme envisages to leverage the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model** for fast paced implementation in a time-bound manner. **Statement 1 is correct**
- **The selection of PM MITRA Park sites** will be done in a two stage (Selection of Sites, Development of the Park) selection process on **Challenge Method**. The "Challenge Method" is a type of selection process that is often used in competitions and challenges to determine the best candidate or solution. **Statement 2 is correct**
- **These parks will be set up** on the basis of **proposals received from State Governments** having ready availability of **contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcels of minimum 1000 acres**. The State Government will transfer land to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), which will be a legal entity (with 51% equity shareholding of State and 49% of Central Government). **Statement 3 is incorrect**

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.26) Sudarma starts a Saloon business with Rs 36,000. Upon hearing about the profitability of the business he is joined by his friend Bhavya after a certain period of time, who invests Rs 27,000. At the end of the year they divide the profit in the ratio of 8:3. For what period did Bhavya join Sudarma?

- a) 6 months
- b) 8 months
- c) 7 months
- d) 5 months

Q.26) Solution (a)

Explanation

Ratio of profit = capital of Sudarma *time/ capital of Bhavya *time

Let Bhavya's investment be for x months.

Then, $8/3 = (36,000*12) / (27,000*x)$

On solving $x = 6$ months

Q.27) Raju is a rich banker who takes advantage of covid 19 situation of his neighbours and charges 50% interest upon the loans. However he never gets caught because he gives 20% of his total capital (initial capital + profit) as bribe. If in the beginning of 4th year, he has a capital of Rs 25,000 to invest, how much bribe did he give at the end of the second year?

- a) Rs 4,900
- b) Rs 5,200
- c) Rs 5,000
- d) Rs 6,000

Q.27) Solution (b)

Explanation

Let the moneylender has Rs 100 initially.

1st year --- $> 100 + 50$ (interest) --- $> 150 - 20\%$ bribe --- > 120

2nd year --- $> 120 + 60$ (interest) --- $> 180 - 20\%$ bribe --- > 144

3rd year --- $> 144 + 72$ (interest) --- $> 216 - 20\%$ bribe --- > 172.8 (This is the capital he will have at the beginning of 4th year)

So, if $172.8 \rightarrow 25,000$

$\Rightarrow 36$ (bribe given in 2nd year) = $(25000/172.8) * 36$ which on simplifying becomes

$25000/4.8$. Thus greater than 5000 but less than 6000 so,

Note – Never go for solving the entire calculation in such type of questions. Most of them can be managed using the options. Saves a lot of precious time

Q.28) Raju sells car batteries in the streets of KR circle. Due to recent shortfall in the supply of car batteries, he doubles his selling price despite the cost price remains same for him due to a fixed price contract. He realizes that his profit has tripled. Find the original profit percent.

- a) $200/3\%$
- b) 100%
- c) 120%
- d) $105(1/3)\%$

Q.28) Solution (b)

Explanation

Let the C.P. be x and S.P. be y .

\therefore Given,

$$3(y-x) = 2y - x$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y - 3x = 2y - x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2x$$

$$\text{Original profit} = \text{Rs } y - x$$

$$= \text{Rs } 2x - x \text{ (Since, } y = 2x\text{)}$$

$$= \text{Rs } x$$

$$\therefore \text{Original profit \%} = x/x * 100$$

$$= 100 \%$$

Q.29) An article is sold at 45% profit. If its cost price is increased by Rs. 80 and at the same time if its selling price is also increased by Rs. 70, the percentage of profit becomes 30%. Find the cost price.

- a) Rs 246
- b) Rs 226 (2/3)
- c) Rs 293 (1/3)
- d) Rs 246 (1/3)

Q.29) Solution (b)

Explanation

An article is sold at 45% profit.

Let the C.P. of the article be Rs x and the S.P. be Rs y .

Now, C.P. is increased by Rs. 80

So, the new C.P. will be $x+80$

Now, S.P. is also increased by Rs. 70

So, the new S.P. will be $y+70$

The profit percentage is 30%

$$\text{Profit\%} = \text{Profit/C.P} \times 100 = (\text{S.P.} - \text{C.P.})/\text{C.P.} \times 100$$

$$\text{Therefore, we have } (y - x)/x * 100 = 45 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$(y + 70 - x - 80)/(x + 80) * 100 = 30 \rightarrow (2)$$

Solving for x we get from (1) and (2)

$$3x = 680$$

$$x = 680/3 = 226 \frac{2}{3}$$

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

Passage

The search for some kind of position-independent understanding of the world is central to the ethical illumination that may be sought in a non-relational approach. When Mary Wollstonecraft pilloried Edmund Burke for his support of the American Revolution without taking any interest in the status of the slaves, as if the freedom that he supported for white American people need not apply to its black slaves, Wollstonecraft was arguing for a Universalist perspective that would overcome positional prejudice and sectional favoritism. The point there is not positional comprehension, but some kind of a trans-positional understanding. Even when a position-independent view is appropriate for an epistemological, ethical or political assessment, the reality of position dependence of observations may have to be taken into account in explaining the difficulty of achieving a positionally unbiased comprehension. The hold of positional perspectives can have an important role in making it hard for people to transcend their positionally limited visions. For example, in a society that has a long-established tradition of relegating women to a subordinate position, the cultural norm of focusing on some alleged features of women's supposed inferiority may be so strong that it may require considerable independence of mind to interpret those features differently. If there are, for instance, very few women scientists in a society that does not encourage women to study science, the observed feature of paucity of successful women scientists may itself serve as a barrier to understanding that women may be really just as good at science, and that even with the same native talents and aptitudes to pursue the subject, women may rarely excel in science precisely because of a lack of opportunity or encouragement to undertake the appropriate

education. The observation that there are few women scientists in a particular society may not be at all mistaken, even when the conclusion that women are no good at science – when drawn from that positional observation – would be entirely erroneous. Observations from other societies where women have more opportunities could confirm that women have the ability to do just as well as men in the pursuit of science, given the necessary opportunities and facilities. When the confines of local beliefs are strong and difficult to overcome, there can be a steadfast refusal to see that a real inequity is involved in the way women are treated in their own society, and many women are themselves led to a belief about women's alleged intellectual inferiority based on the supposed 'evidence of the eyes', drawing on a faulty reading of local observations within a stratified society. In explaining the protest-free tolerance of social asymmetry and discrimination that can be seen in many traditionalist societies, the idea of positional objectivity has something of a scientific contribution to make, in giving us an insight into the genesis of an illegitimate application of positional comprehension (when the need is for a trans positional understanding). The important notion of 'objective illusion', used in Marxian philosophy, can also be helpfully interpreted in terms of positional objectivity. An objective illusion, thus interpreted, is a positionally objective belief that is, in fact, mistaken in terms of trans-positional scrutiny. The concept of an objective illusion invokes both the idea of positionally objective belief, and the trans-positional diagnosis that this belief is, in fact, mistaken.

Q.30) Which of the following could not take the place of the words "Universalist Perspective"?

- a) Viewpoint irrespective of class, gender, race, community, or generation
- b) Position that is in a different order or place
- c) Omnipotent belief and attitude
- d) All-encompassing scrutiny

Q.30) Solution (c)

Explanation

From the passage we can infer that Mary Wollencraft ridicules Edmund Burke because he supports the American Revolution but does so from the white man's perspective. Burke is not concerned with the slaves according to Wollencraft, who states that we need to move away

from positional prejudice or preconception and sectional favoritism towards trans-positional understanding. Hence option a, b and d can take the place of Universalist Perspective. Omnipotent is all powerful and there is no mention of a powerful belief or attitude. It's more like a superior belief or attitude.