

IAS BABA

integrated learning programme 2027

India's Most Trusted Online UPSC Program
for Self-Study, Daily Practice & 1:1
Mentorship!

Prelims test



9169191888



Join Here

IASbabaOfficialAccount

Q.1) The concept of 'Trade-off' is inherent in economic decision-making at both micro and macro levels. In the context of the Indian economy, which of the following pairs represent a classic macroeconomic trade-off?

1. Inflation vs. Unemployment – as suggested by the short-run Phillips Curve.
2. Economic Growth vs. Environmental Sustainability – rapid industrialization may lead to ecological damage.
3. Public Sector Investment vs. Private Sector Investment – given limited resources in the economy.
4. Consumption today vs. Consumption tomorrow – reflected in the savings rate and capital formation.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Explanation:

All four pairs represent fundamental macroeconomic trade-offs relevant to the Indian economy:

- **Inflation vs. Unemployment:** Represented by the **Short-run Phillips Curve**, this suggests that policy aimed at reducing unemployment may lead to higher inflation, and vice versa.
- **Economic Growth vs. Environmental Sustainability:** Rapid industrialization and GDP growth often come at the cost of ecological degradation, a critical debate in India's development trajectory.
- **Public Sector Investment vs. Private Sector Investment:** Due to limited resources, increased government borrowing for public investment can "crowd out" private investment, a classic trade-off in fiscal policy.
- **Consumption today vs. Consumption tomorrow:** This represents the inter-temporal trade-off where choosing to consume less today (higher savings) allows for greater capital formation and higher consumption in the future.

Q2. Increase in absolute and per capital real GNP do NOT connote a higher level of economic development, if

- a) industrial output fails to keep pace with agricultural output.
- b) agricultural output fails to keep pace with industrial output.
- c) poverty and unemployment increase.
- d) imports grow faster than exports.

Q.2) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Economic development is a **qualitative** concept that encompasses not just growth in national income (GNP), but also improvements in the overall well-being and quality of life for the population. While an increase in absolute and per capita real GNP indicates **economic growth**, it does not necessarily mean the society is developing if:

- **Income inequality** rises, meaning the benefits of growth are concentrated among a small section of society.
- **Poverty and unemployment** increase, which directly contradicts the goals of development such as poverty reduction and employment generation.
- **Inclusivity** is missing; if growth fails to reach the masses, the standard of living for a significant portion of the population remains stagnant or declines.

Q.3) The 'Poona Resolution' of 1941, passed by the Congress, is best understood in the context of:

- a) Offering unconditional support to the British war effort in exchange for immediate independence.
- b) Restricting the Individual Satyagraha movement only to members of the Congress Working Committee.
- c) Conditionally supporting the British war effort if full independence was granted and a national government formed at the center.
- d) Rejecting the August Offer and launching the Quit India Movement.

Q.3) Solution (c)

Explanation:

After the failure of the August Offer (1940) and during the Individual Satyagraha, the Congress's stance evolved.

The **Poona Resolution (July 1941)** stated that if Britain fought for democracy globally, it must grant it in India. It offered **conditional support** for the war if Britain agreed to a declaration of Indian independence and the formation of a National Government at the Centre.

This was not unconditional (a) and was a nuanced position taken before the Quit India Movement (d). The Individual Satyagraha was already ongoing and not restricted to the CWC (b).

Q.4) Consider the following information:

	Martial Arts	States	Description
1.	Kalaripayattu	Tamilnadu	Mentioned in Tamil literature Silappadikaram
2.	Silambam	Kerala	Most important aspect is footwork
3.	Thang Ta	Manipur	Thang means sword and Ta means spear

In how many of the above rows is the information correctly matched?

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Row 1: Kalaripayattu – Tamil Nadu – Mentioned in Silappadikaram

- Kalaripayattu is actually a martial art from **Kerala**, not Tamil Nadu.
- It is sometimes mentioned in Sangam literature (like Silappadikaram) as martial traditions in the Tamil region, but the specific *style* Kalaripayattu is associated with Kerala (developed in Kerala from ancient times).

- Strictly speaking, modern Kalaripayattu is identified with Kerala. Tamil Nadu has its own martial traditions (like Silambam), but Kalaripayattu is not native to Tamil Nadu today. The statement that it's from Tamil Nadu is **incorrect** in the conventional sense.
- Also, *Silappadikaram* mentions martial arts but not "Kalaripayattu" as known today. So **Row 1 is wrong** because of the state mismatch.

Row 2: Silambam – Kerala – Most important aspect is footwork

- Silambam is actually a martial art from **Tamil Nadu**, not Kerala.
- Footwork is indeed important in Silambam, but the state is wrong. So **Row 2 is wrong**.

Row 3: Thang Ta – Manipur – Thang means sword, Ta means spear

- Thang Ta is indeed from Manipur.
- "Thang" means sword, "Ta" means spear — this is correct. So **Row 3 is correct**.

Q.5) Which of the following pairs of Bhakti Saints and their associated philosophies is/are correctly matched?

1. Ramanuja : Vishishtadvaita (Qualified Monism)
2. Madhvacharya : Dvaita (Dualism)
3. Vallabhacharya : Shuddhadvaita (Pure Non-Dualism)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.5) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- All three pairs are correctly matched.
 - **Ramanuja** (11th-12th century) propounded **Vishishtadvaita**, which asserts that the individual soul is a part of God (Brahman) but not identical, like a spark from a fire.
 - **Madhvacharya** (13th century) propounded **Dvaita**, which maintains a complete and eternal distinction between God, the individual soul, and matter.
 - **Vallabhacharya** (15th-16th century) propounded **Shuddhadvaita**, which states that the world is real and is a manifestation of God (Krishna), without any illusion (Maya).

These philosophical schools are foundational to the Sri Vaishnava, Brahma Sampradaya, and Pushti Marg traditions, respectively.

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding factors responsible for the change of seasons on Earth.

1. Rotation of the earth
2. Revolution of the earth
3. Inclination of the axis of the earth
4. Rotation of the sun

Which of the following statement(s) are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Factors responsible for the change of seasons on Earth

- **(1) Rotation of the Earth** — No, rotation causes day and night, not seasons.

- **(2) Revolution of the Earth** — Yes, the Earth's orbit around the Sun is necessary for seasons, but alone not enough (if axis were perpendicular to orbital plane, no seasons).
- **(3) Inclination of the axis of the Earth** — Yes, tilt of 23.5° causes variation in sunlight angle during revolution, leading to seasons.
- **(4) Rotation of the sun** — No, this has no effect on Earth's seasons.

