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**2022**

**UPSSSC**

**Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission**

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Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission

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**UPSSSC**

**Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission**

**PET (Preliminary Eligibility Test)**

**Group-C**

*by* Team Prabhat

ISBN 978-93-90906-69-7

# UPSSSC PET Syllabus

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# UPSSSC PET

## Solved Paper (Shift I)

### 24 August 2021

1. What is the correct chronological order in which the following rulers ruled in India?

I. Sher Shah Suri

II. Akbar

III. Ala-ud-din Khilji

IV. Iltutmish

- (a) IV, I, III, II (b) IV, III, I, II  
(c) I, II, III, IV (d) III, IV, I, II

2. Which one of the following saints was contemporary of Shivaji?

- (a) Tukaram (b) Chaitanya  
(c) Namdev (d) Shankaracharya

3. Who was the first Governor-General of Bengal?

- (a) Lord Clive (b) Lord Warren Hastings  
(c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Ripon

4. Charakasamhita is a work on

- (a) Polity (b) Medicine  
(c) Architecture (d) Mathematics

5. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

- (a) B.C. 261 – The Kalinga War  
(b) A.D. 78 – Commencement of Saka Era  
(c) A.D. 622 – Commencement of the Muslim Era  
(d) A.D. 1709 – Death of Aurangzeb

6. Who among the following is known as the “Grand Old Man” of India?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(b) W.C. Bannerjee  
(c) Pherozeshah Mehta  
(d) Surendranath Bannerjee

7. Two Home Rule Leagues were started in 1915-16 under the leadership of

- (a) Annie Besant and Lokmanya Tilak  
(b) Tilak and Lala Lajpat Roy  
(c) Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal  
(d) Tilak and Aurobindo Ghosh

8. Match the following:

a. Brahmo Samaj	1. Swami Vivekanand
b. Ramakrishna Mission	2. Dayanand Saraswati
c. Arya Samaj	3. Ram Mohan Roy
d. Satyashodhak Samaj	4. K. Sridharalu Naidu
	5. Jyotirao Phule

a	b	c	d
(a) 2	3	5	1
(b) 3	1	2	4
(c) 3	1	2	5
(d) 3	2	1	5

9. Who gave the slogan 'Do or Die'?

- (a) Sardar Patel (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Mahatma Gandhi

10. When Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the Presidentship of Indian National Congress, the seat was offered to

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Pattabhi Sitaramaiah  
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) J.B. Kripalani

11. The Salal hydro-electric project located across the river

- (a) Jhelum (b) Ravi  
(c) Chenab (d) Beas

12. Vernal Equinox takes place on

- (a) 21st March (b) 18th June  
(c) 23rd September (d) 22nd December

13. The ‘Khetri Project’ in Rajasthan is famous for the production of

- (a) Zinc (b) Steel  
(c) Copper (d) Aluminium

14. The Kaziranga National Park is situated in

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Assam  
(c) West Bengal (d) Kerala

15. Which of the following are rivers of the Himalayan river system?

- I. Kaveri  
II. Ganga

**III. Brahmaputra****IV. Godavari**

- (a) I and II (b) II and III  
(c) III and IV (d) II and IV

**16. Bank rate means**

- (a) Interest rate charged by moneylenders  
(b) Interest rate charged by scheduled banks  
(c) Rate of profit of banking institutions  
(d) Official rate of interest charged by the Central bank of the country

**17. If RBI reduces the cash reserve ratio, what will happen to the credit creation?**

- (a) There will be no impact.  
(b) It will decrease.  
(c) It will increase.  
(d) None of these

**18. In which of the following type of economies, resources are owned privately and the main objective behind economic activities is profit-making?**

- (a) Capitalist (b) Socialist  
(c) Mixed (d) Global

**19. The One Hundred rupee note bears the signature of:**

- (a) RBI Governor (b) President of India  
(c) Finance Minister (d) Finance Secretary

**20. What is the full form of FEMA?**

- (a) Funds Exchange Media Agency  
(b) Foreign Exchange Management Act  
(c) Finance and Export Management Association  
(d) Foreign Export Market Agency

**21. The 'Public Health and Sanitation' is included in Constitution of India in**

- (a) State List (b) Concurrent List  
(c) Union List (d) None of these

**22. Panchayati Raj System in India is laid down under**

- (a) Fundamental Rights  
(b) Fundamental Duties  
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy  
(d) None of these

**23. Right to Education is a fundamental right, which is related to:**

- (a) Article 21A (b) Article 19  
(c) Articles 29 and 30 (d) None of these

**24. Who among the following moved the 'Objective Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) B.N. Rao

**25. In which article of Indian Constitution, the interests of minorities are covered?**

- (a) Article 21 (b) Article 24  
(c) Article 29 (d) None of these

**26. Current carriers in solid conductors are**

- (a) Protons (b) Neutrons  
(c) Free Electrons (d) None of these

**27. Light year is a unit of measurement of**

- (a) Speed of Rocket measured in a year  
(b) Distance travelled by sound in a vacuum during one year  
(c) Distance travelled by light in a vacuum during one year  
(d) Speed of Aeroplane

**28. The chemical name of Bleaching powder is also**

- (a) Calcium sulphate ( $\text{CaSO}_4$ )  
(b) Calcium oxychloride ( $\text{CaOCl}_2$ )  
(c) Sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ )  
(d) Sodium chloride ( $\text{NaCl}$ )

**29. The percentage of pure gold in 18-carat gold is**

- (a) 60% (b) 75%  
(c) 80% (d) 100%

**30. Orange contains abundance of**

- (a) Vitamin C (b) Vitamin A  
(c) Vitamin B (d) None of these

$$31. \sqrt{\frac{?}{196}} = \frac{72}{56}$$

- (a) 18 (b) 14  
(c) 324 (d) 212

$$32. \frac{885 \times 885 \times 885 + 115 \times 115 \times 115}{885 \times 885 + 115 \times 115 - 885 \times 115} =$$

- (a) 115 (b) 770  
(c) 885 (d) 1000

$$33. \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} \text{ is equal to}$$

- (a)  $4 + \sqrt{15}$  (b)  $4 - \sqrt{15}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d) 1

**34. On decreasing the price of T.V. sets by 30%, its sale is increased by 20%. What is the effect on the revenue received by the shopkeeper?**

- (a) 10% increase (b) 10% decrease  
(c) 16% increase (d) 16% decrease

**35. The average age of four players is 18.5 years. If the age of the coach is also included, the average age increases by 20%. The age of the coach is:**

- (a) 28 years (b) 31 years  
(c) 34 years (d) 37 years

36. 'एकल' का विलोम शब्द है  
 (a) बहुल (b) पर्याप्त  
 (c) उपयुक्त (d) अकेला
37. 'दर्प' का पर्यायवाची कौन सा है?  
 (a) तिरस्कार (b) अहंकार  
 (c) व्यथा (d) स्वाभिमान
38. 'मन को हरने वाला' वाक्य के लिए नीचे दिए गए विकल्प में से एक शब्द चुनिए:  
 (a) मर्मन्तिक (b) मनोहर  
 (c) मदमस्त (d) मदमयी
39. 'गंगा में सागर भरना' मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखिए।  
 (a) दोहों की रचना करना (b) थोड़े में बहुत कहना  
 (c) बहुत बोलना (d) कम बोलना
40. शुद्ध वर्तनी का चयन कीजिए।  
 (a) महत्वाकांक्षा (b) माहत्वाकांक्षा  
 (c) महत्वाकांक्षा (d) महत्वाकांक्षा

**Directions: Read the passage carefully and answer the corresponding questions: (41-43)**

Nehru's was a many-sided personality. He enjoyed reading and writing books as much as he enjoyed fighting political and social evils or resisting tyranny. In him the scientist and the humanist were held in perfect balance. While he kept looking at social problems from a scientific standpoint, he never forgot that we should nourish the total man. As a scientist, he refused to believe, in a benevolent power interested in men's affairs; but, as a self-proclaimed non-believer, he loved affirming his faith in life and the beauty of nature. Children he adored. Unlike Wordsworth, he did not see them trailing clouds of glory from their recent sojourn in heaven. He saw them as blossoms of promise and renewal, the only hope for mankind.

41. A *many-sided personality* means  
 (a) a complex personality  
 (b) a secretive personality  
 (c) a person having varied interests  
 (d) a capable person.
42. Pt. Nehru enjoyed  
 (a) reading and writing books.  
 (b) fighting political and social evils.  
 (c) resisting tyranny.  
 (d) doing all these and much more.
43. Which of the following statements reflects Pt. Nehru's point of view?  
 (a) Humanism is more important than Science.  
 (b) Science is supreme and Humanism is subordinate to it.

- (c) Science and Humanism are equally important.  
 (d) There is no common ground between Science and Humanism.

44. Give Synonym for the following:

**Famous**

- (a) Awful (b) Poor  
 (c) Popular (d) Steady

45. Give Antonym for the following:

**Transparent**

- (a) Obvious (b) Limpid  
 (c) Opaque (d) Clear

46. Select the related word from the given alternatives:

**Ornithologist: Birds:: Anthropologist:?**

- (a) Plants (b) Animals  
 (c) Mankind (d) Environment

47. Choose the word which is least like the other words in the group.

- (a) Curd (b) Butter  
 (c) Oil (d) Cheese

48. In a certain code, PRODUCTION is written as QQPCVEUHPMT. How is ORIENTATION written in that code?

- (a) PQJDOVBSJNO (b) PQJDOUBUJPO  
 (c) PSJFOVBSJNO (d) NSHFMVBSJNO

49. Pointing towards Rita, Nikhil said, "I am the only son of her mother's son." How is Rita related to Nikhil?

- (a) Aunt (b) Niece  
 (c) Mother (d) Cousin

50. If the 25th of August in a year is Thursday, the number of Mondays in that month is

- (a) 3 (b) 4  
 (c) 5 (d) 6

51. In which of the following cities Light House Project is not implemented?

- (a) Agartala (b) Ranchi  
 (c) Chennai (d) Patna

52. Which indian telecom company is world's fifth strongest brand?

- (a) Reliance-Jio (b) Bharti Airtel  
 (c) Idea (d) Vodafone

53. The Project BOLD (Bamboo Oasis on Lands in Drought) was recently launched from which state in India?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Haryana  
 (c) Bihar (d) Madhya Pradesh

54. Which is first country to get free COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX scheme of United Nations?

- (a) Ghana (b) Nigeria  
 (c) Africa (d) Sudan



55. Who is the second Indian born American woman astronaut to fly to space?  
 (a) Sirisha Bandla (b) Shreya Badla  
 (c) Ritu Karidhal (d) Kalpana Chawla
56. Name the Indian wrestler, who gets two-year ban for doping recently.  
 (a) Yogeshwar Dutt (b) Sumit Malik  
 (c) Ravinder Singh (d) Pawan Kumar
57. Which state in India is first state to implement an end to end e-Cabinet System?  
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Himachal Pradesh  
 (c) Goa (d) Haryana
58. Which Indian ministry recently launched UDISE+ for 2019-2020?  
 (a) Ministry of Health  
 (b) Ministry of Education  
 (c) Ministry of Finance  
 (d) Ministry of Home Affairs
59. Smartphone maker 'Vivo' appointed which cricketer as its brand ambassador?  
 (a) Virat Kohli (b) M.S. Dhoni  
 (c) Ishant Sharma (d) Shikhar Dhawan
60. Artificial Intelligence (AI) based portal 'SUPACE' launched for which court in India?  
 (a) Delhi High Court (b) Gujarat High Court  
 (c) Supreme Court (d) None of these
61. How many Indian States share their boundary with Nepal?  
 (a) Five (b) Four  
 (c) Three (d) Two
62. Which of the following is the capital of Costa Rica?  
 (a) Beijing (b) San Jose  
 (c) Delhi (d) Dhaka
63. Which among the following is the official language of Union Territory of Lakshadweep?  
 (a) Tamil (b) Malayalam  
 (c) Great Andamanese (d) Sinhala
64. As per Constitution of India, what is the maximum strength (number of members) of the Lok Sabha?  
 (a) 530 (b) 540  
 (c) 550 (d) 552
65. When is 'Hindi Diwas' celebrated?  
 (a) September 14 (b) October 1  
 (c) November 2 (d) October 3
66. Which of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?  
 (a) Nepal (b) Bangladesh  
 (c) Afghanistan (d) Myanmar
67. In which of the following places Ajanta-Ellora caves are situated?  
 (a) Bengaluru (b) Delhi  
 (c) Aurangabad (d) Lucknow
68. Onam is the cultural festival of which Indian State/UT?  
 (a) Assam (b) Kerala  
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka
69. Which of the following planets is closest to the Sun?  
 (a) Earth (b) Moon  
 (c) Mars (d) Mercury
70. Who was the first Asian Winner of Nobel Prize?  
 (a) C.V. Raman (b) Rajiv Gandhi  
 (c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Mother Teresa
- निर्देश: निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों ( 71-75 ) के उत्तर चुनिए:**
- धरातल से युद्ध की विभीषिकाओं को सदा-सदा के लिए समाप्त करने के लिए गाँधीजी ने विश्व को अहिंसारूपी अस्त्र प्रदान किया। गाँधीजी कहा करते थे कि प्रेम और अहिंसा के द्वारा विश्व के कठोर से कठोर हृदय को भी कोमल बनाया जा सकता है। उन्होंने इन सिद्धांतों का परीक्षण भी किया और वे 'नितान्त' सफल सिद्ध हुए। हिंसा से हिंसा बढ़ती है, 'घृणा' घृणा को जन्म देती है और प्रेम से प्रेम की अभिवृद्धि होती है। अतः यह निश्चित है कि बिना प्रेम और अहिंसा के विश्व में शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हो सकती। शान्ति के अभाव में मानव जाति का विकास सम्भव नहीं। प्रत्येक राष्ट्र का स्वर्णिम-युग वही कहा जाता है, जबकि वहाँ पूर्ण शांति और सुख रहा हो तथा उत्तमोत्तम रचनात्मक कार्य किए जाते हों। भौतिक दृष्टि से व्यापार और कृषि की उन्नति भी शांतिकाल में ही सम्भव होती है, अतः हम यदि विश्व का कल्याण चाहते हैं तो हमें युद्ध का बहिष्कार करना ही होगा। अहिंसा और प्रेम की भावना से विश्व में शांति स्थापित करनी होगी, तभी विश्व में सुखमय एवं शांतिमय राज्य की स्थापना सम्भव होगी।
71. विश्व में शांति क्यों आवश्यक है?  
 (a) मानव जाति के विकास के लिए  
 (b) उत्तमोत्तम रचनात्मक कार्य के लिए  
 (c) व्यापार और कृषि की उन्नति के लिए  
 (d) कठोर से कठोर हृदय को भी कोमल बनाने के लिए
72. विश्व शांति की स्थापना के लिए सबसे आवश्यक है  
 (a) हिंसा और भय (b) अहिंसा और प्रेम  
 (c) आत्मीयता और समीपता (d) परिश्रम और ज्ञान
73. कठोर से कठोर हृदय को भी कोमल बनाया जा सकता है  
 (a) सत्य पालन द्वारा (b) मौन पालन द्वारा  
 (c) अहिंसा द्वारा (d) भय द्वारा
74. किसी भी राष्ट्र के स्वर्णिम-युग के प्रमुख तत्व है  
 (a) धन और वैभव

- (b) धन और सम्मान  
(c) आध्यात्म और उपासना  
(d) शांति, सुख और रचनात्मक कार्य

75. 'नितान्त' शब्द का उपयुक्त पर्याय है

- (a) भलीभाँति (b) बिल्कुल  
(c) विधिवत् (d) निम्न

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िये तथा उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों (76-80) के उत्तर चुनिए:

विज्ञान आज के मानव-जीवन का अविभाज्य एवंघनिष्ठ अंग बन गया है। मानव-जीवन का कोई भी क्षेत्र विज्ञान के अश्रुतपूर्व आविष्कारों से अछूता नहीं रहा। इसी से आधुनिक युग विज्ञान का युग कहलाता है। आज विज्ञान ने पुरुष और नारी, साहित्यकार और राजनीतिज्ञ, उद्योगपति और कृषक, पूँजीपति और श्रमिक, चिकित्सक और सैनिक, अभियंता और शिक्षक तथा धर्मज्ञ और तत्त्वज्ञ सभी को और सभी क्षेत्रों में किसी न किसीरूप में अपने अप्रतिम प्रदेय से अनुगृहीत किया है। आज समूचा परिवेश विज्ञानमय हो गया है। विज्ञान के चरण गृहिणी के रसोईघर से लेकर बड़ी-बड़ी प्राचीरों वाले भवनों और अट्टालिकाओं में ही दृष्टिगत नहीं होते, प्रत्युत वे स्थल और जल की सीमाओं को लाँघकर अन्तरिक्ष में भी गतिशील हैं। वस्तुतः विज्ञान अद्यतन मानव की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति बन गया है। इसके बल से मनुष्य प्रकृति और प्राणिजगत का शिरोमणि बन सका है। विज्ञान के अनुग्रह से वह सभी प्रकार की सुविधाओं और सम्पदाओं का स्वामित्व प्राप्त कर चुका है। अब वह ऋतु-ऋतुओं के प्रकोप से भयाक्रांत एवं संतस्त नहीं है। विद्युत ने उसे आलोकित किया है, उष्णता और शीतलता दी है, बटन दबाकर किसी भी कार्य को सम्पन्न करने की ताकत भी दी है। मनोरंजन के विविध साधन उसे सुलभ हैं। यातायात एवं संचार के साधनों के विकास से समय और स्थान की दूरियाँ बहुत कम हो गई हैं और समूचा विश्व एक परिवार-सा लगने लगा है। कृषि और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन की तीव्र वृद्धि होने के कारण आज दुनिया पहले से अधिक धन-धान्य से सम्पन्न है। शिक्षा और चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में विज्ञान की देन अभिनन्दनीय है। विज्ञान के सहयोग से मनुष्य धरती और समुद्र के अनेक रहस्य हस्तामलक करके अब अन्तरिक्ष लोक में प्रवेश कर चुका है। सर्वोपरि, विज्ञान ने मनुष्य को बौद्धिक विकास प्रदान किया है और वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन-पद्धति दी है। वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन-पद्धति से मनुष्य अंधविश्वासों औररूढ़ि-परम्पराओं से मुक्त होकर स्वस्थ एवं संतुलित ढंग से सोच-विचार कर सकता है और यथार्थ एवं सम्यक जीवन जी सकता है। इससे मनुष्य के मन को युगों के अन्धविश्वासों, भ्रमपूर्ण और दकियानूसी विचारों, भय और अज्ञानता से मुक्ति मिली है। विज्ञान की यह देन स्तुत्य है। मानव को चाहिए कि वह विज्ञान की इस समग्र देन को रचनात्मक कार्यों में सुनियोजित करे।

76. विज्ञान मानव की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति इसलिए कही गई है क्योंकि इसके बल से मनुष्य

- (a) विद्युत शक्ति का स्वामी है।  
(b) प्रकृति और प्राणिजगत का सिरमौर है।  
(c) सभी भौतिक सुविधाओं से सम्पन्न है।  
(d) अन्तरिक्ष के क्षेत्र में हस्तक्षेप कर सकता है।

77. वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन-पद्धति ने मनुष्य का सबसे बड़ा उपकार यह किया है कि उसे मुक्ति मिली है

- (a) सन्तुलित अनुचिन्तन से  
(b) पुरानी शिष्ट औपचारिकताओं से  
(c) भ्रमपूर्णरूढ़िवादी विचारणा से  
(d) प्राचीन सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं से

78. विश्व के परिवारवत् लगने का प्रमुख कारण है

- (a) यातायात एवं संचार साधनों का विकास  
(b) विज्ञान की गतिशील शक्तियाँ  
(c) विज्ञान की जीवन सेघनिष्ठता  
(d) विश्व-बन्धुत्व की भावना का विकास

79. 'हस्तामलक' शब्द से अभिप्रेत है

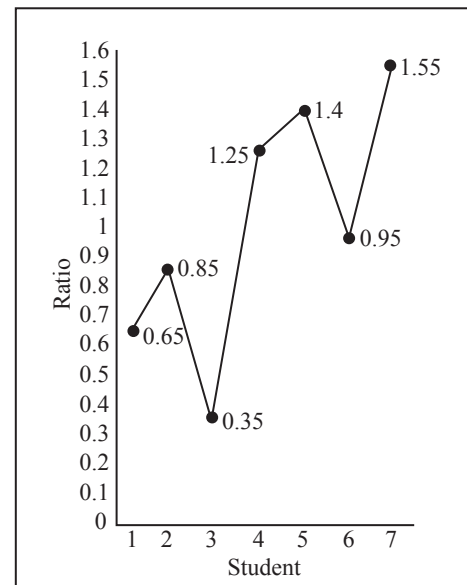
- (a) अस्पष्ट परन्तु सायास बोधगम्य  
(b) पास में रखे आँवले की तरह  
(c) हाथी के लिए आँवले की तरह  
(d) स्पष्ट और अनायास बोधगम्य

80. 'वैज्ञानिक-चिन्तन' पदबंध से आशय है

- (a) परम्परागत चिन्तन  
(b) भावात्मक चिन्तन  
(c) वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा किया गया चिन्तन  
(d) स्वस्थ एवं सन्तुलित चिन्तन

Direction (81-85): The questions are based on the below shown graph. Answer these questions.

The graph shows the ratio of marks of History to Geography of 7 students in an examination.



81. How many students got more marks in History than in Geography?

- (a) 2 (b) 3  
(c) 4 (d) 5

82. Which of the following students got less marks in History than in Geography?

- (a) 1, 3, 5, 6 (b) 1, 2, 3, 6  
(c) 1, 4, 5, 7 (d) 4, 5, 7

83. Percentage increase of marks in Geography from student 3 to 4 is –

- (a) 15 (b) 20  
(c) 90 (d) Insufficient data

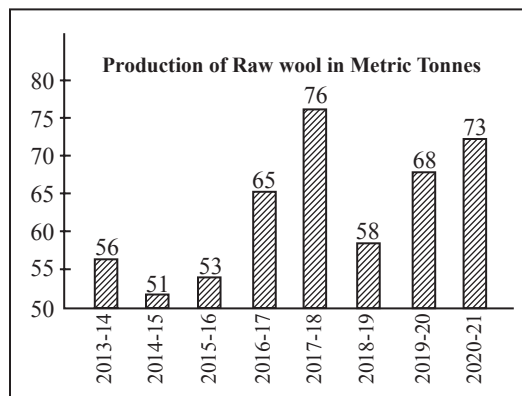
84. The difference of the maximum ratio and minimum ratio of History/Geography is

- (a) 0.45 (b) 0.50  
(c) 0.90 (d) 1.20

85. Student 4 got 60 marks in Geography. His marks in History are–

- (a) 48 (b) 68  
(c) 75 (d) None of these

Directions (86-90): Study the graph and answer the following questions:



86. The maximum rise in the production of raw wool was in the year:

- (a) 2017-18 (b) 2020-21  
(c) 2016-17 (d) 2019-20

87. During the last four years the production of raw wool increased by \_\_\_\_\_ % on the production of the first four years.

- (a) 26.8 (b) 22.2  
(c) 19.8 (d) 25.0

88. The average production during the eight years was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 67.2 MT (b) 62.5 MT  
(c) 50.0 MT (d) 52.8 MT

89. The maximum percentage decrease of production over the previous year was in the year:

- (a) 2018-19 (b) 2017-18  
(c) 2013-14 (d) 2014-15

90. The production of raw wool in 2014-15 was \_\_\_\_\_ of the production in 2019-20.

- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{4}$

Directions (91-95): Read the following table and answer the questions given below it.

Yearly Commission Earned by Five Salesmen

Year Salesman	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A	27,350	28,500	25,200	29,800	24,600	27,000
B	26,850	27,900	27,400	28,000	28,500	29,000
C	26,200	27,800	28,200	29,100	29,400	30,000
D	27,850	30,040	29,800	30,060	29,800	32,000
E	28,640	29,000	28,750	30,000	29,750	29,700
Total	1,36,890	1,43,240	1,39,350	1,46,960	1,42,050	1,47,700

91. In which year commission earned by the salesman C showed the highest increase that of the preceding year?

- (a) 2016 (b) 2017  
(c) 2018 (d) 2019

92. In the year 2018 the commission of B was approximately what percent of the total commission earned by all salesmen in that year?

- (a) 19.05 (b) 98  
(c) 80 (d) None of these

93. Which salesman's commission in 2018 show the highest increase over that in 2015?

- (a) A (b) B  
(c) D (d) C

94. In which of the following year was the difference between the highest and lowest commission earned by any salesman maximum?

- (a) 2017 (b) 2018  
(c) 2019 (d) 2020

95. In the year 2019, commission earned by salesman D was approximately what percent of commission earned by A?

- (a) 18 (b) 21  
(c) 52 (d) None of these

Directions (96-100): Study the table and answer the questions given below:

Number of accounts opened (in hundreds) in four Share broker in various months

Share Broker	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.
Angel	25	28	35	65	55

Sharekhan	22	18	32	30	45
Zerodha	30	45	50	35	40
Tradebull	35	42	45	50	60

96. In which of the following months is the average of the number of opened accounts the maximum.

- (a) June (b) September  
(c) August (d) May

97. The number of accounts opened in Aug. is approximately what per cent more or less than the number of accounts opened in June?

- (a) 33.5 (b) 35.3  
(c) 34.6 (d) 40

98. What is the ratio of the number of accounts opened in Angel to that opened in Zerodha from May to September.

- (a) 1.5 (b) 0.75  
(c) 2.25 (d) 1.04

99. In which share broker is the average number of accounts opened the maximum?

- (a) Angel (b) Sharekhan  
(c) Tradebull (d) Zerodha

100. The average number of accounts opened in Tradebull is approximate what per cent more or less than the average number of accounts opened in Sharekhan?

- (a) 57.82 (b) 60  
(c) 45.90 (d) 50.69

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) IV, III, I, II

Sher Shah Suri (1486 – 22 May 1545) was the founder of the Suri Empire in India, with its capital in Sasaram in modern-day Bihar. He introduced the currency of rupee.

Akbar (25 October 1542 – 27 October 1605), popularly known as Akbar the Great, and also as Akbar I.

Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316) was emperor of the Khalji dynasty that ruled the Delhi Sultanate.

Shamsud-Din Iltutmish (1211–1236) was the third of the Mamluk kings who ruled the former Ghurid territories in northern India.

2. (b) Shivaji, the great Maratha King and founder of a nationalist tradition was contemporary of Tukaram.

3. (b) Lord Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal who served as the first Governor of the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), the head of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and so the first de facto Governor-General of Bengal in 1772–1785.

4. (b) Charakasamhita is a work on Medicine. The Charaka Samhita is a Sanskrit text on Ayurveda (Indian traditional medicine).

5. (d) 1707- Death of Aurangzeb.

6. (a) Dadabhai Naoroji is known as the Grand Old Man” of India and "Unofficial Ambassador of India", was an Indian political leader, merchant, scholar and writer who was a Liberal Party Member of Parliament in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895.

7. (a) Two Home Rule Leagues were started in 1915-16 under the leadership of Annie Besant and Lokmanya Tilak.

8. (c) Brahmo Samaj 3. Ram Mohan Roy  
(b) Ramakrishna Mission 1. Swami Vivekanand  
(c) Arya Samaj 2. Dayanand Saraswati  
(d) Satyashodhak Samaj 5. Jyotirao Phule

9. (d) Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan ‘Do or Die’. The slogan was officially launched by the Indian National Congress (INC) led by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942.

10. (c) When Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the Presidentship of Indian National Congress, the seat was offered to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

11. (c) Salal Dam is also known as Salal Hydroelectric Power Station, is a run-of-the-river hydropower project on the Chenab River in the Reasi district of the Jammu and Kashmir.

12. (a) In the Northern Hemisphere the vernal equinox falls about March 20 or 21, as the Sun crosses the celestial equator going north.

13. (c) The ‘Khetri Project’ in Rajasthan is famous for the production of copper. Khetri Nagar is also very well known with name of ‘Copper’. Khetri Nagar, well known for its Copper Project, was built by and is under the control of Hindustan Copper Limited, a public sector undertaking under the Government of India.

14. (b) Kaziranga National Park is a national park in the Golaghat, Karbi Anglong and Nagaon districts of the state of Assam, India. The sanctuary, which hosts two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses, is a World Heritage Site.

15. (b) Ganga and Brahmaputra are rivers of the Himalyan river system. The three main Himalayan rivers are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These rivers are long and are joined by many tributaries.

16. (d) Bank rate is the rate charged by the central bank for lending funds to commercial banks. Description: Bank rates influence lending rates of commercial banks.

17. (c) If RBI reduces the cash Reserve Ratio then the credit creation will increase. When the amount required under CRR is reduced, banks have more money at their disposal, which is to be then used for credit creation in the economy.

18. (a) In the capitalist type of economies resources are owned privately and the main objective behind economic activities is profit making.

19. (a) Under Section 22 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, RBI has sole right to issue currency notes of various denominations except one rupee notes. The One Rupee note is issued by Ministry of Finance and it bears the signatures of Finance Secretary, while other notes bear the signature of Governor RBI.

20. (b) The full form of FEMA is Foreign Exchange Management Act. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), is an Act of the Parliament of India to consolidate and amend the law relating to foreign exchange with the objective of facilitating external trade and payments and for promoting the orderly development and maintenance of foreign exchange market in India.

21. (a) The entry "Public health and Sanitation" is included in the state list of the Constitution of India.

22. (c) Article 40 of the Constitution enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

23. (a) Right to Education is a fundamental right, which is related to Article 21A. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

24. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru moved the objective resolution of in the constituent Assembly.

25. (c) Article 29 in The Constitution Of India 1949. Protection of interests of minorities. (1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

26. (c) Current carriers in solid conductors are free electron. In solid conductors (e.g. metals), there are a large number of free electrons. When electric field (i.e. pd) is applied to the conductor, the free electrons start drifting in a particular direction to constitute that current.

27. (c) Light year is a unit of measurement of distance travelled by light in a vacuum during one year.

28. (b) The chemical name of Bleaching powder is also Calcium oxychloride ( $\text{CaOCl}_2$ ).

29. (b) The percentage of pure gold in 18-carat gold is 75%. Carat is the measurement of the purity of gold alloyed with other metals. 24 carat is pure gold with no other metals.

30. (a) Orange contains abundance of Vitamin C.

Oranges

Vitamin C per 100g	Vitamin C per 200 Calories
53 mg (59% DV)	226 mg (252% DV)

31. (c)

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{196}} = \frac{72}{56}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x}{196}} = \frac{18}{14}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{196} = \left[\frac{18}{14}\right]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{324}{196} \times 196 = 324$$

$$32. (d) \frac{885 \times 885 \times 885 + 115 \times 115 \times 115}{885 \times 885 + 115 \times 115 - 885 \times 115}$$

$$= 885 + 115 = 1000$$

33. (b)

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})^2}{(\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$= \frac{5+3-2\sqrt{15}}{5-3} = \frac{8-2\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

$$= 4 - \sqrt{15}$$

34. (d) Let price of TV =  $x$  and earlier revenue of  $s + v = x$

After decreasing the price by 30%, the sale price =  $0.7x$

Net Revenue received =  $0.7x \times 1.2$

$$= 0.84x$$

$\therefore$  The effect on the revenue received by the shopkeeper

$$= 16\% \text{ decrease}$$

35. (d)

$$18.5 \times 4 = 74$$

$$20\% \text{ of } 18.5 = \frac{18.5 \times 20}{100} = 3.7$$

$\therefore$  Increase in average age = 3.7

Average age after adding the coach

$$= 18.5 + 3.7 = 22.2$$

The age of the coach =  $22.2 \times 5 = 74$

$$= 111 - 74 = 37 \text{ year.}$$

36. (a) एकल का विलोम शब्द बहुल है।

37. (b) दर्प का पर्यायवाची शब्द: मद, घमंड, दंभ, गर्व, अभिमान, इत्यादि है।

38. (b) मनोहर: मन को हरने वाला

39. (b) 'गागर में सागर भरना' मुहावरे का अर्थ थोड़े में बहुत कहना है।

40. (c) महत्वाकांक्षा - एक शुद्ध वर्तनी है।

41. (c) A *many-sided personality* means a person having varied interests.

The phrase is used to express or refer to someone who is capable of doing many tasks or is well versed in many skills.



42. (d) According to the passage, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru doing all these and much more.

43. (c) Science and Humanism are equally important. As per the passage, refer to the line "In him, the scientist and the humanist were held in perfect balance." This line suggests that Nehru wanted to have a balance between humanism and science.

44. (a) Among the given option, the synonyms of Famous is Popular.

45. (c) Among the given option, the antonyms of Transparent is Opaque.

46. (c) Ornithologist is a person who studies or is an expert on birds.

An anthropologist is a person engaged in the practice of anthropology. Anthropology is the study of aspects of humans within past and present societies.

47. (c) Curd, Butter and Cheese are the dairy product.

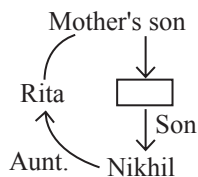
48. (b)

P	R	O	D	U	C	T	I	O	N	S
+1↓	-1↓	+1↓	-1↓	+1↓	-1↓	+1↓	-1↓	+1↓	-1↓	+1↓
Q	Q	P	C	V	E	U	H	P	M	T

Similarly,

O	R	I	E	N	T	A	T	I	O	N
+1↓	-1↓	+1↓	-1↓	+1↓	-1↓	+1↓	-1↓	+1↓	-1↓	+1↓
P	Q	J	D	O	U	B	U	J	P	O

49. (a)



50. (c) 25<sup>th</sup> August = Thursday

then, 29th August = Monday

Hence, 22nd, 15th, 8th and 1st of August also will be Monday.

∴ Total number of Monday in August = 5

51. (d) The Light House Projects will be undertaken at Rajkot in Gujarat, Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, Indore in Madhya Pradesh, Ranchi in Jharkhand, Chennai in Tamil Nadu, and Agartala in Tripura.

52. (a) Among the given options, Reliance-jio is world's fifth strongest brand. Reliance Jio has been ranked the fifth strongest brand globally behind the likes of Ferrari and Coca-Cola.

53. (a) The Project BOLD (Bamboo Oasis on Lands in Drought) was recently launched from the Rajasthan. Project BOLD seeks to create bamboo-based green patches in arid and semi-arid land zones.

54. (c) Africa is the first country to get free COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX scheme of United Nations.

55. (a) Aeronautical engineer Sirisha Bandla on Sunday became the second Indian-born woman to go to space after Kalpana Chawla.

56. (b) Indian wrestler Sumit Malik has been banned for two years by the sport's world governing body UWW after his 'B' sample also returned positive for a prohibited stimulant.

57. (b) Himachal Pradesh has become the first state in the country to make the end to end processing of the cabinet paperless by implementing the e-cabinet application. Chief Minister Jai Ram Thakur inaugurated first e-cabinet at Shimla on 5 February 2021.

58. (b) Ministry of Education recently launched UDISE+ for 2019-2020. UDISE+ report highlighted some interesting facts, both positive and negative about Indian school education system.

59. (a) Chinese smartphone brand Vivo on Wednesday announced that it has onboarded Virat Kohli as the company's brand ambassador.

60. (c) The Supreme Court of India launched its first Artificial Intelligence portal SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Courts).

61. (a) Indian states that share borders with Nepal are Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, and Bihar.

62. (b) San José, capital and largest city of Costa Rica. Cathedral in San José, Costa Rica. Situated in the broad, fertile Valle Central 3,800 feet above sea level, it was called Villa Nueva when it was settled in 1736.

63. (b) Malayalam is the official language of Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

Most of the Lakshadweep islanders speak Malayalam. Mahi (or Mahl), which is akin to old Sinhalese, is spoken on Minicoy. However, some people also speak Hindi. The population is concentrated mostly on the islands of Andrott, Kavaratti, Minicoy, and Amini.

64. (d) Maximum strength (number of members) of the Lok Sabha is 552, which is made up by election of upto 530 members to represent the States, upto 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the Hon'ble President.

65. (a) Hindi Divas is celebrated on September 14.

66. (d) The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia. Its member states are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

67. (c) Aurangabad is the place where Ajanta- Ellora caves are situated.

68. (b) Onam is the most popular festival of Malayalis Celebrated all over the state of Kerala.

69. (d) Mercury planet is closest to the Sun.

Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System and the closest to the Sun. Its orbit around the Sun takes 87.97 Earth days.

70. (c) Rabindranath Tagore was the first Asian Winner of Nobel Prize in 1913.

71. (a) विश्व में शांति मानव जाति के विकास के लिए आवश्यक है।

72. (b) विश्व शांति की स्थापना के लिए सबसे आवश्यक अहिंसा और प्रेम है।

73. (c) अहिंसा द्वारा कठोर हृदय को भी कोमल बनाया जा सकता है।

74. (d) शांति, सुख और रचनात्मक कार्य भी राष्ट्र के स्वर्णिम-युग के प्रमुख तत्व हैं।

75. (c) नितान्त शब्द का उपयुक्त पर्याय बिल्कुल है।

76. (b) विज्ञान मानव की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति इसलिए कही गई है क्योंकि इसके बल से मनुष्य प्रकृति और प्राणिजगत का सिरमौर है।

77. (c) वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन-पद्धति ने मनुष्य का सबसे बड़ा उपकार यह किया है कि उसे भ्रमपूर्ण रूढ़िवादी विचारण से मुक्ति मिली है।

78. (b) विज्ञान की गतिशील शक्तियाँ

79. (\*)

80. (c) वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन पदबंध से आशय वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा किया गया चिन्तन है।

81. (b) 3 students got more marks in history than in Geography as their ratio is more than 1.

82. (b) 1, 2, 3, 6

1, 2, 3, 6 got less marks in history than in Geography.

83. (c) % increase =  $(1.25 - 0.35) \times 100 = 90$

84. (d) The difference of the maximum ratio and minimum ratio of History/Geography is  $1.55 - 0.35 = 1.20$

85. (c) His marks in history =  $1.25 \times 60 = 75$

86. (a) maximum rise in production of raw wool was in 2017-18.

87. (b)

$$\frac{(76 + 58 + 68 + 73) - (65 + 51 + 53 + 56)}{65 + 51 + 53 + 56} \\ = \frac{(275 - 225)}{225} \times 100 \\ = \frac{50}{225} \times 100 = 22.2\%$$

88. (b) The average production during the eight years was

$$\frac{275 + 225}{8} = \frac{500}{8} = 62.5 \text{ MT}$$

89. (a) 2018-19

90. (d)

$$\frac{\text{Production of raw wool in 2014-15}}{\text{Production of raw wool in 2019-20}} = \frac{51}{68} = \frac{3}{4}$$

91. (a) In 2016 salesman 'C' showed the highest increase that of the preceeding year.

92. (d)

$$\frac{28000}{(29800 + 28000 + 29100 + 30060 + 30000)} \times 100 \\ = \frac{28000}{140960} \times 100 = 19.05\%$$

93. (d)

For A =  $29800 - 27350 = 2450$

For B =  $28000 - 26850 = 1150$

For C =  $29100 - 26200 = 2900$

For D =  $30060 - 27850 = 2210$

94. (d) 2020

95. (a)

$$\frac{29800}{162450} \times 100 = 18.3\%$$

96. (b)

$$\text{For May } \frac{25 + 22 + 30 + 35}{4} = \frac{112}{4} = 28$$

$$\text{For June } \frac{28 + 18 + 45 + 42}{4} = \frac{133}{4} = 33.25$$

$$\text{For July } \frac{35 + 32 + 50 + 45}{4} = \frac{162}{4} = 40.5$$

$$\text{For August } \frac{65 + 30 + 35 + 50}{4} = \frac{180}{4} = 45$$

$$\text{For Sept. } \frac{55 + 45 + 40 + 60}{4} = \frac{200}{4} = 50$$

$$97. (b) \frac{180 - 133}{133} \times 100 = 35.3\%$$

$$98. (d) \text{ Required ratio} = \frac{25 + 28 + 35 + 65 + 55}{30 + 45 + 50 + 35 + 40} \\ = \frac{208}{200} = 1.04$$

99. (c) Average of share broker

$$\text{For Angel} = \frac{208}{4} = 52$$

$$\text{For sharekhan} = \frac{22 + 18 + 32 + 30 + 45}{4} = 36.75$$

$$\text{For zerodha} = \frac{200}{4} = 50$$

$$\text{For Tradebull} = \frac{35 + 42 + 45 + 50 + 60}{4} \\ = \frac{232}{4} = 58$$

$$100. (a) \frac{232 - 147}{147} \times 100 = 57.82\%$$



# UPSSSC PET

## Solved Paper (Shift II)

### 24 August 2021

1. In which order did the following come to India.

I. Thomas Roe

II. Fa-hein

III. Hiuen-Tsang

- (a) I, II, III (b) II, I, III  
(c) II, III, I (c) III, I, II

2. Siraj-ud-daula was defeated by British in the battle of:

- (a) Buxar (b) Plassey  
(c) Wandiwash (d) None of these

3. Who among the following was the great protagonist of the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

- (a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord Dalhousie  
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Hastings

4. In Indian History who was Dhanvantari?

- (a) A famous general of Chandragupta Maurya  
(b) A noted physician who adorned the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
(c) A famous dramatist who lived during the time of Harsha  
(d) None of these

5. "Indica" which is an account of Mauryan India was authored by

- (a) Megasthenes (b) Fa-hien  
(c) Hiuen-Tsang (d) None of these

6. The Simon Commission first visited India in the year

- (a) 1925 (b) 1926  
(c) 1919 (d) 1928

7. In which session, the Indian National Congress passed the historic "Poorna Swaraj" (complete independence) resolution?

- (a) Bombay (b) Lahore  
(c) Karachi (d) Lucknow

8. Match the following:

a. Indian National Army	1. Lala Hardayal
b. Ghadar Party	2. Subhash Chandra Bose
c. Mitra Mela	3. V.D. Savarkar
d. Home Rule League	4. Annie Besant

- |       |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|
| a     | b | c | d |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

9. Who among the following opposed Mahatma Gandhi's association with the Khilafat movement?

- (a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
(b) Fazlul Haque  
(c) Mohammed Ali Jinnah  
(d) Abul Kalam Azad

10. Which of the following revolutionary groups was, involved in Kakori Conspiracy Case?

- (a) Ghadar Party  
(b) Anushilan Samiti  
(c) Abhinav Bharat Group  
(d) Hindustan Republican Association

11. The Nagarjunasagar Dam has been built across the river

- (a) Godavari (b) Krishna  
(c) Ganga (d) Cauvery

12. The Mt. Everest was first scaled in the year

- (a) 1951 (b) 1953  
(c) 1955 (d) 1958

13. The name of the bird Sanctuary/National park at Bharatpur is

- (a) Bhensrodgarh Sanctuary  
(b) Darrah Sanctuary  
(c) Keoladeo Ghana National Parks  
(d) Ghatprabha Sanctuary



14. The source of iron ore for Bhilai Steel Plant is

- (a) Dalli-Rajhara (b) Korba  
(c) Umaria (d) Rajnandgaon

15. Which of the following passes and locations is/are wrongly matched?

1. Zojila and Burzil	– Jammu and Kashmir
2. Bara Lapcha La and Shipki La	– Uttar Pradesh
3. Thaga La, Niti Pass and Lipu Lekh	– Himachal Pradesh
4. Nathu La and Jelep La	– Sikkim

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

16. Private investment will be most likely to be increased as a result of a rise in

- (a) The rate of interest  
(b) The price of shares  
(c) Expected yield on new capital  
(d) Personal taxation

17. The agency estimating the National Income of India is

- (a) RBI  
(b) NITI Aayog  
(c) Ministry of Finance  
(d) Central Statistical Organization

18. What is another name for the Service Sector?

- (a) Tertiary  
(b) Primary  
(c) Secondary  
(d) Agriculture

19. Who is known as father of White Revolution in India?

- (a) Balwant Rai Mehta  
(b) Dr. Verghese Kurian  
(c) M.S. Swaminathan  
(d) Norman Edburg

20. Who was the Prime Minister during economic reforms 1991 in India?

- (a) P.V. Narsimha Rao  
(b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
(c) Dr. Manmohan Singh  
(d) None of these

21. Which one of the following is not included in the state list in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Police  
(b) Law and Order  
(c) Prison  
(d) Criminal Procedure Code

22. Which one of the following is not a salient feature of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Quasi federal structure  
(b) Committed judiciary  
(c) Distribution of powers  
(d) Written Constitution and Supremacy of the Constitution

23. What ensures economic justice to Indian citizens?

- (a) Fundamental Rights  
(b) Fundamental Duties  
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy  
(d) None of these

24. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the state governments to organize village panchayats?

- (a) Article 38 (b) Article 40  
(c) Article 44 (d) Article 46

25. Who had proposed the idea of three tier Panchayati Raj System?

- (a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee  
(b) Ashok Mehta Committee  
(c) Royal Commission  
(d) None of these

26. Current flows in a circuit when

- (a) A switch is opened.  
(b) A switch is closed.  
(c) The switch is either opened or closed.  
(d) There is no voltage.

27. What is the S.I. Unit of resistance?

- (a) Faraday (b) Ohm  
(c) Volt (d) Ampere

28. Sour taste of lemon is due to the presence of which of the following?

- (a) Citric acid (b) Acetic acid  
(c) Oxalic acid (d) Formic acid

29. Carcinogenic chemicals cause

- (a) Heart diseases (b) Diabetes  
(c) Cancer (d) Asthma

30. Name the upper layer of the skin:

- (a) Endodermis (b) Epidermis  
(c) Dermis (d) Special Dermis

31. If,  $\sqrt{1 + \frac{27}{169}} = \left(1 + \frac{x}{13}\right)$  then the value of x is:

- (a) 1 (b) 3  
(c) 5 (d) 7

32. How many  $\frac{1}{8}$ 's are there in  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ?

- (a) 300 (b) 400  
(c) 500 (d) cannot be determined

33.  $\sqrt{\frac{36.1}{102.4}} = ?$
- (a)  $\frac{29}{32}$  (b)  $\frac{19}{72}$   
 (c)  $\frac{19}{32}$  (d)  $\frac{29}{62}$
34. The population of a town increases 4% annually but is decreased by migration annually to the extent of  $\frac{1}{2}\%$ . What will be the increase percent in three years?
- (a) 9.8 (b) 10  
 (c) 10.5 (d) 10.8
35. The average of 13 results is 68. The average of first seven is 63 and that of the last seven is 70, the seventh result is:
- (a) 47 (b) 65.5  
 (c) 73.5 (d) 94
36. निम्न में से 'तीक्ष्ण' शब्द का विलोम क्या है?
- (a) तीव्र (b) तृष्णा  
 (c) त्यागी (d) कुण्ठित
37. 'गजवदन' का पर्यायवाची है
- (a) गर्जन (b) मेघनाद  
 (c) गणपति (d) विष्णु
38. 'काँटों से भरा हुआ' वाक्य के लिए नीचे दिए गए विकल्प में से एक शब्द चुनिये:
- (a) कंटक (b) विकीर्ण  
 (c) कुचैला (d) कंटकाकीर्ण
39. 'दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी करना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है:
- (a) दुग्ध इन्स्पेक्टर होना (b) मिल-जुलकर रहना  
 (c) पक्षपातपूर्ण निर्णय करना (d) उचित निर्णय करना
40. शुद्ध वर्तनी का चयन कीजिए।
- (a) बहीष्कार (b) बाहिष्कार  
 (c) बहिष्कार (d) बइष्कार

**Directions: Read the passage carefully and answer the corresponding questions: (41-43)**

I climbed into bed and rolled myself in my blankets, first extinguishing the light that burned steadily near the door. I lay still trying to get to sleep but my fear made that impossible and soon I sat up in bed peering into the darkness and occasionally glancing at the round window in the side of the ship which seemed like a plate suspended in the darkness. For an hour I must have sat like this, and then I was suddenly roused, by a drought of cold air. I jumped out of bed; not having allowed for the motion of the ship, I was instantly thrown violently across the room.

41. The author sat peering into the darkness because
- (a) he had put out the light.

- (b) he wished to see the window.  
 (c) the window had looked like a plate  
 (d) he was afraid.

42. The author jumped out of bed because

- (a) he heard a faint sound.  
 (b) he saw someone coming towards him.  
 (c) a cold breeze blew past his face.  
 (d) he was pushed by someone.

43. Which one of the following did the the author do first?

- (a) Closing the door  
 (b) Climbing into bed.  
 (c) Rolling himself into blankets.  
 (d) None of these

44. Give Synonym for the following word:

**Pride**

- (a) Humour (b) Hate  
 (c) Dignity (d) Cowardice

45. Give Antonym for the following word:

**Keen**

- (a) Dull (b) Alert  
 (c) Humble (d) Eager

46. Select the related word from the given alternatives:

**Dog: Rabbits:: Mosquito:?**

- (a) Plague (b) Death  
 (c) Malaria (d) Stings

47. Choose the word which is least like the other words in the group:

- (a) Nun (b) Knight  
 (c) Monk (d) Priest

48. In a certain code language, COMPUTRONE is written as PMOCTUENOR. How is ADVANTAGES written in that code?

- (a) SEGATNAVAD (b) AVDATNSEGA  
 (c) AVDATASEGN (d) NAVDASEGAT

49. A man said to a lady, "Your mother's husband's sister is my aunt (Bua)." How is the lady related to the man?

- (a) Daughter (b) Grand daughter  
 (c) Mother (d) Sister

50. If 18th February, 2005 falls on Friday then what will be the day on 18th February, 2007?

- (a) Sunday (b) Monday  
 (c) Tuesday (d) Wednesday

51. Name the state of India which became the first state to provide health insurance for all its residents.

- (a) Gujarat (b) Telangana  
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Karnataka

52. Which payment system has been barred by RBI from issuing new cards from 22 July, 2021?  
 (a) Mastercard (b) Visa  
 (c) Rupay (d) None of these
53. To raise awareness about Yoga, Mobile app “Namaste Yoga” launched by whom in India?  
 (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
 (b) Ministry of Home Affairs  
 (c) Ministry of Ayush  
 (d) None of these
54. Who has been named the flag-bearer of the Indian contingent in the Tokyo Paralympics 2021?  
 (a) Kashish Lakra  
 (b) Mariyappan Thangavelu  
 (c) Devendra Jhajharia  
 (d) Ajeet Singh
55. What is the interest rate on Sukanya Samriddhi Accounts for second quarter (July-Sept) of 2021-22?  
 (a) 7.6% (b) 6.6%  
 (c) 8.6% (d) 9.6%
56. The Indian Army has named one of its firing ranges in Kashmir after Bollywood actress \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Aishwarya Rai Bachchan  
 (b) Priyanka Chopra  
 (c) Deepika Padukone  
 (d) Vidya Balan
57. Which country's passport has topped in the most powerful passport in the world for the year 2021?  
 (a) Russia (b) U.S.  
 (c) India (d) Japan
58. Tamil Nadu Assembly Election 2021 was won by which political party?  
 (a) DMK (b) BJP  
 (c) AIADMK (d) PMK
59. Global Peace Index 2021 topped by which country?  
 (a) Denmark (b) New Zealand  
 (c) Iceland (d) Portugal
60. Which state government implements Chief Minister Dalit Empowerment Programme?  
 (a) Telangana (b) Andhra Pradesh  
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Bihar
61. Which of the following countries is known as the land of “Thunder Dragon”?  
 (a) Japan (b) Bhutan  
 (c) Nepal (d) Srilanka
62. Riyadh is the capital of which country?  
 (a) Myanmar (b) Bangladesh  
 (c) Saudi Arabia (d) None of These
63. Which of the following is the smallest state (in Area) of India?  
 (a) Sikkim (b) Goa  
 (c) Meghalaya (d) Mizoram
64. What is the tenure of the elected members of Rajya Sabha?  
 (a) 2 Years (b) 4 Years  
 (c) 6 Years (d) 8 Years
65. When is the United Nations Day celebrated across the world?  
 (a) October 20 (b) October 24  
 (c) November 27 (d) November 30
66. The International Court of Justice is located at  
 (a) Geneva (b) The Hague  
 (c) Amsterdam (d) Vienna
67. The world famous ‘Khajuraho’ sculptures are located in  
 (a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh  
 (c) Odisha (d) Maharashtra
68. The famous Nabakalebara festival belongs to which of the following states?  
 (a) Kerala (b) Bihar  
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Odisha
69. Which of the following is not a green house gas?  
 (a) Methane  
 (b) Nitrogen  
 (c) Carbon dioxide  
 (d) Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)
70. Arjuna Award is given for  
 (a) Exceptional service in emergency  
 (b) Bravery on battlefield  
 (c) Outstanding performance in sports  
 (d) Exceptional social services

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िये तथा उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों (71-75) के उत्तर चुनिए:

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम मनुष्य में उत्तम और स्पृहणीय विशेषताएँ पैदा करता है और भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम भी इसका अपवाद नहीं है। महात्मा गाँधी के नेतृत्व में यह युद्ध बिना किसी ईर्ष्या-द्वेष तथा खून-खराबे के लड़ा गया था। गाँधीजी इसे सत्याग्रह कहते थे। इसके पीछे उनकी शिक्षा, धार्मिक आस्था तथा अन्य उपलब्धियों का उतना हाथ नहीं था जितना उनके सदाचरण और व्यवहार का। इस स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलन को स्मरण रखने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि यह जनतांत्रिक था अर्थात् इसमें देश के हर वर्ग और जाति के लोग सम्मिलित थे, चाहे वे धनी हों या गरीब, नर हों या नारी हों अथवा विभिन्न संप्रदायों के। इसके साथ ही यह एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष और स्वतंत्रता कर्मियों का संघर्षशील राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन था। स्वतंत्र भारत के नागरिक के रूप में हम आज जनतांत्रिकता और धर्म-निरपेक्षता का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। हम सोच नहीं सकते कि इतने बड़े देश में अपना

शासन करने के लिए हम अपना प्रतिनिधि नहीं चुन सकते थे या कोई गंदा कानून लागू कर दिया जाता तो हम उसके विरुद्ध आवाज नहीं उठा सकते थे और हम अपनी राय स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक व्यक्त नहीं कर सकते थे।

71. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में प्रयुक्त 'स्पृहणीय' शब्द का अर्थ है-

- (a) प्राप्त करने योग्य
- (b) प्राप्त की हुई
- (c) त्याग करने योग्य
- (d) त्याग की हुई

72. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में लेखक ने मुख्यरूप से बताया है कि

- (a) आजादी में क्रांतिकारियों की विशेष भूमिका थी।
- (b) आजादी के संघर्ष में कृषकों का क्या योगदान था।
- (c) गुलाम देश की दशा कैसी थी।
- (d) महात्मा गाँधी के नेतृत्व में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन कैसा था।

73. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के लेखक का उद्देश्य क्या था?

- (a) धार्मिक आस्थाओं और सद्व्यवहार को बढ़ावा देना।
- (b) भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की विशेषता बताना।
- (c) अंग्रेजी राज्य के दोष गिनाना
- (d) जनतांत्रिकता से हानि बताना।

74. धर्मनिरपेक्षता से अभिप्राय है

- (a) सभी धर्मों का आदर
- (b) धर्म में हस्तक्षेप न करना
- (c) धर्म की अवज्ञा
- (d) किसी भी धर्म को न मानना

75. कैसे माना जाए कि हमारा स्वतंत्रता संग्राम जनतांत्रिक था।

- (a) यह महात्मा गाँधी के सद्व्यवहार और सदाचरण का प्रतीक था।
- (b) इसमें हिन्दू और मुसलमान सम्मिलित हुए थे।
- (c) यह स्वतंत्रता-प्रेमियों का आंदोलन था।
- (d) इसमें सभी जातियों? वर्गों, धर्मों के लोगों ने भाग लिया था।

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों ( 76-80 ) के उत्तर चुनिए:

विधाता-रचित इस सृष्टि का सिरमौर है मनुष्य। उसकी कारीगरी का सर्वोत्तम नमूना। इस मानव को ब्रह्मांड का लघुरूप मानकर भारतीय दार्शनिकों ने 'यत् पिण्डे तत् ब्रह्माण्डे' की कल्पना की थी। उनकी यह कल्पना मात्र कल्पना नहीं थी, प्रत्युत यथार्थ भी थी क्योंकि मानव-मन में जो विचारणा करूप में घटित होता है, उसी का कृतिरूप ही तो सृष्टि है। मन तो मन, मानव का शरीर भी अप्रतिम है। देखने में इससे भव्य, आकर्षक एवं लावण्यमय सृष्टि में अन्यत्र कहाँ है? अद्भुत एवं अद्वितीय है मानव-सौन्दर्य! साहित्यकारों ने इसके रूप-सौन्दर्य के वर्णन के लिए कितने ही अप्रस्तुतों का विधान किया है और इस सौन्दर्य-राशि से

सभी को आप्यायित करने के लिए अनेक काव्य सृष्टियाँ रच डाली हैं। साहित्यशास्त्रियों ने भी इसी मानव की भावनाओं का विवेचन करते हुए अनेक रसों का निरूपण किया है। परन्तु वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से विचार किया जाए तो मानव-शरीर को एक जटिल यंत्र से उपमित किया जा सकता है। जिस प्रकार यंत्र के एक पुर्जे में दोष आ जाने पर सारा यंत्र गड़बड़ा जाता है, बेकार हो जाता है उसी प्रकार मानव-शरीर के विभिन्न अवयवों में से यदि कोई एक अवयव भी बिगड़ जाता है तो उसका प्रभाव सारे शरीर पर पड़ता है। इतना ही नहीं, गुर्दे जैसे कोमल एवं नाजुक हिस्से के खराब हो जाने से यह गतिशील वपुयन्त्र एकाएक अवरूद्ध हो सकता है, व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो सकती है। एक अंग के विकृत होने पर सारा शरीर दण्डित हो, वह कालकवलित हो जाए - यह विचारणीय है।

यदि किसी यंत्र के पुर्जे को बदलकर उसके स्थान पर नया पुर्जा लगाकर यंत्र को पूर्ववत् सुचारू एवं व्यवस्थितरूप से क्रियाशील बनाया जा सकता है तो शरीर के विकृत अंग के स्थान पर नव्य निरामय अंग लगाकर शरीर को स्वस्थ एवं सामान्य क्यों नहीं बनाया जा सकता? शल्य-चिकित्सकों ने इस दायित्वपूर्ण चुनौति को स्वीकार किया तथा निरन्तर अध्यवसाय पूर्णसाधना के अनन्तर अंग-प्रत्यारोपण के क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त की। अंग-प्रत्यारोपण का उद्देश्य है कि मनुष्य दीर्घायु प्राप्त कर सके। यहाँ यह ध्यातव्य है कि मानव-शरीर हर किसी के अंग को उसी प्रकार स्वीकार नहीं करता, जिस प्रकार हर किसी का रक्त उसे स्वीकार्य नहीं होता। रोगी को रक्त देने से पूर्व रक्त-वर्ग का परीक्षण अत्यावश्यक है, तो अंग-प्रत्यारोपण से पूर्व ऊतक-परीक्षण अनिवार्य है। आज का शल्य-चिकित्सक गुर्दे, यकृत, आँत, फेफड़े और हृदय का प्रत्यारोपण सफलतापूर्वक कर रहा है। साधन-सम्पन्न चिकित्सालयों में मस्तिष्क के अतिरिक्त शरीर के प्रायः सभी अंगों का प्रत्यारोपण सम्भव हो गया है।

76. मानव को सृष्टि का लघुरूप माना गया है क्योंकि

- (a) मानव-मन में जो घटित होता है, वही सृष्टि में घटित होता है।
- (b) मानव सृष्टि का सिरमौर है।
- (c) मन की शक्ति अपराजेय है।
- (d) लघु मानव ही विधाता की सच्ची सृष्टि है।

77. वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि का अपेक्षाकृत अभाव होता है

- (a) साहित्यकार में
- (b) साहित्यशास्त्री में
- (c) शल्य-चिकित्सक में
- (d) वैज्ञानिक में

78. मानव शरीर को यन्त्रवत् कहा गया है क्योंकि

- (a) मानव शरीर दृढ़ माँसपेशियों और अवयवों से निर्मित है।
- (b) मानव शरीर यन्त्र की भाँति लावण्यमय होता है।
- (c) अवयवरूपी पुर्जों के विकृत होने से शरीर यन्त्रवत् निष्क्रिय हो जाता है।
- (d) मानव शरीर विधाता की सृष्टि की अनुपम कृति है।

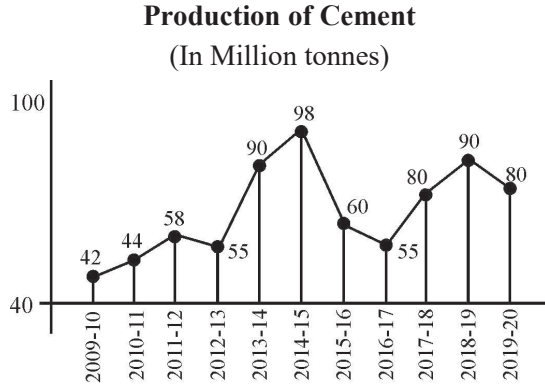
79. शल्य-चिकित्सकों द्वारा स्वीकार की गई दायित्वपूर्ण चुनौती थी

- (a) जीर्ण शरीर के स्थान पर स्वस्थ शरीर देना
- (b) मानव-शरीर को मृत्यु से बचाना
- (c) अंग-प्रत्यारोपण द्वारा शरीर को सामान्य बनाना
- (d) शल्य-चिकित्सा का महत्व स्थापित करना

80. अनुच्छेद में प्रयुक्त 'निरामय' शब्द का पर्याय है

- (a) सुन्दर
- (b) स्वस्थ
- (c) अद्भुत
- (d) नवीन

Directions (81-85): The following graph shows the production of cement in Million Tonnes during the various years. Study the same and answer the following questions correctly:



81. The production fell down to the maximum extent in the year:

- (a) 2012-13
- (b) 2015-16
- (c) 2016-17
- (d) 2019-20

82. The increase in production was maximum during the year \_\_\_\_\_ over its previous year.

- (a) 2013-14
- (b) 2017-18
- (c) 2014-15
- (d) 2018-19

83. The average production during the first three years was:

- (a) 44 MT
- (b) 46 MT
- (c) 48 MT
- (d) 50 MT

84. The maximum production of cement was noted in the year:

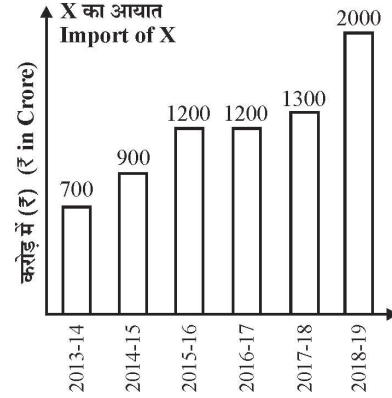
- (a) 2013-14
- (b) 2014-15
- (c) 2018-19
- (d) 2017-18

85. The percentage increase in production during 2011-12 over its previous year was:

- (a) 31.8%
- (b) 36%
- (c) 37.5%
- (d) None of these

Directions (86-90): The following graph shows the import of a certain commodity X in Crore Rupees between 2013 and 2019.

The questions are based on the shown figure. Answer these questions:



86. Percent increase in import of X from 2014-15 to 2015-16 is

- (a) 43.0%
- (b) 33.3%
- (c) 28.8%
- (d) 25.0%

87. Average of the increase in import of X year by year for all the years is (in ₹ crore)

- (a) 260
- (b) 280
- (c) 325
- (d) None of these

88. For how many years, there was more import of X, than the average import of X?

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

89. The difference of the numbers of years in which import of X is less than the average import and in which import of X is more than the average import is

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) 0

90. The percentage increase in import of X during 2018-19 over its Average of Import of X of all years?

- (a) 50.9%
- (b) 63.5%
- (c) 70.6%
- (d) 64.38%

Directions (91-95): Study the table and answer the given questions.

In the following table four persons A, B, C and D are selling items on different days of the week.

	A	B	C	D
Monday	40	45	25	20
Tuesday	35	50	48	26
Friday	25	28	15	41
Saturday	30	40	45	40

91. What was the ratio of item sold by A on Tuesday and items sold by C on Saturday?

- (a) 9: 7
- (b) 7: 9
- (c) 6: 5
- (d) 8: 7



92. Items sold by D on Monday is what percent of item sold by C on Saturday?

- (a) 42.60% (b) 49.55%  
(c) 44.44% (d) 32.70%

93. What is the average of the items sold by B, C and D on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday respectively?

- (a) 44.33 (b) 42.50  
(c) 46.66 (d) 45.90

94. Percent increase for selling of items B compare with Selling of items D in all four days of weeks is

- (a) 29.1% (b) 19.5%  
(c) 18.3% (d) 28.3%

95. What is the difference between the average of items selling on Monday to average items selling on Friday?

- (a) 10.5 (b) 7.40  
(c) 5.25 (d) 6.45

Directions (96-100): Study the table and answer the given questions.

Production of Crops in India during  
2010-2017

(In tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Maize	Barley	Pulses	Potatoes
2010-11	6121	874	565	80	300	415	210
2011-12	7010	964	655	60	312	417	220
2012-13	7112	960	780	55	210	680	222

2013-14	7056	985	1110	40	200	310	245
2014-15	6896	716	1160	90	216	370	315
2015-16	6912	826	1450	110	160	300	400
2016-17	7617	812	1460	75	216	260	445

96. Wheat production started showing a slump during:

- (a) 2013-14 (b) 2015-16  
(c) 2014-15 (d) 2016-17

97. Which of the following crops showed the continuous increase in production during 2013-2017?

- (a) Maize (b) Barley  
(c) Pulses (d) Bajra

98. What is the average yield of potatoes during the period 2010-11 to 2016-17?

- (a) 300.00 tonnes (b) 293.86 tonnes  
(c) 353.96 tonnes (d) 253.86 tonnes

99. During 2016-17, which of the following crops showed decrease in production in comparison to the previous year?

- (a) Barley (b) Bajra  
(c) Rice (d) Potatoes

100. The production of potatoes in 2015-16 is approximately how many times that in 2010-11?

- (a) 1.82 (b) 2.00  
(c) 2.10 (d) 1.90

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) Sir Thomas Roe (1581–1644) was an English diplomat of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. Roe's voyages ranged from Central America to India; as ambassador, he represented England in the Mughal Empire.

Fa-Hien, Fa-hsien and Sehi, was a Chinese Buddhist monk and translator who traveled by foot from China to India to acquire Buddhist texts.

Hiuen Tsang, was a 7th-century Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveller, and translator. He is known for the epoch-making contributions to Chinese Buddhism, the travelogue of his journey to India in 629–645 CE.

2. (b) Siraj-ud-daula was defeated by British in the battle of plassy. The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757.

3. (b) Lord Dalhousie was the great protagonist of the 'Doctrine of Lapse'. It involved the British prohibiting a Hindu ruler without a natural heir from adopting a successor and, after the ruler died or abdicated, annexing his land.

4. (b) Dhanvantri was a noted physician who lived during the time of Harsha.

5. (a) "Indica" which is an account of Mauryan India was authored by Megasthenes. Indica is an account of Mauryan India by the Greek writer Megasthenes. The original work is now lost, but its fragments have survived in later Greek and Latin works.

6. (d) The Simon Commission first visited India in the year 1928. A commission under Sir John Simon was appointed by the British government. On February 3, 1928, the Commission arrived in British India to study the constitutional change in the largest and most significant possession of Britain.

7. (b) The Indian National Congress passed the historic Poorna Swaraj resolution in Lahore in 1929. One hundred seventy-two Indian members of central and provincial legislatures resigned in support of the resolution.

8. (b) Indian National Army Subhas Chandra Bose  
Ghadar Party Lala Hardayal  
Mitra Mela Home Rule League  
V.D. Savarkar Annie Besant

9. (c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah opposed Mahatma Gandhi's association with the Khilafat movement. In 1919, fears of Muslim disunity soared following the decline of the Ottoman Empire after its defeat in World War I.

10. (d) Hindustan Republican Association was involved in Kakori Conspiracy Case.

The Kakori Train Action was a train robbery that took place at Kakori, a village near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Raj.

11. (b) The Nagarjunsagar Dam has been built across the river Krishna. It straddles the border between Nalgonda district in Telangana and Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh.

12. (b) The Mt. Everest was first scaled in the year 1953. Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay reached the 29,035-foot summit of Everest on May 29, 1953.

13. (c) Keoladeo National Park formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India is a famous avifauna sanctuary.

14. (a) Dalli- Rajhara is the source of iron ore for Bhilai Steel Plant. Dalli Rajhara is both a municipality and an industrial town and is located 90 km south of Durg in Chhattisgarh.

15. (b)

Name	State
Bara-lacha-la	Himachal Pradesh
Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh
Burzail Pass	Jammu and Kashmir
Changla Pass	Ladakh
Chankan Pass	Arunachal Pradesh
Chanshal Pass	Himachal Pradesh
Jelep La	Sikkim
Khardung La	Ladakh
Khunjerab Pass	Ladakh
Kongka Pass	Ladakh
Kunzum Pass	Himachal Pradesh
Karakoram Pass (Qara Tagh)	Ladakh
Lanak Pass	Ladakh
Lipulekh Pass	Uttarakhand
Lungalacha La	Ladakh
Lamkhaga Pass	Himachal Pradesh
Mana Pass	Uttarakhand
Mangsha Dhura	Uttarakhand
Marsimik La	Ladakh
Mintaka Pass	Ladakh

16. (a) Private investment will be most likely to be increases as a result of a rise in the rate of interest.

17. (d) The Central Statistical Organization estimates the national income of India.

18. (a) Tertiary sector is another name of the service sector. The service sector, also known as the tertiary sector, is the third tier in the three sector economy.

19. (b) Dr. Verghese Kurian is known as father of White Revolution in India. Operation Flood, made dairy farming India's largest self-sustaining industry and the largest rural employment sector providing a third of all rural income.

20. (a) P. V. Narshimha Rao was the prime minister during economic reforms 1991 in India.

21. (d) The Criminal Procedure Code is a subject of Concurrent List. Criminal law and criminal procedure fall under the Concurrent List while matters relating to Police and Prisons fall under the State List.

22. (b) Among the given options, Committed judiciary is not a salient feature of the Constitution of India. India has an Independent Judiciary.

23. (c) The Directive Principle of State Policy ensures economic and social justice to Indian Citizens.

25. (a) Recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj System.

Establishment of a three-tier Panchayati raj system: village-level grama panchayats, block-level panchayat samitis, and district-level Zila Parishads. Through a system of indirect elections, these tiers should be organically linked.

The village panchayat should be made up of directly elected members, while the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad should be made up of members who were indirectly elected.

These bodies shall be in charge of all planning and development efforts.

26. (b) The Current flows in a circuit when a switch is closed.

27. (b) The S.I Unit of resistance is Ohm. Named after German physicist Georg Ohm.

28. (a) Sour taste of lemon is due to the presence of Citric acid. It gives lemons a sour taste and a pH of 2 to 3.

29. (c) Carcinogenic chemicals cause Cancer. Certain chemicals, including benzene, beryllium, asbestos, vinyl chloride, and arsenic are known human carcinogens.

30. (b) The upper layer of the skin is known as epidermis. The epidermis layer provides a barrier to infection from environmental pathogens and regulates the amount of water released from the body into the atmosphere through transepidermal water loss.

31. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{27}{169}\right)} &= \left(1 + \frac{x}{13}\right) \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{27}{169}\right)} &= \frac{13+x}{13} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{169+27}}{169} &= \frac{13+x}{13} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{196}}{169} &= \frac{13+x}{13} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{14}{13} &= \frac{13+x}{13} \\ \Rightarrow x &= 14 - 13 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$32. (a) \frac{37\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{8}} = 37.5 \times 8 = 300$$

$$33. (c) \sqrt{\frac{36.1}{102.4}} = \sqrt{\frac{361}{1024}} = \frac{19}{32}$$

34. (d)

35. (a)

Average of first seven = 63

$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{13}$

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_7 = 63 \times 7 = 441 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$x_7 + \dots + x_{13} = 70 \times 7 = 490 \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{13} = 68 \times 13 = 884 \quad \dots(iii)$$

$$x_7 = 490 + 441 - 884$$

$$= 941 - 884 = 47$$

36. (d) निम्न में से 'तीक्ष्ण' का विलोम शब्द कुण्ठित है।

37. (c) गजवदन का पर्यायवाची गणपति है।

38. (d) 'कटकाकीर्ण' : काँटों से भरा हुआ।

39. (d) 'दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी करना' मुहावरे का अर्थ उचित निर्णय करना है।

40. (c) शुद्ध वर्तनी बहिष्कार है।

41. (d) As per the passage, the author sat peering into the darkness because he was afraid.

42. (c) The author jumped out of bed because a cold breeze blew past his face.

43. (b) Climbing into bed

44. (c) The correct synonym for the word pride is dignity.

45. (a) The correct antonym of the word keen is dull.

46. (c) As rabbits are related to dog. Similarly malaria is related to the mosquito.

47. (b) Knight is oddone among the given group of words.

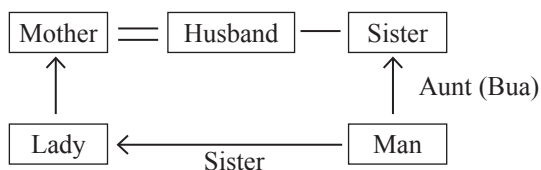
48. (b)

C O M P U T R O N E  
P M O C T U E N O R

Similarly,

A D V A N T A G E S  
A V D A T N S E G A

49. (d)



Hence, lady is sister to the man.

51. (c) Rajasthan state of India became the first state to provide health insurance for all its residents.

52. (a) Mastercard a payment system has been bsrred by RBI from issuing new cards from 22 july , 2021.

53. (c) Ministry of Ayush launched a mobile app “ Namaste Yoga” to raise awareness about Yoga.

54. (b) Mariyappan Thangavelu has been named the flag bearer of the Indian contingent in the Tokyo Paralympics 2021.

55. (a) The interest rate on Sukanya Samriddhi Accounts for second quarter of 2021–22 is 7.6%.

56. (d) Indian Army has named one of his firing ranges in Kashmir after Bollywood actress Vidya Balan.

The Vidya Balan firing range is situated at Gulmarg in the Baramulla district of Jammu & Kashmir. The decision was taken in recognition of her contribution to Indian cinema.

57. (d) Japan has topped in the most powerful passport in the world for the year 2021.

Henley Passport Index has come up with a list this year for the world's most powerful passports 2021. The index rates countries' passports based on the number of visa-free.

58. (a) Tamil Nadu Assembly Election 2021 was won by DMK. The Sixteenth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Election was held on 6 April 2021. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) won the election, ending the decade-long reign of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK).

59. (c) Global Peace Index 2021 topped by Iceland. Global Peace Index is published by the Institute for Economics and Peace.

60. (a) Telangana state government implements Chief Minister Dalit Empowerment Programme. CM Dalit Empowerment Programme is being introduced at a cost of Rs 1200 Crores.”

61. (b) Bhutan is known as the land of “Thunder Dragon”. The dazzling light of thunder was believed to be the fire from a dragon.

62. (c) Riyadh is the capital of Saudi Arabia. It is situated in the central portions of both Saudi Arabia and the larger Arabian Peninsula.

63. (b) Goa is the smallest state in terms of area of India.

Largest State	Rajasthan	342,239 Sq km
Smallest State	Goa	3,702 Sq km
Largest Union Territory	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249 Sq km
Smallest Union-Territory	Lakshadweep	32 Sq km

64. (c) The tenure of the elected members of Rajya Sabha is 6 years. It has a maximum membership of 245, of which 233 are elected by the legislatures of the states and union territories



using single transferable votes through open ballot while the President can appoint 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services.

65. (b) The United state day is celebrated across the world on October 24.

66. (b) The International Court of Justice is located at the Hague. The International Court of Justice, also known as the World Court, is the main judicial organ of the UN.

67. (b) The word famous Khajuraho sculptures are located in Madhya Pradesh in the Chhatrapur district. The temples are located near a small town also known as Khajuraho.

68. (d) Nabakalebara is an important festival in the Hindu Odia calendar. The famous Nabakalebara festival belongs to Odisha.

69. (b) Several major greenhouse gases that result from human activity are included in international estimates of greenhouse gas emissions:

- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)

Industrial gases:

- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)

70. (c) Arjuna Award is given for outstanding performance in sports. It is given by the Government of India. It was first awarded in 1961.

71. (a) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में प्रयुक्त 'स्पृहणीय' शब्द का अर्थ प्राप्त करने योग्य है।

72. (d) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में लेखक ने मुख्य रूप से बताया है कि महात्मा गाँधी के नेतृत्व में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन कैसा था?

73. (b) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में लेखक का उद्देश्य भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की विशेषता बताना है।

74. (a) धर्मनिरपेक्षता से अभिप्राय सभी धर्मों का आदर है।

75. (d) हमारा स्वतंत्रता संग्राम जनतांत्रिक था क्योंकि इसमें सभी जातियों, वर्गों, धर्मों के लोगो ने भाग लिया था।

76. (a) मानव को सृष्टि का लघु रूप माना गया है क्योंकि मानव-मन में जो घटित होता है वही सृष्टि में घटित होता है।

77. (b) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि का अपेक्षाकृत अभाव साहित्यशास्त्री में होता है।

78. (c) मानव शरीर को यंत्रवत कहा गया है। क्योंकि अवयव रूपी पुर्जों के विकृत होने से शरीर यंत्रवत् निष्क्रिय हो जाता है।

79. (c) शल्य-चिकित्सकों द्वारा स्वीकार की गई दायित्वपूर्ण चुनौति अंग-प्रत्यारोपण द्वारा शरीर को सामान्य बनाना है।

80. (b) अनुच्छेद में प्रयुक्त 'निरामय' शब्द का पर्याय स्वस्थ होता है।

81. (b) The production of cement fell down to the maximum extent in the year 2015–16. It fell from 98 MT to 6 MT.

82. (b) The increase in production was maximum during the year 2013–14 over its previous year.

83. (c) The average production during the first three years was

$$= \frac{42 + 44 + 58}{3} = \frac{144}{3} = 48$$

84. (b) The maximum production of cement was in the year 2014–15 i.e. 98.

85. (a) The percentage increase in production during 2011–12 over its previous year was

$$\frac{58 - 44}{44} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{14}{44} \times 100 = 31.8\%$$

86. (b) Percentage increase in import of x from 2014–15 to 2015–16 is

$$\frac{1200 - 900}{900} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{300}{900} \times 100 = 33.3\%$$

87. (a) Average of increase in import of x year by year for all the year is

$$\frac{200 + 300 + 0 + 100 + 700}{5} = \frac{1300}{5}$$

$$= 260$$

88. (c) Average import of x

$$= \frac{700 + 900 + 1200 + 1200 + 1300 + 2000}{6}$$

$$= \frac{7300}{6} = 1216.66$$

For, 2017–18 and 2018–19, there was more import of x, than the average import of x.

89. (b) The difference of the numbers of years in which import of x is less than the average import and in which import of x is more than the average import = 4 – 2 = 2.

90. (d) The percentage increase in import of x during 2018–19 over its average of import of x of all years

$$= \frac{2000 - 1216.6}{1216.6} \times 100$$

$$= 64.38\%$$

$$91. (b) \text{ The ratio } = \frac{35}{45} = \frac{7}{9}$$

92. (c) Item sold by D on Monday = 20

Item sold by C on Saturday = 45

$$\therefore \text{Required Percentage} = \frac{20}{45} \times 100$$

$$= 44.44\%$$

93. (a) Required Average

$$= \frac{45 + 48 + 40}{3} = 44.33$$

94. (d) Selling of item B =  $45 + 50 + 28 + 40$

$$= 163$$

Selling of item D =  $20 + 26 + 41 + 40$

$$= 127$$

95. (c) Average of items selling on Monday

$$= \frac{40 + 45 + 25 + 20}{4} = \frac{130}{4} = 32.5$$

Average of item selling on Friday

$$= \frac{25 + 28 + 15 + 41}{4} = \frac{109}{4} = 27.25$$

$$\therefore \text{Difference} = 32.5 - 27.25 = 5.25$$

96. (a) Wheat production started showing a slump during 2013–14.

97. (d) Bajra showed the continuous increase in production during 2013–17.

98. (b) Average yield of potatoes during the period 2010–11 to 2016–17

$$= \frac{210 + 220 + 222 + 245 + 315 + 400 + 445}{7}$$

$$= \frac{2057}{7} = 293.86 \text{ tonnes}$$

99. (c) During 2016–17, Rice crops showed decrease in production in comparison to the previous year.

100. (d) Production of potatoes in 2015–16 = 400

□□□

# **Indian History**

## CHAPTER

# 1

# Ancient, Medieval & Modern History

## INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

- ❖ The most accepted period–2500 BC–1750 BC (by Carbon-14 dating).
- ❖ **John Marshall** was the first scholar to use the term ‘Indus Valley Civilisation’.
- ❖ The Indus Valley Civilisation belongs to Protohistoric Period (Chalcolithic Age/Bronze Age).
- ❖ **Dayaram Sahni** first discovered Harappa Civilisation in 1921.
- ❖ **R.D. Banerjee** discovered Mohenjodaro or **Mound of the Dead** in 1922.
- ❖ The Indus Valley Civilisation was spread over Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western Uttar Pradesh and Northern Maharashtra.
- ❖ The northernmost site of Indus Valley Civilisation–Manda (Chenab)/Jammu-Kashmir (now).
- ❖ The southernmost site of Indus Valley Civilisation–Daimabad (Pravara)/Maharashtra (now).
- ❖ The easternmost site of Indus Valley Civilisation–Alamgirpur (Hindon)/Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ The westernmost site of Indus Valley Civilisation–Sutkagen Dor (Dashk), Makran Coast, Pakistan–Iran Border.

### Indus Site at a Glance

Site	District	River	Year of Excavation	Archaeologist(s)
Alamgirpur	Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	Hindon	1974	Y.D. Sharma
Banawali	Hisar, Haryana	Ghaggar	1974	R.S. Bisht
Chanhudaro	Sindh, Pakistan	Indus	1931	M.G. Majumdar
Dholavira	Gujarat	Rann of Kutch	1985–90	M.S. Vats, B.B. Lal
Harappa	Montgomery, Pakistan, Punjab	Ravi	1921	Daya Ram Sahni
Kalibangan	Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	Ghaggar	1953	B.B. Lal
Kot Diji	Khairpur, Sindh	Indus	1953	Fazal Ahmed
Lothal	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Bhogava	1957	S.R. Rao
Mohenjo daro	Larkana, Sindh	Indus	1922	R.D. Banerjee
Rangpur	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Bhadar	1931	R.S. Bisht
Ropar	Rupnagar, Punjab	Sutlej	1953	Y.D. Sharma
Surkotada	Gujarat	Rann of Kutch	1964	J.P. Joshi
Sutkagen Dor	Makran, Balochistan	Dasht	1927	R.L. Stein

- ❖ **Capital cities**–Harappa, Mohenjodaro.
- ❖ **Port cities**–Lothal, Sutkagen Dor, Allahadino, Balakot, Kuntasi and Daimabad were **coastal towns** of the civilisation.
- ❖ **Mohenjodaro**–The largest site of Indus Valley Civilisation.
- ❖ **Rakhigarhi**–The largest Indian site of Indus Valley Civilisation.
- ❖ Common features of major cities: Systematic town planning on the lines of grid system; Use of burnt bricks in construction; Underground drainage system (giant water reservoirs in Dholavira); Fortified citadel (exception: Chanhudaro).
- ❖ A common feature of this was grid system, i.e. streets cutting across one another at right angles, dividing the town into large rectangular blocks.
- ❖ **The Great Bath (Mohenjodaro)**: It was used for religious bathing.
- ❖ **The Granaries (Harappa)**: Six granaries in a row were found in the Citadel at Harappa.
- ❖ Windows did not face the main streets. They had tiled bathrooms.
- ❖ **Lamp-posts** were erected at regular intervals.

- ❖ **Surkotada** (Kutchh district, Gujarat): The only Indus Valley site where the remains of a horse have actually been found.
- ❖ **Main Crops:** Wheat, Barley and Cotton
- ❖ The Harappans were the earliest people to produce cotton. (It was called Sindh by the Greeks.)
- ❖ **Exports:** Agricultural products, cotton goods, terracotta figurines, pottery, certain beads (from **Chanhu-daro**), conch-shell (from **Lothal**), ivory products, copper, etc.

#### Major Imports

Imports	From
Gold	Kolar (Karnataka), Afghanistan, Persia (Iran)
Silver	Afghanistan, Persia (Iran), South India
Copper	Khetri (Rajasthan), Baluchistan, Arabia
Tin	Afghanistan, Bihar
Lapis Lazuli and Sapphire	Badakshan (Afghanistan)
Jade	Central Asia
Steatite	Shaher-i-Sokhta (Iran), Kirthar Hills (Pakistan)
Amethyst	Maharashtra
Agate	Chalcedonies and Saurashtra, and West India Carnelians.

- ❖ Agriculture was the backbone of the civilisation.
- ❖ They used wooden plough share (ploughed field from Kalibangan) and stone sickles for harvesting.
- ❖ Gabarbands or nallas enclosed by the dam for string water were a feature in parts of Baluchistan. Grains were stored in granaries.
- ❖ Sugarcane was not known to the Indus Valley people.
- ❖ Animal rearing was practised and mainly humped bull was reared. They domesticated buffaloes, oxen, sheep, asses, goats, pigs, elephants, dogs, cats, etc.
- ❖ Camel bones have been reported at Kalibangan.
- ❖ Trade was based on **Barter System**. Coins are not evident; bullock carts, animals and boats were used for transportation.
- ❖ Weights and measures were made of limestone, steatite, etc.
- ❖ Linear system of measurement was in use.
- ❖ Foreign trade flourished with Mesopotamia or Sumeria (Iraq), Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan and Bahrain.
- ❖ Iron was not known to these people although copper, bronze, silver and gold were known.
- ❖ The Sumerian texts refer to trade relations with **Meluha** which was the name given to the Indus Valley region.
- ❖ **Shatughai** and **Mundigao** were the Indus Valley sites found in Afghanistan.
- ❖ The Sumerian texts also refer to two intermediate stations—**Dilmun** (Bahrain) and **Makan** (Makran coast). **Susa** and **Ur** are Mesopotamian places where Harappan seals were found.

- ❖ Harappans used stone tools and implements, and were well acquainted with bronze.
- ❖ **Pottery**, both plain (red) and painted (red and black), was made.
- ❖ **Seals** were made of steatite; pictures of one-horned bull (the most), buffalo, tiger, rhinoceros, goat and elephant are found on the seals. These seals marked ownership of property.
- ❖ Steatite was mainly used in the manufacture of seals.
- ❖ **Metal images:** Bronze image of a nude woman dancer (identified as devdasi) and stone steatite image of a bearded man have been obtained from Mohenjodaro.
- ❖ **Terracotta figurines:** Fire-baked clay was used to make toys, objects of worship, animals, cattle toys with movable head, toy-carts, whistles shaped like birds and both male and female figurines.
- ❖ The Indus valley civilisation was primarily urban.
- ❖ It was Pictographic in nature first symbol is most represented.
- ❖ Overlapping of the letters in the script shows that it was written from right in the second line. The style is called Boustrophedon.

#### Harappan Sites and their Archaeological Findings

Harappan Sites	Archaeological Findings
<b>Harappa</b>	Gateway city, fortified wall, workmen's quarter, copper chariot with canopy, R-37 cemetery, vanity case, seven layers showing pre-Harappan to late Harappan stage, two statues (red stone torso and a dancer), copper specimen of bullock cart.
<b>Mohenjodaro</b>	'Mound of the dead'—well-known for the Great Bath, Great Granary, Collegiate Building and Assembly Hall. A steatite male head with flowing hair, long-bearded; the bronze dancing girl and complex toys.
<b>Kalibangan</b>	Mud-brick fortification, stone blade, cart wheel, a grave in east-west direction, discovery of a plough field, no drainage system, wall bifurcating citadel, fire altars
<b>Koti-Diji</b>	Defensive wall, wheel-turned pottery. Blade industry and houses of stone.
<b>Chanhu-Daro</b>	Brick or Stone fortification, curved bricks for bath tubs, water tanks, intersecting circles painted on jars, toys like decorated carts with humped oxen, fish compartmented seals of faience, bronze shaft-hole axe.
<b>Amri</b>	Evidence of antelope ditches, shopping complex, traces of drainage and platforms, Bronze tools and knives.
<b>Ropar</b>	Ware with and without slip, black and red ware and ochre-coloured ware, spouted vessels and copper objects.

<b>Banwali</b>	Pre-Harappan and Harappan sites; remains of streets and drains; traces of barley.
<b>Alamgirpur</b>	Pottery; black ware, red ware, plant fossils, animal bone and copper tools.
<b>Suktagendor</b>	Trade point between Harappa and Babylon is situated on a natural rock in western-most site.
<b>Lothal</b>	A coastal site, dockyard built with brick, discovery of dyeing-vats, Large cemetery, Rice grain funnel, evidence of cotton, bead factory, pottery with the painting of 'clever fox'; Iranian Seal, Ivory etc.
<b>Surkotada</b>	Flourishing urban centres, elaborate fortification, shipping complex, large stone-age jar with a short inscription, bead industry, antimony rod, fossils, remains of horses.
<b>Rangpur</b>	Surrounded by a fort, local Rangpur Pottery (red ware, lustrous red ware), plant remains (rice, millets and possibly bajra) and copper rod.
<b>Rojdi</b>	Red pottery, perforated jars and sprinklers.
<b>Dholavira</b>	Several cultural stages; three parts of city; unique water management, first evidence of stone architecture, largest Harappan inscription, use of fire-altars.
<b>Kunal</b>	Silver crown.
<b>Mitathal</b>	Copper Axe.

- ❖ Evidence of snake worship is also found.
- ❖ General practice was extended inhumation in North-South direction.

#### Decline of Harappan Civilisation

Thinkers	Views
Wheeler, Piggot and Gordan Childe	External Aggression
Sahani	Inundation
KVR Kennedy	Epidemic
Marshall and Raikes	Tectonic Disturbance
Wheeler	Sudden Decline
RL Stein and AN Ghosh	Climatic Change
Marshall, SR Rao, Maickey	Flood
HT Lambrick, Walter Fairservis, Sood and Aggarwal	Unstable river system, Ecological imbalance, Dryness of river

#### Sites of Pre-Harappan Civilisation (Now Outside India)

Site	Situation
Dabarkot	Baluchistan
Kotdiji	Sindh (Pak)
Ranaghundai	Baluchistan
Anjira	Baluchistan
Goomla	Afghanistan
Deh Morasi Ghundai	Afghanistan

### Religious Beliefs

- ❖ The Harappan people did not worship their gods in temples. An idea of their religion is formed from the statues and figurines found.
- ❖ **Shiva-Shakti** worship, the oldest form of worship in India, appears to have been part of the religious belief of Harappan people (especially humped bull).
- ❖ The origin of the **Swastika** symbol can be traced to the Indus Valley Civilisation.
- ❖ **Chief female deity:** A terracotta figure, where a plant is shown growing out of the embryo of a woman, represents Mother Goddess (Goddess of Earth).
- ❖ **Chief male deity:** Pashupati Mahadeva (Proto-Shiva), represented in seals as sitting in a yogic posture on a low throne and having three faces and two horns. He is surrounded by an elephant, a tiger, a rhino and a buffalo and two deer appear at his feet.
- ❖ Lingam and yoni worship was prevalent.
- ❖ Indus Valley people **believed in ghosts and evil forces** and used amulets as protection against them. Fire altars are found at Lothal and Kalibangan.

### VEDIC CULTURE (1500 BC–600 BC)

- ❖ Aryans were migrated from outside [Central Asia (Max Muller)/Europe/Arctic region B.C. Tilak].
- ❖ Boghazkai inscription (Asia Minor, Turkey) proves Central Asian Theory as their homeland.
- ❖ The group that came to India first settled in the present Frontier Province and the Punjab—then called **Sapta Sindhu**, i.e. region of seven rivers.
- ❖ Vedic literature comprises four literary productions: (1) The Samhitas or Vedas; (2) The Brahmanas; (3) The Aranyakas; (4) The Upanishads.
- ❖ There are four Vedas—Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda. The first three Vedas are jointly called Vedatrayi, i.e. trio of Vedas.

### Rigveda

- ❖ The oldest religious text in the world.
- ❖ Collection of hymns, composed around 1700 BC, contains 1,028 hymns and is divided into 10 mandalas.



- ❖ The third mandala contains the **Gayatri Mantra**.
- ❖ Saraswati is the deity river in the Rigveda.
- ❖ Rigveda consists of 10 Mandalas of which 2nd to 7th are the earliest Mandalas each of which is ascribed to a particular family of Rishi Gritsamad, Viswamitra, Vama, Atri, Bharadwaja, Vashistha. VIII Mandala is ascribed to Kanva and Angiras. IX Mandala is the compilation of soma hymns.
- ❖ The 10th Mandala of Rigveda contains the Purushasukta hymn which tells about the origin of caste system.

### Samaveda (Book of Chants)

- ❖ It is a collection of melodies. The hymns of the Samaveda were recited by Udgatri at the Soma sacrifice.
- ❖ It contains Dhruvad Raga.

### Yajurveda

- ❖ The beliefs and rituals of non-Aryans are written in it.
- ❖ Two texts of Yajurveda are:
  - **Shukla** (White) Yajurveda
  - **Krishna** (Black) Yajurveda.

### Atharvaveda

- ❖ It is book of **magical formula**.
- ❖ Mentioned of the Gotra is found in Atharvaveda.

### The Upanishads

- ❖ Also called Vedarita because they denote the last phase of the Vedic period.
- ❖ They define the doctrine of Karma, Atman (soul), Brahma (God), and origin of Universe.
- ❖ There are 108 Upanishads and the period of 800 BC to 500 BC is known as the period of Upanishads.
- ❖ 11 are predominant and they are called mokhya Upanishads.

### Vedangs

- ❖ **They are the limbs of the Vedas. These are treatises of Science and Arts.**
- ❖ **There are six Vedangs:**
  - Shiksha (Phonetics)
  - Kalpa Sutras (Rituals)
  - Vyakarana (Grammar)
  - Nirukta (Etymology)
  - Chhanda (Metrics)
  - Jyotisha (Astronomy)
- ❖ Panini wrote Ashtadhyayi (4th century BC) on Vyakarana.

### Brahmanas

- ❖ These are the prose commentaries on various vedic hymns.
- ❖ The most important is the 'Shatapatha Brahmana' attached to Yajurveda.

### The Aranyakas

- ❖ The sages dwelling in the forest explained the Vedic scriptures to their pupil in the form of Aranyakas.

### Upavedas

There are four Upavedas:

- ❖ **Ayurveda** (Upaveda of the Atharvaveda)
- ❖ **Dhanurveda** (Upaveda of the Rigveda)
- ❖ **Gandharvaveda** (Upaveda of the Samaveda).
- ❖ **Sthapatyaveda** (Upaveda of the Yajurveda)

### Philosophy

There are six systems of Hindu philosophy, given by six philosophers of ancient India.

- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| ❖ Nyaya (analysis)   | Gautama   |
| ❖ Vaisheshika        | Kanada    |
| ❖ Sankhya            | Kapila    |
| ❖ Yoga (application) | Patanjali |
| ❖ Purva Mimamsa      | Jaimini   |
| ❖ Uttar Mimamsa      | Vyasa     |

### Puranas

- ❖ It refers to the change in the mode of worship (from sacrifice to idol worship) and visual appeal of deities as against worship of ideas.
- ❖ There are 18 famous 'Puranas'. **Matsya Purana** is the oldest Puranic text.

### Sutras

- ❖ Sutra literature is divided into three classes:
  - Srauta Sutra—Dealing with large public sacrifices
  - Griha Sutra—Dealing with rituals connected with birth, naming, marriage
  - Dharma Sutra—Explain social and local customs

### Smritis

- ❖ **Dharma Shastra** is the other name for smritis, which are the law books written in shloka form.
- ❖ **Manav Dharma Shastra or Manusmriti** is the oldest and most famous. Manu is supposed to be the first king and law maker.

## Epic

- ❖ There are mainly two **Mahakavyas** (Epics):
  - i. **The Ramayana (Valmiki):** It is known as **Adi Kavya** (the oldest epic of the world). At present, it consists of 24,000 shlokas.
  - ii. **The Mahabharata (Ved Vyasa):** The longest epic of the world. At present, it consists of 1,00,000 shlokas, i.e., verses in 18 Parvans, i.e., chapters, plus the Harivamsa supplement. **Bhagavad Gita** is extracted from Bhishma Parvan of Mahabharata. Shanti Parvan is the largest parvan (chapter) of the Mahabharata.

## The Aryan and the Vedic Age

### Original Home and Identity

- ❖ The location of the original homeland of the Aryans is still controversial but the most accepted theory is that they migrated from Central Asia in several groups between 2000 and 1500 BC and settled in Eastern Afghanistan, modern Pakistan, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh.

#### Original Home of Aryans

Arctic Region	B.G. Tilak
Central India	Rajbali Pandey
Kashmir	L.D. Kala
Central Asia	Max Muller
Tibet	Dayanand Saraswati
German plain	Professor Penka
Pamirs	Mayor
Steppes	Brandstein
Turkistan	Hurz Feld
Bactria	J.C. Rod
Sapta Sindhu	A.C. Das

## RigVedic/Early Vedic Period (1500–1000 BC)

### Geographical Area

- ❖ Rigveda is the only source of knowledge for this period.
- ❖ Rigveda mentions 40 rivers.
- ❖ Early Vedic people had knowledge of rivers Yamuna, Saraswati (Nandi tara) and Ganga, Ocean mentioned as Samudra (referred to collection of water and not sea), snow mountains (Himvat) and desert land (Dhawa). So, they lived in Sapta Sindhu region.
- ❖ Aryans came into conflict with the indigenous inhabitants called **Dasas** (early branch of Aryans) and Dasyus (original

inhabitants). **Dasyuhatya** or slaughter of Dasyus is repeatedly mentioned in Rigveda.

- ❖ According to the Rigveda, the most mentioned river is Sindhu, the most pious river is Saraswati while mention of the Ganges and occurs just once.

#### Rivers Mentioned in Rigveda

Rigvedic Name	Modern Name
Sindhu	Indus
Vitasta	Jhelum
Askini	Chenab
Purushni	Ravi
Vipas	Beas
Sutudri	Satluj
Gumal	Gomati
Krumu	Kurram
Drishdhati	Ghagghar
Kubha	Kabul
Suvastu	Swat

## The Dasrajan War (The Battle of Ten Kings)

- ❖ According to Rigveda, the famous Dasrajan war was the internecine war of the Aryans. The Dasrajan war gives names of ten kings who participated in a war against **Sudas** who was **Bharata** king from the **Tritsus** family. The battle was fought on the bank of Parushni (Ravi) in which **Sudas** emerged victorious.
- ❖ **The Kula** (family) was the basis of both social and political organisations.
- ❖ Regarding the form of government, it was of patriarchal nature. Monarchy was normal, but non-monarchical politics was also there.
- ❖ **The Purohita** or domestic priest was the first ranking official. He was the king's preceptor, friend, philosopher and guide.
- ❖ The army consisted of foot-soldiers and charioteers.
- ❖ The king had religious duties also. He was the upholder of the established order and moral rules.
- ❖ Rigveda speaks of assemblies, such as the **Sabha**, **Samiti**, **Vidath** and **Gana**.
- ❖ Sabha was committee of few privileged and important individuals. Two popular assemblies, Sabha and Samiti, acted as checks on the arbitrary rule of kings. Later Vedas record that the Sabha functioned as a court of justice.

#### Words Mentioned in Rigveda

Words	No. of Times Mentioned
Indra	250
Agni	200
Varuna	30