

## (SOLUTION) MOCK TEST 28 (Prelims Revision Test 4)

### 38 Correct Answer : B

#### Answer Justification :

There was a growing differentiation amongst people engaged in agriculture were based on differential access to land, labour and some of the new technologies.

- Early Sangam texts mention different categories of people engaged in agriculture were based on differential access to land, labour and some of the new technologies.
- In south India people who were divided into three groups– large landowners or vellalar, ploughmen or uzharar and slaves or adimai.
- In the country side of Northern India people were divided into three groups - landless agricultural labourers, small peasants, as well as large landholders.

The term gahapati was often used in Pali texts to designate the second and third categories.

**Q Source:** Page 39: Themes in Indian History – I

### 39 Correct Answer : A

#### Answer Justification :

**Justification & Learning:** India has been ranked 133rd out of 183 countries in the 2016 Global Youth Development Index (YDI) compiled by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

- The Global Youth Development Index report measures countries' prospects for young people in employment, education, health, civic and political spheres.
- Top countries in 2016 YDI are Germany (1), Denmark (2), Australia (3).
- India's neighbours: Sri Lanka (31), Bhutan (69) and Nepal (77).
- India accounts for nearly 20% of the global youth population, with nearly 345 million young people between the ages of 15 and 30 living in the country.
- India's overall rank in 2016 YDI is relatively low, but it has registered an 11% improvement in scores over last five years (from 2010 and 2015).
- The report highlights need for greater investment to reap so-called demographic dividend. Youth development levels in India lag particularly in the domains of education, health and employment.

**Q Source:** Some important indexes

### 40 Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

**Justification & Learning:** Exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage. Punchmarked coins made of silver and copper (c. sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used by many dynasties including the Mauryas.

- The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks, who established control over the north-western part of the subcontinent c. second century BCE.
- The first gold coins were issued in the first century CE by the Kushanas (some sources dispute this fact). These were virtually identical in weight with those issued by Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran.
- Coins were also issued by tribal republics of Punjab and Haryana called the Yaudheyas. Archaeologists have unearthed several thousand copper coins issued by the Yaudheyas.
- Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers. The earliest coins issued by Guptas were remarkable for their purity. These coins facilitated long-distance transactions from which kings also benefited.

**Q Source:** Page 44: Themes in Indian History – I