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BY PHYSICS WALLAH

Prelims Wallah Test Series

Test 2 of 40

**Modern India
(NCERT)**

UPSC 2026



ENROLL IN OUR PRELIMS TEST SERIES

Prelims Wallah Test Series - 2026

Test 02: Modern India (NCERT)

1. Consider the following statements:

- I. James Mill divided Indian history into Hindu, Muslim, and British periods in his book *A History of British India*.
- II. This classification has been criticized for ignoring cultural and socio-economic developments and focusing solely on the religion of rulers.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

2. Consider the following statements:

- I. Colonialism refers to the political control or governing influence of a nation over a dependent territory, often accompanied by economic exploitation.
- II. Imperialism includes broader forms of domination—territorial, economic, and cultural—often justified by ideologies of superiority.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

3. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal Subadars:

- I. Subadars were provincial governors appointed by the Mughal emperor to administer a Suba or province.
- II. Each Subadar was assisted by a Bakshi who was in charge of revenue collection and civil justice in the province.
- III. Subadars were responsible for maintaining law and order and carrying out imperial policies in their assigned regions.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

4. Consider the following statements:

- I. Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the symbolic leader of the Revolt of 1857 by the Indian rebels.
- II. After the suppression of the revolt, Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to Rangoon by the British.
- III. Bahadur Shah Zafar's sons were given administrative positions under British rule to maintain peace in Delhi.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

5. Consider the following statements:

- I. The Charter of 1600 by Queen Elizabeth I granted the East India Company the exclusive right to trade with the East.
- II. The charter enabled the Company to undertake military conquests in India with the official backing of the British Crown.
- III. The East India Company's right to trade under this charter was valid for an indefinite period unless withdrawn by the Crown.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

6. With reference to Indian exports during the 17th century, consider the following commodities:

- I. Cotton
- II. Silk
- III. Pepper
- IV. Cardamom
- V. Cinnamon

How many of the above were in great demand in Europe during the 17th century?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

7. Consider the following statements regarding the early English factory in India:

- I. The first English factory in India was established in 1651 on the banks of the river Hugli.
- II. The British East India Company obtained zamindari rights over three villages by forcefully occupying them from the Mughals in 1696.
- III. The term "factors" referred to Company traders who operated from this early factory.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) I and III only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II and III

8. The name "Plassey," or Palashi associated with the famous Battle of 1757, is derived from which of the following?

- (a) A British commander named General Plassey who led the Company forces
- (b) A tree known for its beautiful red flowers that yield gulal, the powder used in the festival of Holi.
- (c) The Mughal revenue records referring to a military outpost near Murshidabad
- (d) None of the above

9. Consider the following statements regarding the developments after the Battle of Buxar (1764):

- I. The East India Company started appointing Residents in Indian princely states to represent the British Parliament.
- II. Residents acted as political or commercial agents whose role was to promote the interests of the Company in Indian states.
- III. Through the Resident system, the Company officials began interfering in the internal administration of Indian states.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

10. Consider the following statements:

- I. Under the Subsidiary Alliance system, Indian rulers were required to pay for the British forces stationed in their territories.
- II. Failure to pay for the subsidiary forces often led to territorial annexation by the British, as seen in the case of Awadh and Hyderabad.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

11. Under the tenure of which Governor-General was the British policy of "paramountcy" formally initiated in India, signifying the assertion of British supremacy over Indian princely states?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Wellesley
- (d) Lord Hastings

12. Consider the following statements regarding the traditional administrative and legal systems prevalent in 17th-century India:

- I. A Qazi was primarily responsible for expounding Islamic law and providing legal opinions (fatwas) in the court.
- II. A Mufti was a jurist of the Muslim community who assisted the Qazi by interpreting the law to be applied in judicial cases.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Permanent Settlement introduced by the British in India:

- I. Under the settlement, rajas and taluqdars were designated as zamindars responsible for collecting rent from the peasants.
- II. Zamindars were granted hereditary rights over land.
- III. The revenue demand was fixed permanently and zamindars had to pay the same amount irrespective of future changes in production.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) I, II and III

14. In British revenue records, what did the term "mahal" refer to?

- (a) A royal palace of the Mughal emperor
- (b) A large landholding owned by a single peasant
- (c) A revenue estate which could comprise one or more villages
- (d) A unit of currency used for land revenue payment

15. Consider the following commodities:

- I. Opium
- II. Tea
- III. Indigo

How many of the above were introduced by the British in India?

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

16. Consider the following statements regarding the "Blue Rebellion" of 1859:

- I. The rebellion broke out when indigo cultivators in Bengal refused to grow indigo under oppressive contracts imposed by European planters.
- II. The Indigo Commission set up by the British in 1860, accepted the peasants' grievances and declared that indigo cultivation should not be forced upon them.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

17. Consider the following statements regarding the Ulgulan movement led by Birsa Munda:

- I. Birsa Munda's movement was not just political but also involved a religious reform, where he denounced Christian missionaries and called for purification of tribal life.
- II. The movement led to legislative reforms like the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908, which restricted the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals.
- III. His followers referred to him as "Dharti Aaba".

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

18. Kusum and Palash flowers:
- Used for natural dye extraction
 - Played a role in traditional medicine and healing
 - Burnt to make charcoal for metallurgy
 - Offered in religious rituals and seasonal festivals

How many of the above were among the main uses of Kusum and Palash flowers by tribal communities?

- Only two
- Only three
- All four
- Only one

19. Consider the following pairs:

- Baiga tribe — Madhya Pradesh
- Nyishi tribe — Arunachal Pradesh
- Koya tribe — Himachal Pradesh

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

20. Consider the following statements:

- British classification of forests as *Reserved Forests* restricted the movement and traditional livelihood practices of tribal communities.
- The British colonial administration established forest villages to provide tribal communities with permanent land rights in forest areas.
- The Forest Department relied on tribal labour for activities like tree cutting and log transportation, often in exchange for limited cultivation rights.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- I only
- I and III only
- III only
- I, II and III

21. Which of the following Governor-Generals announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, his descendants would be shifted out of the Red Fort and provided an alternate residence in Delhi?

- Lord Dalhousie
- Lord William Bentinck
- Lord Wellesley
- Lord Cornwallis

22. Consider the following statements regarding socio-religious interventions by the British before 1857:

- The Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829, declared the practice of sati illegal and punishable by law.
- The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed to encourage widow remarriage.
- The Religious Disabilities Act, 1850, enabled converted Christians to retain their ancestral property.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- I and II only
- II and III only
- I and III only
- I, II and III

23. Consider the following leaders of the 1857 Revolt with the regions they were associated with:

Leader	Region
I. Kunwar Singh	A. Bihar
II. Ahmadullah Shah	B. Faizabad
III. Begum Hazrat Mahal	C. Awadh
IV. Nana Saheb	D. Hyderabad

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

24. Consider the following statements:

- I. After the revolt of 1857, the British promised to safeguard the rights of loyal landholders and allow them to retain their traditional claims to land.
- II. The British declared that all those who participated in the revolt would be executed without exception regardless of the degree of their involvement.

Which of the above statements is/are not correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

25. Consider the following cities:

- I. Machlipatnam
- II. Surat
- III. Seringapatam
- IV. Madras

How many of the above cities were de-urbanised during the nineteenth century?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

26. In 1877, Viceroy Lytton organised a grand Durbar in Delhi to proclaim Queen Victoria as the Empress of India, even though Calcutta was the capital of British India at that time. Why was Delhi chosen as the venue?

- (a) Delhi had better infrastructure than Calcutta for hosting large events
- (b) Delhi was centrally located and more accessible to princely states
- (c) Delhi held symbolic importance as the former seat of Mughal power
- (d) Calcutta was under threat of a political uprising during that time

27. Why are the architects Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker significant in the context of British India?

- (a) They designed the first Indian universities under British rule
- (b) They were responsible for designing the layout of the railway network in India
- (c) They designed the new capital city of British India at New Delhi
- (d) They planned the administrative reforms of the Indian Civil Services

28. Consider the following statements regarding the reasons why many zamindars defaulted on revenue payments under British rule:

- I. The revenue demand was fixed permanently, leaving no room for adjustment during years of crop failure or natural calamities.
- II. The British East India Company demanded revenue in cash and by a fixed date, regardless of the agricultural output.
- III. Zamindars often used the revenue collections for personal luxuries and investments rather than for timely payments to the Company.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

29. Consider the following statements regarding the British East India Company's control over zamindars:

- I. The British disbanded the zamindars' military forces and abolished local customs duties to reduce their independent authority.
- II. The judicial and policing powers of zamindars were curtailed as the Company brought their courts under the control of Collectors.
- III. Zamindars were allowed to maintain control over their districts as long as they paid revenue on time.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) I, II and III

30. Consider the following statements regarding the jotedars and Zamindars in colonial Bengal:

- I. Jotedars were primarily landless labourers who worked on zamindari lands for daily wages.
- II. Unlike zamindars who often lived in urban areas, jotedars were located in the villages

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

31. Consider the following statements regarding the Ryotwari Settlement in the Bombay Deccan:

- I. The revenue system introduced in the Bombay Deccan was called the Ryotwari Settlement.
- II. The lands were resurveyed every 30 years, and the revenue rates were increased.
- III. Unlike the Bengal system, the revenue was directly settled with the ryot.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

32. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The cotton boom that began in 1861 significantly benefited the Deccan farmers in the short term.

Statement II: The American Civil War led to a sharp rise in demand for Indian cotton in Britain.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- (c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

33. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The migration of Santhals into the Rajmahal Hills disrupted the traditional settlements of the Paharias.

Statement II: British policies of land settlement and forest control led to the Santhal migration.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- (c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

34. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The defeat at Chinhat shattered the myth of British invincibility and boosted the morale of Indian rebels.

Statement II: The British forces suffered a major defeat in the Battle of Chinhat during the Revolt of 1857.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- (c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

35. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Mahatma Gandhi has been regarded as the 'Father of the Indian Nation' for his pivotal role in mobilizing masses through non-violent struggle.

Statement II: The title 'Father of the Nation' is constitutionally recognized and conferred by the Government of India.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- (c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

36. Which one of the following personalities advised Mahatma Gandhi to spend a year travelling across British India to understand its people before taking up any political activity?

- (a) Rajkumar shukla
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Phiroj shah mehta
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

37. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Mahatma Gandhi's first major public appearance in India was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU).

Statement II: He was invited to the event due to his contribution to the Champaran Satyagraha.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I
- (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

38. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: During the Non-Cooperation Movement, Indians were urged to renounce all voluntary associations with the British Government, including schools, courts, and taxes.

Statement II: Gandhi believed that effective non-cooperation would make British rule ungovernable and force them to leave India.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I
- (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

39. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Mahatma Gandhi saw the charkha (spinning wheel) as a symbol of a self-reliant and non-exploitative society.

Statement II: He believed that the charkha represented a rejection of industrialism and the glorification of machines.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I
- (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

40. Consider the following are accurately reflected in the Lahore Congress Session of 1929:

- I. It marked the formal adoption of Purna Swaraj as the Congress's ultimate objective.
- II. It signified a strategic shift in leadership by electing Jawaharlal Nehru, symbolizing a move towards assertive mass mobilization.
- III. It involved the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement under Gandhi's leadership immediately following the session.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

41. With reference to Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movement, which one of the following personalities is known to have persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone?

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Kasturba Gandhi
- (c) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
- (d) Annie Besant

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931:

- I. The British government agreed to allow Indians to make salt for consumption but not for sale.
- II. The Congress agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
- III. Congress also agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

43. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- I. Observance of Direct Action Day
- II. Arrival of Cabinet Mission in India
- III. Election for the Constituent Assembly

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?

- (a) I – II – III
- (b) II – III – I
- (c) III – II – I
- (d) II – I – III

44. Why was 15 August 1947 chosen as the date for India's independence?

- (a) It was the date of formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885
- (b) It marked the anniversary of the Revolt of 1857
- (c) It was the day on which Japan surrendered to the Allies in World War II
- (d) It was the date when Lord Mountbatten took office as Viceroy of India

45. With reference to key committees of the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following pairs:

Committee Name	Chairman/President
I. Rules of Procedure Committee	Rajendra Prasad
II. Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
III. Advisory Committee	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
IV. Drafting Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
V. Minorities Sub-Committee	H. C. Mookerjee

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

46. Consider the following personalities:

- I. Ammu Swaminathan
- II. Annie Mascarene
- III. Begum Aizaz Rasul
- IV. Dakshayani Velayudhan

How many of the above were members of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

47. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The introduction of dyarchy under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms led to administrative confusion and inefficiency in provincial governance.

Statement II: Under dyarchy, Indian ministers controlled departments like police and revenue, while British officials controlled education and agriculture.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

48. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Swami Vivekananda's vision was to uplift India by synthesizing spiritual wisdom with modern scientific temper and national consciousness.

Statement II: He emphasized the worship of the divine through temples and rituals as the highest form of religious expression.

Statement III: He saw service to the poor and the downtrodden as the true form of worship and a way to realize the divine in practice.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

49. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The Russian Revolution of 1917 gave a major ideological impetus to the Indian national movement by introducing the vision of a socialist and egalitarian society.

Statement II: The Revolution demonstrated that an oppressed people could successfully overthrow an imperialist regime and establish a state based on equality, inspiring Indian nationalists to reimagine their own struggle.

Statement III: The ideals of the Russian Revolution inspired sections of Indian revolutionaries and helped shape the ideology of early left-wing groups such as the Communist Party of India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

50. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Gandhiji's involvement in the Ahmedabad Mill Strike and the Kheda Satyagraha in 1918 marked the beginning of his use of non-violent satyagraha in labour and peasant struggles in India.

Statement II: In the Ahmedabad episode, Gandhi used fasting not as a personal spiritual practice but as a moral weapon to influence both parties and bring about a fair compromise.

Statement III: The Kheda Satyagraha saw emerging leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel adopt Gandhian methods and commit themselves to public service.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

51. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Revolutionary nationalists in colonial India often viewed acts of political violence as necessary sacrifices to awaken national consciousness and dismantle the oppressive colonial system.

Statement II: The murder of British officials or collaborators was glorified as an end in itself by most revolutionaries, regardless of political or moral consequences.

Statement III: Revolutionary figures like Bhagat Singh saw violence not as personal vendetta but as a political tool aimed at achieving a social revolution free from exploitation.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

52. Which of the following leaders were part of the sub-committee appointed during the All Parties Conference that drafted the Nehru Report in 1928?

- 1. Ali Imam
- 2. Tej Bahadur Sapru
- 3. Subhash Chandra Bose
- 4. M.A. Jinnah

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

53. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The Simon Commission was met with unprecedented nationwide protests, which reflected the growing political consciousness and assertiveness of Indians across regions.

Statement II: Gandhiji saw the Simon Commission's arrival as an opportunity to launch a nationwide mass movement, leading to immediate escalation of struggle.

Statement III: The Earl of Reading was the Viceroy of India when the Simon Commission arrived.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

54. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The Congress ministries (1937–1939), though constrained by the Act of 1935, provided a psychological boost to the national movement through improved governance and a sense of self-rule.

Statement II: The Congress ministries implemented sweeping land reforms that dismantled the colonial agrarian structure.

Statement III: Congress ministers reduced their own perks, promoted civil liberties and improved education and health.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

55. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The INA trials in 1945–46 triggered a nationwide upsurge, symbolizing a new and final phase in India's freedom struggle.

Statement II: The trial of INA officers in the Red Fort was widely perceived as an attack on Indian nationalism, leading to unprecedented public support for the accused.

Statement III: The trials ignited mass protests, student strikes, and defence campaigns, uniting Indians across political and communal lines in a show of national solidarity.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

56. Consider the following statements:

- I. Sarna religion is practiced primarily by tribal communities such as the Munda, Oraon, and Ho in Jharkhand and adjoining states.
- II. Followers of Sarna worship nature, especially sacred groves known as Sarna Sthal, and do not identify themselves as Hindus.
- III. The Constitution of India currently recognizes Sarna as a separate religion under the census category.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

57. Consider the following statements:

- I. The Union Budget 2025–26 proposed the constitution of a Makhana Board in Bihar.
- II. Makhana has been granted GI tag in Bihar.
- III. Makhana cultivation requires stagnant water bodies, loamy to clayey soil, and thrives in regions with moderate to high rainfall especially in floodplains.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

58. Consider the following statements:

- I. The Harmonised System (HS) Codes are internationally standardized product classification codes developed by the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- II. India recently introduced New Harmonised System (HS) Codes for GI Tagged Rice
- III. HS Codes are not used for imposing tariffs, but only for statistical purposes by international organizations and customs authorities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

59. Consider the following statements:
- The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is responsible for formulating and implementing India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) and promoting exports.
 - The DGFT has developed the Online ECOM application system for the issuance of export authorizations for restricted items, dual-use goods, and technology transfer.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- I only
- II only
- Both I and II
- Neither I nor II

60. Consider the following military exercises with their partner countries:

Exercise Name	Partner Country
1. Dharma Guardian	A. Maldives
2. Exercise Komodo	B. Indonesia
3. Exercise Ekuverin	C. Japan
4. Cyclone 2025	D. France

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- Only two
- Only three
- All four
- None

61. Consider the following statements regarding Therthangal Bird Sanctuary:

- It is located near the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and lies on the Central Asian Flyway.
- The sanctuary is notable for its population of Babul trees (*Acacia nilotica*), which support diverse avifauna.
- It was recently designated as a Ramsar Site, recognizing its international importance as a wetland.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- I only
- II only
- I and II only
- I, II and III

62. Which of the following organizations jointly launched the campaign "Imagine A World With More Women In Science"?

- UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund
- UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme
- UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

63. Consider the following statements regarding MATSYA 6000:

- MATSYA 6000 is a manned submersible vehicle being jointly developed by India and Russia.
- MATSYA 6000 is a key component of India's Deep Ocean Mission and is designed for underwater exploration up to 6,000 metres.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- I only
- II only
- Both I and II
- Neither I nor II

64. The 'Black Hole Tragedy' took place on June 20, 1756, in which of the following forts?

- Fort St. George
- Fort William
- Fort St. David
- Fort Angelo

65. Consider the following statements:

- The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) warned against the construction of the Morand-Ganjal Irrigation Project due to its potential threat to critical tiger habitats.
- The Morand-Ganjal Irrigation Project is proposed near the Kanha Tiger Reserve, which is one of the core tiger conservation areas in Madhya Pradesh.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- I only
- II only
- Both I and II
- Neither I nor II

66. Consider the following statements regarding Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati:

- I. He founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875 and strongly opposed idol worship and ritualism.
- II. He advocated women's education and condemned child marriage, infanticide, and enforced widowhood as evil social practices.
- III. His major literary works include Satyarth Prakash, Veda Bhashya Bhumika, and Gita Rahasya.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

67. Consider the following statements regarding Gopal Krishna Gokhale:

- I. He served as the Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha and was associated with the journal 'Sudharak'.
- II. He played a key role in framing the Bombay Municipal Act, 1872, and was known as the "Father of Bombay Municipality."
- III. He was one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress and served as its President in 1890.
- IV. Mahatma Gandhi considered Gokhale his political mentor and guide.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) Three only
- (d) All four

68. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: National Women's Day is observed on February 13 every year in India.

Statement II: Sarojini Naidu a freedom fighter and advocate for women's rights and empowerment, was born on February 13.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- (c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

69. Consider the following statements regarding the State Emblem of India:

- I. The State Emblem of India was adopted on 26 January 1950, the day India became a Republic.
- II. The motto "Satyameva Jayate" below the emblem is taken from the Mundaka Upanishad, one of the ancient Hindu scriptures.
- III. The emblem includes a wheel (Dharma Chakra) in the centre, with a bull on the right and a horse on the left.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) All three
- (d) None

70. Consider the following statements:

- I. Manipur is governed under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
- II. If there is a conflict between state laws and district council laws in Sixth Schedule areas, the State laws prevail.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

71. Consider the following statements regarding Furlough and Parole in the Indian prison system:

- I. Furlough is granted in case of an emergency such as the death or marriage of a close relative, while Parole is a conditional release for a fixed period after a prisoner has served a certain portion of their sentence.
- II. Parole can be granted multiple times during the sentence, but furlough is granted only once.
- III. Both furlough and parole are legal rights of the prisoner and must be granted on demand.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) All three
- (d) None

72. Consider the following statements regarding the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025:

- I. The Act repeals multiple previous laws, including the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Act.
- II. It establishes a Bureau of Immigration with centralized powers, responsible for visa issuance, biometric registration, and overseeing entry/exit across immigration points.
- III. The Act makes it mandatory for hotels, universities, hospitals, and transport operators to report data on foreign nationals to designated immigration authorities.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) All three
- (d) None

73. Consider the following statements regarding the Nuclear Energy Mission announced in the Union Budget 2025–26:

- I. The mission allocates ₹20,000 crore specifically for the research and development of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs).
- II. The mission includes planned amendments to both the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 to enable private sector participation in nuclear power generation.
- III. It sets a target of 100 GW of nuclear power capacity by 2047.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) All three
- (d) None

74. Frequently seen in the news, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 is related to which of the following?

- (a) Protection of cultural heritage during armed conflict
- (b) Prevention of the financing of terrorism by non-state actors
- (c) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems to non-state actors
- (d) Regulation of digital surveillance by international intelligence agencies

75. Consider the following statements regarding Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS):

- I. PACS function as the lowest tier in the three-tier cooperative credit structure, and mainly provide short-term and medium-term credit to farmers in rural areas.
- II. PACS operate under the administrative control of the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India.
- III. In a PACS, every member enjoys equal voting rights, irrespective of the number of shares held by them.
- IV. PACS are regulated directly by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Three only
- (d) All four

76. Which of the following provisions were included in the Treaty of Salbai (1782) between the English and the Marathas?

1. The English were allowed to provide military assistance to Raghunathrao.
2. Salsette was to remain under the possession of the English.
3. The Peshwa agreed not to support any other European nation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

77. Which one of the following was a key commitment made in the British House of Commons in the form of the August Declaration of 1917?

- (a) A commitment to grant immediate independence to India.
- (b) The gradual development of self-governing institutions in India.
- (c) The assurance of abolishing dyarchy in Indian administration.
- (d) A promise to withdraw the Rowlatt Act.

78. Consider the following pairs regarding the foundational theories of Indian National Congress and their prominent believers.

Foundational theories	Believers
1. Safety Valve Theory	G.K. Gokhale
2. Conspiracy Theory	R.P. Dutt
3. Lightning conductor Theory	Lala Lajpat Rai

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

79. Consider the following statements about Mpox (Monkeypox):

1. It is a viral zoonotic disease caused by the monkeypox virus.
2. It is not transmitted from animal to human.
3. Monkeypox can be treated effectively with antibiotics.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

80. Consider the following regarding the 19th century agricultural movements:

1. The leadership of these revolts were from the peasantry itself.
2. These were actively led by All India Kisan Sabha.
3. The objective was mostly centered around freedom from colonial rule.
4. Ruin of traditional handicrafts and other small industries was a reason for the movements.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

81. With reference to the 'Round Table Conferences', consider the following statements:

1. In the First Round Table Conference, B.R. Ambedkar represented the Dalit community.
2. In the Second Round Table Conference in 1931, Gandhiji was unanimously chosen as the sole representative of the entire nation of India by all the parties.
3. The Second Round Table Conferences concluded with the discontinuation of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

How many of the statements given above are *incorrect*?

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

82. With reference to the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms, consider the following statements:

1. In case of a constitutional breakdown in a province, the Viceroy of India was to take the control of the transferred subjects.
2. The majority of members in the Viceroy's executive council were Indians.
3. At the central level, the Council of State was a permanent house, while the Central Legislative Assembly had a five-year tenure.

Which of the statements given above are *incorrect*?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) All of the above

83. Consider the following:

1. Peasants and workers
2. Muslim League
3. Communists
4. Hindu Mahasabha

How many of the above did *not* join the Quit India movement?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

84. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj?

1. It opposed idolatry.
2. It aimed to spread the knowledge of Western education in the country and bring about greater freedom and equality for women.
3. It condemned the practice of Sati as it had no sanction in ancient texts.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

85. Consider the following statements with respect to the Space Sector in India:

1. India accounts for around 10% of global space economy.
2. 100% Foreign Direct Investment in satellite manufacturing and operation is now permitted through the automatic route.
3. Government approval is required for investments exceeding 49% in the manufacturing of launch vehicles.

Which of the statements given above are *incorrect*?

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

86. "He was a Scottish economist and a political philosopher who divided Indian History into three periods- Hindu, Muslim, and British in his book 'A History of British India' and according to him, all Asian civilizations were at a lower level than European civilization."

Who among the following philosophers is correctly described in the above paragraph?

- (a) James Mill
- (b) Adam Smith
- (c) John Maynard Keynes
- (d) David Ricardo

87. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The outflow of gold from Britain to India reduced significantly after the Battle of Plassey.

Statement II: The revenues collected by the Company from Bengal were used to buy cotton and silk textiles in India, and for other ancillary expenses in India.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Statement I is correct, Statement II is correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
- (b) Statement I is correct, Statement II is correct, and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct.

88. With reference to the 'Serampore Mission', consider the following statements:

- 1. The Missionaries established a mission in Serampore within the British East India Company's jurisdiction.
- 2. William Carey played a pivotal role in the establishment of the Serampore Mission.

Which of the statements given above is/are *incorrect*?

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

89. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The revenue demand will become very light.
- 2. Under the British government, the native merchants were liable to imprisonment and disgrace at the instance or complaint of a worthless man.
- 3. All the natives in the British service ought to be alive to their religion and interests and abjure their loyalty to the English.
- 4. The native artisans will exclusively be employed in the service of the kings, the rajahs, and the rich.

How many of the above grievances and measures to address them, are mentioned in the Azamgarh Proclamation?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

90. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Wood's despatch supported the system of European learning.
- 2. Lord William Bentinck championed the oriental-style education of Indians.
- 3. Rabindra Nath Tagore was in support of teaching science and technology at Shantiniketan.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

91. Which of the following leaders did *not* serve as a member of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) Purnima Banerji
- (b) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Usha Mehta

92. Consider the following options:

1. Surendranath Banerjee
2. Romesh Chandra Dutt
3. Bipin Chandra Pal
4. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

How many of the above mentioned leaders belong to the moderate faction of the Congress?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

93. Consider the following statements with reference to the British Policy of Paramountcy:

1. It was initiated by Lord Hastings.
2. Rani Channama led an anti-British revolt in response to this policy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

94. Consider the following statements:

1. Increase of imports from other countries into India.
2. Expansion of Indian industries.
3. Increased demand for industrial goods.

How many of the options given above are the Consequences of the First World War on the Indian economy?

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

95. With reference to the Summary Settlement of 1856, consider the following statements:

1. Its aim was to reduce the exploitation of peasants in the Awadh region.
2. It led to the appointment of "Talukdars" as an intermediary between the British Government and farmers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

96. With reference to the Azamgarh Proclamation in the context of the history of modern India, consider the following statements:

1. It was released by the leaders of the underground movement in the revolt of 1942.
2. The proclamation focused on Hindu-Muslim unity.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

97. Consider the following statements regarding Khilafat Movement:

1. The movement was led by Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.
2. Congress supported the movement.
3. It demanded that the Turkish Sultan maintain control over the Muslim holy sites in the former Ottoman Empire.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

98. With reference to modern history of India, which of the following historical event happened at Ferozeshah Kotla in Delhi in 1928?

- (a) The goal of Purna Swaraj was adopted under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore translated the National Anthem from Bengali to English here.
- (c) All India Congress Committee endorsed the Nehru Report.
- (d) Revolutionary leaders founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).

99. Consider the following statements with respect to Purna Swaraj:

- 1. The Resolution for its proclamation was passed in the Lahore Session of the Congress.
- 2. The Resolution was passed under the presidentship of Motilal Nehru.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

100. Consider the following statements regarding 'Shumang Leela':

- 1. It is a traditional form of theatre that originated in Manipur.
- 2. It is performed only by men.

Which of the following statements is/are *incorrect*?

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

Prelims Wallah Test Series - 2026

Test 02: Modern India (NCERT)

1.	(c)	26.	(c)	51.	(c)	76.	(c)
2.	(c)	27.	(c)	52.	(a)	77.	(b)
3.	(c)	28.	(d)	53.	(d)	78.	(a)
4.	(a)	29.	(c)	54.	(c)	79.	(a)
5.	(a)	30.	(b)	55.	(a)	80.	(b)
6.	(c)	31.	(d)	56.	(a)	81.	(b)
7.	(b)	32.	(a)	57.	(d)	82.	(d)
8.	(b)	33.	(a)	58.	(b)	83.	(c)
9.	(d)	34.	(a)	59.	(c)	84.	(d)
10.	(c)	35.	(c)	60.	(a)	85.	(a)
11.	(d)	36.	(d)	61.	(d)	86.	(a)
12.	(b)	37.	(c)	62.	(a)	87.	(a)
13.	(d)	38.	(a)	63.	(b)	88.	(a)
14.	(c)	39.	(a)	64.	(b)	89.	(d)
15.	(d)	40.	(b)	65.	(c)	90.	(b)
16.	(c)	41.	(c)	66.	(a)	91.	(d)
17.	(d)	42.	(d)	67.	(b)	92.	(c)
18.	(b)	43.	(b)	68.	(a)	93.	(c)
19.	(b)	44.	(c)	69.	(c)	94.	(b)
20.	(b)	45.	(c)	70.	(b)	95.	(a)
21.	(a)	46.	(d)	71.	(d)	96.	(b)
22.	(d)	47.	(c)	72.	(c)	97.	(c)
23.	(c)	48.	(c)	73.	(c)	98.	(d)
24.	(b)	49.	(a)	74.	(c)	99.	(a)
25.	(c)	50.	(a)	75.	(b)	100.	(b)

1. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: James Mill, in his book *A History of British India* (1817), divided Indian history into three periods — **Hindu, Muslim, and British** — based on the **religion of the ruling classes**. This was one of the earliest colonial periodizations of Indian history.

Statement II is correct: This classification has been widely criticized for **ignoring cultural, social, and economic developments** that transcended dynastic changes. It wrongly emphasizes the **religion of rulers** while overlooking the **continuity of Indian society and culture** across periods.

2. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Colonialism refers to the **establishment of political control** by one country over another territory, often involving **direct governance and economic exploitation** of resources, labor, and markets for the benefit of the colonial power.

Statement II is correct: Imperialism is a broader concept that includes **political, economic, and cultural domination**, sometimes without formal colonization. It's often justified by **ideologies of racial, cultural, or civilizational superiority** claiming to "civilize" or uplift the dominated peoples.

3. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Subadars were **provincial governors** appointed by the **Mughal emperor** to administer a **Suba (province)**. They held significant administrative, military, and executive authority in their respective regions.

Statement II is incorrect: The **Bakshi** was not responsible for **revenue collection and civil justice**. The **Bakshi** handled **military administration**, especially regarding troop payments and recruitment. **Revenue collection** was overseen by the **Diwan**, while **civil justice** was managed by the **Qazi** and other judicial officers.

Statement III is correct: Subadars were **responsible for maintaining law and order**, executing **imperial policies**, supervising revenue officials, and defending the province against rebellion or external threats.

4. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: During the **Revolt of 1857**, Indian rebels declared **Bahadur Shah Zafar** as the **symbolic leader and Emperor of Hindustan** to unite various rebel factions under a single authority, though his actual control was limited.

Statement II is correct: After the British suppressed the revolt, **Bahadur Shah Zafar was captured, tried, and exiled to Rangoon (present-day Yangon, Myanmar)** in 1858, where he died in 1862.

Statement III is incorrect: **Bahadur Shah Zafar's sons were not given administrative positions**. In fact, **several of his sons were executed by the British** to eliminate potential claimants to the Mughal throne and deter future rebellions.

5. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The **Charter of 1600**, issued by **Queen Elizabeth I**, granted the **East India Company exclusive rights to trade with the East**, covering regions like **India, Southeast Asia, and China**, excluding territories already held by Christian rulers.

Statement II is incorrect: The **1600 Charter did not authorize military conquests**. Initially, the Company was a purely **commercial enterprise**. Military activities began much later as the Company's political ambitions in India grew, especially from the mid-18th century.

Statement III is incorrect: The **right to trade was not indefinite**. The Charter granted a **monopoly for 15 years**, subject to revocation if it was found unprofitable to the Crown or national interest, though it was later renewed and extended multiple times.

6. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Cotton textiles from India were in **great demand in Europe during the 17th century**. Regions like **Gujarat, Bengal, and the Coromandel Coast** produced fine cotton fabrics, which were highly valued for their quality and vivid patterns.

Statement II is correct: Silk from India, especially Bengal silk, was a prized commodity in European markets during the 17th century. European trading companies frequently exported Indian silk.

Statement III is correct: Pepper was one of the most sought-after Indian spices in Europe during the 17th century. The Malabar Coast (Kerala) was a primary source.

Statement IV is correct: Cardamom is along with other spices like pepper and cloves as part of the Indian spice trade. While its demand was not as overwhelming as pepper, it was still exported and valued in European markets.

Statement V is incorrect: Cinnamon was primarily sourced from Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) and not a significant Indian export. While European companies traded in cinnamon, it came largely from Ceylon under Portuguese and Dutch control.

7. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The first English factory in India was established in 1651 on the banks of the river Hugli in Bengal. It served as a trading post for goods like silk, cotton, saltpetre, and spices, marking the East India Company's early presence in eastern India.

Statement II is incorrect: In 1696, the Company did not forcefully occupy villages from the Mughals. Instead, it built fortifications in the region due to growing insecurity. Later in 1698, the Company legally acquired zamindari rights over three villages — Sutanuti, Kalikata, and Govindpur through negotiations with local Mughal officials.

Statement III is correct: The term "factors" referred to Company traders who managed trade from these early factories. They were responsible for buying, storing, and shipping goods, and conducting business on behalf of the Company in Indian markets.

8. Ans: (b)

Exp:

The name "Plassey" is an anglicized form of "Palashi", a village located near Murshidabad in Bengal. It derived its name from the Palash tree (*Butea monosperma*), known for its striking red-orange flowers that produce a natural dye traditionally used as gulal during Holi. This tree was abundant in the area, giving the village its name.

9. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement I is incorrect: After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the East India Company started appointing Residents in Indian princely states, but they represented the Company's interests, not the British Parliament, and their main role was to safeguard Company influence, not to enforce diplomatic neutrality.

Statement II is correct: Residents acted as political or commercial agents of the Company, placed at the courts of Indian rulers to promote Company interests, oversee alliances, and monitor state affairs, especially to secure trade privileges and political dominance.

Statement III is correct: Through the Resident system, Company officials began interfering in the internal administration of Indian princely states. Residents influenced succession disputes, treaty agreements, and internal governance to expand British control without direct annexation.

10. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Under the Subsidiary Alliance system, devised by Lord Wellesley, Indian rulers were compelled to station British forces within their territories and were required to pay for their maintenance. This system aimed to reduce Indian states' independence while expanding British influence.

Statement II is correct: If a ruler failed to make the required payments for the subsidiary forces, the British would often seize a portion of the ruler's territory as a penalty. This was a key mechanism for the expansion of British territory.

❖ **Awadh (Oudh):** While Awadh had accepted a subsidiary alliance earlier (1801), it was finally annexed in 1856 by Lord Dalhousie on the pretext of "misgovernance," which was a direct result of the financial burden and administrative control exerted by the British through the alliance. The financial drain and loss of administrative power due to the alliance were precursors to this annexation.

- ❖ **Hyderabad:** The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first ruler to accept the fully structured Subsidiary Alliance in 1798. He was forced to cede territories (like Bellary and Cuddapah) to the British for the maintenance of the subsidiary forces when he failed to pay the subsidy.

11. Ans: (d)

Exp:

The British policy of “paramountcy” — asserting **British supreme authority over Indian princely states** — was formally initiated during the tenure of **Lord Hastings (1813–1823)**. Through this policy, the British claimed the right to **intervene in the internal affairs of princely states and dictate terms to Indian rulers**, justifying it as necessary for the stability of the empire.

Though earlier Governor-Generals like **Wellesley** expanded control through the **Subsidiary Alliance**, it was under **Lord Hastings** that the concept of **paramountcy as an official guiding principle of British-Indian relations** was clearly articulated and enforced.

12. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is Incorrect: The primary role of a **Qazi** was that of a **judge**. They presided over the court, heard evidence, and delivered judgments (**Hukm**). The responsibility for expounding Islamic law and providing legal opinions (**Fatwas**) belonged to the **Mufti**.

Statement II is correct: The **Mufti** was a legal expert or jurist who was consulted by the Qazi for his expert opinion on a point of law. The Mufti would issue a **fatwa** (legal opinion), which the Qazi would then consider when delivering the final judgment. The Mufti's role was consultative, assisting the judge, while the Qazi's was judicial.

13. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Under the **Permanent Settlement of 1793**, **rajas and taluqdars were designated as zamindars**, making them responsible for **collecting rent from peasants and remitting a fixed revenue to the Company**. They acted as intermediaries between the peasants and the colonial state.

Statement II is correct: **Zamindars were granted hereditary rights over the land**, provided they paid the fixed revenue regularly. This meant that zamindari rights could be passed on to heirs, ensuring continuity of ownership within families.

Statement III is correct: The **revenue demand was fixed permanently**, meaning **zamindars had to pay the same amount to the Company regardless of future increases or decreases in agricultural production**. This often led to exploitation of peasants, as zamindars sought to maximize their income while meeting their fixed obligations.

14. Ans: (c)

Exp:

In **British revenue records**, the term “**mahal**” referred to a **revenue estate**, which could consist of a **single village, a group of villages, or a part of a village**. It was the basic unit for **assessing and collecting land revenue**. The British used this term while conducting revenue settlements, including the **Permanent Settlement and Mahalwari Settlement**.

15. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Opium: Opium poppy cultivation existed in India for centuries before the arrival of the British. The British East India Company did not introduce the crop itself. However, they established a strict **monopoly** over its cultivation in certain regions and compelled farmers to grow it for export to China, which was a new and highly coercive system of commercial agriculture.

Tea: The tea plant (*Camellia sinensis*) is native to parts of Assam. However, the British were responsible for the large-scale, systematic **introduction** of the tea plantation industry in India. They brought in Chinese tea seeds and cultivation techniques, and more significantly, established the vast plantations in Assam and Darjeeling to break the Chinese monopoly on tea trade. This marked the creation of a completely new commercial crop and industry in India.

Indigo: Indigo was a traditional crop in India, cultivated for dye for thousands of years. The British did not introduce the plant. However, they drastically expanded its cultivation under a highly exploitative and coercive system, compelling farmers to grow it on their most fertile lands for export, which led to widespread peasant revolts like the “Blue Rebellion.”

16. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The **Blue Rebellion of 1859** erupted in **Bengal** when **indigo cultivators refused to grow indigo** under harsh, exploitative contracts enforced by **European planters**. Planters forced peasants to cultivate indigo on the best parts of their land with extremely unfair payments and threats.

Statement II is correct: In response to the rebellion, the British government set up the **Indigo Commission in 1860**, which **accepted the peasants' grievances** as genuine and officially declared that **no one could be forced to grow indigo** against their will.

17. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The **Ulgulan movement** led by **Birsa Munda** was not just a political rebellion but also a **religious and social reform movement**. Birsa **denounced Christian missionaries**, opposed British rule, and urged the **purification of tribal customs and practices**, advocating a return to their traditional faith.

Statement II is correct: The movement's impact led to important legislative reforms, notably the **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908**, which **restricted the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals**, offering legal protection to the tribal land system and checking outsider encroachments.

Statement III is correct: Birsa Munda's followers **revered him as "Dharti Aaba" (Father of the Earth)**, recognizing him as both a spiritual leader and a champion of tribal rights and traditions.

18. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: **Kusum and Palash flowers were traditionally used for natural dye extraction**. Palash flowers, in particular, produced a **bright orange-red dye** widely applied in **textile coloring and making gulal for Holi** in tribal and rural communities.

Statement II is correct: Both flowers **played roles in traditional medicine and healing**. Tribal communities used them to treat **skin disorders, wounds, fevers, and digestive issues**, applying their extracts in herbal remedies and indigenous healing practices.

Statement III is incorrect: **Charcoal for metallurgy was made from hardwood trees**, not from soft flowers like Kusum and Palash. These flowers were unsuitable for charcoal production due to their low density and lack of carbon content necessary for smelting.

Statement IV is correct: **Kusum and Palash flowers were offered in religious rituals and seasonal festivals**. Palash, in particular, held ritual value and was used in **ceremonial offerings, tribal rites, and harvest festivals** due to its association with purity and seasonal change.

19. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Pair I is correctly matched: The **Baiga tribe** is predominantly found in **Madhya Pradesh**, especially in the **Maikal hills and surrounding forest regions**. They are known for their distinct forest-based lifestyle and traditional shifting cultivation.

Pair II is correctly matched: The **Nyishi tribe** inhabits **Arunachal Pradesh** and is one of the largest indigenous groups in the state. They are traditionally known for their hill agriculture, hunting practices, and unique headgear decorated with hornbill beaks (now symbolic).

Pair III is incorrectly matched: The **Koya tribe** is not from **Himachal Pradesh**. They are primarily found in **Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha**, known for their rich traditions in agriculture, dance, and festivals like **Sammakka-Sarakka Jatra**.

20. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The **British classification of forests as Reserved Forests** severely restricted tribal communities' movement and traditional practices like shifting cultivation, hunting, and forest produce collection. These areas were placed under strict state control for timber and revenue.

Statement II is incorrect: The **British established forest villages not to provide permanent land rights**, but to **settle tribal families near forested areas** so their labour could be easily utilized for forestry work. These settlements lacked secure land rights and were meant for administrative convenience.

Statement III is correct: The Forest Department heavily relied on tribal labour for tasks such as tree cutting, log transportation, and forest maintenance. In return, tribals were sometimes given limited rights to cultivate small plots within forest areas or permitted to collect minor produce under restrictions.

21. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Lord Dalhousie, as Governor-General of India, announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal emperor, his descendants would be shifted out of the Red Fort and settled in another residence in Delhi. This move was part of Dalhousie's policy to gradually diminish Mughal authority and prestige before formally ending the dynasty after the Revolt of 1857.

22. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829, passed under Lord William Bentinck, declared the practice of sati illegal and punishable by law in the territories of the East India Company. It was a landmark reform abolishing this custom.

Statement II is correct: The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was enacted to legalize and encourage the remarriage of Hindu widows, which was previously discouraged by orthodox Hindu society. It was promoted by reformers like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

Statement III is correct: The Religious Disabilities Act, 1850, allowed individuals who converted to Christianity to retain their ancestral property rights, countering the Hindu law tradition where conversion led to forfeiture of property claims.

23. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Pair I is correct: Kunwar Singh was a prominent leader of the revolt from Jagdishpur, which is located in present-day Bihar.

Pair II is correct: Ahmadullah Shah, also known as the Maulavi of Faizabad, was a key figure in the revolt in the Awadh region, with Faizabad as a major center of his activities.

Pair III is correct: Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt in Lucknow, the capital of the state of Awadh, after her husband, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, was exiled.

Pair IV is Incorrect: Nana Saheb was a leader of the revolt in Kanpur, not Hyderabad. The ruler of Hyderabad, the Nizam, did not join the revolt.

24. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: After the Revolt of 1857, in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, the British promised to safeguard the rights of loyal landholders, assuring them that their traditional claims to land and titles would be respected if they remained loyal to the Crown.

Statement II is incorrect: The British did punish many participants of the revolt harshly — with executions, confiscations, and deportations — but there was no blanket policy of executing every participant without exception. Some rebels were pardoned, especially if they surrendered early or were deemed to have played a minor role.

25. Ans: (c)

Exp:

I. Machlipatnam — de-urbanised.

Once a thriving port town on the Andhra coast, Machlipatnam declined in the nineteenth century as trade routes shifted and newer colonial ports gained prominence.

II. Surat — de-urbanised.

Surat, an important Mughal-era port city, declined in the nineteenth century as Bombay rose as a major colonial port. Surat lost much of its commercial significance.

III. Seringapatam — de-urbanised.

Seringapatam, capital of Tipu Sultan's Mysore, declined after his defeat in 1799. The British shifted administrative importance to Bangalore, leading to the town's decline through the nineteenth century.

IV. Madras — not de-urbanised.

Madras (now Chennai) grew as a major colonial administrative and commercial city during the nineteenth century, housing British officials, military establishments, and commercial enterprises.

26. Ans: (c)

Exp:

During the Revolt, the British had realised that the Mughal emperor was still important to the people and they saw him as their leader. **It was therefore important to celebrate British power with pomp and show in the city the Mughal emperors had earlier ruled, and the place which had turned into a rebel stronghold in 1857.**

27. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker were the principal architects responsible for **designing the new imperial capital of British India at New Delhi** after it was announced in **1911** that the capital would shift from **Calcutta to Delhi**. Lutyens planned the **city layout and major avenues**, while Baker designed key administrative buildings like the **Secretariat Buildings (North and South Blocks)**. Together, they shaped the architectural identity of **New Delhi**, blending **classical Western and Indian motifs** to reflect colonial power and prestige.

28. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Under the **Permanent Settlement**, the **revenue demand was fixed permanently**, meaning zamindars had to pay the same amount every year, irrespective of **crop failures, droughts, or natural disasters**, which often left them unable to meet the fixed demands.

Statement II is correct: The **British East India Company demanded revenue in cash and by a fixed date**, without considering the actual **agricultural output or market conditions**. This rigid system burdened zamindars, especially in poor harvest years.

Statement III is correct: Many zamindars **spent revenue collections on personal luxuries, festivities, and speculative investments**, neglecting their obligations to pay the Company on time. This misuse of funds contributed to defaults and led to the **auctioning of zamindari estates**.

29. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The **British East India Company disbanded the zamindars' private military forces and abolished local customs duties** to weaken their independent authority and ensure that administrative and military control rested solely with the colonial government.

Statement II is correct: The **judicial and policing powers of zamindars were curtailed**. The Company brought their courts under the supervision of **Collectors**, centralizing legal and administrative authority, and reducing zamindars to revenue intermediaries without independent governance powers.

Statement III is incorrect: While zamindars were allowed to **retain their estates if they paid revenue on time**, they **did not maintain control over their districts**. Administrative, judicial, and policing powers were removed, and their role was limited to **rent collection** under strict Company oversight.

30. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is incorrect: **Jotedars were not landless labourers**. They were **wealthy peasants or substantial landholders** in rural Bengal who sometimes owned large areas of land or held long-term leases. They often **leased out land to small cultivators and controlled village society**, sometimes rivaling zamindars in influence.

Statement II is correct: Unlike many **zamindars who lived in urban areas** or away from their estates, **jotedars resided in the villages**. This allowed them to **directly supervise cultivation, enforce rent collection, and exercise local social and economic dominance** over peasants and labourers.

Extra-Edge by PWonlyIAS

While many zamindars were facing a crisis at the end of the eighteenth century, a group of rich peasants were consolidating their position in the villages. In Francis Buchanan's survey of the Dinajpur district in North Bengal we have a vivid description of this class of rich peasants known as jotedars. By the early nineteenth century, jotedars had acquired vast areas of land – sometimes as much as several thousand acres. They controlled local trade as well as moneylending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivators of the region. A large part

of their land was cultivated through sharecroppers (adhiyars or bargadars) who brought their own ploughs, laboured in the field, and handed over half the produce to the jotedars after the harvest. Within the villages, the power of jotedars was more effective than that of zamindars. Unlike zamindars who often lived in urban areas, jotedars were located in the villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers. They fiercely resisted efforts by zamindars to increase the jama of the village, prevented zamindari officials from executing their duties, mobilised ryots who were dependent on them, and deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindar. In fact, when the estates of the zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payment, jotedars were often amongst the purchasers

31. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The revenue system introduced in the Bombay Deccan was indeed called the **Ryotwari Settlement**. It was implemented by the British in regions like **Madras and Bombay Presidencies** as an alternative to the zamindari system.

Statement II is correct: Under this system, **lands were resurveyed periodically — typically every 20 to 30 years — and revenue rates were revised**, often increased, placing a heavy burden on cultivators (ryots).

Statement III is correct: Unlike the Bengal system (**Permanent Settlement**) where revenue was collected through zamindars, in the **Ryotwari system the revenue demand was made directly to the individual cultivator (ryot)**, making them directly responsible for payment to the colonial state.

32. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is true: The cotton boom that began in 1861 did significantly benefit Deccan farmers in the short term, as cotton prices soared and farmers earned good profits by switching to cotton cultivation during this period.

Statement II is true: The American Civil War (1861–1865) disrupted the supply of **American cotton to Britain**, causing a sharp rise in demand for **Indian cotton** as British textile mills sought alternative sources.

Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I. The increased British demand for Indian cotton during the American Civil War directly triggered the cotton boom in the Deccan, improving farmers' earnings temporarily.

33. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is true: The migration of Santhals into the Rajmahal Hills in the 19th century **disrupted the traditional settlements of the Paharias**, the region's earlier forest-dwelling inhabitants, affecting their resources and way of life.

Statement II is true: The British policies of land settlement, forest control, and revenue extraction forced many Santhals to migrate from their original homelands in search of cultivable land and security, leading them into the Rajmahal Hills.

Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I: The British land and forest policies displaced Santhals, compelling them to settle in areas already occupied by Paharias, thus **disrupting Paharia settlements**.

34. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is true: The defeat of British forces at Chinhat during the Revolt of 1857 indeed **shattered the myth of British invincibility**, giving a major morale boost to **Indian rebels** and inspiring further resistance in the region.

Statement II is true: In the Battle of Chinhat (June 1857), near Lucknow, a strong British column led by **Sir Henry Lawrence** was **defeated by rebel forces under Barkat Ahmad**. It was one of the notable early rebel victories during the uprising.

Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I: The British defeat at Chinhat **directly undermined their aura of military superiority**, encouraging Indian rebels and local populations to join or support the revolt.

35. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is true: Mahatma Gandhi is popularly regarded as the 'Father of the Indian Nation' for his pivotal leadership in mobilizing the masses through non-violent movements like Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India, which united Indians across regions and communities against colonial rule.

Statement II is false: The title 'Father of the Nation' is not constitutionally recognized nor officially conferred by the Government of India. It remains an honorific title given by popular usage and national sentiment but has no legal or constitutional status.

36. Ans: (d)

Exp:

When Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915, it was Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a respected moderate leader of the Indian National Congress and Gandhi's political mentor, who advised him to **spend a year travelling across British India**. Gokhale believed Gandhi should **observe the social, economic, and political conditions of the people firsthand** before involving himself in active politics. Gandhi followed this guidance, which deeply shaped his understanding of India's realities.

37. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Mahatma Gandhi's first major public appearance in India after his return from South Africa was at the **foundation ceremony of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in February 1916**. He delivered a notable speech criticizing the Indian elite for their detachment from the masses and the colonial presence.

Statement II is incorrect: The **Champaran Satyagraha took place later, in 1917**. Gandhi was invited to the BHU event **not because of Champaran**, but due to his growing reputation as a nationalist leader from his campaigns in **South Africa** and his early interactions with Indian political circles.

38. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: During the **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22)**, Indians were urged to renounce all voluntary associations with the British government, including government-run schools, law courts, honorary titles, and legislative councils, and to refuse payment of certain taxes, aiming to withdraw moral and material support to colonial rule.

Statement II is correct: Gandhi believed that effective non-cooperation would paralyze the British administrative machinery, making it **ungovernable and unsustainable**, ultimately forcing them to leave India due to the erosion of their authority and control.

Statement II correctly explains Statement I, as the **strategy of renouncing cooperation** was intended precisely to render British rule ineffective.

39. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Gandhi promoted the charkha as a tool for achieving economic self-sufficiency (swadeshi) at the village level. By encouraging people to spin their own yarn and weave their own cloth, he aimed to make them independent of foreign, especially British, mill-made goods and create a local, self-reliant economy free from the exploitation inherent in large-scale industrial production.

Statement II is correct: Gandhi was a staunch critic of Western-style industrialization, which he believed led to mass unemployment, urbanization, and the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few, thus leading to exploitation. The charkha, a simple, hand-operated machine, was his powerful symbol to counter the large, complex, labor-displacing machines of factories and the industrial system they represented. He did not reject all machines but was against the glorification of machines that displaced human labor.

Relationship between the statements: Statement II provides the fundamental philosophical reason for the symbolism described in Statement I. The charkha symbolized a self-reliant and non-exploitative society precisely because it represented a rejection of the industrial model that he believed was exploitative and promoted dependence. The charkha was the practical embodiment of his anti-industrialist ideology.

40. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The **Lahore Congress Session of December 1929** formally declared **Purna Swaraj (complete independence)** as the ultimate goal of the Indian National Congress. It also resolved to observe **26 January 1930 as Independence Day**, marking a decisive break from demands of dominion status.

Statement II is correct: The session witnessed a **strategic shift in leadership** by electing **Jawaharlal Nehru as Congress President**, representing a **younger, more assertive generation**. This symbolized a stronger commitment to **mass mobilization and radical nationalist politics**.

Statement III is incorrect: Although the session prepared the ground for civil disobedience, the **Civil Disobedience Movement was not launched immediately after the session**. It officially began later in **March 1930 with the Salt March**, after further planning and public mobilization.

41. Ans: (c)

Exp:

During the **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)**, it was **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay**, a prominent nationalist and social reformer, who **persuaded Mahatma Gandhi not to restrict the protests to men alone**. She emphasized that **women should actively participate in picketing, marches, and salt-making**. Following her appeal, **women across India joined the movement in large numbers**, marking a significant milestone in the history of Indian women's political participation.

42. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Under the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931**, the **British government permitted Indians to make salt for personal consumption along coastal areas**, but **did not allow its unrestricted commercial sale**, keeping control over larger salt trade intact.

Statement II is correct: The Congress agreed to participate in the **Second Round Table Conference** as part of the pact's terms, with **Gandhiji representing the Indian National Congress** at the London conference later in 1931.

Statement III is correct: The Congress also agreed to suspend the **Civil Disobedience Movement**, halting protests and agitations temporarily in exchange for concessions like **release of political prisoners** and easing restrictions on nationalist activities.

43. Ans: (b)

Exp:

I. Arrival of Cabinet Mission in India — March 1946

The **Cabinet Mission** arrived in India in **March 1946** to discuss the transfer of power and constitutional arrangements.

II. Election for the Constituent Assembly — July 1946

Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in **July 1946**, soon after the Cabinet Mission's proposals.

III. Observance of Direct Action Day — 16 August 1946

The **Muslim League observed Direct Action Day** on **16 August 1946**, after disagreements over the Cabinet Mission Plan, leading to communal riots.

44. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, chose **15 August 1947** as the date for India's independence because it was **personally significant to him** — it marked the **second anniversary of Japan's official surrender to the Allied Forces in World War II on 15 August 1945**, a major event in which Mountbatten had played a key military role as **Supreme Allied Commander of Southeast Asia**.

The date held **symbolic military and political significance** for Mountbatten, though it was **not linked to any Indian nationalist milestone**.

45. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Pair I is correct: The **Rules of Procedure Committee** of the Constituent Assembly was chaired by **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**, who also served as the President of the Constituent Assembly.

Pair II is correct: The Union Constitution Committee was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru, responsible for outlining the framework of the Union government structure.

Pair III is correct: The Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, and Tribal and Excluded Areas was headed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Pair IV is incorrect: The Drafting Committee was not chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru. It was chaired by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who led the task of preparing the draft Constitution of India.

Pair V is correct: The Minorities Sub-Committee was headed by H. C. Mookerjee, working under the Advisory Committee for safeguarding minority rights.

46. Ans: (d)

Exp:

I is correct: Ammu Swaminathan was a distinguished social reformer, freedom fighter, and member of the Constituent Assembly of India.

II is correct: Annie Mascarene, a prominent leader from Travancore, was one of the first women elected to the Constituent Assembly.

III is correct: Begum Aizaz Rasul was the only Muslim woman member of the Constituent Assembly of India.

IV is correct: Dakshayani Velayudhan was a notable Dalit leader and the only Scheduled Caste woman to serve in the Constituent Assembly.

47. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 introduced dyarchy in provincial governments, dividing subjects into 'reserved' and 'transferred' categories, which led to administrative confusion, friction, and inefficiency due to overlapping responsibilities and conflicting authority between Indian ministers and British officials.

Statement II is incorrect: Under dyarchy, departments like police, revenue, and justice remained under the control of British officials (reserved subjects), while Indian ministers controlled departments like education, agriculture, health, and local self-government (transferred subjects) — not the other way around.

48. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Swami Vivekananda envisioned India's upliftment by integrating its ancient spiritual wisdom with modern scientific reasoning and patriotic consciousness. He believed that national regeneration required a balance of cultural pride, spiritual strength, and rational, progressive thought.

Statement II is incorrect: Vivekananda did not prioritize temple worship and rituals as the highest religious form. Instead, he emphasized selfless service, practical spirituality, and inner realization, considering these far superior to mere ritualistic practices.

Statement III is correct: Vivekananda believed that service to the poor and oppressed was the truest form of worship. He taught that seeing God in humanity and alleviating human suffering was the most authentic way to practice religion in daily life.

This statement explains Statement I, as he saw social service and national awakening through spiritual realization as inseparable.

49. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The Russian Revolution of 1917 introduced socialist and egalitarian ideals to the Indian national movement. It inspired Indian leaders to envision a society founded on economic equality, social justice, and an end to exploitation, beyond mere political freedom.

Statement II is correct: The Revolution demonstrated how an oppressed people could overthrow an imperialist regime and establish a state based on equality. It gave Indian nationalists courage and a new ideological vision for their own anti-colonial struggle.

This statement explains Statement I because it shows how the practical success of the Russian Revolution directly provided the ideological impetus for Indian nationalists to adopt socialist and egalitarian ideas in their movement.

Statement III is correct: The ideals of the Russian Revolution inspired several Indian revolutionaries and shaped the ideology of early left-wing groups like the Communist Party of India (formed in 1925). These groups adopted socialist and anti-imperialist ideals, aiming to restructure society on egalitarian lines.

This statement explains Statement I because it demonstrates how the socialist and egalitarian vision introduced by the Russian Revolution concretely influenced political organizations and ideologies within the Indian national movement.

50. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Gandhiji's involvement in the Ahmedabad Mill Strike and the Kheda Satyagraha in 1918 marked his first practical application of **non-violent satyagraha** in India's labour and peasant movements. These events established the effectiveness of **peaceful protest for social and economic justice**.

Statement II is correct: In the Ahmedabad Mill Strike, Gandhiji used **fasting as a moral tool**, not merely for personal spirituality but to influence both mill owners and workers towards a fair compromise.

This statement explains Statement I because it shows how Gandhiji practically applied **non-violent methods like fasting as part of satyagraha in resolving labour disputes**.

Statement III is correct: The Kheda Satyagraha saw leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel adopt Gandhiji's peaceful protest techniques and commit to public service. This movement marked the **spread of Gandhian philosophy among future nationalist leaders**.

This statement also explains Statement I because it highlights how Gandhiji's non-violent satyagraha inspired others in mass peasant struggles, consolidating his leadership approach.

51. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Revolutionary nationalists in colonial India believed that political violence was a necessary sacrifice to awaken patriotic sentiment and disrupt the oppressive colonial order. Their actions aimed to **shock public consciousness and challenge British authority**.

Statement II is incorrect: While some revolutionaries did glorify acts of violence, **most did not treat murder as an end in itself**. They often justified it as a **means to a political objective** and were concerned about its ethical and political implications.

Statement III is correct: Revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh viewed violence as a political tool, not for personal revenge but to serve a broader social and anti-exploitative cause. His actions were intended to **ignite mass awareness and advance revolutionary ideals**.

This statement explains Statement I because it illustrates how revolutionary leaders perceived violence as a deliberate tactic to awaken national consciousness and challenge colonial oppression

52. Ans: (a)

Exp:

The **Nehru Report of 1928** was a key document in the Indian independence struggle. It was drafted by a sub-committee formed during the **All Parties Conference**, which was convened to discuss constitutional reforms in India. The sub-committee, led by **Motilal Nehru**, was tasked with drafting a report that would serve as a basis for negotiations with the British government. The objective of the Nehru Report was to outline a framework for political reform in India, primarily focusing on constitutional self-rule.

The **Nehru Report (1928)** was drafted by a sub-committee appointed during the **All Parties Conference**. The sub-committee was chaired by **Motilal Nehru** and included the following leaders:

- ❖ Ali Imam
- ❖ Tej Bahadur Sapru
- ❖ Subhash Chandra Bose

53. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The **Simon Commission (1928)** was greeted by **unprecedented nationwide protests**, marked by mass demonstrations, black flag marches, and slogans like 'Simon Go Back', reflecting the rising political assertiveness and unity of Indians across different regions, communities, and ideologies.

Statement II is incorrect: Gandhiji did not immediately launch a nationwide mass movement in response to the Simon Commission. While he opposed the Commission, the actual **organized mass movement came later with the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930** after the Lahore Session's declaration of Purna Swaraj.

Statement III is incorrect: The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, during the tenure of Lord Irwin as Viceroy, not the Earl of Reading. The Earl of Reading had already left office in 1926.

54. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The Congress ministries (1937–1939), though working under the limitations of the Government of India Act, 1935, provided a psychological uplift to the freedom struggle by demonstrating Indians' administrative capability and offering a taste of self-governance. It deepened public confidence in nationalist leadership.

Statement II is incorrect: While the Congress ministries attempted some agrarian relief measures like tenancy reforms and debt relief, they did not implement sweeping land reforms or dismantle the colonial agrarian structure, as such power remained largely with the British government under the 1935 Act.

Statement III is correct: Congress ministers reduced official privileges, expanded civil liberties, improved education and public health, and supported peasant and labour rights. These reforms showcased a more responsive and nationalist administration.

This statement explains Statement I because these practical governance improvements demonstrated Indian leaders' administrative competence and gave the masses a sense of self-rule, thereby psychologically strengthening the national movement.

55. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The INA trials of 1945–46 marked a major turning point in India's freedom struggle, triggering a nationwide upsurge of protests and patriotic fervour. It symbolized the beginning of the final phase of mass mobilization against British rule.

Statement II is correct: The trial of INA officers at the Red Fort was widely seen as an assault on Indian nationalism. It provoked widespread sympathy for the accused and inflamed public sentiment against the British regime.

This statement explains Statement I because this perception of injustice directly sparked the mass upsurge and popular protests described in Statement I, contributing to the final momentum in the freedom struggle.

Statement III is correct: The trials led to massive protests, student strikes, and public demonstrations across the country, cutting across political affiliations and religious divisions, uniting Indians in a common cause of national solidarity.

This statement also explains Statement I because it details how the trials directly triggered the nationwide movement and popular unity that marked the closing phase of the freedom movement.

56. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The Sarna religion is traditionally practiced by tribal communities like the Munda, Oraon, Ho, and Santhal, mainly in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and West Bengal. It revolves around the worship of nature and sacred groves called Sarna Sthal.

Statement II is correct: Followers of Sarna primarily worship natural elements such as trees, hills, rivers, and especially sacred groves (Sarna Sthal). They distinctly identify themselves as Sarna followers and not as Hindus, though the census has historically listed them under the 'Hindu' category due to the absence of a separate code.

Statement III is incorrect: As of now, the Constitution of India does not officially recognize Sarna as a separate religion in the census category. Tribal groups have been actively demanding a separate Sarna code, but it has not been officially granted yet.

57. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The Union Budget 2025–26 proposed the constitution of a Makhana Board in Bihar, aimed at enhancing production, processing, value addition, and marketing of fox nuts from the Mithila region.

Statement II is correct: Mithila Makhana received a Geographical Indication (GI) tag in April 2022, recognizing its unique origin and enhancing its market value.

Statement III is correct: Makhana cultivation requires stagnant water bodies, loamy to clayey soil, and thrives under moderate to high rainfall, especially in floodplain wetlands, with optimal conditions like 20–35 °C temperature, 50–90% humidity, and 1,000–2,500 mm rainfall

58. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Harmonised System (HS) Codes** are internationally standardized product classification codes developed by the **World Customs Organization (WCO)**, not the WTO. The WCO oversees the system for facilitating global trade classification and tariff regulation.

Statement 2 is correct: India recently introduced new HS Codes for GI-tagged rice to clearly identify and distinguish premium Indian rice varieties in global trade. This move aims to enhance export tracking, trade policy management, and market positioning for India's GI products.

Statement 3 is incorrect: HS Codes are used not only for statistical data collection but also for imposing tariffs, quotas, and regulating customs duties. International trade practices rely on these codes for taxation and controlling the movement of goods, besides record-keeping.

59. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement 1 is correct: The **Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)**, under the **Ministry of Commerce & Industry**, is charged with formulating and implementing India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) and actively promoting exports, including licensing and trade facilitation.

Statement 2 is correct: The DGFT has developed the **Online ECOM application system**, enabling exporters to obtain authorization for restricted items, dual-use goods, and technology transfers through streamlined electronic channels.

60. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Pair 1 is incorrect: **Dharma Guardian** is an annual joint military exercise conducted between India and Japan. It focuses on counter-terrorism operations in semi-urban and jungle environments. The given option mentions the **Maldives**, which is factually incorrect.

Pair 2 is correct: **Exercise Komodo** is a multilateral naval exercise hosted by Indonesia. It aims to strengthen maritime cooperation among regional navies, including India. This pair correctly associates **Komodo** with Indonesia.

Pair 3 is incorrect: **Exercise Ekuverin** is an annual joint military exercise between India and the Maldives, aimed at enhancing interoperability in counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism operations. The given pair wrongly matches it with **Japan**, making it incorrect.

Pair 4 is correct: **Cyclone 2025** is a planned bilateral military exercise between India and France, designed to improve joint operational capabilities in varied combat and humanitarian scenarios. The given match with **France** is accurate.

61. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement 1 is correct: **Therthangal Bird Sanctuary** is located near the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and lies on the **Central Asian Flyway**. It hosts numerous migratory birds and provides critical feeding and breeding habitat along this international flight path.

Statement 2 is correct: The sanctuary is notable for its **Babul trees (Acacia nilotica)**, which were planted intentionally and now serve as vital nesting sites for migratory birds, supporting rich avian biodiversity.

Statement 3 is correct: The wetland component of Therthangal Bird Sanctuary was designated as a **Ramsar Site in early 2025**, recognizing its global importance as a wetland habitat.

62. Ans: (a)

Exp:

The campaign "**Imagine a World with More Women in Science**" was launched by UNESCO on **February 11, 2025**, to mark the **10th anniversary of the International Day of Women and Girls in Science**. This initiative aims to highlight the essential role women play in scientific progress and calls for a more gender-balanced scientific community. The campaign is supported by **Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC)** and encourages global participation through the hashtag **#EveryVoiceInScience**.

63. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is incorrect: MATSYA 6000 is not being jointly developed with Russia. It is being developed indigenously by India's National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, as part of the Deep Ocean Mission (Samudrayaan).

Statement II is correct: MATSYA 6000 is a key component of India's Deep Ocean Mission and is designed for underwater exploration up to 6,000 metres. The submersible is engineered to accommodate three people and explore the deep-sea environment.

64. Ans: (b)

Exp:

The 'Black Hole Tragedy' occurred on the night of **June 20, 1756**, when **Siraj-ud-Daulah**, the Nawab of Bengal, captured **Fort William in Calcutta**. After the fort's surrender, a large number of British prisoners were confined overnight in a small, airless room known as the **Black Hole**, where many of them reportedly died due to suffocation and heat exhaustion.

65. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement 1 is correct: The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has officially warned against the construction of the **Morand-Ganjil Irrigation Project**, citing its potential to **destroy critical tiger habitats and disrupt movement corridors** between Satpura and Melghat Tiger Reserves.

Statement 2 is correct: The project is located near **Kanha Tiger Reserve**, and the NTCA's warning explicitly mentions its **proximity to core tiger habitats in Madhya Pradesh**, highlighting the ecological threats to these conservation areas.

66. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati founded the **Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875** to reform Hindu society by rejecting **idol worship, ritualism, and superstition**, and promoting a return to the **Vedas' original teachings**.

Statement II is correct: He strongly advocated women's education and condemned regressive practices like **child marriage, female infanticide, and enforced widowhood**, considering them serious social evils that violated Vedic principles.

Statement III is incorrect: While his notable works include '**Satyartha Prakash**' and '**Veda Bhashya Bhumika**', '**Gita Rahasya**' was authored by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, not Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati.

67. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: Gopal Krishna Gokhale served as the **Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha** — an important socio-political organization in Bombay Presidency. He was also associated with the journal '**Sudharak**', a publication promoting liberal reforms and social progress.

Statement II is incorrect: The title "**Father of Bombay Municipality**" refers to **Sir Pherozeshah Mehta**, not Gokhale. It was **Mehta** who played a key role in framing the **Bombay Municipal Act of 1872**. Gokhale had no direct role in this.

Statement III is incorrect: Gokhale was not a founding member of the Indian National Congress (founded in **1885**). He joined it later and became its **President in 1905**, not in 1890. In 1890, **Ferozeshah Mehta** presided over the INC session.

Statement IV is correct: Mahatma Gandhi regarded Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his **political mentor and guide**. Gandhi considered him a role model for political moderation, social reform, and constitutional methods of agitation.

68. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: **National Women's Day** is celebrated in **India on February 13** every year. It honors the efforts and contributions of women, especially in the fields of **freedom struggle, rights, and empowerment**.

Statement II is correct: **Sarojini Naidu**, a prominent **freedom fighter, poet, and advocate for women's rights**, was **born on February 13, 1879**. She played a crucial role in India's freedom movement and women's upliftment.

Statement II explains Statement I: National Women's Day is observed on February 13 because it marks the birth anniversary of Sarojini Naidu, honoring her pioneering role in both nationalism and women's rights advocacy.

69. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The State Emblem of India — an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath — was officially adopted on 26 January 1950, the day India became a Republic and its Constitution came into effect.

Statement II is correct: The motto "Satyameva Jayate" (meaning Truth alone triumphs) is taken from the Mundaka Upanishad, an ancient Hindu scripture, and is inscribed below the State Emblem in Devanagari script.

Statement III is correct: The emblem displays four lions (only three visible), a Dharma Chakra (Ashoka Chakra) in the center of the abacus, a bull on the right, and a horse on the left — exactly as described.

70. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is incorrect: Manipur is not governed under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The Sixth Schedule applies to tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. While Manipur has autonomous district councils, they function under state legislation, not the Sixth Schedule.

Statement II is correct: In areas under the Sixth Schedule, if there's a conflict between state laws and district council laws, the state laws prevail. This ensures that state-level legislation maintains supremacy over local council regulations in matters of governance.

71. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement I is incorrect: It's actually Parole that is typically granted in emergency situations like the death, marriage, or serious illness of a relative. Furlough is a periodic release granted to a prisoner to maintain family ties and for good behavior, not necessarily linked to emergencies.

Statement II is incorrect: In practice, Furlough can be granted multiple times during a sentence, subject to rules and the prisoner's conduct. Parole too can be granted multiple times, depending on the circumstances and legal provisions of the respective state prison manuals.

Statement III is incorrect: Neither Furlough nor Parole is a legal right on demand. They are privileges or discretionary reliefs provided by prison authorities based on eligibility, conduct, and circumstances, not enforceable rights.

72. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025 repeals several older legislations, including the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Act, aiming to consolidate and modernize immigration regulation in India.

Statement II is correct: The Act establishes a centralized Bureau of Immigration, empowered with functions like visa issuance, biometric registration, and managing entry/exit points for foreign nationals across Indian borders, enhancing control and coordination.

Statement III is correct: Under this Act, it is mandatory for hotels, universities, hospitals, and transport operators to report data of foreign nationals to designated immigration authorities, ensuring effective monitoring of their movements and status within India.

73. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: The Nuclear Energy Mission, announced in the Union Budget 2025-26, allocates ₹20,000 crore for Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) research and development — aiming to develop and operationalize at least five indigenous SMRs by 2033.

Statement II is correct: The mission includes planned amendments to both the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010, explicitly intended to facilitate private-sector participation in nuclear power generation.

Statement III is correct: Under this mission, the government sets an ambitious target of 100 GW of nuclear power capacity by 2047, positioning nuclear energy as a key pillar for India's long-term energy strategy.

74. Ans: (c)

Exp:

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, adopted in **2004**, is specifically aimed at preventing the **proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)** — including **nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and their delivery systems** — **to non-state actors**, particularly terrorist groups. It obligates all UN member states to establish domestic controls to prevent such proliferation.

75. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: **Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)** function as the **lowest tier** in the **three-tier cooperative credit structure**, primarily providing **short-term and medium-term credit** to farmers for agricultural and allied activities in rural areas.

Statement II is incorrect: **PACS operate under the administrative control of the respective State Governments**, through the **Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS)**. The **Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India**, provides policy support and coordination but does not directly control PACS.

Statement III is correct: In a **PACS**, every member has **one vote irrespective of the number of shares held**. This reflects the **cooperative principle of democratic control**, ensuring equal voting rights for all members.

Statement IV is incorrect: **PACS are not directly regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**. They fall under the **purview of the respective State Governments and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies**. The RBI regulates **District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs)** and **State Cooperative Banks (SCBs)**, not PACS.

76. Ans: (c)

Exp:

❖ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** According to the **Treaty of Salbai**, English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.

❖ **Statement 2 is correct:** The treaty explicitly allowed the English to retain control of **Salsette**, which had been ceded earlier under the Treaty of Surat in 1775.

❖ **Statement 3 is correct:** The Peshwa should not support any other European Nation.

Additional information:

Treaty of Salbai (1782): End of the First Phase of the Struggle

Warren Hastings, the Governor-General in Bengal, rejected the Treaty of Wadgaon and sent a large force of soldiers under Colonel Goddard, who captured Ahmedabad in February 1779 and Bassein in December 1780. Another Bengal detachment led by Captain Popham captured Gwalior in August 1780. In February 1781, the English, under General Camac, finally defeated Sindhia at Sipri.

Sindhia proposed a new treaty between the Peshwa and the English, leading to the **Treaty of Salbai**, which was signed in May 1782. It was ratified by Hastings in June 1782 and by Phadnavis in February 1783. The treaty guaranteed peace between the two sides for twenty years.

The main provisions of the Treaty of Salbai were:

- (i) Salsette should remain under the possession of the English.
- (ii) All territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776), including Bassein, should be restored to the Marathas.
- (iii) In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should retain possession of his pre-war territory and continue serving the Peshwa as before.
- (iv) The English should not provide further support to Raghunathrao, and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.
- (v) Haidar Ali should return all territories taken from the English and the Nawab of Arcot.
- (vi) The English should continue to enjoy their existing privileges in trade.
- (vii) The Peshwa should not form alliances with any other European nation.
- (viii) Both the Peshwa and the English should ensure that their allies remain at peace with one another.
- (ix) Mahadji Scindia should act as the mutual guarantor for the proper observance of the treaty terms.

WHY SUPER QUESTION?

Because of renewed focus on Maratha History recently and this treaty ends in equal terms hence significant to symbolises Maratha Prowess.

PW ONLY IAS SUPER HINT

It's well known that the First Anglo-Maratha War ended without a clear winner, so the Treaty of Salbai had to be balanced, on near equal terms. Now, Raghunathrao was a rival claimant to the Peshwa throne. If the British continued supporting him, it would prolong conflict and destabilize relations, which contradicts the purpose of a peace treaty aiming to end hostilities, not fuel them. Therefore, S1 is likely false, leading us to Option C.

77. Ans: (b)

Exp:

The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu, made a statement on August 20, 1917, in the British House of Commons in what has come to be known as the August Declaration of 1917.

The August Declaration of 1917 expressed a commitment towards increasing Indian participation in administration, **the gradual development of self-governing institutions** and the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as part of the British Empire.

The objections of the Indian leaders to Montagu's statement were two-fold-

1. No specific time frame was given.
2. The government alone was to decide the nature and timing of the advance towards a responsible government, and the Indians were resentful that the British would decide what was good and what was bad for Indians.

The August Declaration was seen as a response to growing demands for greater Indian participation in governance and represented a significant milestone in India's journey towards self-rule.

PW ONLY IAS SUPER HINT

For Option A, the phrase "commitment to grant immediate independence" is too extreme for 1917, especially when the British still firmly controlled India. Highly unlikely → False.

For Options C & D, both Dyarchy and Rowlatt Act came in 1919 (both classic UPSC PYQs).

How can something be promised to be removed in 1917 when it didn't even exist yet? Logically impossible → False.

78. Ans: (a)

Exp:

There has been various theories proposed to explain the formation of Indian National Congress

- ❖ **Pair 1 is incorrect:** The Safety Valve Theory suggests that the formation of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885 was a deliberate strategy by the British colonial government to provide Indians a platform to express their grievances peacefully, thereby preventing more radical or violent uprisings. **Lala Lajpat Rai** was its chief proponent
- ❖ **Pair 2 is correct:** **Rajani Palme Dutt** is credited with originating the Conspiracy Theory, which emerged from the 'safety valve' concept. According to Dutt, the INC was born from a conspiracy to quash a popular uprising in India, and he believed that the **bourgeois (middle-class) leaders** of India were also involved in this scheme.
- ❖ **Pair 3 is incorrect:** **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** proposed the "lightning conductor theory," suggesting that the INC was an expression of politically conscious Indians' aspiration to form a national entity representing their political and economic demands.

WHY SUPER QUESTION?

UPSC Prelims included several conceptual and factual questions on Indian freedom struggle. UPSC increasingly asks about **interpretations of historical events and organizations**. Example: Differences in ideologies (Moderate, Extremist, Marxist interpretations), Theories like **Safety Valve, Drain of Wealth, etc.** often appear. UPSC often pairs **concepts with personalities** and tests whether candidates know **correct associations**. This question fits that mold perfectly (like 2023 questions matching leaders with movements).

79. Ans: (a)

Exp:

The World Health Organisation on Wednesday called for an emergency meeting to discuss whether the monkeypox spread "represents a public health emergency of international concern".

About Mpox (monkeypox):

- ❖ **Statement 1 is correct:** Monkeypox is a viral **zoonotic disease** caused by the monkeypox virus.
- ❖ **First human case** recorded in **1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**.
- ❖ **Two known types (clades)** of monkeypox virus:
 - Clade I: Originated in **Central Africa**.
 - Clade II: Originated in **West Africa**.
- ❖ **Symptoms:**
 - Common symptoms include:
- ❖ **Skin rash or mucosal lesions** lasting 2–4 weeks.
- ❖ **Fever**, headache, muscle aches, back pain.
- ❖ **Low energy** and swollen **lymph nodes**.
 - **Transmission:**
- ❖ **Human-to-human transmission** occurs via:
 - Direct contact with body fluids or lesions.
 - Prolonged face-to-face contact, including sexual contact.
 - Indirect contact with contaminated clothing or bedding.
- ❖ **Statement 2 is incorrect: Animal-to-person transmission** occurs through broken skin, like from bites or scratches, or through direct contact with an infected animal's blood, bodily fluids or pox lesions (sores).
 - **Treatment:**
- ❖ **Statement 3 is incorrect: No specific treatments for monkeypox virus infection.**
 - Early and supportive care is crucial to manage symptoms and prevent complications.

WHY SUPER QUESTION?

UPSC tends to ask question related to health and diseases frequently such as Questions on COVID-19, zoonotic diseases, vaccine initiatives (COVAX) asked between 2021-2024. **Mpox (Monkeypox)** became a **global health emergency** declared by WHO in recent years which makes it a probable Prelims question.

PW ONLYIAS SUPER HINT

Diseases ending with "POX" are viral diseases such as Small Pox, Chicken Pox, etc. Hence Monkeypox is a viral disease. This makes statement 1 true. Also it is a known medical fact that antibiotics doesn't work on viruses. Hence statement 3 is wrong which leaves us with 50-50 chance between options A and B.

80. Ans: (b)

Exp.

Statement 1 is correct: The 19th-century agricultural movements were primarily led by local peasant leaders, reflecting grassroots leadership focused on addressing immediate economic and social grievances within specific regions, rather than broader political goals.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The All India Kisan Sabha was founded in 20th century (1936) and hence did not participate in the 19th-century agricultural movements. The sabha was inspired by earlier struggles and aims to address broader rights of peasants and agricultural policies.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The 19th-century agricultural movements was primarily focused on economic issues such as high land revenue, landlord exploitation, and poor working conditions, rather than seeking freedom from colonial rule. Their main aim was to address immediate economic hardships caused by revenue settlement systems like the Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari.

Statement 4 is correct: The decline of traditional handicrafts and small industries due to British economic policies was one of the factors behind the 19th-century agricultural movements. The collapse of these industries forced many workers into agriculture, overburdening the land, reducing per capita income, and deepening peasant distress, leading to widespread economic grievances.

Other factors responsible for the rise of agricultural movements in the 19th century were:

- ❖ Excessive revenue demands through systems like the Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari strained the peasantry.
- ❖ Widespread exploitation by landlords, including high rents and forced labor.
- ❖ Increasing debt, impoverishment, and reduced per capita income among peasants due to the economic policies of the British.
- ❖ Harsh conditions and lack of support for the peasantry exacerbated their grievances.

PW ONLY IAS SUPER HINT

For S2, Think logically → when a body has "All India" in its name, it reflects a well-organized, pan-India political setup, which requires developed communication, political consciousness, and leadership across India. 19th-century India lacked that level of national coordination. Hence Likely false, eliminate option D.

For S3, Peasants revolt over immediate issues like: High taxes, Land evictions, Exploitation by landlords and moneylenders. Their concern = "Roti, Zameen, Karz", not larger abstract ideas like "overthrowing colonial rule." Hence Likely false too, eliminate option C too.

81. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement 1 is correct: The British government convened a series of "Round Table Conferences" in London. **B.R. Ambedkar represented the Dalit community.** The first meeting was held in November 1930, but without the pre-eminent political leader in India, thus rendering it an exercise in futility.

Statement 2 is incorrect: A second Round Table Conference was held in London in the latter part of 1931. Here, Gandhiji **represented the Congress.** However, his claims that his **party represented all of India** came under challenge from three parties: from the Muslim League, which claimed to stand for the interests of the Muslim minority; from the Princes, who claimed that the Congress had no stake in their territories; and from **B.R. Ambedkar, who argued that Gandhiji and the Congress did not really represent the lower castes.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: On the failure of the second Round Table Conference, the Congress Working Committee decided on December 29, 1931, to resume the civil disobedience movement. Again, like in the two previous conferences, little was achieved after the third round conference. The recommendations were published in a White Paper in March 1933 and debated in the British Parliament afterward.

PW ONLY IAS SUPER HINT

For S2, In such a divided colonial society, it's highly improbable all groups would agree on a single representative (Gandhi). Hence S2 is likely false.

For S3, "What if British had fully accepted Congress demands?" Only then, discontinuation of movement would make sense. But history shows no such major breakthrough came out of RTCs. Also, Second RTC failed to meet Congress demands (dominion status, end of repressions). Logically, failure of talks → Congress resorts back to agitation → movement continues, not stops. Hence likely false too.

S1, is very well known fact hence likely true, giving option B as correct.

82. Ans: (d)

Exp:

The colonial government implemented the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms, also known as the Mont–Ford Reforms, in an effort to progressively establish self-governing institutions in British India. The main features of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Montford Reforms) were as follows:

Provincial Government: Executive:

- ❖ Dyarchy, or dual governance, was introduced at the provincial level, dividing responsibilities between executive councillors and popular ministers, with the governor as the executive head.
- ❖ Subjects were categorized into two lists: "reserved" (e.g., law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation) managed by the governor through his executive council, and "transferred" (e.g., education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise) managed by ministers chosen from the elected legislative council members.
- ❖ Ministers were accountable to the legislature and had to resign if a no-confidence motion was passed, whereas executive councillors were not responsible to the legislature.
- ❖ **In case of a constitutional breakdown, the governor could assume control over transferred subjects. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- ❖ The Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General could intervene in reserved subjects, with limited interference in transferred subjects.

Legislature:

- ❖ Provincial legislative councils were expanded, with 70% of members elected.
- ❖ Communal and class electorates were further entrenched, and women were given the right to vote.

- ❖ Legislative councils could propose legislation, but the governor's approval was necessary. The governor could veto bills and issue ordinances.
- ❖ Legislators had the power to reject the budget, though the governor could reinstate it if needed. They also enjoyed freedom of speech.

Central Government: Executive:

- ❖ The Viceroy remained the chief executive authority.
- ❖ The administration was divided into central and provincial lists.
- ❖ **The Viceroy's executive council included eight members, three of whom were Indians. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**
- ❖ The Governor-General maintained full control over reserved subjects in the provinces and could override budget cuts, certify rejected bills, and issue ordinances.

Legislature

- ❖ A bicameral system was introduced, with the Central Legislative Assembly (145 members: 41 nominated, 104 elected) and the Council of State (60 members: 26 nominated, 34 elected).
- ❖ **The Council of State was exclusively male and had a five-year tenure, while the Central Legislative Assembly had a three-year tenure. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**
- ❖ Legislators could ask questions, move adjournment motions, and vote on a portion of the budget, though 75% of the budget remained non-votable.
- ❖ Some Indians were included in important committees, including those dealing with finance.

Home Government (Britain):

- ❖ The Government of India Act, 1919, made the Secretary of State for India's salary payable from the British exchequer, marking a significant change.

PW ONLY IAS SUPER HINT

For S1, It's logically cumbersome for the Viceroy to directly manage provincial subjects, that too "transferred" during breakdowns; instead, it's simpler for the provincial Governor to resume full control. Hence likely false.

For S2, Would the British allow majority control by Indians in the council when the struggle for independence was heating up? Highly improbable. Hence Likely false. Thus eliminating option A and D.

83. Ans: (c)

Exp:

In July 1942, **during a Congress Working Committee meeting in Wardha**, it was resolved to authorise Gandhi to lead the Non-Violent Mass Movement, the resulting resolution is popularly known as the '**Quit India**' Resolution. The participation was on many levels, such as:

1. **Youth**, especially the students of schools and colleges, remained at the forefront. Women, especially school and college girls, actively participated and included Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani and Usha Mehta.
2. **Workers went on strikes and faced repression, and Peasants of all strata were at the heart of the movement.** Even some zamindars participated. These peasants concentrated their offensive on symbols of authority, and there was complete absence of anti-zamindar violence. **Hence, Option 1 is incorrect.**
3. **Government officials**, especially those belonging to lower levels in police and administration, participated, resulting in erosion of government loyalty. Muslims helped by giving shelter to underground activists. There were no communal clashes during the movement.
4. The **Muslim League opposed the movement**, fearing that if the British left India at that time, the minorities would be oppressed by the Hindus. **Hence, Option 2 is correct.**
5. The **Communists did not** join the movement; in the wake of Russia (where the Communists were in power) being attacked by Nazi Germany, the communists began to support the British war against Germany and the 'Imperialist War' became the 'People's War'. **Hence, Option 3 is correct.**
6. The **Hindu Mahasabha boycotted the movement. Hence, Option 4 is correct.**

Despite the absence of martial law, repression was harsh, with agitating crowds being lathi-charged, tear-gassed, and fired upon, resulting in an estimated 10,000 deaths.

PW ONLY IAS SUPER HINT

Quit India was a mass movement, driven by grassroots participation. Peasants and workers → natural participants, as they had economic grievances and were mobilized easily in anti-colonial protests. Hence eliminate option D.

Muslim League was focused on separate Muslim identity and demand for Pakistan. Their stance often contrasted with Congress-led movements. Hence plausibly they avoided Quit India.

WWII period: USSR (Communists' ideological leader) allied with Britain against Nazi Germany. Logically, Indian Communists wouldn't oppose British war effort during this period → likely stayed away. Hence eliminate option A too.

84. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Statement 1 is correct: Raja Rammohun Roy founded a reform association known as the Brahmo Sabha (later known as the Brahmo Samaj) in Calcutta in 1828, which denounced the practise of idol worship and polytheistic religion.

Statement 2 is correct: Rammohun Roy was keen to spread the knowledge of Western education in the country and bring about greater freedom and equality for women. He wrote about the way women were forced to bear the burden of domestic work, confined to the home and the kitchen, and not allowed to move out and become educated.

Statement 3 is correct: Rammohun Roy was particularly moved by the problems widows faced in their lives. He began a campaign against the practice of Sati. In 1829, sati was banned.

85. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Under the current FDI policy, investment in the establishment and operation of satellites requires government approval. However, aligning with the vision and strategy outlined in the **Indian Space Policy 2023**, the Union Cabinet has relaxed the FDI policy in the space sector, introducing liberalized thresholds for different sub-sectors and activities.

- ❖ The revised policy allows **100% foreign direct investment (FDI) in the space sector**, aimed at attracting potential investors to Indian space companies.
- ❖ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** India currently represents just 2-3% of the global space economy, valued at \$8.4 billion, lagging significantly behind major players like the US and China.

- ❖ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Under the new FDI policy for the space sector, FDI up to 74% is allowed under the automatic route for Satellites - Manufacturing & Operation, Satellite Data Products, and Ground Segment & User Segment. FDI beyond 74% in these activities requires government approval.
- ❖ **Statement 3 is correct:** FDI up to 49% is allowed under the automatic route for Launch Vehicles and associated systems or subsystems, and Creation of Spaceports. FDI beyond 49% requires government approval.

86. Ans: (a)

Exp: We classify periods in an attempt to capture the characteristics of a time and its central features as they appear to us. So the terms used to periodize—that is, demarcate the difference between periods—become important. They reflect our ideas about the past. They show how we see the significance of the change from one period to the next. In 1817, James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher, published a massive three-volume work, **A History of British India**. In this, he divided Indian history into three periods – Hindu, Muslim, and British. This periodization became widely accepted.

87. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement I is correct: From the early 18th century, the Company's trade with India expanded but it had to buy most of the goods in India with gold and silver imported from Britain. The reason was that at that time Britain had no goods to sell in India. **This outflow of gold from Britain slowed after the battle of Plassey and entirely stopped after assumption of Diwani rights after the battle of Buxar. Hence Statement I is Correct.**

Statement II is correct: In 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India Company as the Diwan of the province of Bengal. The Diwani right allowed the company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal. **The revenue was used to finance Company expenses like: purchase cotton and silk textiles in India, maintain company troops, meet the cost of building company offices in Calcutta etc. Hence Statement II is correct and explains Statement I.**

88. Ans: (a)

Exp:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Until 1813, the East India Company was opposed to missionary activities in India. **The missionaries set up a mission at Serampore in an area under the control of the Danish East India Company as they were unable to establish an institution within British-controlled territories.** A printing press was set up in 1800 and a college established in 1818.

Statement 2 is correct: William Carey, a distinguished Scottish missionary, played a significant and instrumental role in establishing of the Serampore Mission.

89. Ans: (d)

Exp:

The grandson of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II, **Firoz Shah, wrote the majority of the Azamgarh Proclamation.** The manifesto outlines the various complaints of various social groups against the unjust colonial rule in great detail and asserts the Mughals' capacity to establish their suzerainty over India.

Statement 1 is correct: The British Government, in making Zamindari Settlements, imposed exorbitant Jumas (revenue demands). Such heavy revenue demand will have no manner of existence in the Badshahi Government; but on the contrary, the Jumas will be light, the dignity and honour of the zamindars safe, and every zamindar will have absolute rule in his own zamindari.

Statement 2 is correct: The British Government provided too many concessions to British merchants for trade. Notwithstanding all these concessions, the native merchants were liable to imprisonment and disgrace at the instance or complaint of a worthless man. The Badshahi government promised to do away with all the fraudulent practises that existed under the British government.

Statement 3 is correct: All the natives in the British service ought to be alive to their religion and interests, abjure their loyalty to the English, side with the Badshahi Government, obtain salaries of 200 and 300 rupees a month for the present, and be entitled to high posts in the future.

Statement 4 is correct: The introduction of English articles into India had thrown the weavers, the cotton dressers, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the shoemakers, etc., out of employment, so that native artisans had been reduced to beggars. But under the Badshahi government, the native artisans were to be exclusively employed in the service of the kings, the rajahs, and the rich.

90. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement 1 is correct: In 1854, the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London sent an educational despatch to the Governor-General in India. Issued by Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the Company, it has come to be known as **Wood's Despatch. Outlining the educational policy that was to be followed in India, it emphasised the practical benefits of a system of European learning, as opposed to Oriental knowledge.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Lord William Bentinck was the Governor-General of India from 1828 to 1835 and is known more for his administrative reforms and the abolition of sati. **He enacted the English Education Act of 1835, which replaced Persian with English in the higher courts. He also championed the Western-style education of Indians, aiming to increase their employment in the administration.**

Statement 3 is correct: In many senses, Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too. Gandhiji was highly critical of Western civilisation and its worship of machines and technology. **Tagore wanted to combine elements of modern Western civilisation with what he saw as the best within Indian tradition. He emphasised the need to teach science and technology at Santiniketan, along with art, music and dance.**

91. Ans: (d)

Exp:

15 women served as members of the Constituent Assembly, including Ammu Swaminathan, Annie Mascarene, Begum Aizaz Rasul, Dakshayani Velayudan, G. Durgabai, Hansa Mehta, Kamla Chaudhri, Leela Ray, Malati Chowdhury, Purnima Banerji, **Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**, Renuka Ray, **Sarojini Naidu**, Sucheta Kripalani, and Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

- ❖ **Option A is incorrect:** Purnima Banerji was an anti-colonial activist and a member of the Constituent Assembly from 1946 to 1950. She advocated for social reforms and actively participated in discussions on the Preamble and other crucial aspects of the Constitution.
- ❖ **Option B is incorrect:** Rani Kumari Amrit Kaur, a prominent figure in social work and public health, served as a member of the Constituent Assembly and later became India's Health Minister.
- ❖ **Option C is incorrect:** Sarojini Naidu, a celebrated poet and freedom fighter, was a prominent member of the Constituent Assembly. Her voice and influence played a role in shaping the new India.
- ❖ **Option D is correct:** Usha Mehta, a key freedom fighter, was not a member of the Constituent Assembly.

92. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Important moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress: Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjea, **Surendra Nath Banerjee**, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, **Romesh Chandra Dutt etc.** **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** was also a moderate leader of the congress. **Thus, option 1, 2 and 4 are correct**

Important extremist leaders of the Indian National Congress: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, **Bipan Chandra Pal**, Aurobindo Ghosh, Ashwin Kumar Dutt. **Thus, option 3 is incorrect**

93. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statement 1 is correct: The policy of **Paramountcy** was introduced by Lord **Hastings**. Paramountcy was a doctrine where the British asserted their dominance and control

over the princely states of India, asserting their authority and influence over these regions. It claimed that the Company could annex any Indian state since its power was superior or paramount.

Statement 2 is correct: Under the policy of paramountcy, when the British tried to annex the small state of Kitoor (in Karnataka today), **Rani Channamma took to arms and led an anti-British resistance movement. She was arrested in 1824 and died in prison in 1829.**

94. Ans: (b)

Exp:

The First World War altered the economic and political situation in India. It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India. The government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices which created great difficulties for the common people

Statement 1 is incorrect: As global shipping routes were disturbed. **British and European industries focused on war production.** Therefore, **imports into India decreased**, not increased.

Statement 2 is correct: With imports disrupted, local Indian industries had to step up to meet demand. Cotton textiles, steel, and other industries expanded.

Statement 3 is correct: Business groups reaped fabulous profits from the war. The war created a demand for industrial goods (jute bags, cloth, rails) So, Indian industries expanded during the war, and Indian business groups began to demand greater opportunities for development.

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Even today, war causes global trade routes disturbed, and in WW2 major countries are busy fighting, thus in such scenario Would imports increase at such a time? Unlikely! Hence S1 is likely false. Eliminating option C.

For S2 and S3, If **imports reduce**, naturally, **local industries step up** to meet demand. War also increases need for goods (e.g., textiles, metals), hence both S2 and S3 are more plausibly true, giving option B as correct.

95. Ans: (a)

Exp:

The Summary Settlement of 1856 was a significant land revenue policy introduced by the British East India Company in India. It aimed to bring stability and regularity to the land revenue collection system in India.

Statement 1 is correct: The Summary Settlement of 1856 aimed to replace taluqdars, anticipating that it would transfer land to the rightful owners, curbing peasant exploitation and boosting state revenue. However in practice while state income grew, the peasants' burden remained unchanged as the burden of demand on the peasants did not decline.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Summary Settlement aimed to minimise the role of "Taluqdars" in the revenue collection process. The settlement presumed that the taluqdars were outsiders without lasting ownership in the land and they had gained control over the land through coercion and deceit.

96. Ans: (b)

Exp:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Azamgarh Proclamation of August 25, 1857, served as a **key source of understanding the goals of the rebels during the 1857 revolt**. Published in the Delhi Gazette during the "Great Mutiny" of 1857, the proclamation was likely authored by Firoz Shah, a grandson of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.

The manifesto provides a detailed list of the grievances of different sections of society against unjust colonial rule. and asserts the ability of the Mughals to establish their suzerainty over India. In the proclamation, the rulers and chieftains were advised to accept the throne of Delhi and stand up for their subjects in times of crisis.

Statement 2 is correct: It highlighted the importance of unity among Hindus and Muslims, urging them to come together to expel the English and safeguard their religious customs and rituals.

97. Ans: (c)

Exp:

Statements 1 and 2 are correct: The Khilafat Movement, (1919-1920) was a movement of Indian Muslims, led by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, that demanded the following: The Turkish Sultan or Khalifa must retain control

over the Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman empire; the jazirat-ul-Arab (Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine) must remain under Muslim sovereignty; and the Khalifa must be left with sufficient territory to enable him to defend the Islamic faith. The Congress supported the movement and Mahatma Gandhi sought to conjoin it to the Non-cooperation Movement.

Statement 3 is correct: The demands included:

- ❖ **The Turkish Sultan or Khalifa must retain control over the Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman empire.**
- ❖ The jazirat-ul-Arab (Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine) must remain under Muslim sovereignty.
- ❖ The Khalifa must be left with sufficient territory to enable him to defend the Islamic faith.

98. Ans: (d)

Exp:

Revolutionary nationalists such as Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Sukhdev and others wanted to fight against the colonial rule and the rich exploiting classes through a revolution of workers and peasants. For this purpose, **they founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) in 1928 at Ferozeshah Kotla in Delhi.** Thus, option D is correct

The **Purna Swaraj declaration** (or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire) was promulgated by the **Indian National Congress** on 19 December 1929 in its **Lahore session** under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Thus, option A is incorrect

In 1919, **Rabindranath Tagore** during his brief stay at Theosophical College, Madanapalle, a town in **Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh**, translated his Bengali poem/National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' into English as 'Morning Song of India'. Thus, option B is incorrect

The draft constitution prepared by the committee was called the Nehru Committee Report or **Nehru Report**. **The report was submitted at the Lucknow session of the all-party conference on August 28, 1928.** This was the first major attempt by Indians to draft a constitution for themselves. Thus, option C is incorrect

99. Ans: (a)

Exp:

In the end of December 1929, the Congress held its annual session in the city of Lahore.

The meeting was significant for two things: the election of **Jawaharlal Nehru as President**, signifying the passing of the baton of leadership to the younger generation; and the **proclamation of commitment to “Purna Swaraj”, or Complete Independence.**

100. Ans: (b)

Exp:

- ❖ Recently Ethnic strife in Manipur has had a profound impact on the lives of Shumang Leela artists.
- ❖ **Statement 1 is correct: Shumang Leela, a traditional theatre form in Manipur.** It translates to “courtyard performance”. It is performed in an open courtyard surrounded by spectators on all four sides. The tradition is believed to be descended

from Lai Haraoba, a ritual of the Meitei community of Manipur. The plays serve as a medium to spread awareness among people of social, political and economic issues. Shumang Leelas may also discuss moral values, unity and integrity. This theatre form has for long been trying to strengthen the bond of brotherhood and friendship among various communities in the State.

- ❖ **Statement 2 is incorrect: Shumang Leela is of two types: Nupa Shumang Leela, performed only by men, and Nupi Shumang Leela, performed only by women.** In a society marked by heteronormativity, the gender-bending nature of Shumang Leela makes it a unique art form that is fraught with complexity. The men who take up female roles or vice versa are both lauded and laughed at. However, the traditional theatre form has preserved its niche, and its aim to inform and entertain has remained unchanged.

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