



# VISIONIAS

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Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

C

GENERAL STUDIES (P) 2024 – Test – 4138

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TURN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **Do NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (Questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response with you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the answers sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of **correct responses** marked by you in the answer sheet. For **every incorrect** response **1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the allotted marks** will be deducted.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer sheet the response to various items in the Test booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the answer sheets as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all responses on the answer sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to Invigilator only the answer sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheet for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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1. Slavery in India was abolished through which of the following legislations?
- Queen's Proclamation of 1858
  - Act V of 1843
  - Charter Act of 1833
  - Charter Act of 1853
2. Consider the following statements regarding the Deoband school of Islamic theology:
- It began as a revivalist movement with the aim of a moral and religious regeneration of the Muslim community.
  - It opposed the formation of the Indian National Congress which it considered to be a majoritarian party.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
3. Consider the following statements with respect to the Treaty of Allahabad of 1765:
- Shah Alam II was to pay Rs 50 lakh to the East India Company as war indemnity.
  - Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to surrender Allahabad and Kara to the Britishers;
  - Robert Clive annexed Awadh to expand the empire of British rule.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- Only one
  - Only two
  - Only three
  - None

4. Consider the following statements:
- Statement-I: The General Service Enlistment Act by Lord Canning's government caused resentment among sepoy recruits to the Bengal Army.
- Statement-II: The General Service Enlistment Act removed the privilege of free postal services enjoyed by the Indian sepoys.
- Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
  - Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
  - Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
  - Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct
5. Which of the following events occurred during the office of Lord Curzon?
- Setting up of Raleigh Commission to inquire into the conditions and prospects of universities in India.
  - Younghusband's mission to Tibet to check on increasing Russian influence.
  - Setting up of Durand Commission to define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- 1 and 2 only
  - 2 and 3 only
  - 1 and 3 only
  - 1, 2 and 3

6. Consider the following pairs:

<i>GI Product</i>		<i>State</i>
1. Matty Banana	:	Kerala
2. Mushkabudji Rice	:	Jammu and Kashmir
3. Mankurad Mango	:	Maharashtra

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

7. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Indian Councils Act, 1861?

- (a) It created a legislative demarcation between the central legislative council and provincial legislative councils.
- (b) It gave the Viceroy the power to issue ordinances in case of emergency.
- (c) It simplified the job of the Secretary of state by creating a 15-member council of India to assist him.
- (d) It rejected the legislative devolution of financial decentralization.

8. Consider the following statements regarding Pabna Agrarian Leagues:

- 1. These were set up by the Britishers to prevent the peasants from acquiring occupancy rights under Act X of 1859.
- 2. The method adopted by the leagues was to fight cases in the courts against the occupancy rights.

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

9. Consider the following statements regarding Ramkrishna Paramhansa:

- 1. He sought salvation through traditional ways of renunciation, meditation and bhakti.
- 2. He recognized the fundamental oneness of all religions.
- 3. He influenced the understanding of Keshub Chandra Sen who in turn inculcated some of his ideas into Brahmoism.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

10. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Genomics explores the complete genetic information of a single organism only.
- 2. Metagenomics explores a mixture of DNA from multiple organisms.

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

11. Consider the following statements:

- 1. It superseded the Indian League founded by Sisir Kumar Ghosh.
- 2. It protested against the reduction of the age limit in 1877 for candidates of the Indian Civil Service examination.
- 3. The membership fee was kept low in order to attract the poorer sections to the association.
- 4. Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose were its prominent leaders.

Which of the following organizations has been described by the statements given above?

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) The Bombay Presidency Association
- (c) The East India Association
- (d) The Indian Association of Calcutta

12. Consider the following pairs:

<b>Political Association</b>	<b>Member</b>
1. United Patriotic Association	: Syed Ahmad Khan
2. Madras Mahajan Sabha	: Panapakkam Anandacharlu
3. The Bombay Presidency Association	: Kashinath Trimbak Telang

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

13. Consider the following statements with respect to Haidar Ali of the Mysore:

- 1. The First Anglo-Mysore War resulted in a thorough defeat of Haidar Ali.
- 2. The military requirements of Haidar Ali's army were fulfilled by the French.
- 3. He signed the Treaty of Mangalore when the second Anglo-Mysore war ended without any positive outcome.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

14. Consider the following personalities regarding the Sikh reform movement:

- 1. Baba Ram Singh
- 2. Baba Dayal Das
- 3. Baba Darbar Singh

How many of the above given personalities are related to Namdhari movement?

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

15. Consider the following statements regarding the device 'Nabhmitra' which was recently seen in the news:

- 1. It seeks to provide safety for the fishermen who venture out into the sea.
- 2. It has been developed by the National Institute of Ocean Technology.

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

16. North India's first River Rejuvenation Project Devika is nearing completion. In this context, consider the following statements regarding river Devika:

- 1. It originates from the Mansarovar Lake.
- 2. It is a tributary of the Ravi River.

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

17. 'Belem Declaration' sometimes seen in the news is associated with the:

- (a) Freedom of the press
- (b) Women rights
- (c) Neglected Tropical Diseases
- (d) Amazon rainforests

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Wahabi Movement:

- 1. Its leaders were sentenced for life imprisonment in Malda and Rajmahal trials of 1870.
- 2. In the wake of 1857 revolt, it turned into armed resistance against British.

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

19. Consider the following statements:
- Statement-I: The famous triangular trade that the East India Company carried out involved Britain, India, and China.
- Statement-II: India was involved in the triangular trade as the goods produced in the West (Britain) did not find a market in China.
- 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

20. Consider the following pairs:

<b><i>Published work</i></b>	<b><i>Reformer</i></b>
1. Tuhfat-ul Muwahhidin	: Hasrat Mohani
2. Shatpatre	: Gopal Hari Deshmukh
3. Tahzib al-akhlaq	: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

21. Consider the following:
1. Atrocities under the Permanent settlement system of land revenue.
  2. Raising the land revenue by 50 percent.
  3. Passage of Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act (1879)
- How many of the above are the reasons behind the Deccan riots?
- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None
22. Consider the following statements regarding French governor Joseph Francis Dupleix:
1. He is often credited as the originator of the practice of a subsidiary alliance in India.
  2. His first appointment in India was as Director-General of French colonies.
  3. During the war of succession for the throne of Hyderabad, he supported Muzaffar Jung.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

23. Consider the following pairs:

<b><i>Hydropower project</i></b>	<b><i>State</i></b>
1. Shanan	: Himachal Pradesh
2. Mekedatu	: Tamil Nadu
3. Kalasa Banduri	: Goa

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

24. Kharwar rebellion in Bihar in 1870s was a protest against:
- (a) revenue settlement activities.
  - (b) forced labour.
  - (c) Hindu-Muslim conflicts.
  - (d) oppression of the moneylenders.

25. Consider the following statements:
1. Oort cloud is a giant spherical shell that mostly surrounds the Sun.
  2. Kuiper Belt is the collection of millions of icy objects.
- 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

26. Consider the following statements regarding the Finger Minutiae Record – Finger Image Record (FMR-FIR) modality:
1. It is an Artificial Intelligence technology used to prevent fraud in the Aadhaar-enabled Payment System.
  2. This technology helps detect cloned fingerprints, ensuring that only real fingerprints are used for verification.
- 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

27. Consider the following statements regarding Namda Art:
1. It involves making a rug or carpet which is primarily made of pure sheep wool.
  2. It originated and is prevalent in the state of Sikkim.
- 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

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Theosophical Movement:
1. Colonel M.S. Olcott of the U.S. Army laid the foundation of the movement in the United States in 1875.
  2. The Theosophical Society rejected the Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and karma.
  3. It drew inspiration from the philosophy of the Samkhya, Yoga and Vedanta schools of thought.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
  - (b) Only two
  - (c) All three
  - (d) None
29. Consider the following statements regarding the Act for Better Government for India, 1858:
1. It transferred the power to govern India from the East India Company to the Viceroy.
  2. Under the act, India was to be governed through a portfolio system which was answerable to the Viceroy.
- Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?
- (a) 1 only
  - (b) 2 only
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
30. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Brahmo Samaj?
- (a) Rammohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj which was later renamed as Brahmo Sabha.
  - (b) There was no place for priesthood in the Samaj nor sacrifices of any kind were allowed.
  - (c) Readings of Upanishads and Vedas were prohibited in the Brahmo Samaj.
  - (d) In 1866, Keshab Chandra Sen left the Brahmo Samaj and formed Adi Brahmo Samaj.



31. Who among the following was the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned for the contempt of court by the British?
- (a) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
  - (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (c) Surendranath Banerjee
  - (d) G. Subramania Aiyar

32. With reference to the legislations passed for improvement in conditions of women during the British period, consider the following statements:

1. The regulation of 1829 declared the practice of sati illegal and punishable by criminal courts as culpable homicide.
2. The Bengal regulations of 1795 and 1804 declared infanticide illegal and equivalent to murder.
3. The Age of Consent Act 1891 forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

33. With reference to the economic critique of the British rule by the early nationalists, consider the following statements:

1. They clearly understood that British colonialism was the main obstacle to India's economic development.
2. They saw modern Industries as a major force to unite the diverse people of India.
3. They saw foreign capital as a welcome addition to the efforts of Industrialization of India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Bio-Trace Minerals Project:

1. It aims to enhance livestock productivity and optimize feed and fodder resources.
2. The project introduces a proprietary nutrient that facilitates chelation reactions under milder conditions.
3. MinBioZen is a product that addresses the need for bio trace minerals in livestock.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

35. With reference to Indian history, which of the following happened earliest?

- (a) Balshastri Jambhekar started the newspaper named 'Darpan'.
- (b) Dayal Singh College was opened in Lahore to promote the ideas of Brahmo Samaj.
- (c) Karsondas Mulji who started the Satya Prakash in Gujarati to advocate widow remarriage.
- (d) Age of Consent Act was passed because of the efforts of Behramji Malabari.

36. With reference to the Bethune School, consider the following statements:

1. It was first founded in Madras presidency in 1849.
2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was associated with the school as its Secretary.

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

37. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Island in News</i>	<i>Location</i>
1. Triton Island	: Mediterranean Sea
2. Maui Island	: Pacific Ocean
3. Timor Island	: Atlantic Ocean

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

38. Consider the following statements with respect to the labour legislation during British rule:

1. The first-ever demand for regulation of the condition of workers in factories in India came from the Lancashire textile capitalist lobby.
2. Indian Factory Act, of 1881 reduced the maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day.
3. Labour Laws covered all the factories along with British-owned tea and coffee plantations.
4. Despite having provisions against child labour moderates did not support the Factory Acts of 1881.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

39. With reference to the 'PM Vishwakarma' scheme consider the following statements:

1. It aims to support traditional artisans and craftspeople in rural and urban India.
2. It is launched by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.
3. It will provide total credit support of Rs.3 lakhs at a concessional interest rate of 5%.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Singh Sabha movement:

1. The Singh Sabha movement took forward the reform activities of the Brahmo Samaj in Punjab.
2. The Sabha established a network of Khalsa schools throughout Punjab.

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

41. Arrange the following kingdoms/states in the chronological order of their capture by the use of the infamous Doctrine of Lapse.

1. Udaipur
2. Satara
3. Jhansi
4. Sambalpur

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



42. Singhpho's tribal uprising took place in which of the following states of British India?
- Punjab
  - Bombay
  - Assam
  - Madras
43. Consider the following statements:  
Statement-I: Lord Canning was made the first Viceroy of India due to the change in the power-structure under the act of 1858.  
Statement-II: The Act of 1858, transferred power from the East India Company to the British Crown.  
Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
  - Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
  - Statement-I correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
  - Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.
44. Who among the following has published 'Trutiya Ratna' (1855) which is based on the exploitation of shudras?
- Jyotibha Phule
  - Sri Narayana Guru
  - B.R. Ambedkar
  - C.N. Annadurai
45. Under which of the following legislations, the East India Company's territories in India were termed 'British Possessions' for the first time?
- Charter Act of 1813
  - Charter Act of 1853
  - Pitt's India Act of 1784
  - Regulating Act of 1773
46. With reference to Indian history, the 'Bibighar massacre' is related to:
- The death of Britishers put in prison by the Bengal Nawab
  - The destruction of Delhi carried out by Nadir Shah
  - Killings of English occupants near Kanpur by the sepoys of Nanasaheb Peshwa
  - The arson of Police station in Chauri Chaura in 1922
47. Consider the following statements in respect of the Consultative Committees:
- They are constituted on an yearly basis.
  - The maximum membership of a Consultative Committee should be limited to forty.
  - There is the requirement for the presence of a minimum number of Members to constitute the quorum for holding meetings.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- Only one
  - Only two
  - All three
  - None
48. Consider the following committees constituted during British Rule in India:
- General Committee of Public Instruction
  - Hunter Commission
  - Saddler Committee
- How many of the above committees had a bearing on education?
- Only one
  - Only two
  - All three
  - None

49. Consider the following pairs:
- | <i>Centre of 1857 Revolt</i> | <i>Suppressed by British Officer</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Delhi                     | : James Outram                       |
| 2. Benaras                   | : Hugh Rose                          |
| 3. Kanpur                    | : John Nicholson                     |
- How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) All three  
(d) None
50. With reference to Trans Lunar Injection, consider the following statements:
1. It is used to set a spacecraft on a trajectory that will cause it to arrive at the Moon.
  2. It is performed when the spacecraft is at the closest point to Earth.
- 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
51. Born in 1845 in Bombay, this particular leader came under Dadabhai Naoroji's influence while studying law in London during the 1860s. He was one of the founders of the Bombay Presidency Association as also the Indian National Congress. He along with G.K. Gokhale, and D.A. Khare organized the first-ever walk-out in Indian legislative history to oppose a Bombay legislative Council Bill.
- Which of the following leaders is described in the passage given above?
- (a) Dinshaw Wacha  
(b) R.M. Sayani  
(c) Bhau Daji Lad  
(d) Pherozeshah Mehta

52. The Limitation Law passed by the British in 1859 aimed to
- (a) prevent the accumulation of interests over loans taken by the ryots.
  - (b) fix the quantity of crop produce to be shared by sharecroppers with jotedars.
  - (c) limit the size of landholdings for which zamindari rights were granted to landlords.
  - (d) fix the amount of raw cotton to be sold by ryots in the open markets.
53. Consider the following statements with respect to the Treaty of Salbai:
1. The Treaty of Salbai was signed to conclude the first Anglo-Maratha war.
  2. As per the treaty, Salsette was to go into the possession of the Marathas.
  3. The treaty was signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Shinde.
- How many of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) All three  
(d) None
54. Who among the following started the journal 'Asiatic Researches'?
- (a) William Carey
  - (b) Charles Wilkins
  - (c) Colin Mackenzie
  - (d) William Jones

55. Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1833:

1. The act provided for the appointment of a Law Commission to study, collect and codify various rules and regulations present in India.
2. The Act added one member to the Executive Council of the Governor General as a Law Member with the right to vote.
3. The Act had an anti-discrimination clause which became a cause for political agitation in India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

56. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The British, by and large, were not in support of the jhum cultivation practiced by the tribals.

Statement-II: Verrier Elwin, a missionary who came to India in 1927, argued that Jhum cultivation should be banned.

Which one 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, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- (c) Statement-I correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

57. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Universities Act of 1904:

1. It was introduced by Lord Curzon to improve the condition of university education in India.
2. It was passed on the recommendations of Raleigh commission.
3. The Act introduced governmental control over universities.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

58. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Battle</i>	<i>Fought between</i>
1. Battle of Bedara	: British and Portuguese
2. Battle of Wandiwash	: British and French
3. Battle of St. Thome	: French and Dutch

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

59. Consider the following statements with respect to Sindh:

1. In 1758, an English factory was built at Thatta, owing to a parwana given by the Kallora prince, Ghulam Shah.
2. In 1783, the Talpuras, under the leadership of Mir Fatah Ali Khan, established a complete hold over Sindh.

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

**60.** Consider the following statements with respect to the Mughal Empire:

1. Khafi Khan gave the title of Shah-i-Bekhabar to Bahadur Shah.
2. Farrukhsiyar followed a policy of religious tolerance by abolishing Jaziya and the pilgrimage tax.
3. The Battle of Karnal was fought during the rule of Muhammad Shah.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**61.** Consider the following statements regarding Paika Rebellion of 1817:

1. It was associated with the present-day states of Bihar and Bengal.
2. It began as a protest against heavy land taxes imposed by British colonial rulers.
3. It was led by tribal leaders who sought to establish an independent tribal kingdom.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**62.** Which tribal leader was associated with the "Hul Rebellion" in Chotanagpur in 1856?

- (a) Rani Gaidinliu
- (b) Birsa Munda
- (c) Tantia Bhil
- (d) Sidhu Murmu

**63.** Consider the following statements regarding the Regulating Act of 1773:

1. The act was brought in because the King of England wanted to control the operations of the company.
2. Under the act, the Governor-General had an overriding power over his council.
3. The Act also provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court of Justice at Calcutta to give justice to Europeans, their employees, and the citizens of Calcutta.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**64.** Tarabai Shinde, a woman educated at home at Poona, published a book, criticising that in a new colonial society men enjoyed all the rights, opportunities and benefits of change, while women were blamed for all the evils and were still bound by the old strictures of pativrata (duty to husband). Which of the following is the title of that book?

- (a) The History of Doing
- (b) Ratanbai
- (c) Stripurushtulna
- (d) Deep Nirban

**65.** With reference to Graphene-Aurora Program, consider the following statements:

1. It has been launched by the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology.
2. It aims to fill the gap between graphene research and commercialization by providing facilities to startups and industries.

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

66. With reference to French colonial activities in India, which of the following is correct?
- (a) Treaty of Ryswick concluded in September 1697 resulted in the loss of Pondicherry for France.
  - (b) The Spanish succession war gave the French upper hand against the Portuguese.
  - (c) Balasore and Qasim Bazar were important trading centres of the French.
  - (d) Nawab Alivardi Khan gave the French permission to establish a township near Calcutta for the first time.

67. With reference to the working class movements, consider the following statements:

1. Indian Working class got complete support from native capitalist classes to raise voice against exploitation by foreign employers.
2. First Factory Act 1881 prohibited the employment of children under the age of 16.

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

68. Consider the following statements with reference to the WorldCoin Project:

1. It aims to create a new form of digital identity that can verify that its holder is a real human being.
2. It will be used to generate a World ID by scanning a person's eyes using a device called orb.

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

69. With reference to the South Indian Liberal Federation, consider the following statements:

1. It was the first non-Brahmanical organisation founded by T.M. Nair.
2. It was renamed as Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam by Ramaswami Naicker.

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

70. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Places in news</i>	<i>Country</i>
1. Lachin	: Argentina
2. Jeddah	: Saudi Arabia
3. Kuril Island	: Canada

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

71. With respect to Indian history, the Pledge Movement relates to:

- (a) the agitation against the Cunningham circular which pledged to ban the student political activities.
- (b) the series of pledges taken during the Swadeshi movement to oppose western textile.
- (c) a movement launched against child marriage by Indian Social Conference.
- (d) anti-liquor movement began during the constructive period of Gandhian movement.

72. With reference to Sahitya Akademi Awards, consider the following statements:

1. This award is given for literary works only in the languages mentioned in the eighth schedule of the Indian constitution.
2. This is the highest literary award given by the Government of India.

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

73. In the context of British India, which of the following statements is correct about the policy of masterly inactivity?

- (a) It referred to the focus of the first few Governor Generals that was limited to the region of Bengal.
- (b) It was the lack of disinterest of the British Empire in solving the developmental challenges of the north-east India.
- (c) It referred to the aggressive expansion policy followed by Lord Cornwallis towards the state of Mysore.
- (d) It was a foreign policy followed by John Lawrence to deal with the Afghan issue.

74. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Places in News</i>		<i>Country</i>
1. Chashma	:	Pakistan
2. Arkadag	:	Kazakhstan
3. Vladivostok	:	Ukraine

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

75. Consider the following statements regarding the Swami Dayanand Saraswati:

1. His motto was 'Go back to the Vedas'.
2. He accepted the doctrine of karma, but rejected the theory of niyati (destiny).
3. He rejected that man's soul is merely a part of God and held that God, soul and matter (prakriti) were distinct and eternal entities.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

76. Consider the following statements about Lord Wellesley:

1. He was responsible for the establishment of Fort William College at Calcutta.
2. He participated in the Battle of Seringapatnam as a Colonel.
3. He served as governor of Madras and later also served as Governor General of Bengal.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

77. Consider the following statements with reference to Portuguese activities in India:

1. Portuguese sent Jesuit priests to Shah Jahan's court and were able to obtain his favor and support.
2. They made money through both trade and slave capture in India.
3. One of the reasons for the decline of the Portuguese in India was their involvement in piracy.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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



78. Recently seen in the news "Havana Syndrome" is a/an:
- (a) genetic disorder.
  - (b) chronic respiratory illness.
  - (c) overpopulation of space with objects and debris.
  - (d) problem of feeling ill after hearing strange sounds.

79. Consider the following statements in the context of Composite Quantum Material:

1. A composite quantum material combines two different quantum properties in one substance.
2. Rashba splitting is a quantum phenomenon where electrons separate due to interactions with an electric field.
3. Spintronics is a technology that exploits the intrinsic spin of electrons alongside their charge for innovative electronic devices.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

80. 'Consider the following statements regarding 'Operation Duck Hunt' which was recently seen in the news:

1. It is aimed at preventing wildlife trafficking.
2. It was led by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

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

81. Which of the following is *not* the achievement of the moderate phase of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) They exposed the basic exploitative character of the British rule.
- (b) They widened their democratic base through increase in scope of their demands.
- (c) They trained people in political work through popularization of modern ideas.
- (d) They created a feeling of a common nation to rally against a common enemy.

82. Consider the following Governor Generals of India:

1. Lord Auckland
2. Lord Metcalfe
3. Lord Bentinck

Arrange them chronologically in the order of their terms.

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

83. In the context of tribal movements in India, the term 'diku' refers to:

- (a) non-tribal foreigners who often held positions of authority and exploited tribal communities.
- (b) the traditional system stipulating an equal sharing of the net produce of the land by the jenmi, the Kanamdar, and the cultivator.
- (c) the traditional tribal leadership structure in which the eldest member of the tribe held the highest authority.
- (d) a land document given by the government to provide cultivation rights.

- 84.** Consider the following statements:
1. In the nineteenth century, Christian missionaries in India gave support for practical education among people.
  2. The christian missionaries set up a mission at Serampore to control the activities of the East India company.

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

- 85.** Consider the following statements in respect of the Urea Gold:

1. It is a kind of urea that is fortified with sulphur.
2. It ensures a gradual release of Nitrogen.

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

- 86.** Consider the following statements regarding the Moplahs (or Mappilas) uprising:

1. The Moplahs (or Mappilas) were the descendants of Arab traders who had settled in the Malabar region.
2. The Moplahs' main targets were the Britishers who deprived them of their customary right to cultivate the land.

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

- 87.** With reference to the Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP), consider the following statements:

1. It was established in Madras by Sree Narayana Guru Swamy.
2. This organization built a number of temples that were opened only to the Ezhava caste to counter Brahmanical domination.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

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

- 88.** It was the first organized strike by any section of the working class. The demands related to wages, hours of work and other conditions of service were raised. Almost all nationalist newspapers came out fully in support of the strike, with Tilak's newspapers Mahratta and Kesari campaigning for it for months. Public meetings and fund collections in aid of the strikers were organized in Bombay and Bengal by prominent nationalists like Pherozeshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha and Surendranath Tagore.

Which of the following is being described in the passage given above?

- (a) Ahmedabad mill strike
- (b) Great Indian Peninsular Railway strike
- (c) Bombay textile mill strike
- (d) Calcutta Jute mill strike

89. Consider the following statements regarding the Indigo revolt (1859-60):

1. The reason for the revolt was the forceful growing of indigo without any increase in wages.
2. The Christian missionaries supported the Britishers and used religion to force peasants to grow indigo.
3. Indigo Commission set up to enquire into the excesses during the revolt favoured the peasants.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

90. With reference to Indian History, William Adam's reports are related to:

- (a) Decentralization under Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Secret Service reports on the underground activities during Quit India movement
- (c) Reports on education in British provinces
- (d) Reports on economic relations between Britain and its colonies in India

91. With reference to the policy development of education in India under East India Company, consider the following statements:

1. Utilitarians preferred English as a medium of education as more suited to the demands of the administration.
2. Orientalists thought Indian learning to be substandard and hence favored the English language over vernaculars.

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

92. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Maratha Confederacy</i>	<i>Region</i>
1. Peshwa	: Nagpur
2. Scindia	: Gwalior
3. Gaekwad	: Indore
4. Holkar	: Baroda
5. Bhonsle	: Pune

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

93. With reference to the widow remarriage in India, consider the following statements:

1. Hindu Widows' Remarriage act 1856 was passed by British government to suppress demands of legalising widow remarriages in India.
2. In Bengal, widow remarriage reform achieved huge success.

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. With reference to Einstein Cross, consider the following statements:

1. It is located in the constellation Pegasus.
2. The cross-like pattern is created by the four bright images of the quasar around the lensing galaxy.
3. It is explained with the help of Einstein's theory of the photoelectric effect.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

95. Who among the following started the Satya Prakash weekly to advocate widow remarriage in India?
- Dhondo Keshav Karve
  - Jagganath Shankar Seth
  - Vishnu Shastri Pandit
  - Karsondas Mulji
96. The compulsory begar system was abolished, and the Tenancy Act of 1903 was introduced as a result of which of the following movement?
- Birsa Munda Revolt
  - Tana Bhagat Movement
  - Bastar Revolt
  - The Santhal Rebellions
97. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah founded the independent state of Hyderabad during the reign of which of the Mughal emperors?
- Muhammad Shah
  - Farrukh Siyar
  - Ahmad Shah Bahadur
  - Jahandar Shah
98. Consider the following statements with respect to the Anglo-Sikh Wars:
- The Battle of Gujrat was an important battle fought as a part of the first Anglo-Sikh war.
  - Under the Treaty of Lahore, Daleep Singh was recognized as the ruler with Rani Jindan as regent.
  - The second Anglo-Sikh war took place during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Canning.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- Only one
  - Only two
  - All three
  - None

99. Consider the following bird species:

- Bugun Liocichla
- Himalayan Quail
- Jerdon's Courser

How many of the above birds are classified as critically endangered?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

100. He was an important leader of the 1857 revolt. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching religious war against the British and urging people to rebel. He was popularly called Danka Shah. He was elected by the mutinous 22nd Native Infantry as their leader. He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated.

Who among the following is best described by the passage given above?

- Ahmadullah Shah
- Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- Birjis Qader
- Bakht Khan

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