

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

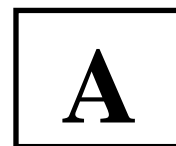
Serial No. 1701202

TESTBOOKLET

Test Booklet Series

GENERAL STUDIES

Test series- 5 Modern India 1



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC, IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOK 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 make on the Answer Sheet. In Case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any Case, Choose **ONLY** response for each item,
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided, See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Sooner than 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 sheet as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have Completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the 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.
10. **Penalty for Wrong answers**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWER MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third (0.66)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - ii) If a Candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that Question.
 - iii) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Mughal Emperor Shah Alam was the first to grant the English the exclusive rights to reside and establish factories in parts of India
2. Battle of Buxar paved the way for English to obtain 'diwani' rights to collect and manage the revenues

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

2. Which among the following were the characteristics of early nineteenth century socio-religious reformers?

1. These reformers gained from western education but were not West-sponsored
2. The reforms promoted by these reformers were not meant to structurally reorganize the whole society
3. Issues dealt by these reformers were applicable and common to the higher classes of the Hindu society and had no meaning for the lower classes

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1 and 3 only

c. 2 and 3 only

d. All of the above

3. What was the purpose with which Lord Ripon was sent to India as Viceroy by British Prime Minister William Gladstone?

- a. To reform the structure of the Indian Government and take steps to promote local self government
- b. To facilitate a discussion on India's Independence in the British Parliament
- c. To campaign for the entry of Indians into the Imperial Judiciary
- d. To abolish the office of the secretary of state and transfer his functions to the secretary of state for Commonwealth Affairs

4. Consider the following statements regarding 'Permanent Settlement' introduced by British Government

1. The zamindars of Bengal were not recognised as the owners of land
2. The amount of revenue that the zamindars had to pay to the Company was firmly fixed and would not be raised under any circumstances.
3. The ryots became tenants since they were considered the tillers of the soil.

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

4. This settlement took away the administrative and judicial functions of the zamindars.

Which of the above were the main features of Permanent Settlement?

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

5. Consider the following

- 1. Permanent Settlement
- 2. Ryotwari System
- 3. Mahalwari System

Which of the above removed concept of 'middle men'?

- a. 1 and 3
- b. 1 and 2
- c. Only 2
- d. 2 and 3

6. Which among the following was one of the causes for the Vellore Mutiny?

- a. Doctrine of lapse
- b. Collection of Tributes
- c. Introduction of new army regulations
- d. Economic exploitation of the British rule.

7. Consider the following statements regarding The Regulating Act of 1773

1. The Governor General became very powerful

2. The act put an end to the arbitrary rule of the Company

3. This Act promoted the servants of the Company including the Governor-General, members of his council and the judges of the Supreme Court from receiving directly or indirectly any gifts in kind or cash

Select the incorrect code

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

8. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Tripartite Alliance | a. 1789 |
| 2. Treaty of Salbai | b. 1782 |
| 3. Treaty of Srirangapattinam | c. 1792 |
| 4. Treaty of Mangalore | d. 1799 |

Select the correct match

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

9. Consider the following statements

- 1. Lord Mayo became the first Viceroy of India
- 2. He gave the policy of financial decentralization

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

3. The first ever Census conducted in India was under his patronage

Select the correct code

- a. Only 1
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 2 and 3
- d. None

10. Identify the personality based on given statements

- 1. He believed that self-government is the highest and noblest principles of politics.
- 2. He abolished Vernacular Press Act
- 3. Hunter commission was appointed under his rule

Select the correct option

- a. Lord Canning
- b. Lord Rippon
- c. Lord Mayo
- d. Lord Lytton

11. Identify the personality associated with the institution of the following act/regulations.

- 1. Indian Universities Act, 1904
- 2. Ancient Monuments Act, 1904
- 3. Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899
- 4. Police Commission in 1902

Select the correct code

- a. Warren Hasting
- b. Lord Wellesley

- c. Lord Dalhousie
- d. Lord Curzon

12. The Indian Factory Act, 1881 dealt primarily with the problem of child labour. Its significant provisions were:

- 1. Increased the minimum age (from 7 to 9 years) and the maximum (from 12 to 14 years) for children,
- 2. Reduced maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day,
- 3. Fixed maximum working hours for women at 11 hours per day with an one-and-a-half hour interval (working hours for men were left unregulated.,
- 4. Provided weekly holiday for all

Select the correct code

- a. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b. 2 and 3 Only
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. None

13. What were the causes that triggered tribal movements?

- 1) Imposition of land revenue settlement
- 2) Expansion of non-tribals to tribal areas
- 3) Work of Christian missionaries
- 4) Reactions against Dikus

Choose the appropriate answer

- a. 1, 2 and 3 only

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- b. 1, 2 and 4 only
- c. 1 and 4 only
- d. All the above

14. Consider the following with regard to Telegraph in India:

- 1) The first director general of telegraphs in India was William Brooke O'Shaughnessy
- 2) Lord Dalhousie had authorised him to construct an experimental line and in 1852 he was appointed director general of telegraphs
- 3) It was "telegraph" that saved India in mutiny of 1857
- 4) Telegraph communication between India and England was opened in 1865 by the Persian Gulf line

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1, 2 and 3 only
- c. 1, 3 and 4 only
- d. All the above

15. Who among the following was the founder of the organisation - Indian Home Rule Society (India House), London established in 1904?

- a. Veer Savarkar
- b. TarakNath Das
- c. Shyamji Krishna Verma

d. LalaHardayal

16. During 17th and 18th Century, the East India company had a monopoly in the eastern trade. Bribes were often given to monarchs to have their political backing. Which of the following statements are correct about the relations between east India company and the crown of England?

1. Charles II granted series of charters, empowering company to build forts, raise army and make peace and war with the eastern powers.
2. Company was allowed to administer justice to all Englishmen and others living in English settlements.

Select the code from the following:

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. None of the these

17. Fourth Anglo-Mysore war was a decisive war between British and Mysore. Tipu sultan was killed defending the city. Which of the following statements are correct about fourth Anglo-Mysore war?

1. Mysore was attacked from all four sides by British, Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

2. Tipu's troops were outnumbered 4:1.

3. British annexed almost all of Mysore.

The core area was restored to the eldest son of Tipu whose ancestors ruled till 1947.

Select the correct code from the following:

a. 1 and 2

b. 2 and 3

c. 1 and 3

d. All of the above

18. The doctrine of lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. Which of the following statements are correct about the policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

1. This doctrine was based on the idea that in case a ruler of dependent state died childless, the right of ruling over the State reverted or 'lapsed' to the sovereign.

2. The state was not to pass to an adopted heir unless the adoption was approved by the British authorities.

3. Satara was the first state to be annexed under this policy.

4. Awadh was the last state to be annexed under 'Doctrine of lapse' which triggered the great revolt of 1857.

Select the code from the following:

a. 1,2 and 3

b. 2,3 and 4

c. 1,3 and 4

d. All of the above

19. Although modern educated class, including Congress leadership was not happy with the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1892, it was considered as a major achievement of moderate INC. Which of the following statements are correct about Indian Councils Act 1892?

1. The Act was passed by the Central Legislative Council of India.

2. The idea of election was first time introduced through this Act.

3. The Act provided for additional members in Central as well as Provincial Legislative Council.

Select the code from the following:

a. 1 and 2

b. 2 and 3

c. 1 and 3

d. All of the above

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

20. Consider the following statements regarding Sir William Jones:

1. He founded the 'Asiatic Society of Bengal'.
2. The Gentoo Code or the legal code was translated by him from Sanskrit to English.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

21. Which of the following is the oldest Women University of India?

- a. Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University (SNDT)- Mumbai
- b. Jesus and Mary College- Delhi
- c. Lady Sri Ram College for Women- Delhi
- d. Sri Padmavati Mahila Viswavidyalayam – Tamil Nadu

22. The Deobandi movement was started in 1866 by orthodox Sunni Muslims. Which of the following statements are incorrect about Deobandi Movement?

1. It was a revivalist Islamic movement to propagate pure teachings of Quran and Hadith and to keep alive the spirit of Jihad against the foreign invader.

2. They were against the Aligarh movement and Sir Syed Ahmad.

3. They gave full support to formation of Indian National Congress.

Select the code from the following:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 3
- d. None of the above

23. Consider the following statements regarding Rani Gaidinliu:

1. Gaidinliu was a Naga spiritual and political leader who led a violent revolt against the British at the age of 13.

2. She came to be considered an incarnation of the goddess Cherachamdinliu.

3. The title 'Rani' was given to her by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of the above

24. Consider the following statements with reference to the Third battle of Panipat

1. It was fought between Nadir Shah and the Marathas

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

2. Nadir Shah's troops were defeated by the Marathas

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 or 2

3. The aim of the loans was to protect the cultivators from the money lenders

which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

25. Consider the following statements with reference to the Battle of Karnal

1. It was fought between the Mughals and the Marathas in 1739

2. It was fought between armies of Nadir Shah and the Mughals

3. It was fought between the armies of Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas

4. The Mughal emperor agreed to pay 50 lakhs as war indemnity.

which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 4 only
- b. 2 and 4 only
- c. 3 and 4 only
- d. None of the above

26. Consider the following statements about the Tagai Loans

1. These were low interest loans granted by Mughal king to the artisans

2. These were the low interest loans given by the Marathas to the farmers

27. Consider the following statements regarding Chauth and Sardeshmukhi

1. This system of taxation was started by Shivaji

2. Sardeshmukhi was levied in the Swarajya land or Mulk-i-Qadim

which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 or 2

28. Firangi, a term of Persian origin, possibly means which of the following:

- a. Foreigner ANS
- b. Tasildar
- c. Sepoy
- d. None of the above.

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

29. Who among the following was referred as 'Resident' :
- a. British citizens and religious missionaries who stayed in the British province.
 - b. Europeans other than Britishers who sought permission to stay in British India.
 - c. Designation of a representative of the Governor General who lived in a state which was not under direct British rule.
 - d. None of the above.
30. Consider the following regarding the recruitment to military before 1857 revolt:
- (i) The large majority of the sepoys of the Bengal Army was from lower caste.
 - (ii) Awadh was called the "nursery of the Bengal Army"
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. None of the above
31. The Azamgarh Proclamation is associated with which of the following revolts:
- a. Vellore Mutiny
 - b. 1857 Revolt
 - c. White Mutiny
 - d. None of the above
32. Consider the following and choose the correct statement:
- (i) SecundrahBagh was built by the last Nawab of Oudh, Wajid Ali Shah as a summer residence.
 - (ii) British forces led by Campbell killed over 2000 rebel sepoys who held the place in 1857.
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. None of the above.
33. Consider the following and choose the correct statement:
- 1. During the 1857 revolt, the panchayats in certain parts like Kanpur played a part in decision making.
 - 2. Charles Balls, who wrote one of the earliest histories of the uprising noted the same.
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. None of them
34. Consider the following names and place of revolt and choose the correct choice.
- | Name of the Leader | Place of Revolt |
|--------------------|-----------------|
|--------------------|-----------------|

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

1. Shah Mal Singhbhum
 2. Gonoo Barout
 3. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah Faizabad
 4. Kunwar Singh Bihar
- a. 1,3,4
 - b. 3,4
 - c. 2,3
 - d. 1,2,3,4
35. The Battle of Chinhat was fought between the britishers and :
- a. Kunwarsingh
 - b. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
 - c. Shah Mal
 - d. Rani Lakshmibai
36. Consider the following statements and choose the correct one:
1. Growing resentment amongst people in Awadh resulted in British annexing Awadh.
 2. Subsidiary Alliance was introduced in Awadh in 1801.
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. None of the above
37. Consider the following regarding Summary settlement of 1856:
1. It was the first revenue settlement of the british after the annexation of Awadh
 2. According to it, the taluqdars were considered to be the rightful owners of the land in Awadh
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. None of the above
38. Find the incorrect match for the centre of the revolt and associated British officer
- a. Delhi - James Neill
 - b. Kanpur - Sir Hugh Wheeler
 - c. Lucknow - Henry Lawrence, Sir Collin Campbell
 - d. Jhansi - Sir Hugh Rose
39. Jhalkari Bai was associated with which one of the following events?
- a. Abolition of sati
 - b. The revolt of 1857
 - c. The great famine of 1876-78
 - d. Formation of the Indian National Congress

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

40. What kind of rule took place during the interim period when the rebels took over delhi from the Britishers ?
- Republic
 - Democracy
 - Monarchy
 - None of the above
41. What were the socio- religious causes during this period that caused unrest among people?
- 1) Activities of Christian missionaries
 - 2) Attempts to bring social reforms
 - 3) Taxation of mosques and temple lands
 - 4) Racial superiority complex of Britishers
- 1,2,3
 - 3 only
 - 3,4
 - All of the above
42. Which among the following is not true about the revolt?
- The revolt was marred by communal riots.
 - There was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at all levels : people, soldiers and leaders.
 - Cow slaughter was banned.
 - Rebels acknowledged Bahadur Shah Zafar, as the emperor.
43. Which among the following is not one of the reasons for decline of mughal empire?
- Irrevocability of jagirs granted to mansabdars
 - Conquests of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali
 - Land revenue policies imposed by mughals
 - Physical expansion of Aurangzeb military campaigns
44. Which is one of the following is the reason why Marathas failed to replace mughals as pan Indian power?
1. factionalism bw the marathan nobility
 2. third battle of panipat
 3. treaty of bassein
 4. RaghunathRaos alliance with british
- Only 1
 - 1 and 2
 - 1,2, and 3
 - All the above
45. Madras, now known as chennai has changed hands to french from British for a short period. what was the period
- 1741-1748

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- b.1756-1777
c.1746-1749
d.1765-1767
46. The infamous Black hole incident which is widely used as reason for British Colonialism in India is now disputed for its veracity. Who is held responsible for the incident?
a. Sirajuddaula
b. MirQasim
c. Shujauddaula
d. ShahAlam
47. A marriage rather than a conquest led the Britishin securing the most prized possession in India. what is it
a. Surat
b. Bombay
c. Madras
d. Nagapattinam
48. Haiderali , the former ruler of mysore princely state modernised his army under whose help?
a. Nizam of Hyderabad
b. Portuguese
c. French
d. Marthandavarma of Travancore
49. Colachel is recently heard in news for port related issues , the other significance of it is battle of colachel, where the king of Travancore fought and won against
a. Dutch
b. Portuguese
c. English
d. French
50. We all know that Vasco da gama reached India first at 1498, when did he returned next time?
a. 1500
b. 1499
c. 1503
d. 1502
51. Name the Indian state in which the danish trading outpost of tranquebar is situated?
a. Gujarat.
b. Tamil Nadu
C. Maharashtra
d. Kerala
52. Which war sealed the end of famous dupleix-clive rivalry and ensured the rise of British forever
a. Firstcarnatic war.
b. Thirdcarnatic war
C. Secondanglomysore war.
d. Secondcarnatic war.

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

53. Who took Peacock Throne and Koh-i-Noor diamond as war loot from India
- Ahmed Shah Abdali
 - Taimur
 - Nadir Shah
 - Shah Alam
54. The kingmakers in Mughal history : Sayyid brothers regime was marked by series of puppet rulers in the Mughal throne. Another reason for decline of Mughal empire). Who put an end to it?
- Muhammad Shah
 - Farukhsiyar
 - Shah Jahan 2
 - Alam Shah
55. Although battle of Plassey is fought on grounds, it is more of a conspiracy which saw the full action of Robert Clive's realpolitik in play. With whom he conspired to win the battle?
- Alivardi Khan
 - Murshidquli Khan
 - Mir Jafar
 - Siraj-ud-Daula
56. Napoleon Bonaparte of France have agreed to help Tipu Sultan in this war against British but unable to do so due to the reverses he faced in battle of Nile ?
- Second Anglo Mysore war.
 - Fourth Anglo Mysore war.
 - Third Anglo Mysore war.
 - First Anglo Mysore war.
57. British signed the mutual friendship treaty with this ruler, recognised him as the legitimate ruler of the province and this treaty is also known as Minto-Metcalf treaty. It did all this to create an formidable alliance against the potential attacks of French. Who is the ruler?
- Raghunath Rao
 - Mir Jafar
 - Nizam Khan
 - Ranjith Singh
58. Which one of the following statements regarding the revolt of 1857 is correct?
- The revolt at Lucknow was triggered by the disposal of Balaji Baji Rao II by the British.
 - In Bihar, the Revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, a ruined zamindar of Jagdishpur.
 - At Lucknow, Begum Hazrat Mahal revolted due to murder of her husband by the British.
 - The Indian soldiers in Madras joined the revolt in the second phase

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

59. Which one of the following best describes the aim of the lord Dalhousie's policy called Doctrine of Lapse?
- subjugate the powerful Taluqdars in the Princely States
 - replace subordinate isolation policy with subordinate union
 - Regulate the non-English foreigners from Indian trade
 - Extend the territorial boundaries of the English East India Company
60. The Jury Act 1827 was opposed by many Indians. Which among the following leader was known for his opposition to the Jury Act?
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - Raja Rammohan Roy
 - Lord Sinha
 - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
61. Consider the following changes took place after 1857 revolt:
- The British section of the army was to be used for expansion in Asia and Africa, while the Indian section was to be used as an army of occupation, the ultimate guarantee of British hold over India.
 - The commissions of 1859 insisted on the principle of a one-third white army as against 14% before 1857.
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of the above
62. Which of the following incidents inspired the 1857 revolt:
- The First Afghan War (1838-42),
 - Punjab Wars (1845-49)
 - Crimean Wars (1854-56)
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - All of the above
63. According to the general service enlistment act of lord canning which of following is true ?
- the bengal army recruits took an undertaking of serving anywhere when needed
 - army soldiers would not be given foreign service allowance
 - Posed a challenge to the castes who composed so much of the Bengal army
 - Both A and C

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

64. Servants of India society was founded by
- a. Gokale
 - b. Tilak
 - c. Raja ram Mohan Roy
 - d. Ambedkar
65. The main aim of Akali movement was
- a. To create a separate state of Punjab
 - b. To purify the management of Gurudwaras
 - c. Against orthodoxy
 - d. Regarding Sikh social traditions
66. Which of the following did Sir syed Ahmed Khan profess
- 1) Supremacy of Quran
 - 2) Against fanaticism
 - 3) Modern western scientists knowledge and culture
 - 4) Religious toleration
- Options
- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 1 and 3
 - c. 3 and 4
 - d. all the above
67. The central Hindu school in Benares was founded by
- a. Madan Mohan malviya
 - b. Annie Besant
 - c. both A and B together
 - d. none of the above
68. Swami vivekananda which of the following is true
- 1) He supported the caste system and varna system
 - 2) He supported Vedanta
 - 3) Propagated oneness of all religions
 - 4) Stressed on liberty, equality and free thinking
- Options
- a. 1,3,4
 - b. 2,3,4
 - c. 1,2,3
 - d. 1,2,3,4
69. Brahmosamaj aimed at which of the following ?
- a. Polytheism
 - b. Teachings of vedas and upanishads
 - c. Supported the priestly class
 - d. Promoted idolatry
70. All India scheduled caste organisation was founded by
- a. Gandhi
 - b. ambedkar
 - c. Jyothibaphule
 - d. Sri narayana guru

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

71. Arrange the following in chronological order

- 1) Prarthanasamaj
- 2) Brahma samaj
- 3) Tattvabodhinisamaj
- 4) Atmiyasabha

Options

- a. 1,2,3,4
- b. 4,2,3,1
- c. 4,3,2,1
- d. 4,1,3,2

72. Match the following

- 1) dayanand a. shomeprakash
- 2) Ishwar Chandra vishyasagar b. satyarth Prakash
- 3) Raja ram Mohan Roy c. Tahdhib-Ul-Akhlaq
- 4) Syed Ahmed Khan d. Mirat-Ul-Akbar

Options

- a. 1-a 2-b 3-c 4-d
- b. 1-b 2-a 3-d 4-c
- c. 1-c 2-a 3-d 4-b
- d. 1-b 2-a 3-c 4-d

73. The pledge movement focussed on

- a. Removing the evils on caste system
- b. Widow remarriage
- c. Against child marriage

d. Against sati

74. Justice movement, which of the following is true?

- 1) Against brahmanical orthodoxy
- 2) Condemned wedding without priests
- 3) Was started in madras presidency
- 4) Representation of non Brahmins in legislature

Options -

- a. 1,2,4
- b. 1,3,4
- c. 1,2,3
- d. 2,3,4

75. During Mughal Administration, which of the following were the chief functions of the SadrusSudur?

1. To act as the religious adviser to the emperor.
2. To distribute allowances and stipends to the religious institutions and eligible persons.
3. To post news-writers and spies in all important places in the province.

Codes:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

76. Consider the following statements

regarding 1857 revolt:

1. Immediate reason of the revolt was the induction of enfield rifles in the army.
2. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior supported the revolt and the Mutineers.
3. Tatya Tope took on the British Commander-in-Chief and checked the advances of the British forces in Kanpur.
4. Sir Henry Hardinge was the Governor General at that time.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

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

77. Which of the following are the economic impacts of British rule in India?

1. Deindustrialization and ruin of Artisans and Handicraftsmen.
2. Stagnation and deterioration of agriculture.
3. Commercialization of Indian agriculture.
4. Rise of Indian Bourgeoisie.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. All

78. The British annexation of princely states that began with the Battle of Plassey in 1757 ended with the Battle of Khongjom. Which state was annexed to British India after this battle?

- a. Nagaland
- b. Ceylon
- c. Burma
- d. Manipur

79. Consider the following statements related to the Mughal Administration:

1. The Mughals did not believe in the rule of primogeniture, where the eldest son inherited his father's estate.
2. Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called 'sairjihat'.
3. Akbar had introduced the Dahasala system of land revenue collection.

Which of the above statements is/are 'incorrect'?

- a. 1 and 3
- b. 2 and 3
- c. Only 2
- d. 1, 2 and 3

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- 80.** What is meant by 'Imperial Preferences'?
- These were the seats reserved in government jobs only for English people.
 - These were the special privileges given to imports from Britain.
 - These were the preferences given first to white people in all public places.
 - These were the privileges given to English students in school.
- 81.** Which of the following is/are the causes behind the outbreak of 1857 Revolt?
- Low salary and ill-treatment of sepoys in Royal Indian Army.
 - Tax was imposed on property held by temples & mosques.
 - Atrocities done upon the peasant community.
- Codes:
- Only 1
 - 2 and 3
 - Only 3
 - All
- 82.** In the Mughal administration, taccavi was issued by the state. It stands for:
- Issuing cultivation rights.
 - An order to pay tax in cash.
 - An order for full or partial waiver of revenue.
 - Loan given to poor farmers to purchase seeds, fertilizers etc.
- 83.** What is meant by 'Investments' in the context of British Economic Policies?
- The wealth brought from England and invested in Indian market.
 - The purchases of Indian goods out of Bengal revenue and export of them to England.
 - The salaries and other incomes of English officials sent to England.
 - The wealth generated by company in India and then invested in India.
- 84.** Consider the following statements related to the land administrative system during Mughals:
- The Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the private use of 'muqaddam or mandal', often with the help of mixed-caste villages.
 - Diwan-i-tan was responsible for supervising the fiscal system and to collect revenue from the land.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

d. None

85. What is/are true about the Act of Parliament passed in 1858 after the Sepoy's mutiny of 1857?

1. It transferred the power to govern from the East India Company to British Crown.
2. It established a post of Secretary of state, who was the member of British cabinet.
3. It provided an Executive Council to the Governor-General.
4. The court of Directors and Board of control were abolished.

Codes:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. Only 3
- c. None
- d. All

86. Which of the following is/are activities performed by Lord Dalhousie?

1. Introduction of Railway in India.
2. Introduction of postage stamps and uniform postal rates.
3. Wide implementation of 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

Codes:

- a. 1 and 2

b. Only 3

c. All

d. None

87. Consider the following statements related to the advent of Portuguese in India:

1. The first Governor of Portuguese in India was Alfonso d' Albuquerque.
2. Francisco Almeida captured Goa from the Bijapur ruler.
3. Nino-da-Cunha had transferred the Portuguese capital in India from Cochin to Goa.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. Only 3
- d. None

88. Which of the following is/are true about Sayyid Ahmed Khan?

1. He advocated the promotion of modern western scientific knowledge and culture among Muslim community.
2. He is the founder of present day Aligarh Muslim University.
3. He supported British rule in India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- a. 1 and 2
- b. Only 2
- c. Only 3
- d. All

89. Which of the following is/are true regarding the contribution of Lord Cornwallis in Civil Services during British Raj?

1. Lord Cornwallis is known as the father of Civil Services in India.
2. Cornwallis setup the Fort William College in Madras to induct new entrants into CCS.
3. Lord Cornwallis accepted in principle the demand for Indianization of the higher civil services.

Codes:

- a. Only 1
- b. 2 and 3
- c. Only 3
- d. All

90. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar?

1. He opened the gates of Sanskrit college to non-Brahmins.
2. He openly supported the widow remarriage.

3. He openly criticised western thought and western culture.

Codes:

- a. Only 1
- b. 1 and 2
- c. Only 3
- d. All

91. Consider the following regarding Bahadur shah I :

- 1) He was chosen as the emperor of Hindustan by the rebels of 1857.
- 2) He succeeded Akbar II to be the last Mughal emperor.

Choose the correct statement:

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. None of the above

92. Identify the Acts passed by the British Government in 1856.

- 1) Religious Disabilities Act
- 2) General Service Enlistment Act
- 3) Hindu Widow Remarriage Act
- 4) Abolition of sati

- a. 1,2,3
- b. 1,3,4
- c. 2,3,4
- d. All of them

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- 93.** Consider the following about Dalhousie:
- 1) The first major conflict during the early period of Lord Dalhousie was the Second Anglo Sikh war in 1848-49.
 - 2) During the times of Lord Dalhousie, a separate Lieutenant Governor was appointed for the Presidency of Bengal.
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. None of the above.
- 94.** Consider the following regarding 1858 Act:
- 1) The power to govern India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.
 - 2) The Act of 1858 provided that the Governor-General would have an Executive Council whose members were to act as heads of different departments and as his official advisers.
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. None of the above
- 95.** Portfolio System was introduced for the first time in which of these Acts:
- a. 1853 Act
 - b. 1858 Act
 - c. 1861 Act
 - d. None of the above
- 96.** The Sri narayana Guru Dharma paripalana (SNDP) movement worked towards
- a. Upliftment of depressed classes
 - b. Upliftment of women
 - c. Modernise Hindu religion
 - d. To maintain orthodoxy in Hinduism
- 97.** Widow remarriage association was founded by
- a. Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar
 - b. Savithribai Phule
 - c. Vishnu shastri Pandit
 - d. Veerasalingam Pantulu
- 98.** Which of the following was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857.
- a. Destruction of traditional handicraft industries
 - b. Policy of annexation and subordination
 - c. Episode of grease cartridges
 - d. Exclusion of Indians from well paid higher posts

99. Which of the following regarding the 1857 revolt are correct ?
- a.The revolt spread far south and east of India
 - b.The big Zamindars and rulers participated in the revolt
 - c.The modern educated Indians supported the revolt
 - d.Middle and upper classes were against the revolt

100. Which of the following statements is / are correct regarding the wahabi movement?
- 1) It centred around Patna.
 - 2) It was an Islamic revivalist movement
 - 3) opposed western influence in Islam
- Options
- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 1 and 3
 - c. 2 and 3
 - d.all the above