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Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

C

GENERAL STUDIES (P) 2025 – Test – 4713

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.
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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 **1/3rd 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.

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

1. With reference to the System of Subsidiary Alliances, consider the following statements:
1. Indian rulers had to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within their territory at their own expense.
 2. The Britishers promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of Indian rulers.
 3. Indian rulers were not allowed to employ Europeans in their service without British approval.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None
2. Which of the following Press Act was enacted anticipating French invasion of India and imposed war time press restriction including pre-censorship?
- (a) Censorship of Press Act 1799
(b) Licencing Regulation of 1823
(c) Press Act of 1835
(d) Registration Act of 1867
3. Consider the following statements with reference to Lord Dalhousie:
1. He created a separate Public Works Department for the first time in India.
 2. During his tenure as the Governor General, Thomasonian system of vernacular education was recommended for the entire North West Frontier province.
 3. He annexed Punjab after the second Anglo Sikh War.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

4. Consider the following with reference to Regulating Act of 1773:
1. The Regulating Act of 1773 vested the administration of British territories in India in the hands of a Governor-General assisted by a Council of four members.
 2. The decision of the council was taken by majority and the Governor-General had veto power over the decision of the Council.
- 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
5. Consider the following statements with reference to Forward Policy of the British colonial power in India:
1. It was propounded by Auckland.
 2. It led to the conflict between the British and Sikh Empire under Ranjit Singh.
- 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
6. Consider the following statements with reference to Hunter Commission for Education:
1. It laid emphasis on direct management of secondary schools by the provincial government.
 2. Grants-in-aid for improving the status of University Education was suggested by the Hunter Commission.
 3. Most of the recommendations of the commission were rejected.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

7. Consider the following statements with reference to Macaulay's Minute (1835):
1. Macaulay's Minute resolved the conflict between the Orientalist and Anglicists in favor of Orientalists.
 2. Macaulay's Minute supported the idea of opening a large number of elementary schools for the masses.
- 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
8. Which of the following was the primary objective of the Fraser Commission of 1903?
- (a) To inquire into the police administration of every province
(b) To suggest a scheme for fulfilling the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive employment in public service
(c) To suggest measures for improvement of the overall condition of university education.
(d) To suggest measures for providing famine relief
9. Consider the following statements with reference to the First Factory Act of 1881:
1. It was passed during the tenure of Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India.
 2. It was applicable to all the Indian factories.
 3. The Act prohibited the employment of children under the age of fourteen.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 2 and 3

10. Consider the following statements with reference to history of technical education during colonial India:
1. In 1858, Overseers' School at Poona was raised to the status of Deccan College.
 2. Medical training in India started with establishment of Calcutta Medical College in 1835.
 3. In 1847, an engineering college at Roorkee was opened for Indians without any racial discrimination.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None
11. With reference to Oropouche Fever, which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) It is transmitted primarily through direct human-to-human contact.
(b) It is caused by a bacterial infection primarily spread through contaminated water sources.
(c) Its transmission is facilitated by urbanization, deforestation, and climate change.
(d) It was first discovered in the West African countries.
12. In the context of various British expansionary and consolidatory doctrines/policies, Policy of Proud Reserve was associated with which of the following governors-general/viceroy?
- (a) Lord Wellesley
(b) Lord Warren Hastings
(c) Lord Lytton
(d) Lord Auckland

13. Consider the following statements with reference to Anglo-Burmese relations:

1. Treaty of Yandabo led to the culmination of First Anglo Burmese War.
2. The second war was the result of the Burmese expansion westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur.
3. The Third Anglo-Burma War started with the Dufferin's invasion and final annexation of upper Burma in 1885.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

14. Consider the following statements with reference to Indian University Act of 1904:

1. Indian University Act of 1904 was based on recommendations of Hunter Commission on Education.
2. The number of fellows of a university and their period in office were increased.
3. To promote the development of private colleges their affiliation criteria was made liberal.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

15. Consider the following statement with reference to Charter Act of 1853:

1. It provided for open civil service for all eligible Indians.
2. The strength of the Court of Directors was decreased from 24 to 18.
3. It separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

16. Consider the following statements with to Vernacular Press Act, 1878:

1. Amrit Bazar Patrika was the first newspaper to be confiscated by the British Government for violating the provisions of the Vernacular Press Act.
2. Under the Act, a press commissioner was appointed to supply authentic news to the press.
3. Under the Act, appeals against the decision of the magistrate can be made in the Board of Directors of the East India Company.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

17. Consider the following statements about Solar Paraboloid Technology:

1. It uses parabolic mirrors to focus sunlight onto a receiver to create high temperatures.
2. It is less efficient and cost effective than traditional Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) as light energy is first converted into heat energy.

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

18. Consider the following statements with reference to Indian capitalist class during the 19th century:

1. The Indian capitalist class were dependent on foreign capital for development of heavy Industry.
2. The capitalist class was in a subservient position with pro-imperialist feudal interests.

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. With reference to the Ryotwari settlement, consider the following statements:

1. The Ryotwari Settlement system was introduced in British India by Thomas Munro and Alexander Reed.
2. Under this system, the British government collected land revenue directly from the ryots.

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

20. With reference to Satyashodhak Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. It aimed to promote education and social rights for the deprived sections of society.
2. Savitribai Phule was one of its founders.
3. It rejected the Vedic culture and Upanishads.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

21. Arrange the following women's organizations in chronological order of their formation:

1. Arya Mahila Samaj
2. Theosophical Society
3. Bharat Mahila Parishad

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

22. Consider the following statements:

1. She was a prominent freedom fighter who actively participated in the Swadeshi movement and encouraged the use of indigenous products.
2. She founded the Bharat Stree Mahamandal, which was the first women's organization in India.
3. She was the author of several significant works, including the book "Ahitagnika".

Who among the following is mentioned in the above statements?

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) Sarla Devi Chaudhurani
- (c) Ramabai Ranade
- (d) Savitribai Phule

23. Consider the following statements regarding the Munda Revolt:
1. It aimed to abolish the feudal system that plagued the tribal lands in Jharkhand and Bihar.
 2. It led to the enactment of the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act 1908, preventing a land takeover by non-tribals.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
24. Consider the following statements regarding the Pabna Revolt (1870s):
1. The Pabna Raiyats' League was formed to organize the peasants against the zamindars.
 2. It led to the abolition of the zamindari system in Bengal.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
25. With reference to the Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879, consider the following statements:
1. It was passed after the findings of Deccan Riots Inquiry Commission.
 2. It aimed to protect farmers from being arrested or imprisoned for failing to repay debt.
- 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. Which of the following statements best describes the impact of the steps taken to ameliorate women's position in 18th and 19th-century India?
- (a) The reforms led to immediate and widespread improvements in the status of women across all sections of society.
(b) The benefits of the reforms were limited to certain sections of society, particularly the upper and middle classes.
(c) The reforms had no significant impact on the lives of women in India during this period.
(d) The reforms were primarily driven by the British colonial government and had little support from Indian social reformers.
27. Consider the following passage:
"He was a 19th century social reformer from Kerala. He advocated the idea of 'one caste, one religion, one God' and worked towards the upliftment of the Ezhava community. He established schools and temples that were open to all, challenging the rigid caste hierarchy in the region. His teachings inspired a movement that played a significant role in the social and religious transformation of Kerala."
Who among the following is being described in the passage given above?
- (a) Behramji M. Malabari
(b) Jyotiba Phule
(c) Sri Narayana Guru
(d) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
28. Which among the following events happened earliest?
- (a) Sasipada Banerjee started Bharat Shramjeevi newspaper.
(b) Great Indian Peninsular Railways Strike.
(c) Narain Meghajee Lokhanday established the Bombay Mill and Millhands Association.
(d) Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee attempted to pass a bill in the Bombay Legislative Council to improve labor conditions.

29. Which of the following statements regarding the early attempts to improve the economic conditions of workers in 19th-century India is correct?

- (a) The initiatives were widely supported by organized labor movements and led to significant legislative reforms.
- (b) Most efforts were isolated, focused on specific local grievances, and lacked a cohesive approach to labor rights.
- (c) The philanthropic efforts were successful in uniting workers across different regions and industries.
- (d) Early labor initiatives were primarily driven by government policies aimed at improving worker welfare.

30. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Movement</i>	<i>Leader</i>
------------------------	----------------------

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Chuar Uprising | : Durjan Singh |
| 2. Santhal Rebellion | : Sidhu and Kanhu |
| 3. Khond Uprisings | : Chakra Bisoi |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

31. With reference to the history of India, the terms "Podu", "Kumari", and "Zara" are:

- (a) Indigenous agricultural practices associated with shifting cultivation.
- (b) Traditional titles given to female deities in various regions.
- (c) Ancient festivals celebrated by different tribal communities.
- (d) Types of ancient coinage used in different parts of India.

32. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Newspaper/ Journal</i>	<i>Editor</i>
--------------------------------------	----------------------

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Indian Mirror | : N.N Sen |
| 2. Voice of India | : G. Subramaniya Iyer |
| 3. Advocate | : G.P Varma |
| 4. Sudharak | : Gopal Krishna Gokhale |

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

33. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Civil Services during the British India Company?

- (a) The office of the District Collector was created for the first time by Lord Cornwallis.
- (b) Lord Wellesley restored, and revived magisterial powers of district collector which was divested by Lord Cornwallis.
- (c) Lord Cornwallis founded the Fort William College to train civil servants.
- (d) In 1806, the Fort William College was replaced by Hailey Bury College in London to train civil servants.

34. Consider the following provisions regarding the Charter Act of 1813:

- 1. It allowed the entry of British private merchants into India.
- 2. The end of the Company's monopoly over trade with China and tea.
- 3. Christian missionaries were allowed to come to India and preach their religion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2, and 3
- (d) None

35. Which of the following Acts included a provision to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and ultimately abolish slavery?
- (a) The Charter Act of 1833
 - (b) The Charter Act of 1813
 - (c) The Regulating Act of 1773
 - (d) The Government of India Act, 1858

36. Which Act granted the Governor-General dual powers, including the role of Commander-in-Chief, allowing him to override the council's decisions, a power later extended to all Governors-General?
- (a) Charter Act of 1813
 - (b) Charter Act of 1833
 - (c) The Act of 1786
 - (d) Charter Act of 1793

37. With reference to the provisions of British policies during 17th and 18th century in India, arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. A Board of Control was established.
2. Restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India lifted.
3. Introduction of Local representation in Indian Legislative Council.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

38. Consider the following Princely States:

1. Sambalpur
2. Jaipur
3. Udaipur (Chhattisgarh)
4. Nagpur

How many of the above states were annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse Policy?

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

39. Consider the following statements regarding the key contributions of Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the Sikh Empire:

1. He modernized the Sikh army by incorporating European-style military training and organization.
2. He upheld a secular state by supporting religious institutions of all communities.
3. The construction of the Golden Temple in Amritsar started during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

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 Anglo-Afghan Wars:

1. The First Anglo-Afghan War ended with a major defeat for the British.
2. The Second Anglo-Afghan War ended with the Treaty of Gandamak, making Afghanistan a British protectorate.
3. The Third Anglo-Afghan War led to Afghanistan's full independence from British control.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

41. Which of the following was the primary objective of Warren Hastings' Policy of Ring-Fence?

- (a) To create buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.
- (b) To establish permanent British control over Indian territories.
- (c) To integrate Indian states into the British Empire through economic means.
- (d) To foster alliances with European powers against Indian kingdoms.

42. Consider the following statements regarding the British expansion in India:

1. The Treaty of Yandabo, signed after the First Anglo-Burmese War, led to the annexation of Assam and Manipur by the British.
2. The Treaty of Sugauli, which ended the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814-1816), resulted in Nepal ceding significant territories to the British 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

43. Consider the following statements regarding the Treaty of Amritsar (1809):

1. It was signed between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Governor General Lord Hastings.
2. It included a clause that allowed the British to station their troops in Lahore to protect their interests.
3. It recognized Maharaja Ranjit Singh's sovereignty over the Sikh Empire while defining its boundaries with British territories.

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

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

44. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The political fragmentation of the Mughal Empire and the formation of three independent kingdoms provided opportunities for the British East India Company to establish dominance in India.

Statement -II: The weakening of Mughal central authority allowed regional powers like the Marathas and Sikhs to gain strength, which further destabilized the subcontinent.

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. Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

45. Consider the following statements regarding the Third Battle of Panipat (1761):

1. The battle was fought between the Maratha Empire and the Durrani Empire.
2. The Marathas were supported by the Jats and Rajputs during the battle.
3. The defeat at Panipat led to the decline of Maratha power in North India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

46. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Nawab of</i>	<i>Contributions or events</i>
<i>Awadh</i>	<i>during their reign</i>

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Shuja-ud-Daula | : Signed the Treaty of Allahabad with the British |
| 2. Safdar Jung | : Shifted the capital from Faizabad to Lucknow |
| 3. Wajid Ali Shah | : Deposed by the British in 1856 |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

47. Consider the following statements regarding tax :

1. The Chauth was a tax predominantly levied by the Marathas on territories outside their direct control, amounting to one-fourth of the revenue.
2. The Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of ten percent on the revenue, which was considered a hereditary right of the Maratha rulers.

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

48. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Regional Kingdom</i>	<i>Founder</i>
1. Awadh	: Saadat Khan
2. Hyderabad	: Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah
3. Bengal	: Alivardi Khan

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

49. With reference to the 'GREAT' scheme, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) It aims to promote traditional handlooms and handicrafts.
- (b) It aims to foster entrepreneurship and innovation in the technical textiles sector.
- (c) It is designed to provide financial aid to textile workers in rural areas.
- (d) It is a scheme for increasing the production of organic cotton in Indian textiles.

50. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Ramsar Sites</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Tawa Reservoir	: Maharashtra
2. Nanjarayan Lake	: Karnataka
3. Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary	: Tamil Nadu

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

51. Which one of the following statements with respect to the Unified Lending Interface (ULI) is **not** correct?

- (a) It aims to transform India's lending sector similarly to how UPI transformed payments.
- (b) It features a plug-and-play system that requires extensive documentation from borrowers.
- (c) It provides consent-based digital access to customer data to simplify credit processes.
- (d) It is a part of UPI and the new 'JAM trinity'.

52. Consider the following cities:

- 1. Palakkad
- 2. Agra
- 3. Gaya
- 4. Zaheerabad

Through how many of the cities listed above will the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme pass?

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

53. The term 'Piezoelectricity', sometimes seen in the news, is associated with:

- (a) Renewable energy sources
- (b) Electric current generation through mechanical stress
- (c) Semiconductor materials
- (d) Nuclear energy production

54. With reference to the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. It is used by IMD to study trends in precipitation and drought conditions across India.
- 2. It is calculated as the long-term average precipitation for that period.

Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

55. Consider the following statements regarding INS Arighaat:

- 1. It is the second Ship Submersible Ballistic Nuclear submarine of the Arihant class.
- 2. It has been built by the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.

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

56. The 'Project NAMAN,' sometimes seen in the news, is associated with:

- (a) Promoting renewable energy
- (b) Providing services to defence pensioners and veterans
- (c) Enhancing digital literacy in rural areas
- (d) Strengthening cybersecurity measures

57. Consider the following pairs:

Exercise Between countries

1. Tarang Shakti : India-France
2. Khaan Quest : India-Mongolia
3. Shakti : India-Malaysia

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

58. With reference to Nano-MIND technology, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) It primarily focuses on agricultural applications.
- (b) It uses nano-scale magnetic and genetic tools to control and study brain activity.
- (c) It was developed to improve computer memory storage with optical methods.
- (d) It has no practical applications in neurological research and is purely theoretical.

59. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Perpetual bonds are a type of debt security that continues to pay interest indefinitely.

Statement-II: Perpetual bonds have a fixed maturity date, similar to traditional bonds.

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 explains Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
- (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

60. Gumti River flows through which of the following states?

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Assam
- (c) Tripura
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

61. Consider the following statements about the Hoolock Gibbon:

1. They are mainly found in Northwest India.
2. They are listed on Schedule 1 of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

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

62. With reference to the Green Tug Transition Program (GTTP), consider the following statements:

1. It aims to replace diesel-powered harbor tugs in India with zero-emission alternatives.
2. By 2030, all tugs in Indian Major Ports are expected to switch to green technologies.

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

63. Which of the following are pillars of the Quality Council of India (QCI) Surajya Recognition & Ranking Framework launched to promote excellence among states?

1. Education
2. Health
3. Prosperity
4. Governance

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

64. The 'Carry Trade' strategy, recently seen in news, is related to:

- (a) Reinvestment in cryptocurrency
- (b) Foreign exchange trading
- (c) Long-term stock investments
- (d) Borrowing in low interest rate countries

65. The Kalasa-Banduri project, recently seen in the news, is being constructed on which of the following rivers?

- (a) Zuari
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Tungabhadra
- (d) Mahadayi

66. In the context of Defence, 'Gaurav' that was recently seen in the news, is:

- (a) A search and rescue drone
- (b) A hypersonic missile
- (c) A long-distance glide bomb
- (d) A naval warship

67. Consider the following personalities:

1. Swami Shraddhanand
2. Lekh Ram
3. Lala Hansraj

How many of the above Arya Samaji's were opposed to Anglo Vedic education?

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

68. Consider the following statements about Sadharan Brahmo Samaj:

1. It was started by Keshab Chandra Sen.
2. It accepted the doctrines of faith in a Supreme being and the belief that Vedas are infallible.

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. Who among the following is associated with 'Society of Friends', an organisation that propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Debendranath Tagore
- (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

70. In the context of the Deoband Movement, consider the following statements:
1. The primary objective of the Deoband Movement was to promote Western education among Muslims in India.
 2. The Deoband school welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.
 3. The school opposed the principles and beliefs of Syed Ahmed Khan's organisation Mohammaden Anglo-Oriental Association.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
71. With reference to 10th May, 1857 in Indian history, which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Mangal Pandey wounded two British officers of 34th Native Infantry at Barrackpore.
 - (b) The beginning of the revolt of 1857 from the Meerut.
 - (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed the new Mughal Emperor of India.
 - (d) Delhi was captured by the rebels from the British Empire.
72. With reference to Seva Sadan, consider the following statements:
1. Seva Sadan was established by Ramabai Ranade.
 2. It aimed at the complete abolition of the caste system and socio-economic inequalities.
- 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. With reference to the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha, consider the following statements:
1. It was a Parsi reform Sabha established in Bombay.
 2. Its primary objective was the restoration of Zoroastrianism to its original purity.
 3. The Sabha was instrumental in promoting the education and abolition of the purdah system.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only One
 - (b) Only Two
 - (c) All Three
 - (d) None
74. With reference to the Arya Samaj, consider the following statements:
1. It accepted that the physical world is an illusion (Maya).
 2. It supported idolatry and polytheism in the Hindu Society.
 3. The Samaj started the Shuddhi movement to reconvert people from Christianity and Islam to Hinduism.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 3 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
75. Consider the following pairs regarding Revolt of 1857:
- | <i>Region</i> | <i>British Officer</i> |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. Kanpur | : Sir Hugh Rose |
| 2. Jhansi | : Sir Colin Campbell |
| 3. Delhi | : John Nicholson |
- How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None

76. Consider the following pairs:
- | Movement/
Organization | Leader |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ahmadiyya Movement | : Mirza Ghulam |
| 2. Aligarh Movement | : Syed Ahmed Khan |
| 3. Faraizi Movement | : Titu Mir |
- Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

77. With reference to the Akali Movement, consider the following statements:
1. The Akali Movement was a regional and communal movement.
 2. It was against the hereditary post of the Udasi Mahants in the Sikh gurudwaras.
 3. The movement resulted into the enactment of Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only One
(b) Only Two
(c) All Three
(d) None

78. Consider the following:
- | Land Revenue
System/Settlement | Dominant
Region |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Permanent Settlement | : North-Western Province |
| 2. Ryotwari System | : Bihar and Bengal |
| 3. Mahalwari System | : Madras Presidency |
- How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

79. Consider the following statements:
- Statement I: Based on the Madras Torture Commission Report of 1855, a scientific land survey and a new revenue assessment was conducted in 1864 which resulted in a reduction in the actual tax burden.
- Statement II: The Report highlighted the corruption and abuses in the revenue collection process under the Mahalwari system.
- 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.
80. Which of the following best describes the significance of India's export surplus economy in the late 19th century?
- (a) It had minimal impact on Britain's economic standing in global trade.
(b) It was essential in balancing Britain's trade deficits, especially as other markets became more protectionist.
(c) It directly funded the infrastructure development of British colonies worldwide.
(d) It significantly increased Britain's reliance on Indian manufactured goods.

81. In the context of Aligarh Movement, which of the following was/were the main focus areas of the movement?

1. Loyalty to British Government
 2. Modern western education for the Muslims to compete with Hindus
 3. To keep away the Muslims from politics
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

82. With reference to the Wahabi Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was a revivalist movement.
2. In the wake of 1857 revolt, it turned into an armed resistance against the British.
3. The movement aimed to transform India from a 'Dar-ul-Harb' (land of conflict) to a 'Dar-ul-Islam' (land of Islam).

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

83. In the context of the Theosophical Society, which of the following statements is **not** correct?

- (a) The first branch of the Theosophical Society in India was established in Madras presidency.
- (b) The members of this society believe that a special relationship can be established between a person's soul and God.
- (c) During her presidentialship of Theosophical Society, Annie Besant laid the foundation of the Central Hindu College in Benares.
- (d) The Society accepts the Hindu beliefs in re-incarnation and karma.

84. Who among the following gave the theory that the Congress was born through a conspiracy to forestall a popular uprising in India and the Indian bourgeois leaders were a party to it?

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) W C Bonnerji
- (c) Rajni Palme Dutt
- (d) William Wedderburn

85. With reference to the major resolutions related to local governance passed by the British Indian Government, consider the following statements:

Resolution	Provisions
1. Mayo's Resolution, 1870	: It authorized provincial governments to levy local taxes
2. Ripon's Resolution, 1882	: It recommended to give powers like judicial jurisdiction on petty crimes to village panchayats
3. Royal Commission, 1908	: It recommended for non-official members to act as chairpersons to these bodies

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

86. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act of 1858:

1. It included Indians in the law-making process by nominating them as non-official members of the Governor General's Council.
2. The Governor General of India was replaced with the Viceroy responsible directly to the British Parliament.

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 Indian National Congress in Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. Normally, the President of the Indian National Congress belonged to the region where its session was being held.
2. In its Allahabad session of 1888, it was decided that no resolution would pass if strongly opposed by a majority of either Hindu or Muslim delegates.
3. From the initial years of formation, it largely included social reforms in its agenda

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

88. Consider the following statements regarding the East Indian Association (EIA):

1. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first president of the EIA.
2. Udam Singh shot Micheal O'Dwyer at a meeting organized by EIA.
3. It superseded the London Indian Society and was a platform to influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

89. Consider the following statements regarding S. N. Banerjee:

1. He was the first Indian to go to jail in performance of his duty as a journalist.
2. He believed, India as a nation existed since ancient times.
3. He was not in favor of boycotting British goods and institutions during the Swadeshi Movement.
4. He was in favor of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 and left the Congress to form the Indian National Liberation Federation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

90. Which of the following factors contributed to the development of modern nationalism in India?

1. National liberation movements of Ireland and Italy.
2. Development of the theory that the Indo-Aryans descended from the same ancestor as Europeans.
3. Emergence of industrialisation and urbanisation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

91. Consider the following personalities associated with the freedom struggle:

1. Lala Lajpat Rai
2. M.S. Golwalkar
3. C.F. Andrews

How many of the above given personalities agreed with the "safety valve" theory related to the founding of the Indian National Congress?

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

92. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1861:

1. Non-official Indian members of the Viceroy's Council cannot introduce a bill without prior permission of the Viceroy.
2. Apart from returning legislative power to Madras and Bombay, it provided for new legislative councils for Punjab and NWFP.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

93. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Act</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1. Lex Loci Act, 1850	: Gave inheritance right to ancestral property to person who converted from one religion to another.
2. Limitation Act, 1859	: Prevented plantation labourers from leaving tea gardens without permission
3. Inland Emigration Act, 1859	: Loan bonds signed between money-lenders and ryots would have validity only for three years

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

94. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Political Organisation</i>	<i>Founder</i>
1. Madras Native Association	: M Viraraghavachari
2. The Bombay Presidency Association	: Badruddin Tyabji
3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	: Mahadeo Govind Ranade
4. Madras Mahajan Sabha	: Gazulu Lakshmi N Chetty

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

95. Consider the following statements regarding the Aitchison Commission on Public Service:
1. The Viceroy Lord Lytton reduced the maximum age for civil services from 21 to 19 based on its recommendation
 2. It recommended the holding of simultaneous examinations for civil services in India and England
 3. It recommended the filling of posts under Statutory Civil Services by Indians of high families through nominations.
- Which of the statements given above are **not** correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
96. Consider the following statements:
- Statement I: The Indian National Congress supported the Indian Councils Act of 1892 for its recognition of the rights of the Indians.
- Statement II: The Indian Councils Act of 1892 expanded the legislative councils with non-official members, who had the right to discuss the annual budget and ask questions.
- 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 not correct
 - (d) Statement-I is not correct but Statement-II is correct

97. Consider the following statements regarding administration in provinces during the British colonial government:
1. Lord Ripon is known as the father of local self-government in India.
 2. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 introduced uniformity in the administration of all British Provinces in India.
 3. Lord Lytton divided all sources of revenue between the centre and the provinces.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
98. Consider the following statements:
- Statement I: In 1890's early nationalists did not address the working-class issues.
- Statement II: Raising class questions at the beginning of the freedom struggle could weaken the unity of the Indian masses.
- 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

- 99.** Consider the following statements:
- Statement I: The British adopted a more lenient attitude towards princely states after the 1857 revolt.
- Statement II: Princely states served as allies and supporters of British authorities during the course of the 1857 revolt.
- 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

- 100.** Which of the following were the contributions of the moderate nationalists of the Indian National Congress?
1. They opposed the extension of the Permanent Settlement to protect peasants from the exploitation of the zamindars.
 2. They criticized the aggressive foreign policy of the Britishers toward Afghanistan.
 3. They exposed England's providential mission in India.
 4. They demanded military expenditure should be evenly shared by the British government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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