



INSIGHTSIAS

SIMPLIFYING IAS EXAM PREPARATION

INSTA 75 DAYS REVISION PLAN FOR UPSC CSE PRELIMS 2024

INSTA TEST: DAY - 39

SUBJECT : MODERN INDIA



1. Consider the following statements regarding early Portuguese activities in India:

1. They aimed to establish a maritime empire to control the spice trade, often referred to as 'Estado da Índia'.
2. Alfonso de Albuquerque advocated for intermarriage between Portuguese men and local women to secure a permanent population base.
3. The Portuguese introduced the 'Cartaz' system, requiring Indian ships to purchase passes for trading in the Indian Ocean.

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

2. With reference to the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in India, consider the following:

1. Their primary interest initially lay more in the Indonesian archipelago than in mainland India.
2. They established their first factory in India at Masulipatnam.
3. The Battle of Colachel (1741) marked a significant defeat for the Dutch against the Travancore kingdom.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one statement
- (b) Only two statements
- (c) All three statements
- (d) None of the statements

3. Consider the following pairs regarding European settlements in India:

Settlement	European Power
Pondicherry	French
Diu	Portuguese
Tranquebar	Dutch

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

4. Match the following early political organizations with their founders:

<u>Early Political Organizations</u>	<u>Founders</u>
A. East India Association	1. Mahadev Govind Ranade
B. Bombay Association	2. Dadabhai Naoroji
C. Poona Sarva-janik Sabha	3. Jagannath Shankar-shet
D. Madras Mahajan Sabha	4. B. Subramaniya Aiyar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- (b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- (d) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

5. Which of the following statements best explains the primary reason for the failure of the French East India Company against the British East India Company in India during the 18th century?

- (a) Frequent change of British leadership led to French dominance in key regions.
- (b) The French East India Company enjoyed complete autonomy from its government, allowing quick decisions.
- (c) Superior French naval strength consistently outmatched the British Royal Navy.
- (d) Excessive control and interference by the French government delayed crucial decisions and weakened French efforts.

6. Consider the following factors contributing to the Revolt of 1857:

1. The policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse' implemented by Lord Dalhousie.
2. Activities of Christian missionaries perceived as interference in local customs.
3. Introduction of the Enfield Rifle with

greased cartridges.

4. The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 requiring sepoys to serve overseas if needed.

Which of the above were socio-religious or military causes of the revolt?

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

7. The Indian Association, founded by Surendranath Banerjea and Anand Mohan Bose in 1876, had which of the following objectives?

1. Creating a strong public opinion on political questions.
2. Uniting Indian people on a common political programme.
3. Promoting friendly relations between Hindus and Muslims.
4. Advocating for simultaneous ICS examinations in India and England.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

8. Consider the following statement:

Statement I: The Revolt of 1857 failed to overthrow British rule in India completely.

Statement II: The revolt lacked unified leadership, a common plan, modern weaponry, and support from all sections of Indian society, including many princely states and educated elites.

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 but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I

(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

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

9. The Government of India Act 1858, enacted after the Revolt of 1857, resulted in which of the following significant changes?

1. Transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Crown.
2. Creation of the office of the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of India.
3. Abolition of the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
4. Guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the remaining Princely States.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

10. Which perspective argues that the 1857 Revolt was the “First War of Indian Independence”?

- (a) Primarily British historians viewing it as a sepoy mutiny confined to North India.
- (b) Marxist historians analyzing it as a struggle against feudal and foreign exploitation.
- (c) Nationalist historians emphasizing the widespread participation and anti-British sentiment.
- (d) Subaltern historians focusing on the autonomous role of peasants and tribal communities.

11. Consider the following statements:

1. The foundation of Pondicherry was laid in the year 1673 after the French Company successfully obtained firman from the Qiladar of Valikondapurarm.
2. Sikander Adil Shah leased out Madras to the British and allowed them to fortify it.

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

12. Consider the following pairs:

- Portuguese Governor : Major achievement
1. Alfonso-de-Albuquerque : Construction of Anjediva fort
 2. Nino-de- Cunha : Goa established as official Portuguese capital in India
 3. Francisco De Almeida : Adoption of Blue Water Policy

How many of the pairs given above are correct?

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

13. Consider the following statements:

Statement – I: The Inam Commission of 1852 added to the grievances that led to the revolt of 1857.

Statement – II: The recommendations of the Inam Commission of 1852 resulted in confiscation of several lands that were exempt from paying revenue to the ruling authority.

Which of the following is correct in respect of 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

14. Consider the following statements regarding the East India Association (EIA):

1. It was founded in London to influence British public opinion on Indian issues.
2. Through the association Dadabhai Naoroji

aimed to promote the concept of 'Drain of wealth'.

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

15. Consider the following revolutionaries:

1. KT Telang
2. Mahadev Govind Ranade
3. Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi
4. SH Chiplunkar

How many of the above best founding members of the Poone Sarvjanik Sabha?

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

16. Consider the following statements:

Statement – I: The Government of India Act 1858 abolished the East India Company and ended its rule in India.

Statement – II: The Permanent Settlement and Mahalwari system introduced by the Company enhanced grievances of cultivators, who also participated in the Revolt of 1857.

Which of the following is correct in respect of 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

17. The Farrukhsiyar Farman 1717 provided for:

1. Measures should be taken so that the boats owned or hired by them are not mo-

lected by anyone.

2. Use of coins by the Company minted by them at Bombay
3. Duty free trade in Bengal in exchange for an annual payment

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. Consider the following statements:

1. The Bangobhasha Prakashika Sabha was established by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar to promote Bengali literature in British India.
2. The Bengal British India society was the first official political organisation in 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

19. Consider the following places:

1. Pulicat
2. Nizampatam
3. Balasore
4. Karaikal

At how many of the places mentioned above, were Dutch factories established in India?

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

20. Consider the following statements:

Statement – I: VD Savarkar was the first to put forward the concept that the Revolt of 1857 was a national struggle in his book ‘The Indian War of Independence of 1857’.

Statement – II: Vinayak Damodar Savarkar coined the term ‘Bharatvarsha’ and described it as a land for and to be governed by Indians

only.

Which of the following is correct in respect of 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

21. With reference to the appointment of the Chief Justice of India (CJI), consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India explicitly lays down seniority as the sole criterion for the appointment of the Chief Justice of India.
2. The President of India is constitutionally bound to appoint the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court as the CJI.
3. The appointment of the Chief Justice of India is an executive function exercised by the President under Article 124(2), guided by constitutional convention and judicial precedent.
4. The Supreme Court’s 1993 and 1998 judgments (Second and Third Judges Cases) form the legal foundation for the collegium system but do not explicitly cover the process of CJI appointment.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

22. With reference to the RBI’s revised operational framework on reclassification of Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) into Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), consider the following sectors:

1. Gambling and betting
2. Chit funds

3. Atomic energy
4. Lottery business
5. Manufacturing of cigars and tobacco products
6. Nuclear power generation
7. Real estate business (excluding construction of townships)

How many of the above sectors are prohibited under India's FDI policy, thereby disallowing FPI reclassification into FDI?

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

23. With reference to Hypersonic Missile Technology, consider the following statements:

1. Hypersonic missiles travel at speeds greater than Mach 5.
2. They can manoeuvre during flight, making them difficult to intercept.
3. India has successfully developed and tested its hypersonic missile technology demonstrator vehicle.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) All of the above

24. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: India aims to eliminate tuberculosis by 2025, five years ahead of the global SDG deadline.

Statement-II: India's TB elimination target under SDG 3.3 is aligned with the 2030 global timeline.

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 ex-

planation for Statement-I

- c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

25. Which of the following districts is the leading producer of uranium in India and hosts the country's only operational underground uranium mine?

- (a) Singhbhum, Jharkhand
- (b) Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Udaipur, Rajasthan
- (d) Tumkur, Karnataka

PASSAGE:

Most feather colours, such as reds, oranges and yellows, result from pigments. Blues come from intricate protein structures that reflect light in a certain way, and greens are produced by both pigment and light-reflecting proteins. As well as through pigments, birds can change the colour of their feathers through nanostructures, which reflect the light in different ways. Iridescent feathers, like on peacocks, possess those which fracture the light much like the formation of a rainbow.

Some feathers, like the pink of the flamingo, are the direct result of the food it eats. Flamingos consume crustaceans that contain coloured proteins. The flamingo's digestive enzymes turn these proteins into new pigments which are then deposited into the feathers. Flamingos in captivity require a special diet enriched in chemical pigment to ensure they preserve their striking colours. The best explanation for the development of different coloured feathers is for mating and reproduction. It has been shown that in many bird species with pigmented colouration, such as yellows, reds and oranges, the more brightly coloured male is the preferred mate for females. The pink colour of flamingos is heightened during the mating period. As they are not migratory birds so their diet does not change, their colour should remain the same. This increase in pigmentation occurs due to a pink, pigment-

ed oil that they produce in their preen gland, which is a small organ beneath the tail. The birds preen themselves by rubbing themselves with their bills and heads and transfer more colour onto their feathers. They do this primarily during the mating season and it has the effect of making them more attractive to potential mates.

Studies of North American barn swallows have shown that females prefer males with darker breast feathers. By artificially intensifying the colour of the breast feathers, scientists have found that they breed earlier and father younger. But it seems that there is another factor at play. The birds with experimentally altered feather colour also experienced a surge in the sex hormone testosterone. Thus, it seems a bird's external appearance can change its internal hormone levels. The information that the appearance of the feathers provides, not only speaks to mates but to the bird itself. Scientists believe this raised testosterone occurs through the social feedback they receive from the way potential mates react to different intensities of feather colour. (390 words)

26. Which of the following scenarios, if false, could be seen as supporting the passage?

1. Scientists can change the mating habits of birds by artificially colouring their feathers.
2. Increased water pollution could impact the colouring of flamingos in the wild.

Select the correct answer using the options given below.

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

27. The simple interest on a certain sum of money for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at 12% per annum is Rs. 40 less than the simple interest on the same sum for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at 10% per annum. Find the sum.

- a) Rs. 600

- b) Rs. 666
- c) Rs. 780
- d) Rs. 800

28. The difference between Compound Interest and Simple Interest on certain sum at the end of two years at 4% interest rate is Rs.10. What is the sum?

- a) Rs.5000
- b) Rs.6250
- c) Rs.7500
- d) Rs.10000

29. Vikas lends Rs 30,000 to two of his friends for 1 year. He gives Rs 15,000 to the first friend Praveen at 6% p.a. simple interest. He wants to make a profit of 20% on the whole. The simple interest rate at which he should lend the remaining sum of money to the second friend, Rahul is?

- a) %28
- b) %36
- c) %32
- d) %34

30. The difference between Compound Interest and Simple Interest on a certain sum of money at 10 % per annum for 3 years is Rs. 930. Find the principal if it is known that the interest is compounded annually.

- a) 31000
- b) 30000
- c) 31500
- d) 32000