

HISTORY

1. British capital The prime factor why commercialization of agriculture led to an increase in rural poverty during British rule was-
 - (a) fixation of prices of the produce
 - (b) unremunerative prices for the produce
 - (c) **exploitation by merchants and other middlemen**
 - (d) lack of money for purchase of food grains during famines and other natural calamities
2. Which of the following was the most important factor leading to the gradual decline of the indigo industry in the 19th century?
 - (a) Withdrawal of British capital
 - (b) Insurrections and peasant uprisings
 - (c) **Introduction of synthetic dye**
 - (d) Slump in the world market due to general recession after the 1st World War
3. Indigo cultivation in India was called a predial slavery because the peasants were forced to:
 - (a) cultivate indigo and accept the dictated prices
 - (b) work on indigo farms as bonded labourers
 - (c) **cultivate indigo on at least one third of their lands**
 - (d) sell their indigo produce to the British planters only
4. The 'drain of wealth theory' was the key theme of Economic Nationalism. Which of the following was not a part of direct drainage through the payment?
 - (a) Home charges
 - (b) Military charges
 - (c) **Guaranteed interest payment on railway investments**
 - (d) None of the above
5. In 1873, an agrarian league was formed at Pabna district of Bengal to
 - (a) initiate armed resistance against British officials.
 - (b) **resist the demands of the Zamindars for enhanced rents.**
 - (c) oppose the efforts of British to change prevalent social practices in the region.
 - (d) oppose forceful conversion activities of Christian missionaries in the region.
6. Consider the following statements.
 - I. Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793 in Bihar and Bengal.
 - II. It was during the governor generalship of John Shore.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 - (a) **Only I**
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None
7. The prime factor why commercialization of agriculture led to an increase in rural poverty during British rule was-
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9. Under the Mahalwari settlement
 - (a) Most villages were made to pay equal land revenue irrespective of village population
 - (b) Revenue was to be fixed on a permanent basis
 - (c) **The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the Company was given to the village headman**
 - (d) Peasants became directly accountable to the Zamindar for payment of land revenue
10. Thomas Munro gradually extended the Ryotwari system all over south India because
 - (a) **There were no traditional Zamindars in the South.**
 - (b) The land in the South was not as productive as that of Northern India.
 - (c) Land holdings were completely fragmented in the South necessitating individual clearance of land revenue.
 - (d) Agriculture was still traditional in the South as compared to the Northern India.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

11. Purchasing Managers Index published by
 - (a) Ministry of Finance
 - (b) MoSPI
 - (c) MOODY
 - (d) **HIS Markit**
12. India's ambitious goal of 280 GW of installed solar capacity by
 - (a) 2025
 - (b) **2030**
 - (c) 2035
 - (d) 2028
13. By percent of India's total forest cover which of the following state has highest forest cover
 - (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) **Madhya Pradesh**
 - (c) Arunachal
 - (d) Mizoram
14. With reference to Committee on National Security and Central Police Personnel Welfare. Consider the following statements:
 1. The Committee is chaired by National Security Advisor with Cabinet Secretary and Union Home Secretary as its members.
 2. The Committee is to prepare a panel of police officers for appointing as Head of Central Para Military Forces.
 Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) **2 only**
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
15. With reference to National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) consider the following statements:
 1. The NFRA is constituted under the Company Act, 2013.
 2. The chairperson of NFRA is appointed by the President of India.
 3. The accounts of the National Financial Reporting Authority shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) **1 and 3 only**
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 2 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

GENERAL SCIENCE (BIOLOGY)

16. Centriole is present in which of the following?
 - (a) mitochondria
 - (b) **Centrosome**
 - (c) Lysosomes
 - (d) Chloroplasts
17. Which of the following is/are the types of cell division?
 - (a) Mitosis
 - (b) Meiosis
 - (c) **Both (a) and (b)**
 - (d) None of these
18. Which of the following is the function of Leucoplast?
 - (a) Help in photo- synthesis
 - (b) Provide colour to the flowers and the fruits
 - (c) **Help in the storage of food**
 - (d) None of the above
19. Which organelle in the cell, other than nucleus contains DNA?
 - (a) Centriole
 - (b) Golgi apparatus
 - (c) Lysosome
 - (d) **Mitochondria**
20. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Prokaryotic cells have single chromosome
 - (b) Plastids of plant cells have single membrane
 - (c) **Prokaryotic cells have nucleolus attached to plasma membrane**
 - (d) Animal cells have single large vacuole occupying most of the space
21. All germ cells or reproductive cells divide by the process of
- (a) Mitosis
 - (b) **Meiosis**
 - (c) Both mitosis and meiosis
 - (d) Neither mitosis nor meiosis
22. All unicellular animals and plants are put under which group
- (a) Protozoa (b) Monera
 - (c) **Protista** (d) Prokaryota
23. If cell wall of chloroplast is removed the remaining is called
- (a) Etioplast (b) Aleuroplast
 - (c) Amyloplast (d) **Protoplast**
24. Histiocyte is a connective tissue cell which takes part in
- (a) Heparin Secretion
 - (b) **Phagocytosis**
 - (c) Histamine Secretion
 - (d) Both "a" and "b"
25. How do membranes function as a locus of biochemical reactions?
- (a) Membrane lipids catalyse important cellular reactions
 - (b) Membranes increase the activation energy for catalysis
 - (c) **Membrane hold enzymes of sequential reactions in close proximity**
 - (d) Membranes separate the reactants from the products of enzymatic reactions



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