



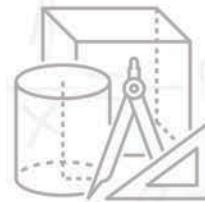
CSAT WALLAH

One Stop Solution For Previous Year Questions

Previous
10 Years'
(2014-23)
Solved Questions

with —

4 MOCK
TESTS
and
QUICK REVISION
FORMULAS
IN EVERY CHAPTER



FEATURES

- ➲ Exam Trend Analysis
- ➲ Topic-wise Segregation
- ➲ Step-by-Step Solutions with Conceptual Clarity
- ➲ Detailed Explanations
- ➲ Free Access to CSAT Pitara on PW App

Practice More With
CSAT Pitara



For App Only

UPSC CSAT PYQs TREND ANALYSIS: 2014-2023

CIVIL SERVICES APTITUDE TEST (CSAT)

In the UPSC-CSE exam, the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) is the second paper of the preliminary stage. Unlike the first paper, which focuses on general studies, the CSAT paper is of qualifying nature, requiring candidates to score a minimum of 33% to pass.

Traditionally, many candidates have taken a more relaxed approach to preparing for the CSAT paper due to its qualifying nature. However, in recent years, there has been a noticeable increase in the difficulty level of the CSAT paper. This shift has prompted candidates to adopt a more serious and strategic approach to their CSAT preparation in order to meet the new challenges posed by the exam.

Exam Pattern of UPSC CSAT

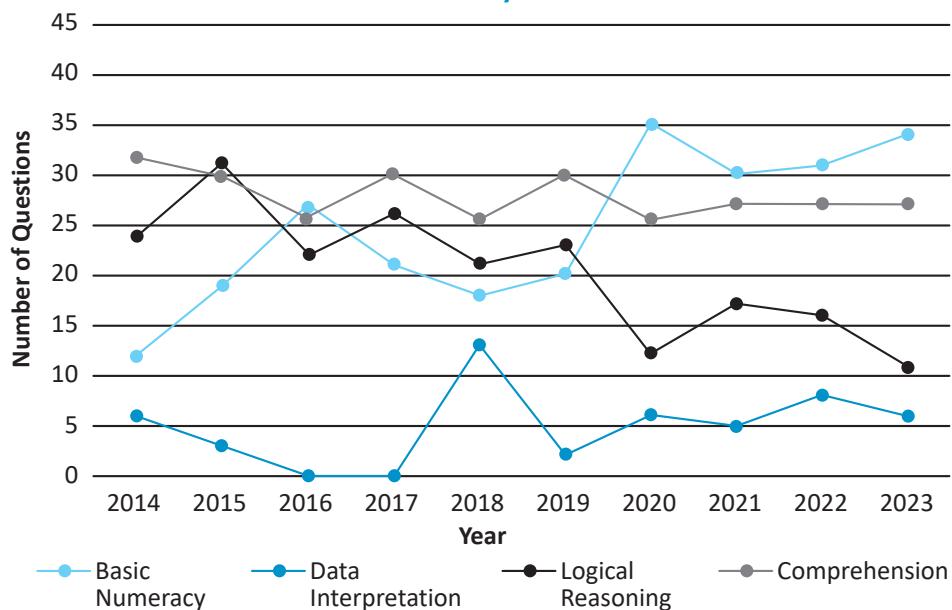
Number of Questions	Total Marks	Qualifying Marks	Marks per Question	Negative Marking	Time Duration
80	200	66 (33%)	2.5	0.83 per wrong attempt	2 hours (2:30 PM-4:30 PM)

CHANGING NATURE OF UPSC CSAT FROM 2014 TO 2023

- This paper essentially aims to test the candidate's quantitative skills, logical-analytical ability and comprehension skills. It is observed that the nature of this paper has changed significantly from 2014 to 2023 both in terms of topics from which questions are asked and their difficulty level.
- Hence, it is of utmost importance for aspirants to understand the changing pattern so that they can prepare for the upcoming exam. We will analyse this change in nature based on two cornerstones:
 - Variation in topics asked
 - Variation in difficulty level
- The overall composition of the paper in terms of topics asked has remained the same except for a few changes. Interpersonal and communication skills are mentioned in the syllabus; but barring 2014; in which 2 questions were asked, it has not appeared in the question papers from 2015 to 2023. Not a single decision-making question has appeared in CSAT from 2014 to 2023 despite being separately mentioned in the syllabus.

For the rest of the topics/sections, we will examine detailed analysis in the following sections.

CSAT Yearwise Trend Analysis of Different Sections



- However, during 2014-1018 questions were asked mainly from data interpretation, which has decreased significantly during 2019- 2023.
- Whereas not a single question of data sufficiency was asked during 2014- 2018 but during 2019-2023, data sufficiency questions were asked regularly without a miss.

Variation in Difficulty Level:

- Questions from this section have remained easy to moderate over the years. Data Interpretation questions have been easy, though it often involves lengthy calculations and contains lots of information.
- While questions from data sufficiency have remained moderate to difficult over the years.

Logical Reasoning

- Through various topics, it assesses a candidate's cognitive abilities such as logical and analytical reading and numerical ability.
- Spatial reasoning assesses candidates' ability to visualise and manipulate spatial relationships. This could involve tasks such as identifying patterns in shapes, completing sequences, or mentally rotating objects
- It is observed that rather than evaluating mathematical ability, this section evaluates how a candidate approaches the question; what different ways can a candidate think of while solving a problem. For example in Series, all different possible patterns should come up in your mind based on numbers or alphabets given in the series.
- Hence, it becomes all the more important to read the question with extra attention in this section. Also, more and more practice is required to cultivate your mind to think in different possible ways and ultimately select the quickest way to solve the problem.

Year Wise Questions Distribution across Topics

S.No	Topic	Difficulty	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Series	Difficult	1	2	-	-	2	5	3	4	3	4
2	Coding & Decoding	Easy	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
3	Clock	Easy	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	-
4	Calendar	Moderate	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	1
5	Direction & Distance	Easy	2	2	3	3	-	2	1	2	1	-
6	Sitting Arrangement	Moderate	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
7	Blood Relation	Moderate	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
8	Ages	Easy	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-
9	Ranking	Moderate	3	4	2	3	-	3	1	-	1	-
10	Puzzles	Difficult	7	3	9	6	6	-	-	1	1	1
11	Syllogism	Easy	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	3	-
12	Cube & Dice	Easy	-	-	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	1
13	Non-verbal & Visual Reasoning	Easy	4	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
14	Verbal & Analytical Reasoning	Difficult	4	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Inequalities	Easy	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	2
16	Venn Diagram	Easy	1	5	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-

Trend Analysis

Variation in Topics Asked:

- Yet another important component of CSAT, questions have appeared regularly from this section in the question paper. However, the number of questions asked from this section has decreased considerably from 2020.
- From 2014 to 2019, more than 20 questions have been asked from this section every year but during 2020 - 2023, only around 10-15 questions have been asked from this section.

CONTENTS

Reasoning

1. Series.....	1-5
2. Coding and Decoding	6-8
3. Clock.....	9-11
4. Calendar.....	12-14
5. Direction and Distance	15-19
6. Sitting Arrangement.....	20-21
7. Blood Relation.....	22-23
8. Problems Based on Ages.....	24-25
9. Ranking	26-30
10. Puzzles.....	31-38
11. Syllogism.....	39-42
12. Cubes and Dice.....	43-46
13. Non-Verbal and Visual Reasoning.....	47-49
14. Verbal And Analytical Reasoning.....	50-54
15. Inequalities.....	55-57
16. Venn Diagram	58-62

Basic Numeracy

1. Number System	65-81
2. Fractions	82-82
3. LCM and HCF.....	83-86
4. Elementary Algebra	87-89
5. Surds and Indices.....	90-90
6. Average.....	91-94
7. Percentage	95-101
8. Ratio, Mixture and Proportion	102-108

9. Profit, Loss and Discount.....	109-111
10. Simple and Compound Interest.....	112-112
11. Time, Speed and Distance	113-118
12. Time and Work	119-121
13. Permutation and Combination.....	122-132
14. Probability	133-134
15. Sequence and Series	135-139
16. Statistics.....	140-141
17. Plane Geometry	142-147
18. Mensuration.....	148-153
19. Data Interpretation	154-161
20. Data Sufficiency	162-172

Reading Comprehension

Reading Comprehension Basics.....	175-177
1. Inference Based Reading Comprehension	178-198
2. Message Based Reading Comprehension	199-214
3. Crux Based Reading Comprehension	215-221
4. Implication Based Reading Comprehension.....	222-229
5. Assumptions Based Reading Comprehension.....	230-257
6. Information Based Reading Comprehension.....	258-306

Mock Tests

1. Mock Test-1	309-336
2. Mock Test-2	337-361
3. Mock Test-3	362-385
4. Mock Test-4	386-415

Coding and Decoding

KEY CONCEPTS

Position of alphabets in forward order:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Position of alphabets in backward order:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

- Backward position of letter = 27 – forward position of letter.
- Opposite Letter Position = (26 – Forward Position of that letter) + 1

Opposite Letters

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

1. The letters of the word “INCOMPREHENSIBILITIES” are arranged alphabetically in reverse order. How many positions of the letter/letters will remain unchanged?

(UPSC CSAT 2023)

- (a) None
- (b) One
- (c) Two
- (d) Three

Ans: (c)

Let us arrange the letters of the word “INCOMPREHENSIBILITIES” in reverse order, the resultant is: TSSRPONNMLIIIIHEEECB

Now, we can find the letters with unchanged positions.

I	N	C	O	M	P	R	E	H	E	N	S	I	B	I	L	I	T	I	E	S
T	S	S	R	P	O	N	N	M	L	I	I	I	I	H	E	E	E	C	B	

Thus, the position of only two I's remain unchanged.

Tricks to remember the position of Alphabet:

Remembering the position of each alphabet can be quite challenging, so we often create simple tricks to help us recall their place values easily. Some of them are discussed below:

Trick 1: CFILORUX and EJOTY Formula:

C	F	I	L	O	R	U	X
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24

Things will become easier if you remember and use these formulas. In the 1st formula, we have the position values of C, F, I, L, O, R, U, and X, which are the multiples of THREE, which will make it easier to remember the position value of the alphabet in the forward direction

E	J	O	T	Y
5	10	15	20	25

The position values of E, J, O, T and Y, which are the multiples of FIVE.

Trick 2: To find the position value in reverse order, we can use the 1st formula by reversing the alphabet as shown in the figure below:

X	U	R	O	L	I	F	C
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24

2. If the order of the letters in the English alphabet is reversed and each letter represents the letter whose position it occupies, then which one of the following represents ‘LUCKNOW’? (UPSC CSAT 2022)

- (a) OGXPMLD
- (b) OGXQMEL
- (c) OFXPMLE
- (d) OFXPMLD

Ans: (d)

There are a total of 26 alphabets in english.

Opposite Letter Position = (26 – Forward Position of that letter) + 1

Opposite letters:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

For ‘LUCKNOW’ (using the table)

Letter opposite to ‘L’ = (26 – 12) + 1 = 15 i.e O

Letter opposite to ‘U’ = F

2. How many seconds in total are there in 'x' weeks, 'x' days, 'x' hours, 'x' minutes and 'x' seconds?
(UPSC CSAT 2022)

(a) $11580x$ (b) $11581x$
(c) $694860x$ (d) $694861x$

Ans: (d)

We know that

1 week = 7 Days

1 day = 24 hours

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 minute = 60 seconds

So, number of seconds in 'x' weeks

$$= 7 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 \times x \text{ seconds} = '604800x' \text{ seconds}$$

So, number of seconds in 'x' days

$$= 24 \times 60 \times 60 \times x \text{ seconds} = '86400x' \text{ seconds}$$

And, number of seconds in 'x' hours

$$= 60 \times 60 \times x \text{ seconds} = '3600x' \text{ seconds}$$

And, number of seconds in 'x' minutes

$$= 60 \times x \text{ seconds} = '60x' \text{ seconds}$$

Therefore, total seconds in 'x' weeks, 'x' days, 'x' hours, 'x' minutes and 'x' seconds = $604800x + 86400x + 3600x + 60x + x = 694861x$

3. At which one of the following times, do the hour hand and the minute hand of the clock make an angle of 180° with each other?
(UPSC CSAT 2021)

(a) At 7:00 hours
(b) Between 7:00 hours and 7:05 hours
(c) At 7:05 hours
(d) Between 7:05 hours and 7:10 hours

Ans: (d)

Since, the angle between minute and hour hand

$$= \frac{11}{2} \times M - 30 \times H$$

Here, the angle between minute and hour hand is 180° and $H = 7$

Putting ' $H = 3$ ' and angle = 180° , we can find the value of ' M '

$$\text{So, } \frac{11}{2} \times M - 30 \times 7 = \pm 180$$

Or, $M \approx 5.45$ or 70.9

So, the minute and hour hand will be 180° apart at 7 hours 5.45 minutes i.e. between 7:05 and 7:10

4. A wall clock moves 10 minutes fast in every 24 hours. The clock was set right to show the correct time at 8:00 a.m. on Monday. When the clock shows the time 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, what is the correct time?
(UPSC CSAT 2019)

(a) 5:36 p.m. (b) 5:30 p.m.
(c) 5:24 p.m. (d) 5:18 p.m.

Ans: (a)

In 24 hours, the correct clock moves $24 \times 60 = 1440$ minutes, but the incorrect clock will move $1440 + 10 = 1450$ minutes

Now according to the condition given in question, the faulty clock has moved 24 (from Monday) + 24 (For Tuesday) + 10 (For Wednesday) = 58 hours

Thus the faulty clock has moved = $58 \times 60 = 3480$ minutes.

So, if the faulty clock moved 3480 minutes, the correct clock will have moved $\frac{(1440 \times 3480)}{1450} = 3456$ minutes.

Converting 3456 minutes into hours we have $\left(\frac{3456}{60}\right) = 57$ hours 36 minutes.

So, 57 hours 36 minutes from 8:00 am on Monday will be 5:36 p.m. on Wednesday

Alternate Method:

Since, the clock gains 10 minutes in 1 day or 24 hours

And, total hours between 8:00 am on Monday and 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday = $24 + 24 + 10 = 58$ hours

So, number of minutes gained in 58 hours

$$= \frac{10}{24} \times 58 \approx 24 \text{ minutes}$$

So, the correct time is = 6:00 p.m. - 24 minutes

= 5:36 p.m.

5. A watch loses 2 minutes in every 24 hours while another watch gains 2 minutes in 24 hours. At a particular instant, the two watches showed an identical time. Which of the following statements is correct if the 24-hour clock is followed?
(UPSC CSAT 2017)

(a) The two watches show the identical time again on completion of 30 days.
(b) The two watches show the identical time again on completion of 90 days.
(c) The two watches show the identical time again on completion of 120 days.
(d) None of the above statements are correct.

Ans: (d)

One watch loses 2 minutes while another watch gains 2 minutes in every 24 hours.

So, the time difference between the two watches will increase by 4 minutes/day.

Both clocks will show the same identical time again when the time difference = 24 hours
i.e. $24 \times 60 = 1440$ minutes

Number of days it will take for the time difference to be 24 hours i.e., 1440 minutes = $\left(\frac{1440}{4}\right) = 360$ days

Mock Test

QUESTIONS

Directions for the following three items (1 to 3).

Read the following passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Passage

The Supreme Court of India, in a landmark move, has directed the Election Commission of India (ECI) to submit detailed data on electoral bond contributions received by all political parties till September 30, 2023. This order comes amidst ongoing petitions challenging the opacity of the electoral bond scheme, which allows anonymous donations to political parties through bearer instruments. The petitioners argue that the scheme undermines transparency and accountability in election funding, potentially facilitating undue corporate influence and money laundering. The ECI has been tasked with providing information on the amount, source, and recipient of each electoral bond transaction, raising hopes for a clearer picture of political party finances. The Supreme Court's decision is expected to have a significant impact on the future of electoral funding in India.

1. Which of the following statements best summarizes the central theme of the passage?

- (a) The Supreme Court has declared the electoral bond scheme unconstitutional.
- (b) The ECI has been mandated to disclose the identities of all electoral bond donors.
- (c) The Supreme Court is investigating potential misuse of electoral bonds by political parties.
- (d) Concerns about transparency and corporate influence have led to increased scrutiny of electoral bond funding.

Passage

In a significant move aimed at nurturing a politically aware citizenry, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Election Commission of India (ECI) have joined forces through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). This collaborative effort seeks to integrate electoral literacy into the fabric of India's education system, starting from school to college levels. The MoU envisions the development of age-appropriate curriculum materials, capacity-building programs for educators, and engaging awareness campaigns to equip students with the knowledge and skills

needed to make informed electoral choices. This initiative holds the potential to empower future generations with a deep understanding of their democratic rights and responsibilities, laying the groundwork for a more informed and engaged electorate.

2. What is the most likely long-term consequence of the MoU?

- (a) A significant increase in voter turnout in upcoming elections.
- (b) A rise in the number of politically active youth organizations.
- (c) A noticeable shift in voting patterns based on ideological considerations.
- (d) A gradual strengthening of democratic values and responsible political participation.

Passage

Across India, a growing number of bills passed by state legislatures are languishing in the hands of governors, stoking concerns about political interference and legislative paralysis. As of December 2023, over 200 bills await gubernatorial assent, spanning diverse issues

like education reform, environmental protection, and economic policy. This backlog has sparked accusations of partisan bias, with critics alleging that governors are selectively delaying bills based on their alignment with the ruling party at the center. Supporters, however, argue that the governors are exercising their constitutional prerogative to scrutinize bills for legal and policy inconsistencies, ensuring they align with national interests. This tug-of-war between political expediency and constitutional duty has created an unsettling impasse, leaving crucial legislation in limbo and hampering the smooth functioning of state governments.

3. In the context of the passage, the most logical and rational message to convey to governors would be:

- (a) Act swiftly and approve all pending bills to avoid legislative stagnation.
- (b) Prioritize bills based on their economic and social impact, regardless of political affiliations.
- (c) Apply a transparent and consistent set of criteria for reviewing and approving bills.
- (d) Seek clarification from the centre on any concerns before granting assent to potentially controversial bills.

- (c) Local communities directly dependent on coral reefs will readily embrace and actively participate in conservation efforts.
- (d) International cooperation and the sharing of best practices across countries will play a critical role in achieving the set goals.

Passage

The Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) released its latest biennial report, "Capturing the Resilience Dividend," emphasizing the pivotal role of resilient infrastructure in establishing a sustainable and secure future. The report illustrates the "resilience dividend," showcasing economic, social, and environmental benefits derived from investments in disaster-resistant infrastructure. Through case studies, it demonstrates how resilient infrastructure saves lives and sustains livelihoods during natural hazards, such as earthquake-resistant buildings in Nepal reducing fatalities in the 2015 earthquake. Beyond immediate disaster response, the report emphasizes the lasting benefits of a resilient approach, attracting investment, promoting economic growth, and fostering social stability. While acknowledging challenges like high upfront costs and a lack of awareness, the report advocates for innovative financing, knowledge-sharing platforms, and capacity-building initiatives. Collaboration among governments, businesses, and civil society is deemed crucial to accelerate the adoption of resilient infrastructure solutions. The core message is clear: investing in resilient infrastructure is not solely about disaster preparedness; it's about securing a thriving future. Prioritizing resilience can protect lives and communities, unlock economic opportunities, and contribute to a more sustainable and equitable world. The CDRI report calls decision-makers to action, urging them to embrace the "resilience dividend" and lead towards a future where infrastructure safeguards, rather than threatens, our well-being.

33. Based on the passage, which of the following assumptions best underpins the CDRI report's argument for prioritizing resilient infrastructure?

- (a) The economic benefits of resilient infrastructure, particularly in attracting investment and promoting growth, will automatically outweigh the initial higher costs.
- (b) Public awareness campaigns and education initiatives alone will be sufficient to overcome the existing knowledge gap and drive widespread adoption of resilient practices.
- (c) Technological advancements in construction materials and disaster prediction systems will render the risks associated with natural hazards negligible in the long run.
- (d) Investing in resilient infrastructure is a strategic imperative for achieving sustainable development goals and creating a future resilient to climate change and other global challenges.

Passage

The Sunderban, the world's largest mangrove forest, faces an imminent ecological crisis due to rising sea levels, erosion, and diminishing landmass, exacerbated by climate change. India's recent appeal to designate the Sunderban as a Global Common emphasizes the urgency of preserving this vital ecosystem that transcends national boundaries. The consequences of the Sunderban's decline extend globally, affecting biodiversity, ecosystem services, and vulnerable communities. Home to endangered species like the Royal Bengal tiger and saltwater crocodile, the Sunderban's mangrove roots act as a natural barrier against rising sea levels, offering protection from cyclones and storm surges. Despite these attributes, the ecosystem is losing ground to climate change, with erosion at a concerning rate of 4 km² per year and salinization threatening to transform the delta into a wasteland. Recognizing the Sunderban as a Global Common goes beyond symbolism; it signifies a collective responsibility to preserve this irreplaceable ecosystem for the benefit of all. Granting this status commits the international community to mobilize resources, expertise, and global cooperation to combat the forces jeopardizing its existence. The Sunderban's crisis is not confined by national borders, and its fate is linked to the planet's well-being. India's plea serves as a call to action, urging global collaboration to protect this crucial global common. Addressing this challenge demonstrates a commitment to safeguarding the natural world and securing a sustainable future for generations to come.

34. The most likely message conveyed by the author of the passage regarding the Sunderban is:

- (a) India's unilateral efforts are sufficient to address the Sunderban's climate-induced challenges, and international recognition is unnecessary.
- (b) While acknowledging the critical role of the Sunderban, the author primarily advocates for technological solutions and local community adaptation programs.
- (c) Granting the Sunderban Global Common status is crucial for mobilizing international resources and expertise to prevent its ecosystem.
- (d) The Sunderban crisis is primarily a consequence of local mismanagement and unsustainable resource utilization, requiring internal policy reforms within India.

Passage

The seemingly inconspicuous cement industry yields a substantial impact, responsible for a staggering 7% of the global carbon footprint. From limestone extraction to clinker production, its operations emit significant greenhouse gasses, contributing significantly to climate change. Decarbonizing this industry is not merely an ambitious goal; it is a fundamental necessity for a sustainable future. Cement,

Passage

In the arena of India's international relations, the delicate balance between national security and strategic autonomy is paramount. As elucidated by External Affairs Minister, Sushma Swaraj, the pursuit of strategic autonomy does not imply isolationism; rather, it reflects a proactive engagement that safeguards national interests. The evolving global landscape necessitates a nuanced approach where India maintains its autonomy while actively participating in collaborative efforts. Swaraj asserts that a secure nation is one that strategically navigates the international arena, protecting its interests while contributing to global stability.

63. Which of the following is the most valid assumption that underpins the argument of the passage?

- (a) Pursuing strategic autonomy implies a shift away from isolationism in India's international relations.
- (b) Collaborative efforts in the international arena compromise India's national security.
- (c) Sushma Swaraj advocates for an strategic autonomous approach in India's international relations.
- (d) India's national security can be effectively safeguarded through proactive engagement and strategic autonomy.

Passage

To truly dismantle the roots of violent extremism, we must dismantle the systems of inequality and exclusion that breed it. When women are systematically marginalised, denied education, and subject to discrimination, their vulnerability to exploitation by extremist groups increases. By prioritising gender equality and empowering women through access to education, economic opportunities, and political participation, we build resilient communities less susceptible to the allure of hate and violence. True security doesn't come from walls and weapons, but from building a world where everyone, regardless of gender, has the power to build a peaceful and prosperous future.

64. What is the most crucial message conveyed by the passage about countering terrorism?

- (a) The primary strategy for combating terrorism should be military intervention and increased security measures, with gender equality playing a supporting role.
- (b) Addressing gender inequality through economic empowerment is influential in preventing women from being influenced by terrorist groups.
- (c) Countering terrorism effectively requires a comprehensive approach that prioritises empowering women and dismantling systems of inequality as a fundamental preventative measure.
- (d) While ensuring women's rights is important, addressing broader socio-economic inequalities holds the ultimate key to eliminating the appeal of extremism.

65. If $M + N = 36$, then which of the following statements must be true?

Statement I: Both M and N must be positive.

Statement II: If M is positive, N must be negative.

Statement III: If M is negative, N must be positive.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) Only I and II
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only III
- (d) Only II and III

66. Two number series I and II, have missing numbers P , and Q respectively, given below. You are expected to solve them and answer the questions accordingly.

Series I: 50, 75, (P), 147, -22, 267

Series II: 24, 22, 42, (Q), 226, 615

Which of the following statement(s) is/are definitely true.

- I. Highest Common Factor of $(P + 1)$ and Q is 3.
- II. $(Q - 12)$ is a perfect square.
- III. $(P + Q + 1)$ is exactly divisible by 6.

- (a) II Only

- (b) II and III Only

- (c) I and III Only

- (d) I, II and III

67. M and N are two different prime numbers, both greater than 2, then which of the following must be true?

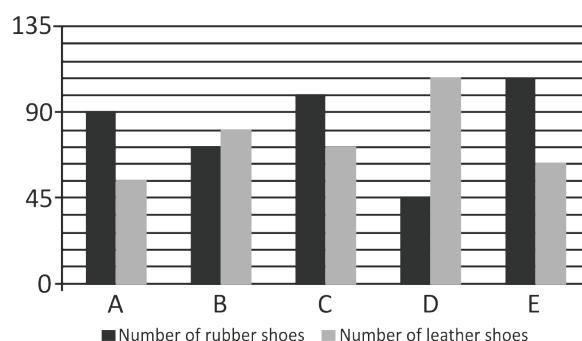
- (a) $M = N$
- (b) $M - N = 23$
- (c) $N = 43 + M$
- (d) $M + N \neq 87$

Directions for the following two items (68 and 69).

Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Given below is the information regarding the number of shoes in five different shops: 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E'.

Note: Total number of shoes in each shop = number of rubber shoes + number of leather shoes.



68. What is the ratio of the number of rubber shoes in shops 'A' and 'C' together to the number of leather shoes in shops 'C' and 'D' together?

- (a) 21 : 20
- (b) 17 : 22
- (c) 21 : 17
- (d) 22 : 17

75. In the given table, which option will replace the question mark?

4A	6C	2E
6P	13R	7T
8N	10P	?

(a) 2T (b) 2R
(c) 4T (d) 4R

76. 4 years ago, the ratio of the ages of P and Q was 5: 6. Four years hence the ratio of the ages of P and Q will be 7: 8. If at present R is 8 years younger than Q, then what will be the ratio of the present age of P to R?

(a) 4: 5 (b) 7: 2
(c) 7: 4 (d) 6: 5

77. While going for the school, Aubrey has different choices for his clothing. He has 3 pairs of shoes, 4 pants, 3 half-pants, 6 shirts, 3 sweaters and 2 jackets. The outfit is defined as consisting of a pair of shoes, a choice of "lower wear" (either a pant or a half-pant), a choice of "upper wear" (it could be a shirt or a sweater or both) and finally he may or may not choose to wear a jacket. How many different outfits are possible?

(a) 647 (b) 1892
(c) 746 (d) 1701

78. 10 men can do a work in 6 days; 8 women can do it in 7 days, and 12 children can do the same work in 10 days. Then find the ratio of the efficiency of a man, a woman, and a child, respectively?

(a) 13: 15: 7 (b) 13: 15: 9
(c) 14: 15: 9 (d) 14: 15: 7

79. Ram travels 500 km to his home partly by cab and partly by train. It takes him 10 hours and 50 minutes, if he travels 200 km by train and rest by cab and he takes 20 min more if he travels 160 km by Train and the rest by Cab. Then find the speed of the cab in km/hr.

(a) 30 km/hr (b) 40 km/hr
(c) 50 km/hr (d) 45 km/hr

80. The average score of a group of students in a test was 70. The brightest 20% of them secured an average of 80 and the dullest 25% secured an average score of 30. Then find the average score of the remaining 55% students.

(a) 84.54 (b) 83.50
(c) 85.60 (d) 86.34

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (b)
11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (a)
16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (c)
21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (d) 25. (a)
26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (d) 30. (a)
31. (d) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (c) 35. (d)
36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (a)
41. (c) 42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (b) 45. (d)
46. (d) 47. (d) 48. (d) 49. (c) 50. (b)
51. (c) 52. (c) 53. (b) 54. (a) 55. (c)
56. (a) 57. (b) 58. (c) 59. (a) 60. (c)
61. (c) 62. (b) 63. (d) 64. (c) 65. (c)
66. (d) 67. (d) 68. (a) 69. (b) 70. (b)
71. (d) 72. (b) 73. (d) 74. (c) 75. (b)
76. (d) 77. (d) 78. (d) 79. (b) 80. (a)

EXPLANATIONS

1. (d)

Explanation:

While the passage mentions the Supreme Court's order and the petitioners' concerns, it does not explicitly state any definitive conclusions or actions.

Option (a) is incorrect as the passage only mentions scrutiny, not a final verdict.

Option (b) is inaccurate as ECI has been mandated to provide various information about electoral bonds and not to disclose identities of donors.

Option (c) is partially correct but lacks the broader context of transparency and corporate influence.

Therefore, option (d) best captures the central theme

by highlighting the key issues mentioned in passage such as transparency and accountability in election funding and clarity in political finance.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

2. (d)

Explanation:

While the MoU may indirectly influence voter turnout (a), youth activism and organizations (b), or even voting patterns based on ideological consideration (c); these are not its primary or guaranteed outcomes as discussed in the passage.

Option (d) best captures the long-term vision of the MoU, which is to cultivate a generation of responsible and informed citizens actively engaged in

the democratic process. This option emphasizes the deeper impact on democratic values and responsible participation, aligning with the passage's focus on electoral literacy education.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

3. (c)

Explanation:

While options (a) and (b) advocate for specific actions, they lack the nuance required in a complex political situation which is maintaining balance between constitutional prerogative to scrutinize bills and allegations on governors of aligning with the ruling party at the center. So, option (a) and (b) are incorrect. Option (d) implies deferring to the center, potentially compromising the governor's constitutional role, which may amplify accusations of partisan bias. So, (d) is incorrect.

Option (c) best captures the essence of the passage's concerns. It emphasizes transparency, consistency, and adherence to legal and policy considerations, which are crucial for governors to fulfill their constitutional duty while minimizing accusations of bias. This option encourages a balanced approach, ensuring responsible and effective utilization of the governor's power to review and approve bills.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

4. (a)

Explanation:

Length of the new rectangle, L2 is '27x'

Breadth of the new rectangle, B2 is '12x'

$$27x \times 12x = 324$$

$$324x^2 = 324$$

$$x = 1$$

Length of the new rectangle, L2 = 27m

Breadth of the new rectangle, B2 = 12m

For older rectangle,

$$L1 = 27 \times \frac{7}{9} = 21m$$

$$B1 = 12 \times \frac{4}{3} = 16m$$

For cylinder,

Radius, $r = 12m$

Height, $h = 21m$

Volume = $\pi r^2 h$

$$V = \frac{22}{7} \times 12 \times 12 \times 21 = 9504m^3$$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

5. (c)

Explanation:

Let pipe B fill the tank in 7.5 minutes.

Pipe A fills the tank in 15 minutes.

Let the total capacity of tank is 60 liters.

Efficiency of pipe A = 4

Efficiency of pipe B = 8

Efficiency of pipe C = 2

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{60 - (8 \times 4) + (5 \times 2)}{8 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{38}{12} = 3.167 \text{ minutes}$$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

6. (d)

Explanation:

According to question,

$$\frac{D + 500}{\frac{5D}{2}} = \frac{D - 100}{D}$$

$$3D = 1500$$

So, value of D = 500

Now, length of another train = $2D = 2 \times 500 = 1000$ meters

$$\text{Speed of train in m/s} = 72 \times \frac{5}{18} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Required time} = \frac{1000 + 350}{20} = 67.50 \text{ seconds}$$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

7. (c)

Explanation:

Let us assume the total voters = $500x$

Voters promised vote for A = $500x \times 60\% = 300x$

Voters promised vote for B = $500x \times 40\% = 200x$

According to question,

For A,

$$300x \times \frac{85}{100} = 255x$$

Voters who promised to vote for A and went back from their promise:

$$= 300x - 255x = 45x$$

For B, genuine voters:

$$200x \times \frac{82}{100} = 164x$$

Now,

$$255x - 164x - 45x = 1380$$

$$46x = 1380$$

$$x = 30$$

$$\text{So, } 500x = 15000$$

Total number of voters = 15000

Hence, option (c) is correct.

8. (b)

Explanation:

Suppose;

Present age of Ram = $7a + 4$

Present age of Sam = $5a + 4$

PREVIOUS YEARS

Solved Question Papers

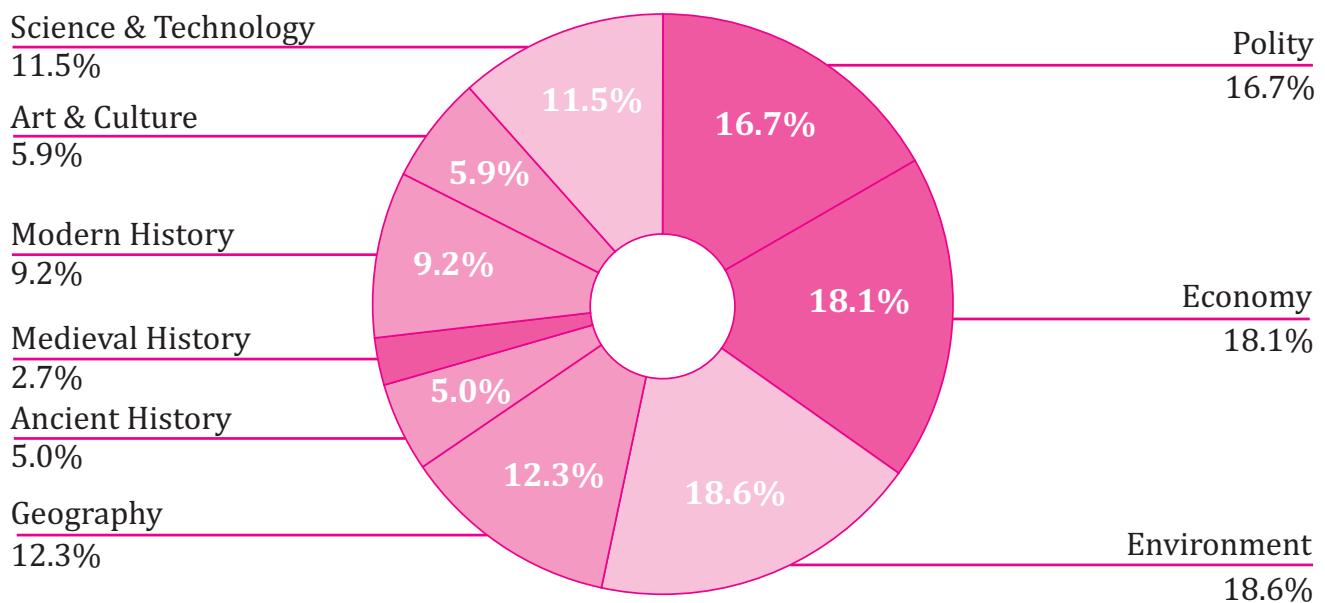
UPSC CSE PRELIMS GS PAPER - 1

2011 - 2023



- Subject & Topic-wise Segregation
- Tips & Tricks Included
- Detailed Explanations
- Trend analysis of 13 Years Papers
- Answer Keys verified with UPSC CSE official keys

SUBJECT WISE ANALYSIS OF PRELIMS QUESTIONS



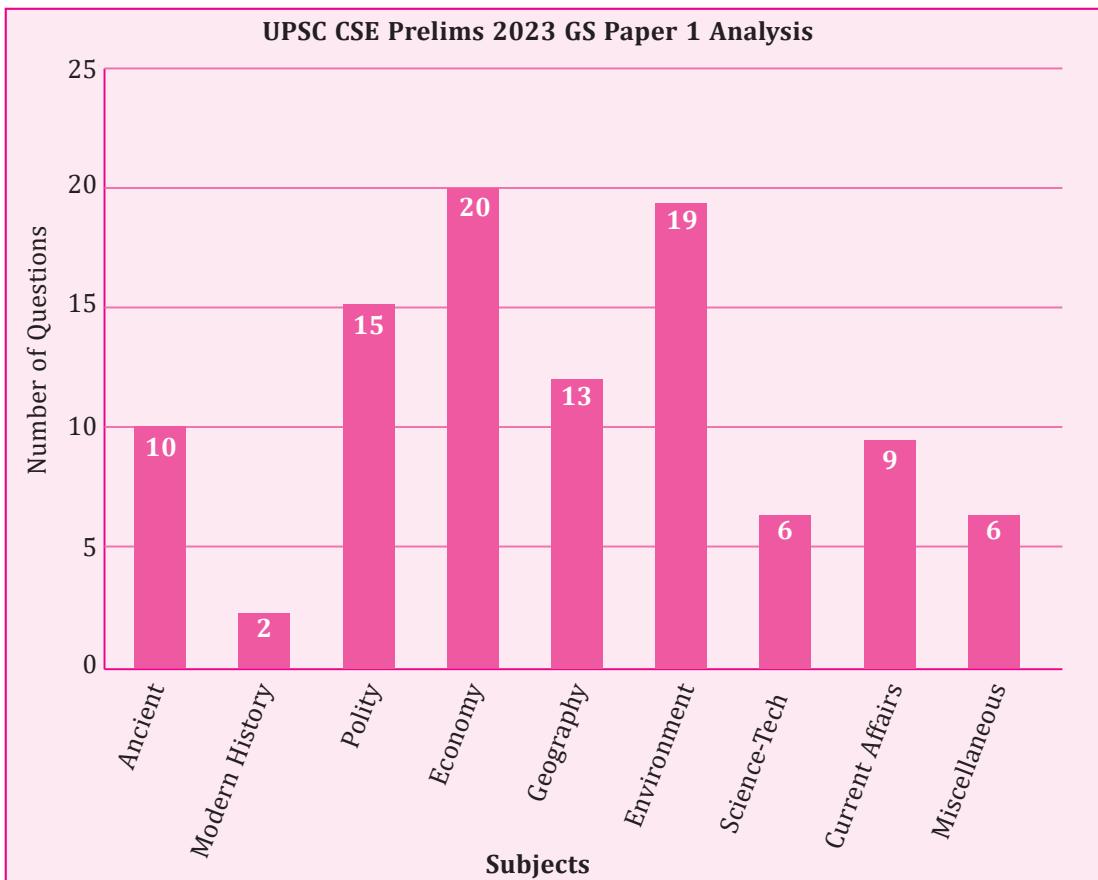
**Question count may vary due to subjectivity*

Subject wise Analysis of Prelims Questions
(2011 to 2022)

CONTENTS

Prelims 2023 Question Paper	(1-10)
1. Section A - Ancient and Medieval History	(A - 11 to 28)
2. Section B - Modern History.....	(B - 29 to 58)
3. Section C - Art and Culture.....	(C - 59 to 80)
4. Section D - Polity	(D - 81 to 124)
5. Section E - Indian Economy	(E - 125 to 172)
6. Section F - Environment and Ecology	(F - 173 to 232)
7. Section G - Geography.....	(G - 233 to 268)
8. Section H - Science and Technology	(H - 269 to 310)

Prelims 2023 Question Paper



1. In which one of the following regions was Dhanyakataka, which flourished as a prominent Buddhist centre under the Mahasanghikas, located?

(a) Andhra (b) Gandhara
(c) Kalinga (d) Magadha

2. With reference to ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. The concept of Stupa is Buddhist in origin.
2. Stupa was generally a repository of relics.
3. Stupa was a votive and commemorative structure in Buddhist tradition.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None of the above

3. With reference to ancient South India, Korkai, Poompuhar and Muchiri were well known as

(a) Capital cities
(b) Ports
(c) Centres of iron-and-steel making
(d) Shrines of Jain Tirthankaras

4. Which one of the following explains the practice of 'Vattakirutal' as mentioned in Sangam poems?

(a) Kings employing women bodyguards
(b) Learned persons assembling in royal courts to discuss religious and philosophical matters
(c) Young girls keeping watch over agricultural fields and driving away birds and animals
(d) A king defeated in a battle committing ritual suicide by starving himself to death

5. Consider the following dynasties:

1. Hoysala 2. Gahadavala
3. Kakatiya 4. Yadava

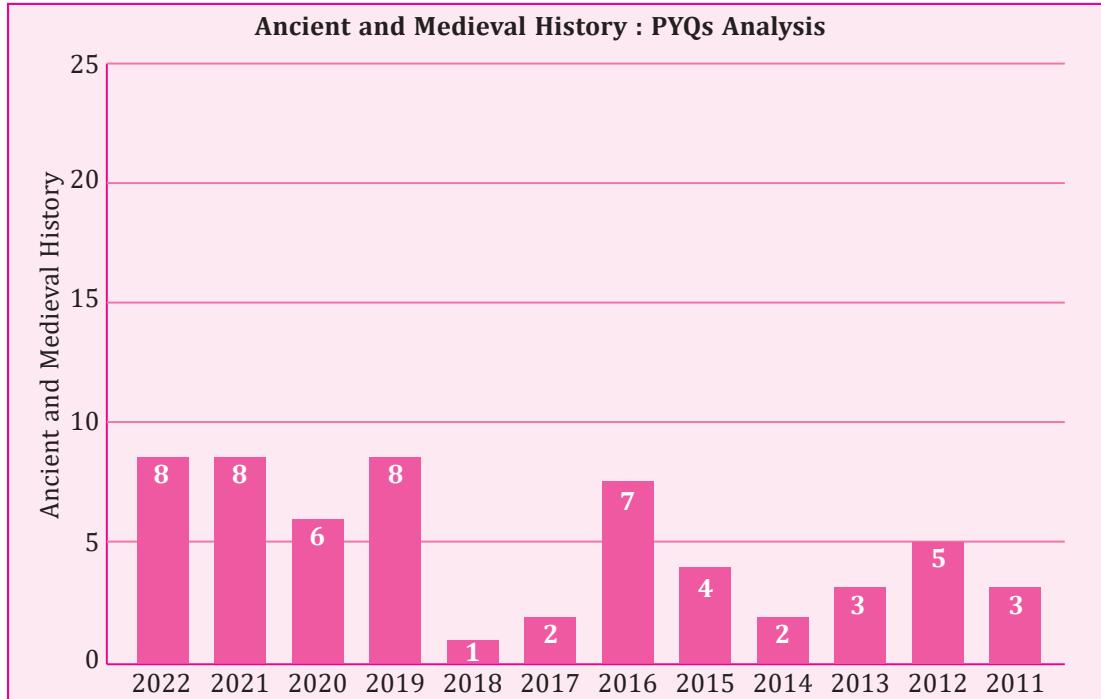
How many of the above dynasties established their kingdoms in the early eighth century AD?

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



SECTION A

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS – PRELIMS 2011 TO 2022



**Question count may vary due to subjectivity*

ANCIENT HISTORY

PYQs ANALYSIS														
Sr. No.	Topic	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	Total
1	Introduction to Ancient History		1					1				2		4
2	Harappan Civilization		1		1						1		1	4
3	History of the Vedic Period						1					1		2
4	History of Mauryan Age	1		1	1			1						4
5	Buddhism and Jainism	2									1	1		4
6	History of the Gupta Period		1	2	1									4
7	Harshvardhan and the Southern Dynasties									1		1		2
8	Art and Literature during Ancient times		1	1				1						3
	Total	3	4	4	3	0	1	3	*	*	2	4	3	27

**Questions on Jainism and Buddhism are covered in art and culture*

CONSTRUCTION OF ANCIENT HISTORY

1. Consider the following pairs: (2021)

Historical place	Well - known for
1. Burzahom	: Rock-cut shrines
2. Chandra - ketugarh	: Terracotta art
3. Ganeshwar	: Copper artefacts

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

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

2. In the context of the history of India, consider the following pairs: (2016)

Term	Description
1. Eripatti	: Land revenue which was set apart for the maintenance of the village tank
2. Taniyurs	: Villages donated to single Brahmin or a group of Brahmins
3. Ghatikas	: Colleges generally attached to the temples

Which of the pairs given above is correctly matched?

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

3. With reference to the scientific progress of Ancient India, Which of the statements given below are correct? (2012)

- Different kinds of specialised surgical instruments were in common use by the 1st century AD
- Transplant of internal organs in the human body began in the 3rd century AD
- The concept of sine of an angle was known in the 5th century AD.
- The concept of cyclic quadrilateral was known in the 7th century AD.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

4. With reference to the Guilds (Shrenis) of ancient India that played a very important role in the country's economy, which of the following statements is/are true? (2012)

- Every Guild was registered with the central authority of the state and the King was the chief administrative authority on them
- The wages, rules of work, standards and prices were fixed by the Guild
- The guild had judicial powers over its own members.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION (INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION)

5. Which one of the following ancient towns is well-known for its elaborate system of water harvesting and management by building a series of dams and channelizing water into connected reservoirs? (2021)

(a) Dholavira (b) Kalibangan
(c) Rakhigarhi (d) Ropar

6. Which one of the following is not a Harappan site?

(2019)

(a) Chanhuadaro (b) Kot Diji
(c) Sohgaura (d) Desalpur

7. Which of the following characterises/characterises the people of the Indus Civilization? (2013)

- They possessed great palaces and temples.
- They worshipped both male and female deities.
- They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None of the statements given above is correct

8. Regarding the Indus valley civilization, consider the following statements: (2011)

- It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene.
- During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles 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 and 2

HISTORY OF THE VEDIC PERIOD

9. With reference to the difference between the culture of Rigvedic Aryans and Indus Valley people, which of the following statements is/are correct? (2017)

- Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of the Indus Valley Civilization did not leave any evidence of using them.
- Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper whereas Indus Valley people knew only copper and iron.
- Rigvedic Aryans had domesticated the horse whereas there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

10. The Religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of:

(2012)

(a) Bhakti
(b) Image worship and yajnas
(c) Worship of nature and yajnas
(d) Worship of nature and bhakti

HISTORY OF MAURYAN AGE

11. According to Kautilya's Arthashastra, which of the following are correct? (2022)

- A person could be a slave as a result of a judicial punishment.
- If a female slave bore her master a son, she was legally free.

BUDDHISM AND JAINISM

THE HISTORY OF THE GUPTA PERIOD

HARSHAVARDHAN & THE SOUTHERN DYNASTIES

24. India maintained its early cultural contacts and trade links with Southeast Asia across the Bay of Bengal. For this pre-eminence of the early maritime history of the Bay of Bengal, which of the following could be the most convincing Solution/Solutions? (2011)

- (a) As compared to other countries, India had better ship-building technology in ancient and medieval times.
- (b) The rulers of southern India always patronised traders, Brahmin priests and Buddhist monks in this context.
- (c) Monsoon winds across the Bay of Bengal facilitated sea voyages.
- (d) Both (a) and (b) are convincing Solutions in this context.

ART AND LITERATURE DURING ANCIENT TIMES

25. With reference to the history of ancient India, Bhavabhuti, Hastimalla and Kshemeshvara were famous: (2021)

- (a) Jain monks
- (b) Playwrights
- (c) Temple architects
- (d) Philosophers

26. With reference to the scholars/literatures of ancient India, consider the following statements: (2020)

- 1. Panini is associated with Pushyamitra Shunga.
- 2. Amarashimha is associated with Harshavardhana.
- 3. Kalidasa is associated with Chandra Gupta-II.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

27. With reference to the cultural history of India, the memorising of chronicles, dynastic histories and epic tales was the profession of which of the following? (2016)

- (a) Shramana
- (b) Parivraajaka
- (c) Agrahaarika
- (d) Magadha

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (c)	10. (c)
11. (b)	12. (a)	13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (b)	16. (c)	17. (b)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (a)
21. (a)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (c)	25. (b)	26. (c)	27. (d)			

Explanation

1. (d) **Sub-Theme:** Significant features of historical places

- **Pair 1 is incorrect:** **Burzahom** had a well-developed **bone tool industry**. Other finds at Burzahom include pits and coarse pottery. Rock-cut shrines were not a feature of the Burzahom site.
- **Pair 2 is correct:** **Chandaketugarh** is located in the Ganges delta in West Bengal. It was famous for terracotta art. It is connected to Ganga by the Vidyadhari river which makes it ideal for a flourishing trade centre.
- **Pair 3 is correct:** **Ganeshwar** is located in the northeastern part of Rajasthan. Hundreds of copper artefacts have been found at this site which suggests it must have been a copper working centre.

2. (d) **Sub-Theme:** Terminologies based on ancient India

The **Correct answer is Option (d): Eripathi** was a **special kind of land donated** by individuals, revenue from which was set apart for the **maintenance of tanks** in the village. **Generous donations** were given to **places of study** like **Ghatikas** and **Mathas**.

- During the Chola administration, occasionally a very large village would be administered as a single unit and this was called **Taniyur**.

3. (c) **Sub-Theme:** Technological development during ancient times

Statement 1 is correct. Sushruta has been documented as the first surgeon. He used S-type and U-type instruments and has also documented Plastic surgery.

Statement 2 is incorrect. There has been no documented proof of organ transplants in the 3rd century AD.

Statement 3 is correct. Aryabhatta has given sine angles and reversed sine angles in his book *Surya Siddhanta*.

Statement 4 is correct. Brahmagupta was known to give the formula for the area of a cyclic quadrilateral.

4. (c) **Sub-Theme:** Administrative structure during ancient times

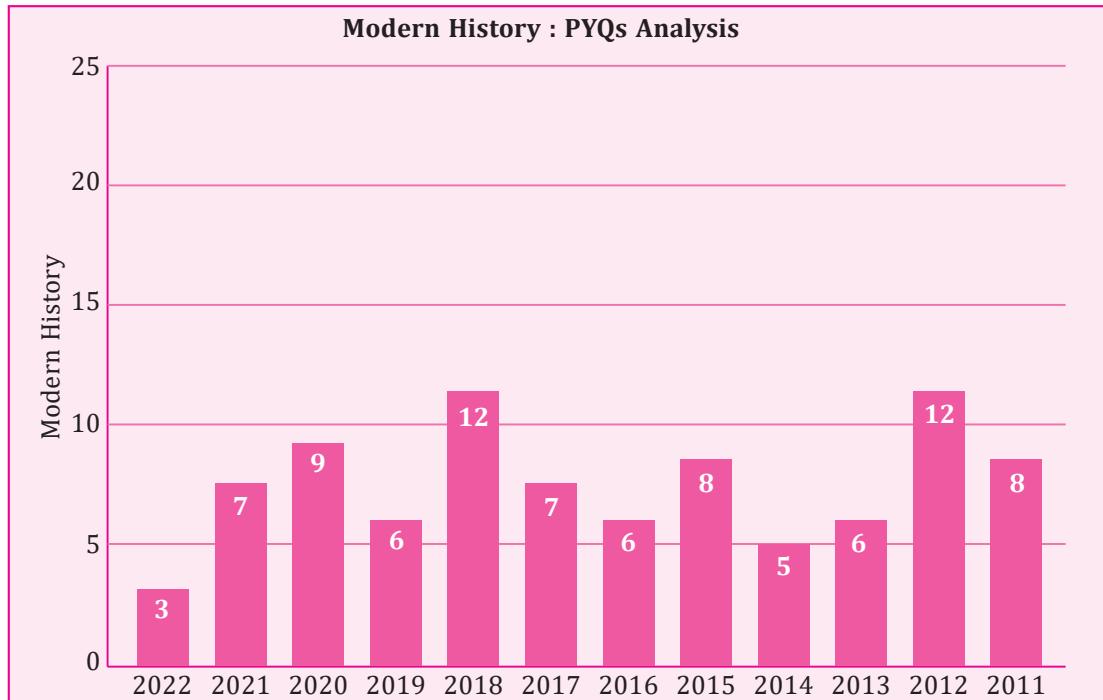
Statement 1 is incorrect. Guilds were **professional bodies of jewellers, weavers, and ivory carvers** who came together to control quality production, create sound business ethics, and maintain fair wages and prices. Each Guild has its own chief, assisted by others.

Statement 2 is correct. The **Ramayana** and many **plays from the Gupta period and Tamil Sangam literature** write in detail about the **trade guilds or shrenis**.

SECTION

B

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS – PRELIMS 2011 TO 2022



* Question count may vary due to subjectivity

Modern History: PYQs Analysis														
No.	Topic	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	Total
1	The Advent of Europeans in India	1	1											2
2	British Expansion in India					1								1
3	Economic Policies of The British			2	1	2	3		1			3	2	14
4	Administrative Changes After 1857		1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	12
5	Peasants and Tribal Movements			2		1					1		1	5
6	Socio-Religious Reforms			1				2				2		5
7	Indian National Movement-I (1905-1918)	1			1	1		2	1	2			1	9
8	Indian National Movement-II (1918-1929)					1			1	1	1	2	1	7

25. In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to: (2017)

- division of the central Legislature into two houses.
- introductions of double Government i.e., central and State governments.
- having two sets of rulers; One in London and another in Delhi.
- division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

26. The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to: (2017)

- Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
- Impose censorship on national press.
- Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.

27. In the Federation established by the Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the: (2018)

- Federal Legislature
- Governor General
- Provincial Legislature
- Provincial Governors

28. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813': (2019)

- It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
- It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
- The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

29. Consider the following statements: (2021)

- The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 recommended granting voting rights to all the women above the age of 21.
- The Government of India Act of 1935 gave women reserved seats in the legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

PEASANT AND TRIBAL MOVEMENT

30. Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th century? (2011)

- Introduction of a new system of land revenue and taxation of tribal products
- Influence of foreign religious missionaries in tribal areas
- Rise of a large number of money lenders, traders and revenue farmers as middlemen in tribal areas
- The complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities

31. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for: (2013)

- the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one third.
- the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land.
- the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom.
- writing off all peasant debts.

32. After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government? (2018)

- The territories called 'Santhal Paraganas' were created.
- It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

33. Indigo cultivation in India declined by the beginning of the 20th century because of (2020)

- peasant resistance to the oppressive conduct of planters
- its unprofitability in the world market because of new inventions
- national leaders' opposition to the cultivation of indigo
- Government control over the planters

34. With reference to the history of India, "Ulgulan" or the Great Tumult is the description of which of the following events? (2020)

- The Revolt of 1857
- The Mappila Rebellion of 1921
- The Indigo Revolt of 1859 – 60
- Birsa Munda's Revolt of 1899-1900

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORMS

35. During the Indian freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation? (2012)

- Different social reform groups or organizations of the Bengal region united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/representations to the government.
- Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose.
- Behramji Malabari and M.G. Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organization.
- None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.

36. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj? (2012)

- It opposed idolatry.
- It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
- It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

37. Satya Shodhak Samaj organized: (2016)

- a movement for upliftment of tribals in Bihar
- a temple-entry movement in Gujarat
- an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra
- a peasant movement in Punjab

38. Consider the following: (2016)

- Calcutta Unitarian Committee
- Tabernacle of New Dispensation
- Indian Reform Association

Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?

- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

81. He wrote biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji and Shrikrishna; stayed in America for some time, and was also elected to the Central Assembly. He was (2018)
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Motilal Nehru

82. Which among the following events happened earliest? (2018)

(a) Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj.
 (b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote *Neeldarpan*.
 (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote *Anandmath*.
 (d) Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.

83. Consider the following pairs: (2019)

Movement	:	Organization Leader
1. All India Anti-Untouchability League	:	Mahatma Gandhi
2. All India Kisan Sabha	:	Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
3. Self-Respect Movement	:	E. V. Ramaswami Naicker

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

84. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs: (2019)

Person	:	Position held
1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	:	President, All India Liberal Federation
2. K. C. Neogy	:	Member, The Constituent Assembly
3. P. C. Joshi	:	General Secretary, Communist Party of India

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

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

85. With reference to the book "Desher Katha" written by Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar during the freedom struggle, consider the following statement: (2020)

1. It warned against the Colonial States hypnotic conquest of the mind.
 2. It inspired the performance of swadeshi street plays and folk songs.
 3. The use of 'desh' by Deuskar was in the specific context of the region of Bengal.

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

86. The *Vital-Vidhvansak*, the first monthly journal to have the untouchable people as its target audience was published by: (2020)

(a) Gopal Baba Walangkar
 (b) Jyotiba Phule
 (c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
 (d) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

87. With reference to Madanapalle of Andhra Pradesh, which one of the following statements is correct? (2021)

(a) Pingali Venkayya designed the tricolour Indian National Flag here.
 (b) Pattabhi Sitaramaiah led the Quit India Movement of Andhra region from here.
 (c) Rabindranath Tagore translated the National Anthem from Bengali to English here.
 (d) Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott set up headquarters of Theosophical Society first here.

88. Who among the following is associated with 'Song from Prison', a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics in English? (2021)

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
 (d) Sarojini Naidu

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

89. With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were: (2013)

(a) directly elected by the people of those Provinces
 (b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
 (c) elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
 (d) selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (d)	9. (c)	10. (d)
11. (b)	12. (d)	13. (c)	14. (a)	15. (d)	16. (d)	17. (b)	18. (c)	19. (c)	20. (a)
21. (c)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (d)	25. (d)	26. (d)	27. (b)	28. (a)	29. (b)	30. (d)
31. (a)	32. (c)	33. (b)	34. (d)	35. (b)	36. (b)	37. (c)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (d)
41. (a)	42. (b)	43. (a)	44. (a)	45. (b)	46. (a)	47. (c)	48. (c)	49. (b)	50. (b)
51. (a)	52. (c)	53. (b)	54. (b)	55. (a)	56. (b)	57. (b)	58. (a)	59. (d)	60. (b)
61. (c)	62. (d)	63. (b)	64. (a)	65. (d)	66. (c)	67. (b)	68. (b)	69. (a)	70. (d)
71. (a)	72. (d)	73. (b)	74. (d)	75. (c)	76. (b)	77. (c)	78. (c)	79. (b)	80. (b)
81. (c)	82. (b)	83. (d)	84. (d)	85. (a)	86. (a)	87. (c)	88. (c)	89. (c)	

Explanation

1. (b) **Sub-Theme:** Various events during the advent of the Europeans

Statement 1 is incorrect: There is a difference in timeline of the events. The end of Gajapati Dynasty was in 1542 and the United East India Company of the Netherlands, formed in March 1605 by the Charter of Dutch Parliament and founded their first factory in Masulipatnam in Andhra in 1605.

Statement 2 is correct: Alfonso de Albuquerque considered as Founder of the Portuguese power in India: captured Goa from Bijapur; persecuted Muslims; captured Bhatkal from Sri Krishna Deva Rai (1510) of Vijayanagara.

Statement 3 is correct: The English East India Company established a factory in Madras in 1639 on land leased from representatives of Vijayanagara Empire called the Nayakas.

2. (a) **Sub-Theme:** Factories of English East India Company

The English East India Company had a factory at Broach (present-day Bharuch) in Gujarat, India during the seventeenth century. However, Chicacole (present-day Srikakulam) and Trichinopoly (present-day Tiruchirappalli) were not among the locations of the Company's factories during this period.

Establishment of Factories by English East India Company:

- West Coast:** The English India Company established their factories at **Agra, Ahmadabad, Baroda and Broach by 1619**, under the control of the president and council of the Surat factory which was established in the year 1612.
- South-eastern Coast:** EIC established their factories at **Masulipatnam in 1611** and **Armagaon near Pulicat in 1626**.
- Eastern India:** In eastern India EIC established their factories at **Hariharpur and Balasore (now Odisha) in 1633**, at **Hugli in 1651**, followed by setting up factories at Patna, Dacca, Kasimbazar in Bengal and Bihar respectively.

NOTE: This is a direct question asked from **Spectrum Modern India** (revised edition)

3. (c) **Sub-Theme:** British Expansionist Policy

The system aimed to establish British paramountcy over the Indian States and to ensure their military and political subservience to the British East India Company. Securing a fixed income for the company was not the primary objective of the system.

Subsidiary Alliance by Wellesley (1798-1805):

- Allying Indian states maintained the British army at its frontier and paid for their maintenance. Ruler had to post British officials at their court. Ruler couldn't employ Europeans without the British's permission. Couldn't contact enemies to make peace.
- Maintenance asked was high → Ruler's couldn't pay → asked to cede part of their territory.
- Awadh** was first to come under it.
- Signed by:** Nawab of Awadh, Nizam of Hyderabad, Ruler of Mysore, Ruler of Tanjore, Peshwa,

Bhonsle of Berar, The Sindhias, The Rajput states, The ruler of Bharatpur, Holkars.

- During this phase, almost all the Indian States came under British subordination, by compelling them to enter into subsidiary alliances with them. Also the Indian Princes were put under obligation to accept the British Paramountcy.
- It was a **'Non-Intervention Policy' used by Lord Wellesley** to bring the Princely states under the control of the British.
- Though the native Indian ruler had to pay for the maintenance of the British army and if he failed to make the payment, a portion of his territory was taken away and ceded to the British, but securing fixed income was never part of the system of Subsidiary Alliance.

NOTE: Always stay focused and calm while solving this type of question, often in this type of question we miss/overlook the negative keyword such as **'Does Not'/'Not'/'Not Correct'**, etc. in the question and mark the wrong answer in a haste.

4. (b) **Sub-Theme:** Important Keyword related to Colonial Revenue Policy

Pair 1 is incorrect: **Aurang** is a Persian term referring to a **warehouse** where goods are collected before being sold.

Pair 2 is correct: The word **Bania** (also Vania) is derived from the Sanskrit vanij, meaning a **merchant**. The banian acted as an agent for individual East India Company managers and performed a range of functions including, bookkeeping, interpreting, and brokerage, as well as managing his household and personal business activities. Banians served as middlemen for European merchants in Bengal during the British era.

Pair 3 is correct: **Mirasdar** in Urdu means **hereditary landowner**, co-proprietor and in Persian, miras is inheritance, estate. Under the Ryotwari settlement system in Southern India, the East India Company recognized mirasdars as the only proprietors of land, dismissing tenants' rights completely. They were prohibited by law from selling their land but it can be leased to tenants for a nominal fee in return for its cultivation. They acted as a designated **revenue payer of the state**.

5. (a) **Sub-Theme:** Impact of Industrial Revolution on indigenous industry

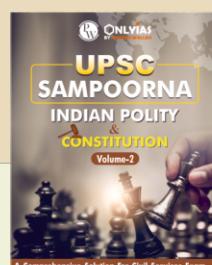
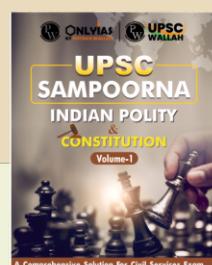
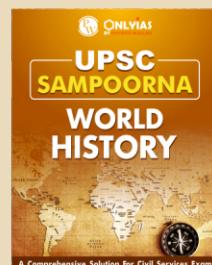
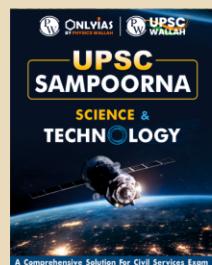
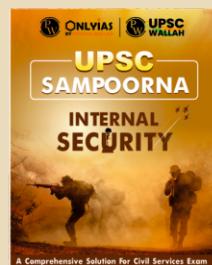
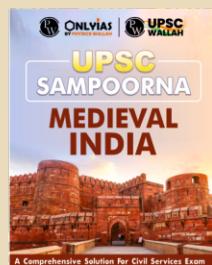
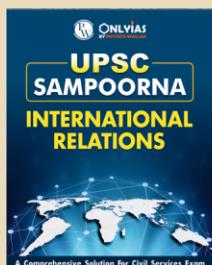
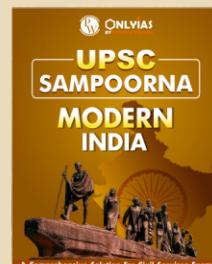
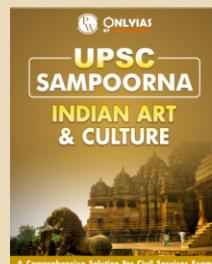
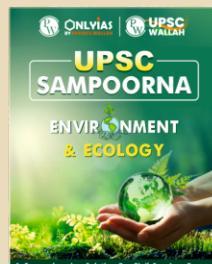
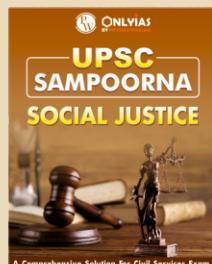
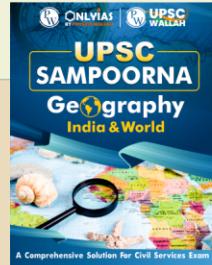
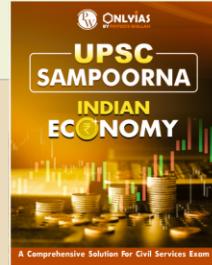
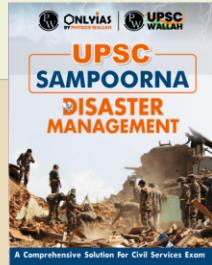
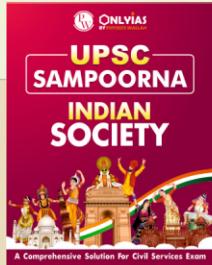
Declining and deindustrialisation of the Indian traditional cottage and handicraft industry was a direct effect of the industrial revolution in England along with the colonisation of India.

Industrial Revolution and its impact on India's indigenous industry

- The Industrial Revolution brought severe consequences to Indian society.
- The fall and destruction of the urban and rural handicraft industry was one of the most significant effects of British Rule.

COMPLETE YOUR

PREPARATION



₹ 449

Share your feedback with us at:
publication@pw.live

**PHYSICS
WALLAH**

To Buy Such
more Books



SCAN ME!

ISBN 978-81-19211-74-6



9 788119 211746