

ForumIAS

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## Prelims Marathon

21st to 27th December, 2020

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*HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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## *India in the Late Eighteenth Century*

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**Q.1)** Who among the following holds the title of 'Fateh Haider Bahadur'?

- a) Haider Ali
- b) Tipu Sultan
- c) Fateh Muhammad
- d) Nanjaraja

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Haider's father Fateh Muhammad was the Faujdar (garrison commander) of Kolar. After his death Haider's soldierly qualities helped him to rise through the military ranks. By 1755 he had secured a powerful position, commanding 100 horsemen and 2000 infantry men.

Haider suppressed an army mutiny in Mysore and restored the places of the Mysore kingdom occupied by Marathas. He received the title of "Fateh Haider Bahadur" or "the brave and victorious Lion".

In 1760 Haider allied himself with the French at Pondicherry against the English, but his position at home was endangered by the plot engineered by the Marathas.

In 1770 the Mysore king Nanjaraja was poisoned to death and Haider's hand was suspected. Thereafter Wodeyar kings functioned only as nominal rulers. The real royal authority vested in Haider.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 127.

**Q.2)** Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. Treaty of Manglore
2. Third Anglo-Mysore war
3. American war of Independence

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** After the American War of Independence, France had signed a treaty of friendship with America (1778) and so Britain declared war against France. In a similar context of Spain reaching an agreement with America, and thereby being dragged into the war against England (1779) England remained isolated. In India the coming together of the Nizam and the Marathas, supported by the French aggravated the situation further. Haider Ali wanted to turn England's difficulty to its advantage and marched on Karnataka.

The Treaty of Mangalore was signed in March 1784, according to which both parties agreed to give up their conquests and release the prisoners.

Third Mysore War took place in 1790-92.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 128.

**Q.3)** Consider the following statements:

1. Tipu Sultan had good diplomatic relation with Spain who helped him in his fight against English.
2. The Third Mysore war ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER (FOURTH WEEK), 2020**

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Tipu sent an embassy to Constantinople and another in 1787 to Paris. These diplomatic efforts of Tipu were intended to strengthen him against the English. The French Monarch Louis XVI was hospitable, but could give only vague promises of support to the Sultan.

Tipu's attack on Travancore which was an ally of the British and his capture of Cranganore was treated as a declaration of war on the Company government. Hence the third Anglo-Mysore War broke out.

According to the treaty of Srirangapatnam, the Tipu was to give up half of his dominions, pay three crores of rupees as indemnity, and pledge two of his sons as hostages. The allies were given equal shares of the indemnity and of the ceded territories. The English got Malabar, Dindigul and Barmahal. Tipu lost Coorg (Kudagu), whose raja became a feudatory to the Company. Tipu's power was greatly reduced. And after their stay at Madras as hostages the boys returned to Srirangapatnam on 29 May 1794 when their father had paid all the dues to the English. Tipu could hardly forget his humiliation and the heavy territorial and monetary losses suffered.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 129.

**Q.4)** Which kingdom among the following practiced Palayakkarar system that gave an early resistance to the British conquest of Southern India?

- a) Wodeyar Dynasty
- b) Pallavas
- c) Vijayanagara Kingdom
- d) Kakatiya Dynasty

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The origin of the Palayakkarar (poligari) system dates back to the 1530s. It is believed that this system was practiced earlier in Kakatiya kingdom of Warangal.

The literal meaning of Palayakkarar is the holder of a camp as well as the holder of an estate on military tenure.

Prior to the enforcement of this system Servaikarars and Talayaris collected fees for police work. After the creation of palayams, the Servaikarars turned Palayakkarars and subordinated Talayaris to their authority.

Source: Tamil Nadu state board class 11, part 2, page 130.

**Q.5)** The 'Black Hole Tragedy' is related to which of the following events?

- a) Battle of Plassey
- b) First Anglo-Maratha War
- c) Revolt of 1857
- d) Third Anglo-Mysore war

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: The Battle of Plassey:** The officials of the Company made rampant misuse of its trade privileges that adversely affected the nawab's finances. The English fortified Calcutta without the nawab's permission.

The Company further tried to mislead him and compounded their sin by giving asylum to a political fugitive, Krishna Das, son of Raj Ballabh who had fled with immense treasures against the nawab's will. The Company, on its part, suspected that Siraj would drastically reduce its trade privileges in collusion with the French in Bengal. Thus, when Siraj attacked and seized the English fort at Calcutta, it brought their hostility into the open.

Mention may be made here of the much propagated 'Black Hole Tragedy'. Siraj-ud-daula is believed to have imprisoned 146 English persons who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation. However, historians either do not believe this story, or say that the number of victims must have been much smaller.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 89.

**Q.6)** The Treaty of Allahabad in 1765 was concluded between Clive and who among the following?

1. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula
2. Shah Alam II
3. Mir Jafar
4. Siraj-ud-Daula
5. Mir kasim

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 5
- d) 2, 4 and 5

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: The Treaty of Allahabad:** Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765—one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II.

Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to:

1. surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II.
2. pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity: and
3. give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.

Shah Alam II agreed to:

1. reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection.
2. issue a farman granting the diwani of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh; and
3. a provision of Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return for nizamat functions (military defence, police, and administration of justice) of the said provinces.

Clive did not want to annex Awadh because it would have placed the Company under an obligation to protect an extensive land frontier from the Afghan and the Maratha invasions. The treaty made the Nawab a firm friend of the Company and turned Awadh into a buffer state. Similarly, Clive's arrangement with Shah Alam II was inspired by practical considerations. It made the emperor a useful 'rubber stamp' of the Company. Besides, the emperor's farman legalised the political gains of the Company in Bengal.

Mir Kasim, the dethroned Nawab of Bengal, spent the rest of his life in abject misery as a homeless wanderer and died in June 1777.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 93, 94.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER (FOURTH WEEK), 2020**

**Q.7)** In the suppression of Marathas, which among the following treaty was signed at the last?

- a) Treaty of Devgaon
- b) Treaty of Rajpurghat
- c) Treaty of Bassein
- d) Treaty of Surajianjangaon

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** On April 1, 1801 the Peshwa brutally murdered the brother of Jaswantrao (also called Yashwantrao by some historians) Holkar, Vithuji. A furious Jaswant arrayed his forces against the combined armies of Sindhia and Bajirao II. The turmoil continued and on October 25, 1802, Jaswant defeated the armies of the Peshwa and Sindhia decisively at Hadapsar near Poona and placed Vinayakrao, son of Amritrao, on the Peshwa's seat. A terrified Bajirao II fled to Bassein where, on December 31, 1802, he signed a treaty with the English.

The Marathas were defeated, reduced to British vassalage and isolated from one another.

1. Defeat of Bhonsle (December 17, 1803, Treaty of Devgaon);
2. Defeat of Sindhia (December 30, 1803, Treaty of Surajianjangaon); and
3. Defeat of Holkar (1806, Treaty of Rajpurghat).

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 106 and 107.

**Q.8)** The Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle is related to which of the following?

- a) First Carnatic War
- b) First Anglo-Mysore war
- c) Third Carnatic War
- d) Second Maratha War

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The First Carnatic War ended in 1748 when the Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle was signed bringing the Austrian War of Succession to a conclusion. Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 45.

**Q.9)** Who among the following was given the title of Qibla-i-Alam, also called as Queen Mother?

- a) Jodha Bai
- b) Razia Sultan
- c) Udham Bai
- d) Rani Jindan

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: One of the weak ruler after Aurangzeb, Ahmad Shah (1748-1754):** Ahmad Shah was an incompetent ruler who left the state affairs in the hands of Udham Bai, the 'Queen Mother'. Udham Bai, given the title of Qibla-i-Alam, was a lady of poor intellect who ruled with the help of her paramour, Javid Khan (a notorious eunuch).

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 64.

**Q.10)** According to the Permanent Settlement, Zamindars were defined as the:

1. Owner of Land
2. Revenue Collector of the state

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Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The problem, however, lay in identifying individuals who could both improve agriculture and contract to pay the fixed revenue to the state. After a prolonged debate amongst Company officials, the Permanent Settlement was made with the rajas and taluqdars of Bengal.

They were now classified as zamindars, and they had to pay the revenue demand that was fixed in perpetuity. In terms of this definition, the zamindar was not a landowner in the village, but a revenue Collector of the state.

Source: NCERT Themes in Indian History Part 3, Page 259.

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## *The advent of Europeans and the British Conquests*

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**Q.1)** Who among the following was the ruler of Calicut when Vasco Da Gama arrived in 1498?

- a) Zamorin
- b) Sikander Lodhi
- c) Yusuf Adil Shah
- d) Krishnadevaraya

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The arrival of three ships under Vasco Da Gama, led by a Gujarati pilot named Abdul Majid, at Calicut in May 1498 profoundly affected the course of Indian history.

The Hindu ruler of Calicut, the Zamorin (Samuthiri), however, had no apprehensions as to the European's intentions. As the prosperity of his kingdom was due to Calicut's position as an entrepot, he accorded a friendly reception to Vasco Da Gama.

The Arab traders, who had a good business on the Malabar coast were apprehensive and were not keen on the Portuguese getting a hold there.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 23.

**Q.2)** Who among the following is known for Blue Water Policy?

- a) Vasco Da Gama
- b) Nino Da Cunha
- c) Francisco De Almeida
- d) Alfonso de Albuquerque

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a governor in India for a three-year term and equipped the incumbent with sufficient force to protect the Portuguese interests. Francisco De Almeida, the newly appointed governor, was asked to consolidate the position of the Portuguese in India and to destroy Muslim trade by seizing Aden, Ormuz and Malacca.

He was also advised to build fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa. What Almeida, however, encountered along with the opposition of the Zamorin, was a threat from the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt. Encouraged by the merchants of Venice whose lucrative commerce was now at risk due to the Portuguese interference, the Egyptians raised a fleet in the Red Sea to stop the advance of the Portuguese.

In 1507, the Portuguese squadron was defeated in a naval battle off Diu by the combined Egyptian and Gujarat navies, and Almeida's son was killed. Next year, Almeida avenged his defeat by totally crushing the two navies. Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 26.

**Q.3)** Under whom Jahangir gave the permission to establish a factory at Surat to the Britishers?

- a) Captain Hawkins

- b) Thomas Aldworth
- c) James I
- d) Sir Thomas Roe

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609 itself. But the mission to establish a factory at Surat didn't succeed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611. In 1611, the English had started trading at Masulipatnam on the south-eastern coast of India and later established a factory there in 1616.

It was in 1612 that Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat; an impressed Jahangir granted permission to the English in early 1613 to establish a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth.

In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe came as an accredited ambassador of James I to the court of Jahangir, staying on there till February 1619. Though he was unsuccessful in concluding a commercial treaty with the Mughal emperor, he was able to secure a number of privileges, including permission to set up factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 38.

**Q.4)** Arrange the following events in Chronological order:

1. Battle of Wandiwash
2. Battle of Plassey
3. Battle of Ambur

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In the Second Carnatic War, The combined armies of Muzaffar Jang, Chanda Sahib and the French defeated and killed Anwarud- din at the Battle of Ambur (near Vellore) in 1749.

Muzaffar Jang became the subahdar of Deccan, and Dupleix was appointed governor of all the Mughal territories to the south of the River Krishna. A French army under Bussy was stationed at Hyderabad to secure French interests there. Territories near Pondicherry and also some areas on the Orissa coast (including Masulipatnam) were ceded to the French.

The Third Carnatic War proved decisive. Although the Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763) restored to the French their factories in India, the French political influence disappeared after the war. Thereafter, the French, like their Portuguese and Dutch counterparts in India, confined themselves to their small enclaves and to commerce. The English became the supreme European power in the Indian subcontinent, since the Dutch had already been defeated in the Battle of Bidara in 1759.

The Battle of Plassey, in 1757, is usually regarded by historians as the decisive event that brought about ultimate British rule over India. However, one cannot quite ignore the view that the true turning point for control of the subcontinent was the victory of British forces over the French forces at Wandiwash in 1760. The victory at Wandiwash left the English East India Company with no European rival in India.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 46-52.



**Q.5)** Which among the following are the centres of higher education in India?

1. Chatuspathis
2. Pathshalas
3. Maktabas
4. Madrasahs

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The education imparted in 18th-century India was still traditional which could not match with the rapid developments in the West. The knowledge was confined to literature, law, religion, philosophy, and logic and excluded the study of physical and natural sciences, technology and geography. In fact, due to over-reliance placed on ancient learning, any original thought got discouraged.

Elementary education among the Hindus and the Muslims was quite widespread. The Hindu and Muslim elementary schools were called pathshalas and maktabas respectively. The education was confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. Children from the lower caste sometimes attended the schools, but female presence was rare.

Chatuspathis or Tols, as they were called in Bihar and Bengal, were the centres of higher education. Some of the famous centres for Sanskrit education were Kasi (Varanasi), Tirhut (Mithila), Nadia and Utkala. Madrasahs were the institutions of higher learning for Persian and Arabic, Persian being the court language and learnt by the Muslims as well as the Hindus.

Azimabad (Patna) was a famous centre for Persian education. People interested in the study of the Quran and Muslim theology had to acquire proficiency in Arabic.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 77.

**Q.6)** Consider the following statements about Dual government in Bengal:

1. The dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company.
2. The Company exercised diwani rights and the nizamat rights directly under the governor.

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** After the battle of Buxar, the East India Company became the real masters of Bengal. Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company. The Company exercised diwani rights as the diwan and the nizamat rights through its right to nominate the deputy subahdar. The Company acquired the diwani functions from the emperor and nizamat functions from the subahdar of Bengal.

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The system held a great advantage for the Company. It left the appearance of authority to the puppet Indian ruler, while keeping the sovereign power in the hands of the Company. The nawab was responsible for maintaining peace and order, but he depended both for funds and forces upon the Company because the latter controlled the army and revenues. For the exercise of diwani functions, the Company appointed two deputy diwans, Mohammad Reza Khan for Bengal and Raja Sitab Roy for Bihar. Mohammad Reza Khan also acted as deputy nazim or deputy subahdar.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 94.

**Q.7)** Who among the following followed the policy of Ring-fence during the conquest of India?

- Warren Hastings
- Wellesley
- Dalhousie
- William Bentinck

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Warren Hastings took charge as the governor-general at a critical period of British rule when the British were to encounter the powerful combination of the Marathas, Mysore and Hyderabad. He followed a policy of ring-fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.

Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories. This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Marathas and Mysore.

The chief danger to the Company's territories was from the Afghan invaders and the Marathas. To safeguard against these dangers, the Company undertook to organise the defence of the frontiers of Awadh on the condition that the Nawab would defray the expenses of the defending army. The defence of Awadh constituted the defence of Bengal during that time. Thus the states brought under the ring-fence system were assured of military assistance against external aggression—but at their own expense.

Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was, in fact, an extension of the ring-fence system which sought to reduce the Indian states into a position of dependence on the British government.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 122.

**Q.8)** Which among the following is not a subsidized state?

- Sindhia
- Mysore
- Stara
- Bharatpur

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley:** Subsidised States are:

- Hyderabad (1798; 1800)
- Mysore (1799)
- Tanjore (October 1799)
- Awadh (November 1801)
- Peshwa (December 1801)
- Bhonsle of Berar (December 1803)
- Sindhia (February 1804)
- Jodhpur (1818)

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- Jaipur (1818)
- Macheri (1818)
- Bundi (1818)
- Bharatpur (1818)

**Doctrine of Lapse:** Lapsed States under Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

- Satara (1848)
- Sambhalpur (1849)
- Bhagat (1850)
- Udaipur (1850)
- Nagpur (1854)
- Jhanshi (1855)
- Awadh (1856; on charge of mal-administration)

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 137.

**Q.9)** Which among the following treaty was signed the earliest?

- Treaty of Sagauli
- Treaty of Lhasa
- Treaty of Gandamak
- Durand Agreement

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Relations of British India with Neighbouring Countries**

- Anglo-Nepal Relations (Treaty of Sagauli, 1816)
- Anglo-Burma Relations
  - ✓ First Anglo-Burma War, 1824-26
  - ✓ Second Anglo-Burma War, 1852
  - ✓ Third Anglo-Burma War, 1885
- Anglo-Tibetan Relations
  - ✓ Treaty of Lhasa (1904)
- Anglo-Afghan Relations
  - ✓ Forward Policy of Auckland
  - ✓ First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-1842)
  - ✓ John Lawrence's Policy of Masterly Inactivity
  - ✓ Lytton and the Policy of Proud Reserve
  - ✓ Second Anglo-Afghan War (1870-80)
  - ✓ Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879)
- North-West Frontier
  - ✓ Durand Agreement (1893)

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 137.

**Q.10)** Heer Ranjha, the romantic epic in Punjabi literature was composed by who among the following?

- Warris shah
- Shah Abdul Latif
- Mirza Galib
- Tayumanavar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** A distinct feature of the literary life of the 18th century was the growth of Urdu language and poetry. It was the period of Urdu poets like Mir, Sauda, Nazir and Mirza Ghalib (19<sup>th</sup> century).

In south India, Malayalam literature flourished under the patronage of the Travancore rulers. Kanchan Nambiar was a noted Malayalam poet. The Tamil language was enriched by sittar poetry. Tayumanavar (1706-44), one of the best exponents of sittar poetry, protested against the abuses of temple-rule and the caste system.

Heer Ranjha, the romantic epic in Punjabi literature, was composed by Warris Shah. In Sindhi literature, Shah Abdul Latif composed Risalo, a collection of poems. These are just some examples of literary works in regional languages.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 80.

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*India under the Company's rule  
(Administrative structure,  
Developments, reforms in various  
fields, etc.)*

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**Q.1)** In which of the following act the company's territories in India were termed as 'British possession'?

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- c) The Act for Better Government of India, 1858
- d) The Charter Act of 1793

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: Pitt's India Act of 1784**

- The Pitt's India Act gave the British government a large measure of control over the Company's affairs. In fact, the Company became a subordinate department of the State. The Company's territories in India were termed 'British possessions'.
- The government's control over the Company's affairs was greatly extended. A Board of Control consisting of the chancellor of exchequer, a secretary of state and four members of the Privy Council (to be appointed by the Crown) were to exercise control over the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs. All dispatches were to be approved by the board. Thus a dual system of control was set up.
- In India, the governor-general was to have a council of three (including the commander-in-chief), and the presidencies of Bombay and Madras were made subordinate to the governor-general.
- A general prohibition was placed on aggressive wars and treaties (breached often).

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 522.

**Q.2)** Consider the following statements about the Charter Act of 1813:

1. The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
2. A law member was added to the governor-general's council for professional advice on law-making.

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation: The Charter Act of 1813:** In England, the business interests were pressing for an end to the Company's monopoly over trade in India because of a spirit of laissez-faire and the continental system by Napoleon by which the European ports were closed for Britain. The 1813 Act sought to redress these grievances - The Company's monopoly over trade in India ended, but the Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea.

**The Charter Act of 1833:** The lease of 20 years to the Company was further extended. Territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown.

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- The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
- All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonisation of India.
- A law member was added to the governor-general's council for professional advice on law-making.
- Indian laws were to be codified and consolidated.
- No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent, etc. (Although the reality was different, this declaration formed the sheet-anchor of political agitation in India.)
- The administration was urged to take steps to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and to ultimately abolish slavery. (Slavery was abolished in 1843.)

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 524-525.

**Q.3)** Who was the Governor General of India when the revolt of 1857 broke out?

- a) Lord Dalhousie
- b) Lord Canning
- c) Lord Hardinge I
- d) Lord Elgin I

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: Lord Canning 1856-1857 (Governor General of India)**

- Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857.
- Revolt of 1857.

**Lord Canning 1858-1862 (Viceroy)**

- Transfer of control from East India Company to the Crown, the Government of India Act, 1858.
- 'White Mutiny' by European troops in 1859.
- Indian Councils Act of 1861.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 818.

**Q.4)** Through which of the following Act Christian missionaries were permitted to come to India and preach their religion?

- a) The Charter Act of 1813
- b) The Charter Act of 1833
- c) The Act of 1858
- d) Pitt's India Act of 1784

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: The Charter Act of 1813:** In England, the business interests were pressing for an end to the Company's monopoly over trade in India because of a spirit of laissez-faire and the continental system by Napoleon by which the European ports were closed for Britain. The 1813 Act sought to redress these grievances—

- The Company's monopoly over trade in India ended, but the Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea.
- The Company's shareholders were given a 10.5 per cent dividend on the revenue of India.
- The Company was to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown. (Thus, the constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly for the first time.)
- Powers of the Board of Control were further enlarged.

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## PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER (FOURTH WEEK), 2020

- A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year. (This was an important statement from the point of State's responsibility for education.)
  - The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament. The constitutional position of the British territories in India was thus explicitly defined for the first time.
  - Separate accounts were to be kept regarding commercial transactions and territorial revenues. The power of superintendence and direction of the Board of Control was not only defined but also enlarged considerably.
  - Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion.
- Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 524.

**Q.5)** Consider the following statements Indian Council Act of 1892:

1. Indian Council Act of 1892 mentions the term election for the first time.
2. The members of Legislatures were given the power to put questions on matters of public interest.

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: Indian Councils Act, 1892**

- In 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded. The Congress saw reform of the councils as the "root of all other reforms". It was in response to the Congress demand that the legislative councils be expanded that the number of non-official members was increased both in the central (Imperial) and provincial legislative councils by the Indian Councils Act, 1892.
- The Legislative Council of the Governor-General (or the Indian Legislative Council, as it came to be known) was enlarged.
- The universities, district boards, municipalities, zamindars, trade bodies and chambers of commerce were empowered to recommend members to the provincial councils. Thus was introduced the principle of representation.
- Though the term 'election' was firmly avoided in the Act, an element of indirect election was accepted in the selection of some of the non-official members.
- The members of the legislatures were now entitled to express their views upon financial statements which were henceforth to be made on the floor of the legislatures.
- They could also put questions within certain limits to the executive on matters of public interest after giving six days' notice.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 528.

**Q.6)** Consider the following statements about Morley-Minto Reforms:

1. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join Viceroy's Executive Council as a law member.
2. The Act separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, with provincial legislatures being authorised to make their budgets.

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: Indian Councils Act, 1909**

- Popularly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, the Act made the first attempt to bring in a representative and popular element in the governance of the country.
- The strength of the Imperial Legislative Council was increased.
- With regard to the central government, an Indian member was taken for the first time in the Executive Council of the Governor-General (Satyendra Prasad Sinha was the first Indian to join the Governor-General's—or Viceroy's— Executive Council, as law member.)
- The members of the Provincial Executive Council were increased.
- The powers of the legislative councils, both central and provincial, were increased.

**Government of India Act, 1919:** This Act was based on what are popularly known as the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. In August 1917, the British government for the first time declared that its objective was to gradually introduce responsible government in India, but as an integral part of the British Empire.

- The principle of communal representation was extended with separate electorates for Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians, besides Muslims.
- The Act introduced dyarchy in the provinces, which indeed was a substantial step towards transfer of power to the Indian people.
- The provincial legislature was to consist of one house only (legislative council).
- The Act separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, with provincial legislatures being authorised to make their budgets.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 528.

**Q.7)** Arrange the following reforms of Civil Services in India in chronological order:

1. Setting up of Fort William College
2. Aitchison Committee
3. Reducing maximum Age to 19

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The civil service system introduced in India by the East India Company for the benefit of its commercial affairs got transformed into a well-structured machinery to look after the administrative affairs of the acquired territories in India.

In fact, in the beginning, the term 'civil service' was used to distinguish the servants of the Company engaged in commercial affairs from those people employed in the military and naval services. Gradually, the civil servants were bestowed with other responsibilities and authority.

In 1800, Wellesley (governor-general, 1798-1805) set up the Fort William College for training of new recruits. In 1806 Wellesley's college was disapproved by the Court of Directors and instead the East India College was set up at Haileybury in England to impart two years' training to the recruits.



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**Indian Civil Service Act, 1861:** This Act reserved certain offices for covenanted civil servants, but the examination was held in England in English language, based on classical learning of Greek and Latin. The maximum permissible age was gradually reduced from 23 (in 1859) to 22 (in 1860) to 21 (in 1866) and to 19 (1878).

In 1863, Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

The Aitchison Committee on Public Services (1886), set up by Dufferin, recommended—

- dropping of the terms ‘covenanted’ and ‘uncovenanted’;
- classification of the civil service into Imperial Indian Civil Service (examination in England), Provincial Civil Service (examination in India) and Subordinate Civil Service (examination in India); and,
- raising the age limit to 23.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 533-535.

**Q.8)** Who among the following is considered as the father of local self-government in India?

- Lord Mayo
- Lord Curzon
- Lord Ripon
- William Bentick

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: Ripon’s Resolution of 1882:** The Government of Ripon desired the provincial governments to apply in case of local bodies the same principle of financial decentralisation which Lord Mayo’s Government had begun towards them. For his contributions, Lord Ripon is called father of local self-government in India.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 549.

**Q.9)** Consider the following statements about the development of press in India:

1. Metcalfe is known as the liberator of Indian Press.
2. The press Act of 1835 is also known as the gagging act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act:**

Metcalfe (governor-general—1835-36) repealed the obnoxious 1823 ordinance and earned the epithet, “liberator of the Indian press”. The new Press Act (1835) required a printer/publisher to give a precise account of premises of a publication and cease functioning, if required by a similar declaration. The result of a liberal press policy was a rapid growth of newspapers.

**The Vernacular Press Act (VPA), 1878** was designed to ‘better control’ the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing.

The Act came to be nicknamed “the gagging Act”. The worst features of this Act were—(i) discrimination between English and vernacular press, (ii) no right of appeal.

Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash and Samachar.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 581.

**Q.10)** What was the objective of Raleigh Commission of 1902?

- a) Political Reforms
- b) Prospects of Universities
- c) Police Reforms
- d) Currency Reforms

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: Indian Universities Act, 1904:** The dawn of 20th century saw political unrest. The official view was that under private management the quality of education had deteriorated and educational institutions acted as factories producing political revolutionaries. Nationalists accepted the decline in quality but accused the Government of not doing anything to eradicate illiteracy.

In 1902, Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. The commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education. Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 592.

## *The revolt of 1858 and its aftermath (Administrative Changes)*

**Q.1)** Match the following pair of leaders and places:

<b>Leader</b>	<b>Place</b>
1. Maulvi Ahmadullah	a. Jagdishpur
2. Kunwar Singh	b. Bareilly
3. Begum Hazrat Mahal	c. Faizabad
4. Khan Bahadur	d. Lucknow

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reigns at Lucknow where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.

At Bareilly, Khan Bahadur, a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand, was placed in command. Not enthusiastic about the pension being granted by the British, he organized an army of 40,000 soldiers and offered stiff resistance to the British.

In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur. An old man in his seventies, he nursed a grudge against the British who had deprived him of his estates. He unhesitatingly joined the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur).

Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad was another outstanding leader of the revolt. He was a native of Madras and had moved to Faizabad in the north where he fought a stiff battle against the British troops.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 178.

**Q.2)** "Here lay the woman who was the only man among the rebels". A tribute to the Rani Jhansi was given by whom among the following?

- a) Tantia Tope
- b) Bahadur Shah
- c) John Nicholson
- d) Sir Hugh Rose

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The most outstanding leader of the revolt was Rani Laxmibai, who assumed the leadership of the sepoys at Jhansi. Lord Dalhousie, the governor-general, had refused to allow her adopted son to succeed to the throne after her husband Raja Gangadhar Rao died, and had annexed the state by the application of the infamous 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

Driven out of Jhansi by British forces, she gave the battle cry—"main apni Jhansi nahin doongi" (I shall not give away my Jhansi). She was joined by Tantia Tope, a close associate of Nana Saheb, after the loss of Kanpur. The Rani of Jhansi had died on the battlefield earlier in June 1858. Jhansi was recaptured by Sir Hugh Rose.

*"Here lay the woman who was the only man among the rebels."*

—Hugh Rose

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(a tribute to the Rani of Jhansi from the man who defeated her)

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 179.

**Q.3)** Consider the following pairs:

**Centre of revolt**

1. Kanpur
2. Delhi
3. Baghpat

**Leader**

- Nana Saheb  
General Bakht Khan  
Shah Mal

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation: Centres of Revolt and Leaders**

- Delhi - General Bakht Khan
- Kanpur - Nana Saheb
- Lucknow - Begum Hazrat Mahal
- Bareilly - Khan Bahadur
- Bihar - Kunwar Singh
- Faizabad - Maulvi Ahmadullah
- Jhansi - Rani Laxmibai
- Baghpat - Shah Mal

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 190.

**Q.4)** Consider the following pairs:

**Centre**

1. Delhi
2. Jhansi
3. Kanpur

**British Resistance**

- Sir Hugh Rose  
John Nicholson  
Sir Hugh Wheeler

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: The British Resistance**

- Delhi - Lieutenant Willoughby, John Nicholson, Lieutenant Hudson
- Kanpur - Sir Hugh Wheeler, Sir Colin Campbell
- Lucknow - Henry Lawrence, Brigadier Inglis, Henry Havelock, James Outram, Sir Colin Campbell
- Jhansi - Sir Hugh Rose
- Benaras - Colonel James Neill

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 190.

**Q.5)** Who among the following called the Revolt of 1857 as the "War of Independence"?

- a) V.D. Savarkar
- b) R.C. Majumdar
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

d) S.N. Sen

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Nature of the Revolt:**

- R.C. Majumdar and S.N. Sen— “Not an organised ‘national’ revolt”
- R.C. Majumdar— “Neither first, nor National War of Independence”
- V.D. Savarkar—“War of independence”
- Eric Stokes—“Elitist in character”
- Lawrence and Seeley—“Mere sepoy mutiny”
- T.R. Holmes—“A conflict between civilisation and barbarism”
- James Outram—“A Mohammedan conspiracy making capital of Hindu grievances”
- Percival Spear—Three phases of the revolt

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 191.

**Q.6)** Consider the following statements about the discontent among Indians:

1. General Service Enlistment Act decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the government.
2. Religious Disabilities Act, 1856, modified Hindu customs, for instance, declaring that a change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property of his ‘heathen’ father.

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation: Socio-Religious Causes:** Racial overtones and a superiority complex characterised the British administrative attitude towards the native Indian population. The activities of Christian missionaries who followed the British flag in India were looked upon with suspicion by Indians. The attempts at socio-religious reform such as abolition of sati, support to widow-marriage and women’s education were seen by a large section of the population as interference in the social and religious domains of Indian society by outsiders.

These fears were compounded by the government’s decision to tax mosque and temple lands and making laws such as the Religious Disabilities Act, 1856, which modified Hindu customs, for instance, declaring that a change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property of his ‘heathen’ father.

**Discontent Among Sepoys:** The conditions of service in the Company’s Army and cantonments increasingly came into conflict with the religious beliefs and prejudices of the sepoys. Restrictions on wearing caste and sectarian marks and secret rumours of proselytizing activities of the chaplains (often maintained on the Company’s expenses which meant at Indian expense) were interpreted by Indian sepoys, who were generally conservative by nature, as interference in their religious affairs.

To the religious Hindu of the time, crossing the seas meant loss of caste. In 1856, Lord Canning’s government passed the General Service Enlistment Act which decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the government. This caused resentment.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 173-174.

**Q.7)** The dual system introduced by the Pitt's India Act came to an end by which of the following act?

- a) The Charter Act of 1793
- b) The Charter Act of 1833
- c) The Act of 1858
- d) Independence Act of 1947

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: The Act for Better Government of India, 1858:**

The 1857 revolt had exposed the Company's limitations in administering under a complex situation. Till then, there had not been much accountability. The 1858 Act sought to rectify this anomaly—

- India was to be governed by and in the name of the Crown through a secretary of state and a council of 15. The initiative and the final decision was to be with the secretary of state and the council was to be just advisory in nature. (Thus, the dual system introduced by the Pitt's India Act came to an end.)
- Governor-general became the viceroy (his prestige, if not authority, increased).

The assumption of power by the Crown was one of formality rather than substance. It gave a decent burial to an already dead horse—the Company's administration.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 526.

**Q.8)** Who among the following authored the book "Eighteen Fifty-Seven"?

- a) V D Savarkar
- b) S.N Sen
- c) Dr. K Dutta
- d) Sir John Seeley

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** It was at the beginning of the twentieth century that the 1857 revolt came to be interpreted as a "planned war of national independence", by V.D. Savarkar in his book, The Indian War of Independence, 1857.

Savarkar called the revolt the first war of Indian independence. He said it was inspired by the lofty ideal of self-rule by Indians through a nationalist upsurge.

Dr S.N. Sen in his Eighteen Fifty- Seven considers the revolt as having begun as a fight for religion but ending as a war of independence.

Dr R.C. Majumdar, however, considers it as neither the first, nor national, nor a war of independence as large parts of the country remained unaffected and many sections of the people took no part in the upsurge.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 183.

**Q.9)** Consider the following statements about the revolt of 1857:

1. During the revolt, there was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at the level of people but not at the level of leaders.
2. The rebel leaders represented diverse elements with differing grievances and concepts of current politics.

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: No Unified Ideology:** The mutineers lacked a clear understanding of colonial rule; nor did they have a forward looking programme, a coherent ideology, a political perspective or a societal alternative. The rebels represented diverse elements with differing grievances and concepts of current politics.

The lack of unity among Indians was perhaps unavoidable at this stage of Indian history. Modern nationalism was as yet unknown in India. In fact, the revolt of 1857 played an important role in bringing the Indian people together and imparting to them the consciousness of belonging to one country.

**Hindu-Muslim Unity Factor:** During the entire revolt, there was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at all levels—people, soldiers, leaders. All rebels acknowledged Bahadur Shah Zafar, a Muslim, as the emperor and the first impulse of the Hindu sepoys at Meerut was to march to Delhi, the Mughal imperial capital. According to Maulana Azad, “Two facts stand out clearly in the midst of the tangled story of the Rising of 1857.

The first is the remarkable sense of unity among the Hindus and the Muslims of India in this period. The other is the deep loyalty which the people felt for the Mughal Crown.” Rebels and sepoys, both Hindu and Muslim, respected each other’s sentiments. Immediate banning of cow slaughter was ordered once the revolt was successful in a particular area.

Both Hindus and Muslims were well represented in leadership, for instance Nana Saheb had Azimullah, a Muslim and an expert in political propaganda, as an aide, while Laxmibai had the solid support of Afghan soldiers.

Thus, the events of 1857 demonstrated that the people and politics of India were not basically communal or sectarian before 1858.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 182.

**Q.10)** Consider the following statements:

1. Before 1857, the white army was about 14% of the total forces.
2. After revolt of 1857, the proportion of Europeans to Indians was carefully fixed at one to two in the Bombay Army and two to five in the Bengal Army.

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** To begin with, domination of the European branch over the Indian branches was ensured. The commissions of 1859 and 1879 insisted on the principle of a one-third white army (as against 14% before 1857). Finally, the proportion of Europeans to Indians was carefully fixed at one to two in the Bengal Army and two to five in the Madras and Bombay Armies. Strict European monopoly over key geographical locations and departments, such as artillery, tanks and armed corps, was maintained. Even the rifles given to Indians were of an inferior quality till 1900, and Indians were not allowed in these high-tech departments till the Second World War.

No Indians were allowed in the officer rank, and the highest rank an Indian could reach till 1914 was that of a subedar (only from 1918 onwards were Indians allowed in the commissioned ranks). As late as 1926, the Indian Sandhurst Committee was visualising a 50% Indianised officer cadre for 1952.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 539.

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## *Socio - Religious movement in the first half of 19th Century*

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**Q.1)** Which among the following is not a revivalist movement?

- a) Arya Samaj
- b) Deoband Movement
- c) Aligarh Movement
- d) Ramakrishna Mission

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The teachings of **Ramakrishna Paramahansa** (1836- 1886), a poor priest at the Kali temple in Dakshineswar, on the outskirts of Calcutta found many followers. Ramakrishna experienced spiritual trances (ecstasy) from a very early age. He is considered to have attained the highest spiritual experience available to Hindus. Two objectives of the Ramakrishna movement were—

1. to bring into existence a band of monks dedicated to a life of renunciation and practical spirituality, from among whom teachers and workers would be sent out to spread the universal message of Vedanta as illustrated in the life of Ramakrishna, and
2. in conjunction with lay disciples to carry on preaching, philanthropic and charitable works, looking upon all men, women and children, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, as veritable manifestations of the Divine.

The **Arya Samaj Movement**, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences. Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824-1883) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family.

A section of Muslims led by **Syed Ahmed Khan** (1817-1898) was ready to allow the official patronage to stimulate a process of growth among Indian Muslims through better education and employment opportunities. He wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran which were to be interpreted in the light of contemporary rationalism and science even though he also held the Quran to be the ultimate authority.

The **Deoband Movement** was organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulema as a revivalist movement with the twin objectives of propagating pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 221-236.

**Q.2)** Which among the following organization opposed the abolition of sati?

- a) Dev Samaj
- b) Seva Sadan
- c) Dharma Sabha
- d) Brahmo Samaj

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: Dharma Sabha:** Radhakant Deb founded this sabha in 1830. An orthodox society, it stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters, opposing even the abolition of sati. However, it favoured the promotion of Western education, even for girls.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 229.



**Q.3)** Consider the following pairs:

**Author**

1. Dayanand Saraswati
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

**Book**

1. Satyarth Prakash
2. Gift to Monotheists
3. Precepts of Jesus

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Rammohan Roy believed in the modern scientific approach and principles of human dignity and social equality. He put his faith in monotheism. He wrote Gift to Monotheists (1809) and translated into Bengali the Vedas and the five Upanishads to prove his conviction that ancient Hindu texts support monotheism.

In his Precepts of Jesus (1820), he tried to separate the moral and philosophical message of the New Testament, which he praised, from its miracle stories. He earned the wrath of missionaries over his advocacy to incorporate the message of Christ into Hinduism.

Dayananda's views were published in his famous work, Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition). His vision of India included a classless and casteless society, a united India (religiously, socially and nationally), and an India free from foreign rule, with Aryan religion being the common religion of all. He took inspiration from the Vedas and considered them to be 'India's Rock of Ages', the infallible and the true original seed of Hinduism. He gave the slogan "Back to the Vedas".

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 210, 211 and 225.

**Q.4)** Which among the following is the real name of Dayanand Saraswati?

- a) Mulshankar
- b) Narendranath Datta
- c) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- d) Gadadhar Chattopadhyay

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences. Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824-1883) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family. He wandered as an ascetic for fifteen years (1845-60) in search of truth. The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Bombay in 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 225.

**Q.5)** Consider the following statements about splits in Brahmo Samaj:

1. Debendranath Tagore founded the Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866, while Keshab's Samaj came to be known as the Adi Brahmo Samaj.
2. After 1878, the disgusted followers of Keshab set up a new organisation, the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Brahmo Samaj experienced another phase of energy, when Keshab Chandra Sen (1838-1884) was made the acharya by Debendranath Tagore soon after the former joined the Samaj in 1858. Keshab (also spelt Keshub) was instrumental in popularising the movement, and branches of the Samaj were opened outside Bengal—in the United Provinces, Punjab, Bombay, Madras and other towns.

Unfortunately, Debendranath did not like some of Sen's ideas which he found too radical, such as cosmopolitanisation of the Samaj's meetings by inclusion of teachings from all religions and his strong views against the caste system, even open support to inter-caste marriages. Keshab Chandra Sen was dismissed from the office of acharya in 1865.

Keshab and his followers founded the Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866, while Debendranath Tagore's Samaj came to be known as the Adi Brahmo Samaj.

In 1878, Keshab's inexplicable act of getting his thirteen-year-old daughter married to the minor Hindu Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar with all the orthodox Hindu rituals caused another split in Keshab's Brahmo Samaj of India. Earlier, Keshab had begun to be considered as an incarnation by some of his followers, much to the dislike of his progressive followers. Further, Keshab had begun to be accused of authoritarianism.

After 1878, the disgusted followers of Keshab set up a new organisation, the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj was started by Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta. It reiterated the Brahmo doctrines of faith in a Supreme being, one God, the belief that no scripture or man is infallible, belief in the dictates of reason, truth and morality.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 214-215.

**Q.6)** Consider the following pairs:

<b>Socio-Religious Movement</b>	<b>Place</b>
1. Prarthana Samaj	Bengal
2. Vokkaliga Sangha	Mysore
3. Satyashodhak Samaj	Maharashtra

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890), born in Satara, Maharashtra, belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organized a powerful movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy. Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873, with the leadership of the samaj coming from the backward classes, malis, telis, kunbis, saris and dhangars. The main aims of the movement were (i) social service, and (ii) spread of education among women and lower caste people.

The Vokkaliga Sangha in Mysore launched an anti-brahmin movement in 1905.

In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. Earlier, the Brahmo ideas spread in Maharashtra.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 219-231.

**Q.7)** Consider the following pairs:

<b>Person</b>	<b>Newspaper/Journal</b>
1. Balashastry Jambhekar	Darpan
2. Gopalhari Deshmukh	Sudharak
3. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar	Hitechhu

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Balshastry Jambhekar** (1812-1846) was a pioneer of social reform through journalism in Bombay; he attacked brahminical orthodoxy and tried to reform popular Hinduism. He started the newspaper Darpan in 1832. Known as the father of Marathi journalism, Jambhekar used the Darpan to awaken the people to awareness of social reforms, such as widow remarriage, and to instil in the masses a scientific approach to life. In 1840, he started Digidarshan which published articles on scientific subjects as well as history.

**Gopalhari Deshmukh** (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra. He held the post of a judge under British raj, but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues. He started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

**Gopal Ganesh Agarkar** (1856-1895) was an educationist and social reformer from Maharashtra. A strong advocate of the power of human reason, he criticised the blind dependence on tradition and false glorification of the past. He was a cofounder of the New English School, the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College. He was a principal of Fergusson College. He was also the first editor of Kesari, the journal started by Lokmanya Tilak. Later, he started his own periodical, Sudharak, which spoke against untouchability and the caste system.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 218-220.

**Q.8)** Consider the following statements about Arya Samaj:

- 1. After the death of Dayanand Saraswati, samaj was divided in two opinions, one known as College Party and other known as Mahatma Party.
- 2. Mahatma Party kept diet as personal choice.
- 3. Lala Lajpat Rai was a member of Mahatma Party.

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** After the death of Dayananda in 1883, the work of the samaj was carried on by illustrious members. Education was an all-important field for the samaj. The Dayananda Anglo- Vedic (D.A.V.) College was established in 1886 at Lahore. But a difference of opinion between two groups in the samaj arose over the curriculum of the D.A.V. College. One group was known as the College Party (some sources say 'Culture' Party), among whose leaders were Lala Hansraj, Lala Lal Chand and Lala Lajpat Rai, and the other was the

Mahatma (later Gurukul) Party led by Guru Datta Vidyardhi and Lala Munshi Ram (who later came to be known as Swami Shraddhanand).

While the College Party favoured the government curriculum and English education to meet economic and professional needs, the Mahatma Party was interested in introducing the study of Sanskrit and Vedic philosophy in the tradition of ancient gurukuls.

Later, the issue of vegetarianism also became a point of contention: the College Party had nothing against non-vegetarianism, claiming that diet was a personal choice and it was not mentioned in the principles of the samaj; the Mahatma Party was in favour of all the Aryas being strict vegetarians. In the end the Arya Samaj split in 1893 over these issues.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 227-228.

**Q.9)** Who among the following is the founder of Dev Samaj?

- a) Radhakant Deb
- b) Behramji M. Malabari
- c) Shiv Narayan Agnihotri
- d) Tulsi Ram

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: Dev Samaj:** Founded in 1887 at Lahore by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri (1850-1927), earlier a Brahma follower, Dev Sadan is a religious and social reform society. The society emphasised on the eternity of the soul, the supremacy of the guru, and the need for good action. It called for an ideal social behaviour such as not accepting bribes, avoiding intoxicants and non-vegetarian food, and keeping away from violent actions. Its teachings were compiled in a book, Deva Shastra. Agnihotri spoke against child marriage.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 229.

**Q.10)** Who among the following is more popularly known as Lokahitawadi?

- a) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) N M Joshi

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra. He held the post of a judge under British raj but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues. He advocated a reorganisation of Indian society on rational principles and modern, humanistic, secular values. He attacked Hindu orthodoxy and supported social and religious equality. He wrote against the evils of the caste system. He said, "If religion does not sanction social reform, then change religion." He started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 220.

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## *Political organizations prior to 1885 and Freedom Struggle under Moderate Phase*

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**Q.1)** Consider the following pairs:

**Political Association**

1. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha
2. East India Association
3. India League

**Leader**

1. Debendranath Tagore
2. Dadabhai Naoroji
3. Sisir Kumar Ghosh

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha was formed in 1836 by associates of Raja Rammohan Roy.

The East India Association was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare. Later, branches of the association were started in prominent Indian cities.

The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 249.

**Q.2)** Consider the following statements about Indian National Association:

1. It was led by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose and founded in 1876.
2. It led a protest against the reduction of age for candidates of the Indian Civil Services Examination.

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Indian Association of Calcutta (also known as the Indian National Association) superseded the Indian League and was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose, who were getting discontented with the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association.

The Indian Association was the most important of pre-Congress associations and aimed to “promote by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people.” It set out to—

1. create a strong public opinion on political questions, and
2. unify Indian people in a common political programme.

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It protested against the reduction of age limit in 1877 for candidates of the Indian Civil Service examination. The association demanded simultaneous holding of civil service examination in England and India and Indianisation of higher administrative posts. It led a campaign against the repressive arms act and the vernacular press act.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 250.

**Q.3)** Consider the following political associations:

1. Zamindari Association
2. Madras Mahajan Sabha
3. Indian League

Arrange the above political organizations in chronological order of their formation.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Political Associations Before Indian National Congress

- 1836—Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha and Zamindari Association or Landholders' Society
- 1843—Bengal British India Society
- 1851—British Indian Association
- 1866—East India Association
- 1870—Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- 1875—Indian League
- 1876—Indian Association of Calcutta or Indian National Association
- 1885—Bombay Presidency Association
- 1884—Madras Mahajan Sabha

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 251.

**Q.4)** Who among the following is the founder of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha?

- a) Badruddin Tyabji
- b) Mahadeo Govind Ranade
- c) Pherozshah Mehta
- d) K. T. Telang

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people.

The Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 250.

**Q.5)** Which among the following was not a pre-congress campaign?

- a) Indian Civil Services Agitation
- b) For Right to join volunteer corps
- c) Economic Critique of British Imperialism
- d) against Arms Act

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The associations organised various campaigns before the Indian National Congress appeared on the scene. These campaigns were—

1. for imposition of import duty on cotton (1875)
2. for Indianisation of government service (1878-79)
3. against Lytton's Afghan adventure
4. against Arms Act (1878)
5. against Vernacular Press Act (1878)
6. for right to join volunteer corps
7. against plantation labour and against Inland Emigration Act
8. in support of Ilbert Bill
9. for an All-India Fund for Political Agitation
10. campaign in Britain to vote for pro-India party
11. against reduction in maximum age for appearing in Indian Civil Service; the Indian Association took up this question and organised an all-India agitation against it, popularly known as the Indian Civil Service agitation.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 251.

**Q.6)** Consider the following statements:

1. A British Committee of the Indian National Congress was established in London in 1889.
2. This committee played an important role in holding a session of Indian National Congress in London in 1892 under Dadabhai Naoroji.

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** A British committee of the Indian National Congress was established in London in 1889 which had India as its organ. Dadabhai Naoroji spent a substantial portion of his life and income campaigning for India's case abroad. In 1890, it was decided to hold a session of the Indian National Congress in London in 1892 but owing to the British elections of 1891 the proposal was postponed and never revived later.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 255.

**Q.7)** Who among the following called Indian National Congress as 'a factory of sedition'?

- a) Lord Dufferin
- b) Lord Curzon
- c) Lord Minto II
- d) Lord Reading

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The British Indian Government was hostile to the Congress from the beginning despite the latter's moderate methods and emphasis on loyalty to the British Crown. The official attitude stiffened further after 1887 when the government failed to persuade the Congress to confine itself to social issues when the Congress was becoming increasingly critical of the colonial rule.

Now, the government resorted to open condemnation of the Congress, calling the nationalists "seditious brahmins", "disloyal babus", etc. Dufferin called the Congress "a

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factory of sedition". Later, the government adopted a 'divide and rule' policy towards the Congress.

The officials encouraged reactionary elements like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Benaras to organise the United Indian Patriotic Association to counter Congress propaganda. The government also tried to divide the nationalists on the basis of religion, and, through a policy of 'carrot and stick', pitted the Moderates against the Extremists. But the government failed to check the rising tide of nationalism.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 261.

**Q.8)** Consider the following pairs of foundational theories of INC and their prominent believers:

### **Foundational theories of INC**

1. Safety Valve Theory
2. Lighting Conductor
3. Conspiracy Theory

### **Prominent Believers**

- Lala Lajpat Rai  
G. K Gokhale  
R. P. Dutt

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Foundation of Indian National Congress

- First session held in 1885 (Bombay). Indian National Union, formed by A.O. Hume, became Indian National Congress.
- Foundational theories of INC and prominent believers:
  - Safety Valve Theory —Lala Lajpat Rai
  - Conspiracy Theory—R.P. Dutt
  - Lightning conductor Theory—G.K. Gokhale
- Important leaders of Moderate Phase: Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta, P. Ananda Charlu, Surendranath Banerjea, Romesh Chandra Dutt, Ananda Mohan Bose, G.K. Gokhale, etc.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 262.

**Q.9)** Which among the following was **not** the main aim of Indian National Congress in its initial phase?

- a) Attainment of Swaraj
- b) Politicise and educate people
- c) Present popular demands before the government
- d) Promote and nurture Indian Nationhood

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Aims and Objectives of the Congress:** The main aims of the Indian National Congress in the initial stage were to—

1. found a democratic, nationalist movement;
2. politicise and politically educate people;
3. establish the headquarters for a movement;
4. promote friendly relations among nationalist political workers from different parts of the country;
5. develop and propagate an anti-colonial nationalist ideology;



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6. formulate and present popular demands before the government with a view to unifying the people over a common economic and political programme;
  7. develop and consolidate a feeling of national unity among people irrespective of religion, caste or province.
  8. carefully promote and nurture Indian nationhood.
- Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 254.

**Q.10)** Consider the following organisations:

1. Bengal British India Society
2. East India Society
3. Zamindari Association

Which of the above merged into a new organization named 'British Indian Association'?

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Zamindari Association, more popularly known as the 'Landholders' Society', was founded to safeguard the interests of the landlords. Although limited in its objectives, the Landholders' Society marked the beginning of an organized political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.

The Bengal British India Society was founded in 1843 with the object of "the collection and dissemination of information relating to the actual condition of the people of British India... and to employ such other means of peaceful and lawful character as may appear calculated to secure the welfare, extend the just rights and advance the interests of all classes of our fellow subjects".

In 1851, both the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association. It sent a petition to the British Parliament demanding inclusion of some of its suggestions in the renewed Charter of the Company, such as

1. establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character;
2. separation of executive from judicial functions;
3. reduction in salaries of higher officers; and
4. abolition of salt duty, abkari and stamp duties.

These were partially accepted when the Charter Act of 1853 provided for the addition of six members to the governor-general's council for legislative purposes.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 249.

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*Revision*

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Q1: Who among the following became the first president of the fortified settlement (Fort Williams) which was seat of the eastern presidency?

- A. Lord Williams
- B. Sir Charles Eyre
- C. Job Charnock
- D. Captain Hawkins

ANS: B

Explanation: After the Mughal raid on Hooghly, Job Charnock, a company agent, started negotiations with the Mughals so as to return to a place called Sutanuti. Charnock signed a treaty with the Mughals in February 1690, and returned to Sutanuti in August 1690. Thus, an English factory was established on February 10, 1691, the day an imperial farman was issued permitting the English to “continue contentedly their trade in Bengal” on payment of Rs 3,000 a year in lieu of all dues.

A zamindar in Bardhaman district, Sobha Singh, rebelled, subsequently giving the English the pretext they were looking for, to fortify their settlement at Sutanuti in 1696. In 1698, the English succeeded in getting the permission to buy the zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat) from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200. The fortified settlement was named Fort William in the year 1700 when it also became the seat of the eastern presidency (Calcutta) with Sir Charles Eyre as its first president.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 38.

Q2: Consider the following statements about Treaty of Tordesillas:

1. The rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic.
2. This led to the advent of Portuguese to 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

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1497, under the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), the rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic, some 1,300 miles west of the Cape Verde Islands. Under the treaty, Portugal could claim and occupy everything to the east of the line while Spain could claim everything to the west. The situation was thus prepared for the Portuguese incursions into the waters around India.

It was in 1487 that the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Dias, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in Africa and sailed up the eastern coast; he was well convinced that the long sought after sea route to India had been found. But it was only ten years later that an expedition of Portuguese ships set out for India (in 1497) and arrived in India in slightly less than eleven months’ time, in May 1498.

Source: Spectrum’s A Brief History of Modern India, Page 23.

Q3: Consider the following pairs of cities and their founder:

<b>City/Regional Kingdom</b>	<b>Founder</b>
1. Hyderabad	Nizam-ul-Mulk
2. Awadh	Murshid Kuli Khan
3. Bengal	Saadat Khan

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1 and 2 only

ANS: A

**Explanation: Hyderabad:** The founder of the Asaf-Jah house of Hyderabad was Kilich Khan, popularly known as Nizam-ul-Mulk. It was Zulfikar Khan who had first conceived the idea of an independent state in the Deccan. But with his death in 1713 the dream remained unfulfilled. Kilich Khan, disgusted with the Mughal emperor who had appointed Mubariz Khan as a full-fledged viceroy of the Deccan, decided to fight Mubariz Khan.

**Awadh:** The founder of the independent principality of Awadh was Saadat Khan, popularly known as Burhan-ul-Mulk. Saadat Khan was a Shia. He had joined in a conspiracy against the Sayyid brothers, which resulted in his being given an increased mansab. Later, driven out of the court, he was prompted to found a new independent state.

**Bengal:** Murshid Kuli Khan was the founder of the independent state of Bengal. He was capable ruler and made Bengal a prosperous state. He was succeeded in 1727 by his son Shujaud-din. His successor, Sarfaraz Khan, was killed in 1740 by Alivardi Khan, the deputy governor of Bihar at Gheria, who assumed power and made himself independent of the Mughal emperor by giving yearly tribute.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 71.

Q4: Who was the governor-General of India when 'Treaty of perpetual friendship' was signed with Ranjeet Singh?

- A. Lord Hasting
- B. William Bentinck
- C. Lord Hardinge I
- D. Lord Ellenborough

ANS: B

**Explanation: Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835**

- (i) Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829).
- (ii) Suppression of thugi (1830).
- (iii) Charter Act of 1833.
- (iv) Resolution of 1835, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language.
- (v) Annexation of Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834).
- (vi) Treaty of 'perpetual friendship' with Ranjeet Singh.
- (vii) Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 817.

Q5: Treaty of Yandabo was signed with which of the following country?

- A. Burma
- B. Bhutan
- C. Afghanistan
- D. Nepal

ANS: A

**Explanation:** The first war with Burma was fought when the Burmese expansion westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and the Brahmaputra

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Valley led to continuous friction along the ill-defined border between Bengal and Burma, in the opening decades of the nineteenth century. The British expeditionary forces occupied Rangoon in May 1824 and reached within 72 km of the capital at Ava.

Peace was established in 1826 with the Treaty of Yandabo which provided that the Government of Burma

- pay rupees one crore as war compensation;
- cede its coastal provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim;
- abandon claims on Assam, Cachar and Jaintia;
- recognise Manipur as an independent state;
- negotiate a commercial treaty with Britain; and
- accept a British resident at Ava, while posting a Burmese envoy at Calcutta.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India, Page 129.

Q6: The "Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)" was concluded between which of the following imperial powers?

- A. French and Dutch
- B. Spanish and French
- C. Spanish and Portuguese
- D. French and British

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1497, under the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), the rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic, some 1,300 miles west of the Cape Verde Islands.

- Under the treaty, Portugal could claim and occupy everything to the east of the line while Spain could claim everything to the west.
- The situation was thus prepared for the Portuguese incursions into the waters around India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 27

Q7: The Blue Water Policy (cartaze system), was introduced by which of the following?

- A. Francisco De Almeida
- B. Pedro Alvarez Cabral
- C. Vasco Da Gama
- D. None

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1507, the Portuguese squadron was defeated in a naval battle off Diu by the combined Egyptian and Gujarat navies, and Almeida's son was killed.

- Next year, Almeida avenged his defeat by totally crushing the two navies.
- Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean.
- His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 29

Q8: After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in which of the following place?

- A. Calicut
- B. Masulipatnam
- C. Nagapatam
- D. Kasimbazar

ANS: B

Explanation: After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.

- They went on to establish trading centres at different parts of India and thus became a threat to the Portuguese.

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- They captured Nagapatam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 39

Q9: Captain Hawkins of British was arrived at the court palace of?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Sher Shah Suri

ANS: B

Explanation: Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609 itself.

- But the mission to establish a factory at Surat didn't succeed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611.
- In 1611, the English had started trading at Masulipatnam on the south-eastern coast of India and later established a factory there in 1616.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 42.

Q10: The Fort William Settlement of British was constructed at which of the following place?

- A. Madras
- B. Surat
- C. Calicut
- D. West Bengal

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1698, the English succeeded in getting the permission to buy the zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat) from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200.

The fortified settlement was named Fort William in the year 1700 when it also became the seat of the eastern presidency (Calcutta) with Sir Charles Eyre as its first president.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 44.