

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

2nd to 7th January 2023

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

History – The Bhakthi and the Sufi Movement and The Marathas

Q.1) Who among the following is/are Nayanmars?

1. Appar
2. Sambandar
3. Sundarar

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The bhakti literature, mostly puranas and hagiographical texts, provide information about the religious conflicts in Tamilnadu.

Thevaram consists of the hymns by the three Nayanmars: Appar (Thirunavukkarasar), Sambandar (Thirugnanasambandar) and Sundarar.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Periyapuranam by Sekkizhar which narrates the stories of the sixty three Nayanmars.
2. The hymns of the Vaishnava saints, Azhwars, are compiled as Nalayira Divya Prabandham.

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: Periyapuranam by Sekkizhar which narrates the stories of the sixtythree Nayanmars is an important source for the study of the Bhakti movement.

- The hymns of the Vaishnava saints, Azhwars, are compiled as Nalayira Divya Prabandham.
- The importance of the bhakti poems lie in the fact that they are still read, sung and revered by people, and they also form an important part of Tamil literary tradition.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are Sramanic sects?

1. Saivism
2. Buddhism
3. Jainism

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The earliest instances of conflict between Saivism and Vaishnavism on the one hand and the Sramanic sects of Buddhism and Jainism on the other hand occurred during the Pallava period.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Ramanujar expounded the philosophy of Vishistadvaita.
2. Ramanujar teaching qualified Adi Sankara's emphasis on absolute monism.

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: Ramanujar expounded the philosophy known as Vishistadvaita, or qualified monism.

His teaching qualified Adi Sankara's emphasis on absolute monism or the oneness of the 'supreme' and the 'souls'.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding Sufism:

1. It represents the inward or esoteric side and the mystical dimension of Islam.
2. It crystallized into various 'Silsilahs' or orders.

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: Sufism represents the inward or esoteric side and the mystical dimension of Islam.

- Sufi saints transcended religious and communal distinctions, and worked for promoting the interest of humanity at large.
- The Sufis were a class of philosophers remarkable for their religious catholicity and tolerance.

- Sufis regarded God as the supreme beauty and believed that one must admire it, take delight in His thought and concentrate his attention on Him only.
- They believed that God is 'Mashuq' (beloved) and Sufis are the 'Ashiqs' (lovers).
- Sufism crystallized into various 'Silsilahs' or orders.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following is/are "Sufi orders"?

1. Chistis
2. Suhrawardis
3. Qadiriya

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The most popular Sufi orders were Chistis, Suhrawardis, Qadiriya and Naqshbandis.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Sufism:

1. It took root in both rural and urban areas, and exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.
2. It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism, orthodoxy, falsehood and hypocrisy.

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: Sufism took root in both rural and urban areas, and exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.

- It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism, orthodoxy, falsehood and hypocrisy, and endeavored to create a new world order in which spiritual bliss was the ultimate goal.
- At a time when struggle for political power was the prevailing trend, the Sufi saints reminded people of their moral obligations.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are feature/s of bhakti movement?

1. It preached the principles of monotheism.
2. They believed in freedom from the cycle of life and death.
3. They emphasized the self-surrender for obtaining the bliss and grace of God.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism (oneness of God)

- They believed in freedom from the cycle of life and death. They advocated that the salvation could be attained only by deep devotion and faith in God.
- They emphasized the self-surrender for obtaining the bliss and grace of God.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The Madhavacharya belonged to the philosophical school of?

- a) Dwaita
- b) Advaita
- c) Visistadvaita
- d) Pushti marga

ANS: A

Explanation: Madhvacharya was the third of the trinity of philosophers who influenced Indian thoughts after the ages of the Vedas and Puranas.

He came after Sri Shankaracharya and Shri Ramanujacharya. He propounded the philosophy of Dwaita or Dualism.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) "Namadeva" is belongs to which of the following state?

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Assam

ANS: C

Explanation: Namadeva, a son of a tailor and an inhabitant of the village of Naras Vamani in Satara district of Maharashtra, under the influence of Saint Janadeva, was converted to the path of bhakti.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – India in the Late Eighteenth Century

Q.1) The Treaty of Tordesillas was enacted between which of the following?

- a) Spain and Portugal
- b) Spain and France
- c) France and United Kingdom
- d) France and Germany

ANS: A

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

Q.2) The “cartaze system” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Spain
- b) Portugal
- c) France
- d) United Kingdom

ANS: B

Explanation: 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

Q.3) Which of the following is/are the Dutch settlement/s in India?

- 1. Surat
- 2. Bimlipatam
- 3. Karaikal

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Dutch established factories on the Coromandel coast, in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and Bihar.

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- In 1609, they opened a factory in Pulicat, north of Madras. Their other principal factories in India were at Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsura (1653), Baranagar, Kasimbazar (near Murshidabad), Balasore, Patna, Nagapatam (1658) and Cochin (1663).
- Participating in the redistributive or carrying trade, they brought to the islands of the Far East various articles and merchandise from India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) The “Carnatic state” of 18th century consists of which of the following?

1. Tamil Nadu
2. Karnataka
3. Southern Andhra Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The name Carnatic originally referred to the region occupied by the Kannadaspeaking people.

In the eighteenth century it included the region lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats, in the modern Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and southern Andhra Pradesh. The Nawab of Arcot controlled this region.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The term “shroffs” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Traders
- b) Ship Guards
- c) Money changers
- d) Revenue collectors

ANS: C

Explanation: Commercial institutions were also well developed to promote such extensive trade.

Because a variety of coins were in circulation, there were money-changers or shroffs to test coins for their purity and decide their value in current terms. They also served as local bankers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The “Fort William” of East India Company is related to which of the following?

- a) Madras
- b) Kolkata
- c) Bombay
- d) Surat

ANS: B

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: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The “Treaty of Ryswick” was concluded between which of the following?

- a) France and Dutch
- b) Dutch and Germany
- c) France and Spain
- d) Dutch and Italy

ANS: A

Explanation: The French position in India was badly affected with the outbreak of war between the Dutch and the French.

- Bolstered by their alliance with the English since the Revolution of 1688, the Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693.
- Although the Treaty of Ryswick concluded in September 1697 restored Pondicherry to the French, the Dutch garrison held on to it for two more years.
- Once again, under Francois Martin’s able guidance Pondicherry flourished and turned out to be the most important settlement of the French in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The “Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle” was concluded between which of the following?

- a) France and Germany
- b) France and British
- c) France and Spain
- d) Spain and Portugal

ANS: B

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 Modern India

Q.9) The “Panipat” located at the banks of which of the following river?

- a) The Ganga
- b) The Yamuna
- c) The Son
- d) The Alaknanda

ANS: B

Explanation: Panipat and its adjacent region, located in present Haryana on the banks of the Yamuna and between the fertile plains of the Ganga and Indus rivers, have witnessed several battles. These battles changed the course of Indian history at different points of time.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following Mughal ruler was given the title of “Rangeela”?

- a) Rafi-ud-Darajat
- b) Rafi-ud-Daula
- c) Muhammad Shah
- d) Ahmad Shah

ANS: C

Explanation: Muhammad Shah (1719-48): After the death of Rafiud-Daula, Raushan Akhtar became the choice of the Sayyid Brothers. Muhammad Shah, as he came to be known in history, was given the title of ‘Rangeela’ due to his luxurious life-style.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

History – The advent of Europeans and the British Conquests

Q.1) Which of the following statement is NOT correct?

- a) Albuquerque, the successor of Almeida, was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India.
- b) Albuquerque defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa.
- c) Albuquerque developed Goa into a centre of commerce by making all the ships sail on that route.
- d) Albuquerque was not in favor of Europeans marrying Indian women and settling down in Portuguese controlled territories.

ANS: D

Explanation: Albuquerque (1509-1515), the successor of Almeida, was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India.

- He defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa. He developed Goa into a centre of commerce by making all the ships sail on that route.
- He encouraged people of all faiths to settle in Goa. He was in favour of Europeans marrying Indian women and settling down in Portuguese controlled territories.
- His conquest of Malacca (in Malaysia) held by the Muslims, who commanded the trade route between IndiaChina and Mecca and Cairo, extended the empire.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are impact made by Portuguese Presence on Indian Sub-Continent?

- 1. For the first time in the political history of India the Europeans conquered and seized territories from the Indian rulers.
- 2. Indian rulers remained divided and Europeans took advantage of it.
- 3. The Europeans adopted new methods in the warfare, gun powder and superior artillery played a significant role.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Impact of Portuguese Presence:

- For the first time in the political history of India the Europeans conquered and seized territories from the Indian rulers. „
- Indian rulers remained divided and Europeans took advantage of it. „
- The Europeans adopted new methods in the warfare. Gun powder and superior artillery played a significant role. „

- The Portuguese could contain the monopolistic trade of the Arabs. But it did not really help them. Instead, it benefited the British who removed pirates on the sea routes and made the sea voyage safe.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The famous “ Amboyna Massacre” was happened in Ambon Island is related to which of the following?

- a) Indonesia
- b) Madagascar
- c) Mauritius
- d) Andaman & Nicobar Islands

ANS: A

Explanation: The Amboyna Massacre – twenty servants of British East India Company, Portuguese and Japanese were tortured and killed by the agents of Dutch East India Company at Ambon Island in Indonesia in the year 1623.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The “Castle Geldria”, which was built by Dutch, is located at which of the following?

- a) Pulicat
- b) Surat
- c) Cochin
- d) Machilipatnam

ANS: A

Explanation: The Portuguese who established a control over Pulicat since 1502 were overthrown by the Dutch. In Pulicat, located 60 kilometers north of Chennai, the Dutch built the Castle Geldria.

The remains of this 400 year old fort can be seen even now. This fort was once the seat of Dutch power.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following is NOT part of Battle of Ambur?

- a) The Dutch
- b) The French
- c) Chanda Sahib
- d) Muzaffar Jung

ANS: A

Explanation: The Battle of Ambur: Muzaffar Jung, the contender for Nizami of Hyderabad, and Chanda Sahib, a claimant to the Nawabi of Carnatic, with the help of the disciplined French infantry inflicted huge casualties on the Nizam and Anwar-ud-din's forces. Anwar-ud-din was killed.

Chanda Sahib entered Arcot as the Nawab. Muhammad Ali, son of Anwar-ud-din, escaped to Tiruchirappalli.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The famous Army officer “Robert Clive” was related to which of the following?

- a) The British
- b) The Dutch
- c) The French
- d) The Portuguese

ANS: A

Explanation: Robert Clive was born in September 29, 1725. He had no interest in studies and was expelled from three schools for his indiscipline and lack of interest in studies. However, Clive had developed notoriety for fighting.

- Disgusted by his behaviour his father secured him a writer’s post in the East India Company and sent him to Madras.
- Clive was later promoted as the governor of Fort St David and was involved in the Carnatic Wars and the siege of Trichinopoly.
- He won the Battle of Plassey in Bengal from where the British Empire came to evolve in India.
- Clive returned to India to take up his governorship and secured the Diwani rights from the defeated Mughal emperor in 1765.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The famous “Treaty of Allahabad” was related to which of the following?

- a) The third carnatic war
- b) The Battle of Plassey
- c) The Battle of Buxar
- d) The Battle of San Thome

ANS: C

Explanation: After fleeing from Bengal Mir Qasim aligned with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and the Nawab of Oudh, Shuja-ud-daulah, who were equally aggrieved by the interference of the Company in their internal affairs. They declared war against the British.

- The battle was fought at Buxar (1764). By virtue of its superior armed the Company forces won the battle.
- The victory of the British led to the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) by Robert Clive with Shah Alam II.
- By this treaty the Company got the Diwani right to collect land revenue from the princely states of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

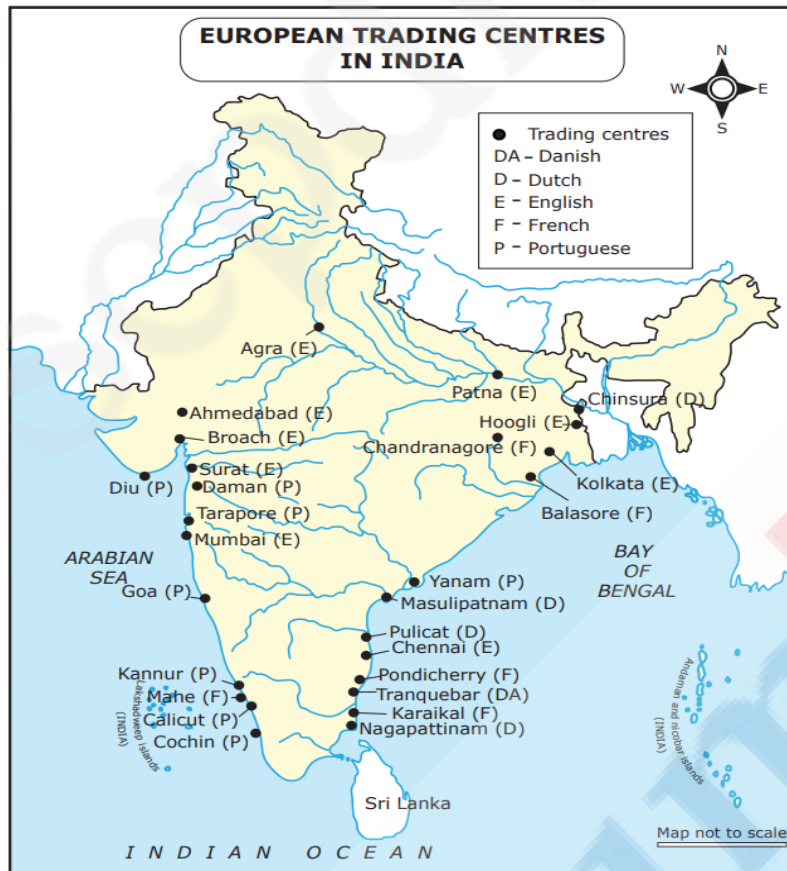
Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is NOT a trading centre of French in India?

- a) Agra
- b) Balasore
- c) Pondicherry
- d) Mahe

ANS: A

Explanation:



Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous “Battle of Wandiwash” was happened at wandiwash, is located at which of the following?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Kerala
- d) Maharashtra

ANS: A

Explanation: Lally retired to Pondicherry leaving a French contingent in Arcot. The British moved towards Wandiwash but suddenly fell upon Kanchipuram and captured it. A fresh detachment of British forces arrived under the command of Sir Eyre Coote.

- The last ditch battle was fought between Eyre Coote and Lally at Wandawashi (Wandiwash) in January 1760.
- Bussy was defeated and taken prisoner. Lally retreated to Pondicherry but it was not besieged immediately.
- Meanwhile the British captured Senji and proceeded to Pondicherry and laid siege to it. Lally had reorganized the defences and put up a heroic resistance to the British.
- The siege of Pondicherry continued for several months and finally on 4 February 1761 Pondicherry fell.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following town was called as Portuguese “Black Town”?

- a) Mylapore
- b) Santhome
- c) St. Thomas Mount
- d) Pulicat

ANS: A

Explanation: The presence of Portuguese is very much evident in Chennai's San Thome. Mylapore was the Portuguese 'Black Town'. (Black Town of the British period was George Town).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – India under the Company's rule

Q.1) Which of the following provision/s is/are resulted after battle of Buxar?

1. The emperor granted the revenue administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company.
2. The emperor Shah Alam II was to get the districts of Allahabad and Kora, besides an annual allowance of 26 lakhs of rupees.
3. The province of Oudh was restored to Shuja-ud-daula on the payment of war indemnity.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: As a result of the Battle of Buxar, the Company ceased to be a company of merchants and became a formidable political force.

- Under the pretext of corruption in Bengal administration Clive was appointed Governor of Fort William.
- Clive did not like his predecessor Vansittart's decision restoring Oudh to Shah Alam. So he called for fresh negotiation with Shuja-ud-daulah.
- As a result of this, two treaties of Allahabad were signed. The emperor granted the Diwani (revenue administration) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company.
- The emperor Shah Alam II was to get the districts of Allahabad and Kora, besides an annual allowance of 26 lakhs of rupees from the revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- The province of Oudh was restored to Shuja-ud-daula on the payment of war indemnity.
- The treaties held the Nawab of Bengal responsible for the governance of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following statement is NOT correct?

- A. Warren Hastings who was Governor of Fort William was made Governor-General of Bengal according to the Regulating Act of 1773.
- B. The Charter Act 1813 designated this post as Governor-General of India and William Bentinck was appointed the first Governor-General of united British India.
- C. The Governor-General was selected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.
- D. Canning was the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India accountable to the British Parliament.

ANS: B

Explanation: The administrative head of East India Company was Governor (of Fort William or of Fort St. George) until 1772.

- Warren Hastings who was Governor of Fort William was made Governor-General of Bengal according to the Regulating Act of 1773.

- The Charter Act 1833 designated this post as Governor-General of India and William Bentinck was appointed the first Governor-General of united British India.
- The Governor-General was selected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom he was responsible.
- After the great rebellion of 1857, when the government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, the title “Viceroy and Governor-General” was first used in the queen’s proclamation of 1858.
- Canning was the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India accountable to the British Parliament.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Regulating Act, 1773:

1. The Act imposed on the court of Directors the legal obligation of informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury.
2. The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counselors sat as a Board of Revenue which discussed revenue matters.

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 Regulating Act of 1773 imposed on the court of Directors the legal obligation of informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury.

- The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counsellors sat as a Board of Revenue which discussed revenue matters.
- The Pitt India Act of 1784 separated the civil and military establishments in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement:

1. Settlement refers to the assessment and fixing of the quantum of land revenue to be paid by each tenant directly to the government.
2. For Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, this was fixed permanently.

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: Governor-General Cornwallis, himself a big landlord, wanted to create landlords after the British model in India.

- Cornwallis came to a settlement with the revenue farmers. This resulted in the creation of a new type of middlemen, called zamindars, reducing the cultivators to the position of mere tenants.

- This settlement that Cornwallis made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1793, in pursuance of the instruction from the Directors, is called the Permanent Settlement.
- 'Settlement' refers to the assessment and fixing of the quantum of land revenue to be paid by each zamindar to the government. For Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, this was fixed permanently.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Mahalwari settlement system":

1. It was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Hastings.
2. Under the system the revenue settlement was made with the proprietor of the estate but the land revenue was collected from individual cultivators.

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: Mahalwari was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentinck. Under the system the revenue settlement was made with the proprietor of the estate but the land revenue was collected from individual cultivators.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "Ryotwari settlement system":

1. It was formulated by Governor Thomas Munro.
2. Under the system, the peasant was entitled to possession of land so long as he paid the land revenue.

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: By 1814 the Court of Directors had decided to introduce the ryotwari system. This was a system formulated by Governor Thomas Munro.

- Under this system the ryot, an Anglicization by the British in India of the Arabic word ra'iyah, meaning a peasant or cultivator, was the proprietor and tax payer of the land.
- The government dealt with him directly without the intervention of any middlemen. The peasant was entitled to possession of land so long as he paid the land revenue.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following was introduced the “Subsidiary Alliance System”?

- a) Thomas Munro
- b) William Bentinck
- c) Governor General Wellesley
- d) Warren Hastings

ANS: C

Explanation: Before Wellesley, the Company concluded alliances with Indian princes. The Nizam and the Nawab of Oudh received subsidies for the maintenance of British contingents.

- Such forces were generally stationed outside the State concerned. Payment was made in cash. Difficulties arose when the payments were not promptly paid.
- Wellesley broadened the scope of this arrangement by his Subsidiary Alliance System, bringing under it Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, the Maratha Peshwa, the Bhonsle (Kolhapur) and Sindhia (Gwalior).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are presidencies of British India?

- 1. Madras
- 2. Bombay
- 3. Calcutta

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Distinction between ‘Presidency’ and ‘Province’: The British called Presidency the place where the office of Chief Administrative Head was situated.

Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the three Presidencies. Later when the Presidency became unwieldy for governance, they created provinces like Central and United Provinces.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following princely state/s is/are annexed under the “Doctrine of Lapse”?

- 1. Satara
- 2. Jhansi
- 3. Nagpur

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Governor General Dalhousie held that the paramount power could legally refuse to sanction adoption in the case of rulers of States dependent on it.

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- This meant that dependent States could be regarded as lapsed to the paramount power, by its refusal to sanction the succession of adopted sons.
- By applying this policy known as Doctrine of Lapse, the first state to fall was Satara. Shahji of Satara died (1848) and the son he adopted on the eve of his death was not recognized by Dalhousie.
- Gangadhar Rao, Raja of Jhansi died in November 1853 and Dalhousie annexed that state immediately. (His widow, Rani Lakshmi Bai, played a prominent role in the Great Rebellion of 1857.)
- Raghuji Bhonsle III died in 1853 without a child. Nagpur was immediately annexed. In 1851, the last Peshwa died.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The famous “Woods Dispatch” is related to which of the following?

- a) Revenue
- b) Judiciary
- c) Education
- d) Public Health

ANS: C

Explanation: The Educational Dispatch of Charles Wood (1854) outlined a comprehensive scheme of education-primary, secondary, collegiate.

- Departments of Public Instruction and a university for each of the three Presidencies were organized for the purpose.
- University of Madras was established under this plan (1857), along with universities in Bombay and Calcutta.
- Dalhousie modified the policy of Macaulay by encouraging educational institutions in vernaculars too.
- He also agreed to the principle of grants-in-aid to private effort, irrespective of caste or creed.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – The revolt of 1858 and its aftermath (Administrative Changes)

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding suppression of Thuggee:

1. The Thugs were robbers operating between Delhi and Agra from the fourteenth century.
2. Bentinck placed William Sleeman in charge of the operation to eliminate the Thuggee menace.

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 Thugs were robbers operating between Delhi and Agra from the fourteenth century.

- They were bound together by oaths and ritual and murdered unsuspecting travellers in the name of the goddess Kali.
- Bentinck placed William Sleeman in charge of the operation to eliminate the Thuggee menace.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The “Sati Abolition Act” was enacted by which of the following?

- a) Lord Hastings
- b) Lord Wellesley
- c) Lord William Bentinck
- d) Lord Cornwallis

ANS: C

Explanation: Bentinck showed great courage and humanity by his decision to abolish sati, the practice of burning widows alive with the corpses of their husbands.

- Previous governors-general were reluctant to prohibit the custom as interference in religion but Bentinck enacted a law (Sati Abolition Act, 1829) to put an end to this practice.
- Raja Rammohan Roy's campaigns and efforts played a decisive part in getting this inhuman practice abolished.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding railways in British India:

1. The railway line from Bombay to Thane was opened in 1853.
2. The first railway line in south India ran from Madras to Pondicherry in 1856.

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: The railway line from Bombay to Thane was opened in 1853; from Howrah to Raniganj in 1854-55.

The first railway line in south India ran from Madras to Arakonam in 1856. Royapuram was one of the railway stations inaugurated in that year.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. Opening of Suez Canal
2. Indian Forest Act
3. Criminal Tribes Act

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: With the opening of Suez Canal in 1869, the journey between Europe and India was reduced by some 4000 miles. The myth that India's forests were inexhaustible was exploded.

- It was in this background that the colonial state, in order to manage and control forest resources, started the Forest Department and passed the Indian Forest Act, 1865.
- This was a draconian act which restricted the use of forest resources by indigenous groups who resented it.
- In order to contain protest and resistance the British enacted the dreaded Criminal Tribes Act, 1871.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The “Poverty and Un British Rule in India” was written by which of the following?

- a) Romesh Chunder Dutt
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Charles Traveyan
- d) William Marsh

ANS: B

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji in his Poverty and Un British Rule in India explained how the English rulers were different from the earlier invaders.

He said, in the case of former foreign invaders, they plundered and went back. They made, no doubt, great wounds, but India, with her industry, revived and healed the wounds.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following is/are constituted under “Home Charges”?

1. Incentive to the shareholders of the Company.
2. Savings and the salaries of European officials, European traders and Planters remitted to England.
3. Pensions to those who retired from civil and military services.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Naoroji argued that a great deal of wealth was drained to England in the form of Home Charges. The following constituted the Home Charges:

- Incentive to the shareholders of the Company.
- Savings and the salaries of European officials, European traders and Planters remitted to England.
- Pensions to those who retired from civil and military services.
- The salaries of the staff and the Secretary to Home Government, India Office at London.
- Expenses on wars fought in India and interests for the loans obtained from the banks for the conduct of wars and for the building of railroads.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The “dynasty of Wodeyars” is related to which of the following state?

- a) Odisha
- b) Karnataka
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Gujarat

ANS: B

Explanation: Mysore was a small feudatory kingdom under the Vijayanagar Empire. After Vijayanagar fell in 1565, the ruling dynasty of Wodeyars asserted their independence and the Raja Wodeyar ascended the throne in 1578.

The capital moved from Mysore to Srirangapatnam in 1610. Wodeyar dynasty continued to reign until 1760, when the real power changed hands to Haider Ali who was appointed Dalwai or prime minister.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following district/s is/are part of Northern Sarkar/s?

1. Ganjam
2. Godavari
3. Guntur

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: In the third Carnatic War Colonel Forde while conducting the forces from Bengal captured Masulipatnam in 1759.

This led to a treaty with Salabad Jung, who ceded the Northern Sarkars to the British (districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavari, Krishna and Guntur).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The term “thikadars” is related to which of the following?

- a) Village guards
- b) Priests
- c) Tax collectors
- d) Teachers

ANS: C

Explanation: Kols as tribals inhabited in Chotanagpur and Singbhum region of Bihar and Orissa.

- The immediate cause of their uprising was the action of the Raja of Chotanagpur in leasing several villages to the nontribals.
- The Kols of Sonepur and Tamar took the initiative in organizing a revolt against the thikadars (tax collectors).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The term “ulgulan” is related to which of the following?

- a) Munda rebellion
- b) Kol uprising
- c) Moppilla rebellion
- d) Santhal uprising

ANS: A

Explanation: The rebellion (ulgulan) of the Munda tribesmen led by Birsa Munda, occurred during 1899-1900. Mundas were a prominent tribe in the Bihar region.

- During the British rule their system of common land holdings was destroyed. Jagirdars, thikadars (revenue farmers) and moneylenders grabbed the land owned by them.
- Birsa, born in a poor share-cropper household in 1874, declared himself a divine messenger to drive away the British and establish Munda rule in the region.
- Under his influence the Mundas strongly opposed non-tribals occupying tribal lands. He urged the Munda cultivators not to pay rent to the zamindars.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Socio – Religious movement in the first half of 19th Century

Q.1) “Our position is not that truths are to be in all religions, but that all established religions of the World are true” – described by?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) Keshab Chandra Sen
- c) Syed Ahmed Khan
- d) Mother Teresa

ANS: B

Explanation: As Keshab Chandra Sen said, ‘Our position is not that truths are to be in all religions, but that all established religions of the World are true.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following established the “Brahmo Samaj”?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) Keshab Chandra Sen
- c) R C Dutt
- d) Viveknanda

ANS: A

Explanation: Raja Rammohun Roy was a man of versatile genius. He established the Brahmo Samaj in August, 1828. The Brahmo Samaj was committed to “the worship and adoration of the eternal, unsearchable, immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe”.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are contribution/s of Brahmo Samaj?

- 1. It denounced polytheism, idol worship, and the faith in divine avatars (incarnations).
- 2. It condemned the caste system, dogmas and superstitions.
- 3. It supported widow remarriage.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The overall contribution of Brahmo Samaj can be summed up as follows

- It denounced polytheism, idol worship, and the faith in divine avatars (incarnations)
- It condemned the caste system, dogmas and superstitions.
- It wanted the abolition of child marriage, purdah system and the practice of sati
- It supported widow remarriage.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following is/are the member/s of The Prarthana Samaj?

1. M. G. Ranade
2. R. G. Bhandarkar
3. K.T. Telang

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: An off-shoot of the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang (1823– 98).

The Prarthana Samaj as an organization never had any great influence but its members, like M. G. Ranade (1852-1901), R. G. Bhandarkar, and K.T. Telang, were among the great leaders of nineteenth century Maharashtra and they became the founders of the social reform movement in later years.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The National Social Conference organized at the initiative of M.G. Ranade met each year immediately after the Indian National Congress (1885) annual sessions.
2. M. G. Ranade was one of the founders of the Widow Marriage Association.

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 National Social Conference organized at the initiative of M.G. Ranade met each year immediately after the Indian National Congress (1885) annual sessions.

- Justice Ranade was an erudite scholar with a keen intellect and under his able guidance the Prarthana Samaj became the active centre of a new social reformation in western India.
- He was one of the founders of the Widow Marriage Association and was an ardent promoter of the famous Deccan Education Society.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The “Satyarth Prakash” was founded by which of the following?

- a) Dayananda Saraswati
- b) M.G. Ranade
- c) Atmaram Pandurang
- d) R. G. Bhandarkar

ANS: A

Explanation: The founder of the Arya Samaj was Dayananda Saraswati (1824–83). Dayananda, a Gujarati, left home in his youth to become an ascetic.

In 1875 he founded the Arya Samaj and published his major work the Satyarth Prakash.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Dayananda Saraswati”:

1. He wanted to shape society on the basis of the Vedas.
2. He disregarded the puranas.

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 1875 Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj and published his major work the Satyarth Prakash. In his view, contemporary Hinduism had become degenerate.

- Therefore he rejected puranas, polytheism, idolatry, the role of Brahmin priests, pilgrimages, many rituals and the prohibition on widow marriage.
- As a good Sanskrit scholar, he made a call to “Back to the Vedas”. He wanted to shape society on the basis of the Vedas.
- He disregarded the puranas. Like the other social reformers, he encouraged female education and remarriage of widows.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) “All the religious views are but different ways to lead to the same goal” – described by?

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- b) Dayananda Saraswati
- c) Devendranath Tagore
- d) Rabindranath Tagore

ANS: A

Explanation: Ramakrishna Paramahansa (1836–1886), a poor priest in a temple at Dakshineswar near Kolkata, had no formal education but led an intense spiritual life.

- He had a deep faith in the inherent truth of all religions and tested its belief by performing religious service in accordance with the practices of different religions.
- According to him ‘all the religious views are but different ways to lead to the same goal.’

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) “Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott” was related to which of the following?

- a) Arya Samaj
- b) Brahmo Samaj
- c) Prarthana Samaj
- d) Theosophical Society

ANS: D

Explanation: Even as Indian intellectuals felt challenged by western Enlightenment and rationalistic movements, there was a strain of thinking in the West which looked to the East for spiritual salvation.

From this idea emerged the Theosophical Society, founded by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in the United States of America in 1875.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The famous “Gulamgiri” book was written by which of the following?

- a) Jyotiba Phule
- b) Pandita Ramabai
- c) Sri Narayana Guru
- d) Syed Ahmad Khan

ANS: A

Explanation: Phule held radical views on social, religious, political and economic issues. He considered the caste system as an antithesis of the principle of human equality.

- He sought to raise the morale of the non-Brahmins and united them to revolt against the centuries old inequality and social degradation.
- Towards this end Phule founded the Satya Shodak Samaj (Society for Seeking Truth) in 1875. His most important book is Gulamgiri (Slavery).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Revision

Q.1) The “kalamkari fabrics” is famous for which of the following region?

- a) Malabar region
- b) Konkan region
- c) Coromandel region
- d) Saurashtra region

ANS: C

Explanation: The Coromandel region was famous for its painted (kalamkari) fabrics which had designs drawn on the cloth and then dyed.

- By the sixteenth century these had become staple products for consumers in south-east Asia, especially the Indonesian islands.
- Cotton fabrics were the most important exports from all parts of India to the rest of the world. This continued well into the eighteenth century.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The term “hundis” is related to which of the following?

- a) Cotton manufacture
- b) Jute production
- c) Bills of exchange
- d) Revenue collection

ANS: C

Explanation: Commercial institutions were also welldeveloped to promote such extensive trade.

- Because a variety of coins were in circulation, there were money-changers or shroffs to test coins for their purity and decide their value in current terms. They also served as local bankers.
- Instead of transferring money as cash from one place to another, merchants issued bills of exchange, known as hundis which would be cashed by shroffs at different destinations at a specified rate of discount.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The term “banias” is related to which of the following?

- a) Merchant Capitalists
- b) Nobel Priests
- c) War lords
- d) Village headman

ANS: A

Explanation: Commercial institutions were also welldeveloped to promote such extensive trade.

- Because a variety of coins were in circulation, there were money-changers or shroffs to test coins for their purity and decide their value in current terms. They also served as local bankers.
- Instead of transferring money as cash from one place to another, merchants issued bills of exchange, known as hundis which would be cashed by shroffs at different destinations at a specified rate of discount.
- This well-developed infrastructure and organization of trade enabled the rich merchants to amass large fortunes.
- Such merchant princes or capitalists were found in all parts of India – the banias and Parsi merchants of Surat, the nagarseths of Ahmedabad, the Jagat Seths of Bengal, and the merchant communities of the Coromandel.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following port/s is/are intermediate port/s?

1. Masulipatnam
2. Pulicat
3. Dhaka

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: In the sixteenth century, Calicut gradually lost out to the Gujarat ports which were served by a much larger hinterland producing a wider range of products.

- The ports of the Coromandel coast, like Masulipatnam, Pulicat and other ports further south served as intermediate ports for the ships from Burma and the Malay peninsula.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The Francisco d' Almeida was the first viceroy of Portuguese in India.
2. He followed the blue water policy to strengthen the Portuguese rule in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Portuguese stopped yearly expeditions and instead decided to appoint a Viceroy.

- The first Viceroy was Francisco d' Almeida who followed what is known as 'Blue Water Policy,' and accordingly, he added more ships to strengthen the navy rather than adding more settlements.

- He destroyed the fleet of Zamorin and a fleet sent by the Sultan of Egypt. He befriended the ruler of Cochin and built fortresses at Cochin, Kannur and other places on the Malabar Coast.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following Portuguese viceroy attempted to stop “sati” in India?

- a) Albuquerque
- b) Vasco da Gama
- c) Pedro Alvarez Cabral
- d) Francisco d’ Almeida

ANS: A

Explanation: Albuquerque attempted to stop the practice of Sati.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following was the first establishment of French in India?

- a) Surat
- b) Bombay
- c) Masulipatnam
- d) Cochin

ANS: A

Explanation: The French traders arrived in Madagascar (in Africa) in 1602. Though the French colonized Madagascar, they had to abandon it in 1674, excepting a small coastal trading post.

- Berber, a French agent in India obtained a firman [a royal command or authorization] on September 4, 1666 from Aurangzeb and the first French factory was established at Surat in December 1668, much against the opposition of the Dutch.
- Within a year the French established another factory at Masulipatnam.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The term “mirasdar” is related to which of the following?

- a) Tax collectors
- b) Village Police
- c) Priests
- d) Forest tribes

ANS: A

Explanation: Under the Village Lease system the assessment of each village was to be fixed for a period of three years based on the actual collections over a series of past years.

- In districts where mirasi rights existed, the mirasdar was made responsible for the rent collections.
- In districts where the mirasi rights did not exist, an arrangement was made with the village headman.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding education in British India:

1. Cornwallis established a Sanskrit college in Benares.
2. Hastings encouraged the foundation of vernacular schools by missionaries.

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: Cornwallis established a Sanskrit college (1791) in Benares. The successive governors in the next twenty years, however, did nothing to follow it up.

- The Company held the view that it was not desirable in its own interests to encourage education in India.
- In 1813, when the Company Charter was renewed, it contained a clause intended to force on the Company the initiative for a regular educational policy.
- Hastings encouraged the foundation of vernacular schools by missionaries. He was the patron of the Hindu College, established at Calcutta in 1817, supported by the Indian public for the teaching of English and of Western science.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following initiative/s is/are taken by Governor General William Bentinck?

1. Abolition of Sati
2. Suppression of Thuggee
3. English as the medium of instruction in schools and colleges

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: William Bentinck appointed the first Governor General of united India reformed the society by suppressing thuggee (robbery and murder committed by the thugs in accordance with their ritual), abolishing sati and introducing English as the medium of instruction in schools and colleges.

This he thought would facilitate Indianization of the services. Bentinck founded the Calcutta Medical College in March 1835.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT