

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

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. Periyapuram 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: Periyapuram 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.

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- 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.

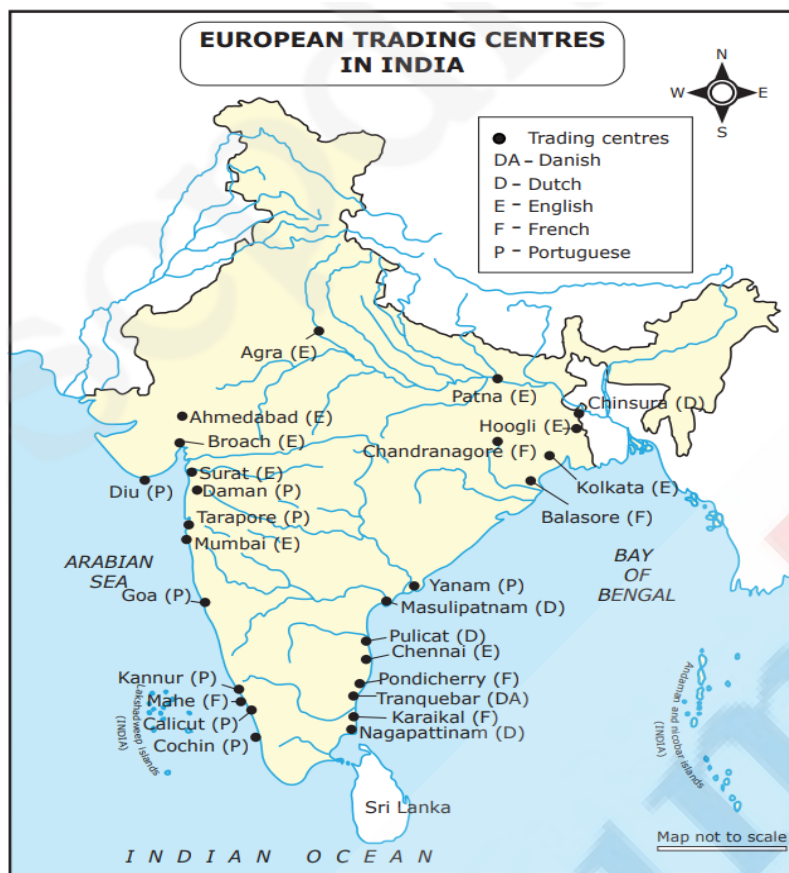
Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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.

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- 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'iyyah, 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 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.
- 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 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.

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- 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

History – Political Organizations prior to 1885 and Freedom Struggle under Moderate Phase

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Deoband Movement”:

1. It was organized by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulemas as a revivalist movement.
2. It was established in Deoband by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi.

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 Deoband movement was organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulemas as a revivalist movement with the twin objective of propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims.

The movement was established in Deoband in Saranpur district (by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi (1833-1877) and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi (1828–1905) to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The “Rahnumai Madayasn Sabha” is related to which of the following?

- a) Buddhists
- b) Jains
- c) Parsis
- d) Islamists

ANS: C

Explanation: The Rahnumai Madayasn Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English educated Parsis for the “regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity”.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are implication/s of new land settlements introduced by British?

1. The British fixed the land revenue in cash.
2. They institutionalized the commoditization of land.
3. Commercialization of agriculture in India.

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 British destroyed the traditional basis of Indian land system. In the preBritish days, the land revenue was realised by sharing the actual crop with the cultivators.

- The British fixed the land revenue in cash without any regard to various contingencies, such as failure of crops; fall in prices and droughts or floods.
- There were also two other major implications of the new land settlements introduced by the East India Company.
- They institutionalised the commodification of land and commercialisation of agriculture in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) “He wanted to create a class of persons from within India who would 'be Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinion, in morals and in intellect’ – describes?

- a) T. B. Macaulay
- b) William Digby
- c) Charles Metcalf
- d) Lord Hastings

ANS: A

Explanation: Macaulay was on the side of Anglicists and wrote his famous 'Minute on Indian Education' in 1835. In this Minute, he argued for Western education in the English language. His intention behind supporting the Anglicists was that he wanted to create a class of persons from within India who would 'be Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinion, in morals and in intellect'.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Madras Native Association (MNA)”:

1. It is an association of landed and business classes of the Madras Presidency.
2. Gajula Lakshminarasu, who inspired the foundation of MNA.

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: One of the first attempts to organise and vent the grievances against the British came through the formation of the Madras Native Association (MNA) on 26 February 1852.

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- An association of landed and business classes of the Madras Presidency, they expressed their grievances against the Company's administration in the revenue, education and judicial spheres.
- Gajula Lakshminarasu, who inspired the foundation of MNA, was a prominent businessman in Madras city.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following was established the "The Indian League"?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- d) K.T. Telang

ANS: B

Explanation: 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: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha | : | Mahadeo Govind Ranade |
| 2. The Bombay Presidency Association | : | Badraddin Tyabji |
| 3. The Madras Mahajan Sabha | : | M. Viraraghavachari |

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 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.
- The Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded in 1884 by M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Anandacharlu.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are the policies of Lord Lytton?

1. Reduction of maximum age limit for the I.C.S. examination from 21 years to 19 years.
2. The grand Delhi Durbar.
3. Passing of Vernacular Press Act.

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: Racial myths of white superiority were sought to be perpetuated by the British through a deliberate policy of discrimination and segregation.

Indians felt deeply hurt by this. Lytton's reactionary policies such as reduction of maximum age limit for the I.C.S. examination from 21 years to 19 years (1876), the grand Delhi Durbar of 1877 when the country was in the severe grip of famine, the Vernacular Press Act (1878) and the Arms Act (1878) provoked a storm of opposition in the country.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The "Ilbert Bill controversy" is related to which of the following?

- a) Judiciary
- b) Education
- c) Taxation
- d) Defense rules

ANS: A

Explanation: The Ilbert Bill controversy: Ripon's Government had sought to abolish "judicial disqualification based on race distinctions" and to give the Indian members of the covenanted civil service the same powers and rights as those enjoyed by their European colleagues.

Ripon had to modify the bill, thus almost defeating the original purpose, because of the stiff opposition from the European community.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) "Sambad Kaumudi" work was related to which of the following?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) H. D. Seymour
- c) Allan Octavian Hume
- d) W C. Bonnerjee

ANS: A

Explanation: The introduction of printing press in India was an event of great significance. It helped people to spread, modern ideas of self-government, democracy, civil rights and industrialisation.

- The press became the critic of politics. It addressed the people on several issues affecting the country.
- Raja Rammohan Roy's Sambad Kaumudi (1821) in Bengali and Mirat-ul-Akbar (1822) in Persian played a progressive role in educating the people on issues of public importance.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Freedom Struggle under Extremist phase (1905-1917) and India and Neighborhood policy

Q.1) Who among the following is/are advocating radical approaches for freedom struggle?

1. Bipin Chandra Pal
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
3. Lala Lajpat Rai

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: From the late 1890s there were growing differences within the INC. Leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were advocating radical approaches instead of merely writing petitions, prayers and memorandums. These advocates of radical methods came to be called the “extremists” as against those who were identified as moderates.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The “Voice of India” was founded by whom among the following?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Surendranath Banerjea
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

ANS: B

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji founded and edited two journals called Voice of India and RastGoftar.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following statement/s is/are about Dadabhai Naoroji?

1. He was elected to the British Parliament.
2. He founded the India Society and the East India Association in London.
3. He was elected thrice as the President of the Indian National Congress.

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: Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the ‘Grand Old Man of Indian Nationalism’, was a prominent early nationalist.

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- He was elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Town Council during the 1870s.
- Elected to the British Parliament in 1892, he founded the India Society (1865) and the East India Association (1866) in London. He was elected thrice as the President of the INC.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. Madras Native Association
2. Madras Mahajana Sabha
3. Indian National Congress

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Modern intelligentsia formed political organisation like Madras Native Association (1852), Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884) and Indian National Congress (1885) to voice their opinions and grievances.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The “Risely Papers” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Partition of Bengal
- b) Moppla rebellion
- c) Kol uprisings
- d) Partition of Madras from Golconda

ANS: A

Explanation: Bengal Presidency as an administrative unit was indeed of unmanageable in size; the necessity of partition was being discussed since the 1860s. The scheme of partition was revived in March 1890.

- In Assam, when Curzon went on a tour, he was requested by the European planters to make a maritime outlet closer to Calcutta to reduce their dependence on the Assam–Bengal railways.
- Following this, in December 1903, Curzon drew up a scheme in his Minutes on Territorial Redistribution of India, which was later modified and published as the Risely Papers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding education during swadeshi movement:

1. At the initiative of the Dawn Society, the National Council of Education was formed.
2. In August 1906, Bengal National College and a School were founded.

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: On 5 November 1905, at the initiative of the Dawn Society, the National Council of Education was formed.

- In August 1906, Bengal National College and a School were founded. A passionate appeal was made by Satish Chandra to the students to come out of 'institutions of slavery.'
- Such efforts, however, failed to attract many due to the bleak job prospects.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The "Anandmath" novel was written by whom among the following?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Pherozshah Mehta
- c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

ANS: C

Explanation: Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel, Anandmath also had a significant impact. Anandmath was widely read by the revolutionaries in Bengal.

The Bande Mataram song, which is part of the novel, became the anthem of the swadeshi movement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following is/are notable person/s related to Anushilan Samity of Calcutta?

1. Jatindernath Banerjee
2. Barindarkumar Ghose
3. Aurobindo Ghose

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 Bengal, the story of revolutionary terrorism begins in 1902 with the formation of many secret societies.

Most notable among them all was the Anushilan Samity of Calcutta, founded by Jatindernath Banerjee and Barindarkumar Ghose, brother of Aurobindo Ghose.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The “Hemchandra Kanungo” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Swadeshi Banks
- b) Member of moderate group
- c) Established a bomb factory
- d) Minted local currency

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1906, Hemchandra Kanungo went abroad to get military training in Paris. After his return to India in 1908, he established a bomb factory along with a religious school at a garden house in Maniktala.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The “Alipore Bomb case” was taken up by whom among the following on behalf of Indians?

- a) Chittaranjan Das
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Pherozshah Mehta

ANS: A

Explanation: Aurobindo Ghose, along with his brother Barinder Kumar Ghose and thirty-five other comrades were arrested.

Chittaranjan Das took up the case. It came to be known as the Alipore Bomb case.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC) was established by whom among the following?

- a) V.O. Chidambaram
- b) Subramania Bharati
- c) Subramania Siva
- d) V.V. Subramanianar

ANS: A

Explanation: The Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu came to national attention in 1906 when V.O. Chidambaram mooted the idea of launching a swadeshi shipping venture in opposition to the monopoly of the British in navigation through the coast.

- In 1906, V.O.C. registered a joint stock company called The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC) with a capital of Rs 10 Lakh, divided into 40,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.
- Shares were open only to Indians, Ceylonese and other Asian nationals.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Socio – Religious movement in the latter half of 19th century and early 20th century

Q.1) Who among the following is/are advocated/supported the widow remarriage?

1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
2. Vishnu Shastri Pandit
3. Karsondas Mulji

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 Brahmo Samaj had the issue of widow remarriage high on its agenda and did much to popularise it.

- But it was mainly due to the efforts of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-91), the principal of Sanskrit College, Calcutta, which the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed; it legalised marriage of widows and declared issues from such marriages as legitimate.
- Vidyasagar cited Vedic texts to prove that the Hindu religion sanctioned widow remarriage. Jagannath Shankar Seth and Bhau Daji were among the active promoters of girls' schools in Maharashtra.
- Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s. Another prominent worker in this field was Karsondas Mulji who started the Satya Prakash in Gujarati in 1852 to advocate widow remarriage.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following was made relentless efforts to pass the Age of Consent Act (1891)?

- a) Govind Mahadeo Ranade
- b) Narmadashankar Labhshankar Dave
- c) B.M. Malabari
- d) D.K. Karve

ANS: C

Explanation: The Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act), 1872 signified legislative action in prohibiting child marriage.

- It had a limited impact as the Act was not applicable to Hindus, Muslims and other recognised faiths.
- The relentless efforts of a Parsi reformer, B.M. Malabari, were rewarded by the enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891) which forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding education of women in British India:

1. The Christian missionaries were the first to set up the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society.
2. The Bethune School, founded by J.E.D. Bethune in Calcutta in 1849 was the first fruit of the powerful movement for women's education.

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 Christian missionaries were the first to set up the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society in 1819.

- The Bethune School, founded by J.E.D. Bethune, president of the Council of Education in Calcutta in 1849 was the first fruit of the powerful movement for women's education that arose in the 1840s and 1850s.
- Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was associated with no less than 35 girls' schools in Bengal and is considered one of the pioneers of women's education.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following founded the Ladies Social Conference?

- a) Ramabai Ranade
- b) Sarla Devi Chaudhurani
- c) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
- d) Mother Teresa

ANS: A

Explanation: Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad), under the parent organisation National Social Conference, in 1904 in Bombay.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. Hindu Women's Right to Property Act
2. Sarda Act
3. Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act
4. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The AIWC worked towards various legislative reforms before and after India's independence, some examples being Sarda Act (1929), Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (1937), Factory Act (1947), Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act (1954), Special Marriage Act (1954), Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act (1956), Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act (1956), the

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Act (1958), Maternity Benefits Act (1961), Dowry Prohibition Act (1961) and Equal Remuneration Act (1958, 1976).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following raised the slogan “one religion, one caste, one God for mankind”?

- a) Sri Narayana Guru
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- d) Sahadaran Ayyapan

ANS: A

Explanation: During the 1920s in South India, the non-brahmins organised the Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

- There were numerous other movements demanding that the ban on the entry of lower castes into temples be lifted.
- Sri Narayana Guru in Kerala led a lifelong struggle against upper caste domination.
- He coined the slogan “one religion, one caste, one God for mankind”, which his disciple Sahadaran Ayyapan changed into “no religion, no caste, no God for mankind”.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The R.G. Bhandarkar and N.G. Chandavarkar were associated with which of the following?

- a) Arya Samaj
- b) Brahmo Samaj
- c) Prarthana Samaj
- d) Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

ANS: C

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

- A precursor of the Prarthana Samaj was the Paramahansa Sabha, something like a secret society to spread liberal ideas and encourage the breakdown of caste and communal barriers.
- Mahadeo Govind Ranade (1842-1901), joined the samaj in 1870, and much of the popularity of and work done by the society was due to his efforts.
- His efforts made the samaj gain an all-India character. Other leaders of the samaj were R.G. Bhandarkar (1837- 1925) and N.G. Chandavarkar (1855-1923).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following was founded the news paper darpan?

- a) Balshastri Jambhekar
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Mahadeo Govind Ranade
- d) Dhondo Keshav Karve

ANS: A

Explanation: Balshastri 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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Paramahansa Mandali”:

1. It was founded by the Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram.
2. The ideology of the society was closely linked to that of the Manav Dharma Sabha.

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: Paramahansa Mandali: Founded in 1849 in Maharashtra, the founders of the Paramahansa Mandali—Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram and others—began as a secret society that worked to reform Hindu religion and society in general.

- The ideology of the society was closely linked to that of the Manav Dharma Sabha.
- Besides believing that one god should be worshipped, the society also said real religion is based on love and moral conduct.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The pen name “Lokahitawadi” was associated with whom among the following?

- a) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- b) Jyotiba Phule
- c) Vidyasagar
- d) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – The Gandhian Era – I (Till Simon Commission)

Q.1) Who among the following was the political guru of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi?

- a) Feroz Shah Mehta
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

ANS: B

Explanation: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in the coastal town of Porbandar in 1869. When he returned to India in 1915 he had a record of fighting against inequalities imposed by the racist government of South Africa. Gandhi certainly wanted to be of help to forces of nationalism in India.

- He was in touch with leaders India as he had come into contact with Congress leaders while mobilizing support for the South African Indian cause earlier.
- Impressed by activities and ideas of Gopala Krishna Gokhale, he acknowledged him as his political Guru.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The “Tinkathia System” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Champaran Satyagraha
- b) Kheda Satyagraha
- c) Mill workers strike at Ahmadabad
- d) Agra Struggle

ANS: A

Explanation: The European planters at Champaran in Gujarat practised illegal methods of indigo cultivation and forced the Indian peasants to cultivate Indigo on 3/20th part of their land holding.

This was called Tinkathia system. Peasants of Champaran with the help of Gandhi and Rajendra Prasad organised Satyagraha and led to abolition of Tinkathia system.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Who among the following is/are accompanied Gandhi in the Kheda Struggle?

- 1. Vallabhbhai Patel
- 2. Indulal Yagnik
- 3. Rajendra Prasad

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: The peasants of Kheda district, due to the failure of monsoon, were in distress. They had appealed to the colonial authorities for remission of land revenue during 1918.

- As per government's famine code, in the event of crop yield being under 25 percent of the average the cultivators were entitled for total remission. But the authorities refused and harassed them demanding full payment.
- The Kheda peasants who were also battling the plague epidemic, high prices and famine approached the Servants of India Society, of which Gandhi was a member, for help.
- Gandhi, along with Vithalbhai Patel, intervened on behalf of the poor peasants and advised them to withhold payment and 'fight unto death against such a spirit of vindictiveness and tyranny.'
- Vallabhbhai Patel, a young lawyer and Indulal Yagnik joined Gandhi in the movement and urged the ryots to be firm.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Servants of India Society:

1. It was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905.
2. It was the first secular organization in the country to devote itself to the betterment of underprivileged, rural and tribal people.

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: Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 to unite and train Indians of different castes, regions and religions in welfare work.

- It was the first secular organization in the country to devote itself to the betterment of underprivileged, rural and tribal people.
- The members involved themselves in relief work, the promotion of literacy, and other social causes.
- Members would have to go through a five-year training period and agree to serve on modest salaries.
- The organization has its headquarters in Pune (Maharashtra) and notable branches in Chennai (Madras), Mumbai (Bombay), Allahabad and Nagpur.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1919:

1. Under the act, the governments in the provinces were given more shares in the administration under 'Dyarchy.'
2. Subjects such as health, educations and local self-government were reserved subjects.

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: Edwin Montagu and Chelmsford, the Secretary of State for India and Viceroy respectively, announced their scheme of constitutional changes for India which came to be known as the Indian Councils Act of 1919.

- The Act enlarged the provincial legislative councils with elected majorities. The governments in the provinces were given more shares in the administration under 'Dyarchy.'
- Under this arrangement all important subjects like law and order and finance 'reserved' for the white men and were directly under the control of the Governors.
- Other subjects such as health, educations and local self-government were 'transferred' to elected Indian representatives.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following was founded the "satyagraha sabha"?

- a) Gopala Krishna Goakhle
- b) M. K. Gandhi
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

ANS: B

Explanation: It was as part of the British policy of 'rally the moderates and isolate the extremists' that the Indian Councils Act 1919 and the Rowlatt Act of the same year were promulgated.

- Despite every elected member of the central legislature opposing the bill, the government passed the Rowlatt Act in March 1919.
- This Act empowered the government to imprison any person without trial. Gandhi and his associates were shocked.
- It was the 'Satyagraha Sabha' founded by Gandhi, which pledged to disobey the Act first.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The immediate causes responsible for launching the non-cooperation movement were the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs.
2. The Ali brothers – Shukha and Muhammed – and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were the prime movers in the Khilafat movement.

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 two immediate causes responsible for launching the non-cooperation movement were the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs.

- While the khilafat issue related to the position of the Turkish Sultan vis-a- vis the holy places of Islam, the Punjab issue related to the exoneration of the perpetrators of the Jallianwala massacre.
- While the control over holy places of Islam was taken over by non-Islamic powers against the assurances of the British rulers, the British courts of enquiry totally exonerated Reginald Dyer and Michael O'Dwyer of the crime perpetrated at Jallianwala.
- Gandhi and the Congress, who were bent upon Hindu-Muslim unity, now stood by their Muslim compatriots who felt betrayed by the British regime.

- The Ali brothers – Shukha and Muhammed – and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were the prime movers in the Khilafat movement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The “linguistic Provincial Congress Committees” was passed during the congress session at?

- a) Surat
- b) Nagpur
- c) Pune
- d) Ahmadabad

ANS: B

Explanation: A regular Congress session held at Nagpur in 1920 endorsed the earlier resolutions.

- Another important resolution at Nagpur was to recognize and set up linguistic Provincial Congress Committees which drew a large number of workers into the movement.
- In order to broad base the Congress, the workers were to reach out to the villages and enroll the villagers in the Congress on a nominal fee of four annas (25 paise).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following is/are “Swarajists and pro-changers”?

- 1. Chittaranjan Das
- 2. Motilal Nehru
- 3. Satyamurti

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: Following the suspension of Noncooperation the question was what next? Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru proposed a new line of activity.

- They wanted to return to active politics which included entry into electoral politics and demonstrate that the nationalists were capable of obstructing the working of the reformed legislature by capturing them and arousing nationalist spirit.
- This group came to be called the ‘Swarajists and pro-changers’. In Tamil Nadu, Satyamurti joined this group.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following is/are “No changers”?

1. Rajagopalachari
2. Vallabhai Patel
3. Rajendra Prasad

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: There was another group which opposed council entry and wanted to continue the Gandhian line by mobilizing the masses.

- This team led by Rajagopalachari, Vallabhai Patel and Rajendra Prasad was called ‘No changers.’
- They argued that electoral politics would divert the attention of nationalists and pull them away from the work of mass mobilization and their issues.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – The Gandhian Era – II (Till Independence)

Q.1) The famous “Chauri Chaura Incident” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Swadeshi movement
- b) Non cooperation movement
- c) Civil disobedience movement
- d) Quit India movement

ANS: B

Explanation: Chauri-Chaura, a village in Gorakhpur district of UP had an organized volunteer group which was participating and leading the picketing of liquor shops and local bazaar against high prices.

- On 5 February 1922, a Congress procession, 3000 strong, was fired upon by police. Enraged by the firing; the mob attacked and burnt down the police station. 22 policemen lost their lives.
- It was this incident which made Gandhi announce the suspension of the non-cooperation movement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following is/are associated with leftist ideology?

- a) S A. Dange
- b) M.N Roy
- c) Muzaffar Ahmed

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: Meanwhile socialist ideas and its activists also had filled some space through their work among peasants and workers.

- The labour and peasant movements were organized by the ‘leftists’. Marxism as an ideology to criticise colonialism and capitalism had gained ground.
- It manifested itself in the organization of students and youth apart from trade unions. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose contributed to the spread of leftist ideology.
- They argued that both colonial exploitation and the internal exploitation by the emerging capitalists should be fought.
- A group of youngsters with S A. Dange, M.N Roy, Muzaffar Ahmed along with elderly persons such as Singaravelu from Tamilnadu founded the peasants and worker’s parties.
- The government came down heavily on the communist-socialists and the revolutionaries a series of ‘conspiracy cases’ such as Kanpur, Meerut, Kakori were booked.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Statutory Commission is also known as “Simon Commission”.
2. The Congress at its annual session in Madras in 1927 resolved to boycott the commission.

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 British were due to consider and announce another instalment of constitutional reforms some time in 1929–30.

- In preparation, it announced the setting up of Indian Statutory commission (known as ‘Simon Commission’ after its chairman).
- The commission had only white men as members and it was an insult to Indians.
- The Congress at its annual session in Madras in 1927 resolved to boycott the commission.
- The Muslim league and the Hindu Mahasabha also supported the decision.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Lahore Session of Congress in 1929:

1. The Congress declared that the objective of the Congress was the attainment of complete independence at this session.
2. In this session Congress was announced that civil disobedience would be started under the leadership of Gandhi.

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: Lahore session of the Congress has a special significance in the history of the freedom movement.

- It was at the Lahore session that the Congress declared that the objective of the Congress was the attainment of complete independence.
- On 31 December 1929 the tri-colour flag of freedom was hoisted at Lahore. It was also decided that 26 January would be celebrated as the Independence day every year.
- It was also announced that civil disobedience would be started under the leadership of Gandhi.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding the famous “dandi march”:

1. It was a protest against the unjust tax on salt.
2. The march was took place without informing the colonial government.

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: As a part of the movement Gandhi announced the ‘Dandi March’. It was a protest against the unjust tax on salt, which is used by all. But the colonial government was taxing it and had a near monopoly over it.

- The Dandi March was to cover 375 kms from Gandhi’s Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on the Gujarat coast.
- Joined by a chosen band of 78 followers from all regions and social groups, after informing the colonial government in advance, Gandhi set out on the march and reached Dandi on the 25th day i.e. 6 April 1930.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following is/are Nehru report recommendation/s?

- a) Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.
- b) Rejection of separate electorates.
- c) Non - Linguistic provinces.

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: The Nehru Report confined itself to British India, as it envisaged the future link-up of British India with the princely states on a federal basis. For the dominion it recommended:

- (i) Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians (much to the chagrin of younger, militant section—Nehru being prominent among them).
- (ii) Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far; instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority (and not in those where Muslims were in majority, such as Punjab and Bengal) in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats.
- (iii) Linguistic provinces.
- (iv) Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The “Delhi Proposals” were associated with which of the following?

- a) The Muslim league
- b) The Hindu Mahasabha
- c) The Leftists
- d) The Swarajists

ANS: A

Explanation: Earlier, in December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution. These proposals, which were accepted by the Madras session of the Congress (December 1927), came to be known as the ‘Delhi Proposals’.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following is/are founder/member of “Independence for India League”?

- 1. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2. Subhash Bose
- 3. S. Srinivasa Iyengar

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: When the Nehru Report came before the annual session of the Congress in Calcutta in December 1928, the left lashed it out on the fact that it did not want the complete Independence and wanted only a dominion status.

Meanwhile in April 1928, the "Independence for India League" was formed with Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose as Secretaries and S. Srinivasa Iyengar as President.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following is/are the part of Gandhi’s eleven demands?

- 1. Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- 2. Introduce total prohibition.
- 3. Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.

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: To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. The demands were as follows -

- 1. Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- 2. Introduce total prohibition.
- 3. Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

4. Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.
5. Release political prisoners.
6. Accept Postal Reservation Bill.
7. Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio to 1s 4d
8. Introduce textile protection.
9. Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
10. Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.
11. Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following organised a march from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore (or Thanjavur) coast to break the salt law in 1930?

- a) C. Rajagopalachari
- b) K. Kelappan
- c) Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri
- d) Annadurai

ANS: A

Explanation: In April 1930, C. Rajagopalachari organised a march from Thiruchirapalli (Trichinopoly as it was called by the British) to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore (or Thanjavur) coast to break the salt law.

The event was followed by widespread picketing of foreign cloth shops; the anti-liquor campaign gathered forceful support in interior regions of Coimbatore, Madurai, Virudhanagar, etc.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Growth of revolutionary organisations in India and abroad

Q.1) Who among the following is/are part of Anushilan Samiti?

- a) Promotha Mitter
- b) Jatindranath Banerjee
- c) Barindra Kumar Ghosh

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 first revolutionary groups were organised in 1902 in Midnapore (under Jnanendranath Basu) and in Calcutta (the Anushilan Samiti founded by Promotha Mitter, and including Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others.)

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The “Manicktolla bomb conspiracy” was related to which of the following group?

- a) Anushilan group
- b) Hindusthan Socialistic Republic group
- c) Midnapore group
- d) Rampa group

ANS: A

Explanation: The whole Anushilan group was arrested including the Ghosh brothers, Aurobindo and Barindra, who were tried in the Alipore conspiracy case, variously called Manicktolla bomb conspiracy or Muraripukur conspiracy.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Who among the following is known for maker of bombs?

- a) Ullaskar Dutt
- b) Barindra Ghosh
- c) Narendra Gosain
- d) Satyendranath Bose

ANS: A

Explanation: The Ghosh brothers were charged with ‘conspiracy’ or ‘waging war against the King’ – the equivalent of high treason and punishable with death by hanging. Chittaranjan Das defended Aurobindo.

- Aurobindo was acquitted of all charges with the judge condemning the flimsy nature of the evidence against him.

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- Barindra Ghosh, as the head of the secret society of revolutionaries and Ullaskar Dutt, as the maker of bombs, were given the death penalty which was later commuted to life in prison.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) “We shall die to awaken the nation” was the call of?

- a) Bagha Jatin
- b) Rashbehari Bose
- c) Basant Kumar Biswas
- d) Amir Chand

ANS: A

Explanation: There was a gunfight as a result of which the revolutionaries were either killed or arrested. The German plot thus failed.

- Jatin Mukherjee was shot and died a hero's death in Balasore on the Orissa coast in September 1915.
- “We shall die to awaken the nation”, was the call of Bagha Jatin.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The famous “Ramosi Peasant Force” was related to which of the following?

- a) Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- b) Jatin Mukherjee
- c) Anant Lakshman Kanhere
- d) Syed Haider Raza

ANS: A

Explanation: The first of the revolutionary activities in Maharashtra was the organisation of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879, which aimed to rid the country of the British by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines. It hoped to raise funds for its activities through dacoities. It was suppressed prematurely.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The famous “Mitra Mela” was related to which of the following?

- a) Savarkar brothers
- b) Ghosh brothers
- c) Khudiram Bose
- d) Chapekar brothers

ANS: A

Explanation: Savarkar and his brother organised Mitra Mela, a secret society, in 1899 which merged with Abhinav Bharat (after Mazzinni's 'Young Italy') in 1904. Soon Nasik, Poona and Bombay emerged as centres of bomb manufacture.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Aga Haidar
- c) Bhai Parmanand
- d) Lalchand Falak

ANS: A

Explanation: The Punjab extremism was fuelled by issues such as frequent famines coupled with rise in land revenue and irrigation tax, practice of ‘begar’ by zamindars and by the events in Bengal.

Among those active here were Lala Lajpat Rai who brought out Punjabee (with its motto of self-help at any cost) and Ajit Singh (Bhagat Singh’s uncle) who organised the extremist Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan in Lahore with its journal, Bharat Mata.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) “The Indian Sociologist” was started by whom among the following?

- a) Shyamji Krishnavarma
- b) Madanlal Dhingra
- c) Virendranath Chattopadhyaya
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

ANS: A

Explanation: Shyamji Krishnavarma had started in London in 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society—‘India House’—as a centre for Indian students, a scholarship scheme to bring radical youth from India, and a journal The Indian Sociologist.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Ghadar Party”:

1. It was a revolutionary group organized with its headquarters at San Francisco and branches along the US coast.
2. The Ghadr programme was to organise assassinations of officials, publish revolutionary and anti-imperialist literature.

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 Ghadr Party was a revolutionary group organised around a weekly newspaper The Ghadr with its headquarters at San Francisco and branches along the US coast and in the Far East.

The Ghadr programme was to organise assassinations of officials, publish revolutionary and anti-imperialist literature, work among Indian troops stationed abroad, procure arms and bring about a simultaneous revolt in all British colonies.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915 by whom among the following?

- a) Virendranath Chattopadhyay
- b) Jamadar Abdul Gani
- c) Jamadar Chisti Khan
- d) Subedar Daud Khan

ANS: A

Explanation: The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915 by Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal and others with the help of the German foreign office under 'Zimmerman Plan'.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Revision

Q.1) “He had participated in an international conference of Anthropology and presented a research paper on ‘Castes in India’, which was published later in the Indian Antiquary” – describes?

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

ANS: A

Explanation: Ambedkar’s brilliance caught the attention of many. Already in 1916, he had participated in an international conference of Anthropology and presented a research paper on ‘Castes in India’, which was published later in the Indian Antiquary.

Source: Tamil Nadu History

Q.2) The “Southborough committee” was related to which of the following?

- a) Education
- b) Local Administration
- c) Public Health
- d) Franchise

ANS: D

Explanation: The British government which was searching for talents among the downtrodden of India invited him to interact with the Southborough or the Franchise Committee which was collecting evidence on the quantum and qualifications to be fixed for the Indian voters.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The “Mook Nayak” journal was published by whom among the following?

- a) Jyotibha Phule
- b) B. R. Ambedkar
- c) M. K. Gandhi
- d) Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri

ANS: B

Explanation: Ambedkar launched news journals and organizations. Mook Nayak (leader of the dumb) was the journal to articulate his views and the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (Association for the welfare of excluded) spearheaded his activities.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following is/are launched/Started by B. R. Ambedkar?

- a) Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha
- b) Independent Labour party
- c) Scheduled Caste Federation

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: Ambedkar launched news journals and organizations. Mook Nayak (leader of the dumb) was the journal to articulate his views and the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (Association for the welfare of excluded) spearheaded his activities.

- Ambedkar launched two political parties. The first one was the Independent Labour party in 1937 and the second Scheduled Caste Federation in 1942.
- The colonial government recognizing his struggles and also to balance its support base used the services of Ambedkar.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following is/are part of Communist Party of India (CPI)?

- 1. M.N. Roy
- 2. M.P.T. Acharya
- 3. Mohammad Ali

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 influence of the Left-wing in the Indian National Congress and consequently on the struggle for independence was felt in a significant manner from the late 1920s.

The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed, by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji, M.P.T. Acharya, Mohammad Ali and Mohammad Shafiq, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan then in the Soviet Union in October 1920.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. The Peshawar Conspiracy case
2. The Kanpur Conspiracy case
3. The Meerut Conspiracy Case

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Even though there were many radical groups functioning in India earlier the presence of a Communist state in the form of USSR greatly alarmed the British in India.

- The first batch of radicals reached Peshawar on 3 June 1921. They were arrested immediately under the charges of being Bolshevik (Russian communist agents) coming to India to create troubles.
- A series of five conspiracy cases were instituted against them between the years 1922 and 1927. The first of these was the Peshawar Conspiracy case.
- This was followed by the Kanpur (Bolshevik) Conspiracy case in (1924) and the most famous, the Meerut Conspiracy case (1929).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The British Government brought the Trade Disputes Act and the Public Safety Bill in 1928.
2. These Acts armed the government with powers to curtail civil liberties in general and suppress the trade union activities in particular.

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: Alarmed by this wave of strikes and the spread of communist activities, the British Government brought two draconian Acts - the Trade Disputes Act, 1928 and the Public Safety Bill, 1928.

- These Acts armed the government with powers to curtail civil liberties in general and suppress the trade union activities in particular.
- The government was worried about the strong communist influence among the workers and peasants.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The famous “Why I am an Atheist” book was written by?

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Chandrashekhar Azad
- c) Shivaram Rajguru
- d) Sukhdev Thapar

ANS: A

Explanation: “I began to study. My previous faith and convictions underwent a remarkable modification.

- The romance of the violent methods alone which was so prominent among our predecessors was replaced by serious ideas. No more mysticism, no more blind faith.
- Realism became our cult. Use of force justifiable when resorted to as a matter of terrible necessity: non-violence as a policy indispensable for all mass movements. So much about methods.
- The most important thing was the clear conception of the ideal for which we were to fight..... from Bhagat Singh’s “Why I am an Atheist”.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous “Karachi session in March 1931”, of INC was presided by whom among the following?

- a) Sardar Valabhbhai Patel
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Sarojini Naidu

ANS: A

Explanation: The Karachi session held in March 1931, presided over by Sardar Valabhbhai Patel, adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Duties and provided an insight into what the economic policy of an independent India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The “Chittagong Armoury Raiders Reminiscences” book was written by?

- a) Surya Sen
- b) Kalpana Dutt
- c) Savitri Debi
- d) Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar

ANS: B

Explanation: Kalpana Dutt recalls in her book Chittagong Armoury Raiders Reminiscences the revolutionary youth of Chittagong wanted “to inspire self-confidence by demonstrating that even without outside help it was possible to fight the Government.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Peasants and Tribal Movements

Q.1) Which of the following is/are reason/s for the transformation of the agrarian structure in British India?

1. The colonial economic policies.
2. The new land revenue system.
3. The colonial administrative and judicial system.

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 impoverishment of the Indian peasantry was a direct result of the transformation of the agrarian structure due to—

- colonial economic policies,
- ruin of the handicrafts leading to overcrowding of land,
- the new land revenue system,
- Colonial administrative and judicial system.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The “Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas” were related to which of the following event?

- a) Pabna Revolt
- b) Indigo Revolt
- c) Deccan Revolt
- d) Moppila Revolt

ANS: B

Explanation: In Bengal, the indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, exploited the local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on their lands instead of the more paying crops like rice.

- The planters forced the peasants to take advance sums and enter into fraudulent contracts which were then used against the peasants.
- The anger of the peasants exploded in 1859 when, led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district, they decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Deccan riots”:

1. Initially it was a social boycott movement organized by ryots.
2. As a conciliatory measure, the government enacted the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879.

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 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders and the peasants resulted in a social boycott movement organised by the ryots against the “outsider” moneylenders.

- The ryots refused to buy from their shops. No peasant would cultivate their fields. The barbers, washermen, shoemakers would not serve them.
- Soon the social boycott was transformed into agrarian riots with systematic attacks on the moneylenders’ houses and shops. The debt bonds and deeds were seized and publicly burnt.
- The Government succeeded in repressing the movement. As a conciliatory measure, the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following was established the “The United Provinces Kisan Sabha”?

- a) Gauri Shankar Mishra
- b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- c) Jhinguri Singh
- d) Durgapal Singh

ANS: A

Explanation: After the 1857 revolt, the Awadh taluqdars had got back their lands. This strengthened the hold of the taluqdars or big landlords over the agrarian society of the province.

- The majority of the cultivators were subjected to high rents, summary evictions (bedakhali), illegal levies, renewal fees or nazrana.
- The First World War had hiked the prices of food and other necessities. This worsened the conditions of the UP peasants.
- Mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists, kisan sabhas were organised in UP.
- The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was set up in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi. Madan Mohan Malaviya supported their efforts.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Mappila Revolt”:

1. The Mappilas were the Muslim tenants inhabiting the Malabar region where most of the landlords were Hindus.
2. Their grievances centred on lack of security of tenure, high rents, renewal fees and other oppressive exactions.

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 Mappilas were the Muslim tenants inhabiting the Malabar region where most of the landlords were Hindus.

- The Mappilas had expressed their resentment against the oppression of the landlords during the nineteenth century also.
- Their grievances centred around lack of security of tenure, high rents, renewal fees and other oppressive exactions. Soon, the Mappila movement merged with the ongoing Khilafat agitation.
- The leaders of the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Movement like Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Maulana Azad addressed Mappila meetings.
- After the arrest of national leaders, the leadership passed into the hands of local Mappila leaders.
- Things took a turn for the worse in August 1921 when the arrest of a respected priest leader, Ali Musaliar, sparked off large-scale riots.
- Initially, the symbols of British authority—courts, police stations, treasuries and offices—and unpopular landlords (jenmies who were mostly Hindus) were the targets.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following statements is NOT correct about “bardoli satyagraha”?

- a) The famous bardoli taluka is located in Surat district.
- b) The movement sparked off in January 1926 when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 50 per cent.
- c) In February 1926, Vallabhbhai Patel was called to lead the movement.
- d) The women of Bardoli gave him the title of “Sardar”.

ANS: B

Explanation: The Bardoli taluqa in Surat district had witnessed intense politicisation after the coming of Gandhi on the national political scene.

- The movement sparked off in January 1926 when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 per cent.
- The Congress leaders were quick to protest and a Bardoli Inquiry Committee was set up to go into the issue.
- The committee found the revenue hike to be unjustified. In February 1926, Vallabhbhai Patel was called to lead the movement.
- The women of Bardoli gave him the title of “Sardar”.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following was started the “The All India Kisan Congress/Sabha”?

- a) Swami Sahjanand Saraswati
- b) K.M. Munshi
- c) Lalji Naranji
- d) Maulana Azad

ANS: A

Explanation: AIKS was founded in Lucknow in April 1936 with Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary.

- A kisan manifesto was issued and a periodical under Indulal Yagnik started. The AIKS and the Congress held their sessions in Faizpur in 1936.
- The Congress manifesto (especially the agrarian policy) for the 1937 provincial elections was strongly influenced by the AIKS agenda.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The “Pahariyas’ Rebellion” was related to which of the following?

- a) The Rajmahal hills
- b) The Malabar region
- c) The Coromandal coast
- d) The Assam – Meghalaya region

ANS: A

Explanation: The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial Pahariyas of the Raj Mahal Hills in 1778. The British were forced to usher in peace by declaring their territory as damni-kol area.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The “Chakra Bisnoi” was related to which of the following?

- a) The Khond uprising
- b) The Santhal Rebellion
- c) The Munda Uprisings
- d) The Kol Mutiny

ANS: A

Explanation: From 1837 to 1856, the Khonds of the hilly tracts extending from Odisha to the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh revolted against Company rule. Chakra Bisnoi, a young raja, led the Khonds who were joined by the Ghumsar, Kalahandi and other tribals to oppose the suppression of human sacrifice, new taxes, and the entry of zamindars into their areas. With Chakra Bisnoi's disappearance, the uprising came to an end.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The famous “Rampa Revolts” was related to which of the following?

- a) Alluri Sitarama Raju
- b) Jatra Bhagat
- c) Balram Bhagat
- d) Tomma Sora

ANS: A

Explanation: Rampa Revolts led by Alluri Sitarama Raju of the Koyas (1916, 1922-1924; Rampa region in Andhra Pradesh); against British interference; capture and execution of Raju in 1924.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Consolidation of India after Independence

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Sir Cyril Radcliffe was given charge of presiding over two Boundary Commissions: one for the Punjab and the other for Bengal.
2. The commissions were left with five weeks to identify villages as Hindu or Muslim majority on the basis of the 1941 census.

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: Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a lawyer by training with no exposure to India and its reality, was sent from London to re-draw the map of India.

- Its execution was left to the dominion governments of India and Pakistan after August 15, 1947. Radcliffe arrived in India on July 8, 1947.
- He was given charge of presiding over two Boundary Commissions: one for the Punjab and the other for Bengal.
- Two judges from the Muslim community and two from the Hindu community were included.
- The commissions were left with five weeks to identify villages as Hindu or Muslim majority on the basis of the 1941 census.
- It is widely accepted that the census of 1941, conducted in the midst of the World War II led to faulty results everywhere.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The “Instrument of Accession” was brought by which of the following?

- a) Indian Councils act 1891
- b) Minto – Morley reforms 1909
- c) Montague – Chelmsford 1919
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

ANS: D

Explanation: Instrument of Accession: A legal document, introduced in Government of India Act, 1935, which was later used in the context of Partition enabling Indian rulers to accede their state to either India or Pakistan.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) “The police action” was related to which of the following princely state?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Junagarh
- c) Mysore
- d) Kashmir

ANS: A

Explanation: “The police action” executed in Hyderabad within 48 hours after the Nizam declared his intentions demonstrated that India meant business.

It was the popular anger against the Nizam and his militia, known as the Razakkars, that was manifest in the Telengana people’s movement led by the communists there which provided the legitimacy to “the police action”.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The “JVP committee” was related to which of the following?

- a) Land revenue system
- b) Abolition of Zamindari system
- c) Linguistic reorganization of states
- d) Education system

ANS: C

Explanation: The demand for linguistic reorganisation of states did not stop. The issue gained centre-stage with Pattabhi Sitaramayya’s election as the Congress President at the Jaipur session.

A resolution there led to the constitution of a committee with Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Jawaharlal Nehru (also called the JVP committee).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The Potti Sriramulu’s fast demanding a separate state was belongs to which of the following state?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

ANS: B

Explanation: Potti Sriramulu’s fast demanding a separate state of Andhra, beginning October 19, 1952 and his death thereafter on December 15, 1952.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following is/are member/s of Fazli Ali Commission?

1. K.M. Panikkar
2. H.N. Husrau
3. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

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: The idea of linguistic states revived soon after the first general elections were over. Potti Sriramulu's fast demanding a separate state of Andhra, beginning October 19, 1952 and his death thereafter on December 15, 1952.

This led to the constitution of the States Reorganisation Commission, with Fazli Ali as Chairperson, and K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Husrau as members. The Commission submitted its report in October 1955.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is/are basic principle/s of Indian Foreign Policy?

1. Anti-colonialism
2. Anti-apartheid
3. Afro - Asian Unity

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: India's foreign policy was based on certain basic principles. They are: anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, anti-apartheid or anti-racism, non-alignment with the super powers, Afro - Asian Unity, non-aggression, non-interference in other's internal affairs, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the promotion of world peace and security.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are virtue/s of Panch Sheel?

1. Mutual non-aggression
2. Peaceful co-existence
3. Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit

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: Panch Sheel (five virtues):

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
- Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit
- Peaceful co-existence

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous “Bandung Conference” was related to which of the following?

- a) Non – alignment
- b) Primary health care
- c) Elementary education
- d) Human Rights

ANS: A

Explanation: India’s contribution to the world, however, was not restricted to its relationship with China and the Panch Sheel. It was most pronounced and lasting in the form of non-alignment and its concretisation at the Bandung Conference.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The Congress ensured the election of Dr B.R. Ambedkar from a seat in?

- a) Bombay
- b) Nagpur
- c) West Bengal
- d) Amethi

ANS: A

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly (224 seats) that came into being, though dominated by the Congress, also included smaller outfits such as the communists, socialists and others. The Congress ensured the election of Dr B.R. Ambedkar from a seat in Bombay and subsequently elected him chairman of the drafting committee.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Science

Q.1) Which of the following is/are not part of Panch Tatva”?

1. Trees
2. Earth
3. Water

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: A

Explanation: Since early times, human beings have been trying to understand their surroundings.

- Early Indian philosophers classified matter in the form of five basic elements – the “Panch Tatva”– air, earth, fire, sky and water.
- According to them everything, living or non living, was made up of these five basic elements.

Source: Science NCERT 9th Class

Q.2) The intermixing of particles of two different types of matter on their own is called?

- a) Fusion
- b) Fission
- c) Diffusion
- d) Cracking

ANS: C

Explanation: The particles of matter intermix on their own with each other. They do so by getting into the spaces between the particles. This intermixing of particles of two different types of matter on their own is called diffusion.

Source: Science NCERT 9th Class

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding kinetic energy:

1. On increasing the temperature of solids, the kinetic energy of the particles increases.
2. Due to the increase in kinetic energy, the particles start vibrating with greater speed.

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: On increasing the temperature of solids, the kinetic energy of the particles increases. Due to the increase in kinetic energy, the particles start vibrating with greater speed. The energy supplied by heat overcomes the forces of attraction between the particles.

Source: Science NCERT 9th Class

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum temperature at which a solid melts to become a liquid at the atmospheric pressure is called its melting point.
2. The temperature at which a liquid starts boiling at the atmospheric pressure is known as its boiling point.

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: The minimum temperature at which a solid melts to become a liquid at the atmospheric pressure is called its melting point. The melting point of ice is 273.15 K*.

- The process of melting, that is, change of solid state into liquid state is also known as fusion. When we supply heat energy to water, particles start moving even faster.
- At a certain temperature, a point is reached when the particles have enough energy to break free from the forces of attraction of each other.
- At this temperature the liquid starts changing into gas. The temperature at which a liquid starts boiling at the atmospheric pressure is known as its boiling point.

Source: Science NCERT 9th Class

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding plasma:

1. It is a state consists of super energetic and super excited particles.
2. The fluorescent tube and neon sign bulbs consist of plasma.

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: Plasma: The state consists of super energetic and super excited particles. These particles are in the form of ionised gases.

- The fluorescent tube and neon sign bulbs consist of plasma. Inside neon sign bulb there is neon gas and inside a fluorescent tube there is helium gas or some other gas.
- The gas gets ionised, that is, gets charged when electrical energy flows through it. This charging up creates a plasma glowing inside the tube or bulb.
- The plasma glows with a special colour depending on the nature of gas. The Sun and the stars glow because of the presence of plasma in them.
- The plasma is created in stars because of very high temperature.

Source: Science NCERT 9th Class

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding mixture:

1. Mixtures are constituted by more than one kind of pure form of matter.
2. Sugar is a substance which contains only one kind of pure matter and its composition is the same throughout.

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: Mixtures are constituted by more than one kind of pure form of matter. We know that dissolved sodium chloride can be separated from water by the physical process of evaporation.

- However, sodium chloride is itself a pure substance and cannot be separated by physical process into its chemical constituents.
- Similarly, sugar is a substance which contains only one kind of pure matter and its composition is the same throughout.

Source: Science NCERT 9th Class

Q.7) Which of the following is/are correct about alloy?

1. Alloys are mixtures of two or more metals or a metal and a non-metal.
2. Alloys can be separated into their components by physical methods.
3. Brass is a mixture of approximately 30% zinc and 70% copper.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Alloys are mixtures of two or more metals or a metal and a non-metal and cannot be separated into their components by physical methods.

- But still, an alloy is considered as a mixture because it shows the properties of its constituents and can have variable composition.
- For example, brass is a mixture of approximately 30% zinc and 70% copper.

Source: Science NCERT 9th Class

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The component of the solution that dissolves the other component in it is called the solute.
2. The component of the solution that is dissolved in the solvent is called the solvent.

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: A solution has a solvent and a solute as its components. The component of the solution that dissolves the other component in it (usually the component present in larger amount) is called the solvent.

The component of the solution that is dissolved in the solvent (usually present in lesser quantity) is called the solute.

Source: Science NCERT 9th Class

Q.9) Which of the following is/are properties of colloid?

1. A colloid is a homogenous mixture.
2. The size of particles of a colloid is too small to be individually seen by naked eyes.
3. Colloids are big enough to scatter a beam of light passing through it and make its path visible.

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: A colloid is a heterogeneous mixture. The size of particles of a colloid is too small to be individually seen by naked eyes. Colloids are big enough to scatter a beam of light passing through it and make its path visible. They do not settle down when left undisturbed, that is, a colloid is quite stable.

Source: Science NCERT 9th Class

Q.10) Which of the following is/are metalloids?

1. Boron
2. Silver
3. Gold

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: A

Explanation: Some elements have intermediate properties between those of metals and non-metals, they are called metalloids; examples are boron, silicon, germanium etc.

Source: Science NCERT 9th Class

Science

Q.1) Which of the following statements is NOT correct regarding Dalton's atomic theory?

- a) All matter is made of very tiny particles called atoms, which participate in chemical reactions.
- b) Atoms are divisible particles, which can be created or destroyed in a chemical reaction.
- c) Atoms of a given element are identical in mass and chemical properties.
- d) Atoms of different elements have different masses and chemical properties.

ANS: B

Explanation: According to Dalton's atomic theory, all matter, whether an element, a compound or a mixture is composed of small particles called atoms. The postulates of this theory may be stated as follows:

- (i) All matter is made of very tiny particles called atoms, which participate in chemical reactions.
- (ii) Atoms are indivisible particles, which cannot be created or destroyed in a chemical reaction.
- (iii) Atoms of a given element are identical in mass and chemical properties.
- (iv) Atoms of different elements have different masses and chemical properties.
- (v) Atoms combine in the ratio of small whole numbers to form compounds.
- (vi) The relative number and kinds of atoms are constant in a given compound.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following element has highest atomic mass?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Sodium
- c) Magnesium
- d) Calcium

ANS: D

Explanation:

Table 3.2: Atomic masses of a few elements

Element	Atomic Mass (u)
Hydrogen	1
Carbon	12
Nitrogen	14
Oxygen	16
Sodium	23
Magnesium	24
Sulphur	32
Chlorine	35.5
Calcium	40

Source: Science NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following element/s has diatomic atomicity?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Sulphur
- c) Helium

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: A

Explanation: The molecules of an element are constituted by the same type of atoms. Molecules of many elements, such as argon (Ar), helium (He) etc. are made up of only one atom of that element.

- But this is not the case with most of the nonmetals. For example, a molecule of oxygen consists of two atoms of oxygen and hence it is known as a diatomic molecule, O₂.
- If 3 atoms of oxygen unite into a molecule, instead of the usual 2, we get ozone, O₃. The number of atoms constituting a molecule is known as its atomicity.

Table 3.3 : Atomicity of some elements

Type of Element	Name	Atomicity
Non-Metal	Argon	Monoatomic
	Helium	Monoatomic
	Oxygen	Diatomic
	Hydrogen	Diatomic
	Nitrogen	Diatomic
	Chlorine	Diatomic
	Phosphorus	Tetra-atomic
	Sulphur	Poly-atomic

Source: Science NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Thomson's model of an atom:

1. An atom consists of a positively charged sphere and the electrons are embedded in it.
2. The negative and positive charges are equal in magnitude.

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: Thomson proposed the model of an atom to be similar to that of a Christmas pudding. The electrons, in a sphere of positive charge, were like currants (dry fruits) in a spherical Christmas pudding.

We can also think of a watermelon, the positive charge in the atom is spread all over like the red edible part of the watermelon, while the electrons are studded in the positively charged sphere, like the seeds in the watermelon.

Thomson proposed that:

- (i) An atom consists of a positively charged sphere and the electrons are embedded in it.
- (ii) The negative and positive charges are equal in magnitude. So, the atom as a whole is electrically neutral.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding neutrons:

1. J. Chadwick discovered the sub atomic particle called as neutron.
2. Neutrons are present in the nucleus of all atoms, except hydrogen.

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 1932, J. Chadwick discovered another subatomic particle which had no charge and a mass nearly equal to that of a proton. It was eventually named as neutron.

- Neutrons are present in the nucleus of all atoms, except hydrogen. In general, a neutron is represented as 'n'.
- The mass of an atom is therefore given by the sum of the masses of protons and neutrons present in the nucleus.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct atom?

1. It is the number of protons of an atom, which determines its atomic number.
2. It is denoted by 'Z'.
3. All atoms of an element have the same atomic number, Z.

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: We know that protons are present in the nucleus of an atom. It is the number of protons of an atom, which determines its atomic number. It is denoted by 'Z'.

- All atoms of an element have the same atomic number, Z. In fact, elements are defined by the number of protons they possess.
- For hydrogen, $Z = 1$, because in hydrogen atom, only one proton is present in the nucleus. Similarly, for carbon, $Z = 6$.
- Therefore, the atomic number is defined as the total number of protons present in the nucleus of an atom.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is/are the atomic species of Hydrogen?

1. Protium
2. Deuterium
3. Tritium

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 nature, a number of atoms of some elements have been identified, which have the same atomic number but different mass numbers.

- For example, take the case of hydrogen atom, it has three atomic species, namely protium (1 ^1H), deuterium (2 ^2H or D) and tritium (3 ^3H or T).
- The atomic number of each one is 1, but the mass number is 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. An isotope of uranium is used as a fuel in nuclear reactors.
2. An isotope of cobalt is used in the treatment of cancer.
3. An isotope of iodine is used in the treatment of goitre.

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: Since the chemical properties of all the isotopes of an element are the same, normally we are not concerned about taking a mixture. But some isotopes have special properties which find them useful in various fields. Some of them are:

- (i) An isotope of uranium is used as a fuel in nuclear reactors.
- (ii) An isotope of cobalt is used in the treatment of cancer.
- (iii) An isotope of iodine is used in the treatment of goitre.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. J.J. Thomson | : | Discovery of electron |
| 2. E. Rutherford | : | Discovery of the atomic nucleus |
| 3. J. Chadwick | : | Discovered of neutrons |

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: Credit for the discovery of electron and proton goes to J.J. Thomson and E. Goldstein, respectively. J.J. Thomson proposed that electrons are embedded in a positive sphere.

- Rutherford's alpha-particle scattering experiment led to the discovery of the atomic nucleus. Rutherford's model of the atom proposed that a very tiny nucleus is present inside the atom and electrons revolve around this nucleus. The stability of the atom could not be explained by this model.
- Neils Bohr's model of the atom was more successful. He proposed that electrons are distributed in different shells with discrete energy around the nucleus. If the atomic shells are complete, then the atom will be stable and less reactive.
- J. Chadwick discovered presence of neutrons in the nucleus of an atom. So, the three sub-atomic particles of an atom are: (i) electrons, (ii) protons and (iii) neutrons. Electrons are negatively charged, protons are positively charged and neutrons have no charges.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following was proposed that electrons are distributed in different shells with discrete energy around the nucleus?

- a) Neils Bohr
- b) J. Chadwick
- c) J.J. Thomson
- d) E.Goldstein

ANS: A

Explanation: Neils Bohr's model of the atom was more successful. He proposed that electrons are distributed in different shells with discrete energy around the nucleus. If the atomic shells are complete, then the atom will be stable and less reactive.

Source: Science NCERT

Science

Q.1) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

1. Sushruta Samhita explains the importance of Alkalies.
2. Rasopanishada describes the preparation of gunpowder mixture.
3. The Charaka Samhita mentions Indians who knew how to prepare sulphuric acid, nitric acid and oxides of copper, tin and zinc.

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: A vast number of statements and material described in the ancient Vedic literature can be shown to agree with modern scientific findings.

- Copper utensils, iron, gold, silver ornaments and terracotta discs and painted grey pottery have been found in many archaeological sites in north India.
- Sushruta Samhita explains the importance of Alkalies.
- The Charaka Samhita mentions ancient Indians who knew how to prepare sulphuric acid, nitric acid and oxides of copper, tin and zinc;
- The sulphates of copper, zinc and iron and the carbonates of lead and iron.
- Rasopanishada describes the preparation of gunpowder mixture.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.2) “He was a reputed chemist, an alchemist and a metallurgist. His work Rasratnakar deals with the formulation of mercury compounds. He has also discussed methods for the extraction of metals, like gold, silver, tin and copper” – describes?

- a) The Sushruta
- b) The Charaka
- c) The Nagarjuna
- d) The Kautilya

ANS: C

Explanation: Nagarjuna was a great Indian scientist. He was a reputed chemist, an alchemist and a metallurgist. His work Rasratnakar deals with the formulation of mercury compounds.

- He has also discussed methods for the extraction of metals, like gold, silver, tin and copper. A book, Rsarnavam, appeared around 800 CE.
- It discusses the uses of various furnaces, ovens and crucibles for different purposes. It describes methods by which metals could be identified by flame colour.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are used to make soaps?

1. Mustard oil
2. Oil of Eranda
3. Seeds of Mahua plant

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: Chakrapani discovered mercury sulphide. The credit for inventing soap also goes to him.

- He used mustard oil and some alkalies as ingredients for making soap. Indians began making soaps in the 18th century CE.
- Oil of Eranda and seeds of Mahua plant and calcium carbonate were used for making soap.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Paper was indigenous development of Indians in 7th Century C. E.
2. Ink was used in India from the fourth century.

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: Paper was known to India in the 17th century as account of Chinese traveller I-tsing describes.

Excavations at Taxila indicate that ink was used in India from the fourth century. Colours of ink were made from chalk, red lead and minimum.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.5) The principles of chemistry are applicable in which of the following area/s?

1. Functioning of brain
2. Weather patterns
3. Operation of a computer

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: Principles of chemistry are applicable in diverse areas, such as weather patterns, functioning of brain and operation of a computer, production in chemical industries,

manufacturing fertilisers, alkalis, acids, salts, dyes, polymers, drugs, soaps, detergents, metals, alloys, etc., including new material.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.6) The “cisplatin and taxol” drugs are used in the therapy of which of the following?

- a) Cancer
- b) AIDS
- c) Fertility
- d) Blood transfusion

ANS: A

Explanation: Chemistry provides methods for the isolation of lifesaving drugs from natural sources and makes possible synthesis of such drugs.

- Some of these drugs are cisplatin and taxol, which are effective in cancer therapy.
- The drug AZT (Azidothymidine) is used for helping AIDS patients.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Solids have definite volume and definite shape.
2. Liquids have definite volume but do not have definite shape.
3. Gases have neither definite volume nor definite shape.

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: Particles are held very close to each other in solids in an orderly fashion and there is not much freedom of movement. In liquids, the particles are close to each other but they can move around.

However, in gases, the particles are far apart as compared to those present in solid or liquid states and their movement is easy and fast.

Because of such arrangement of particles, different states of matter exhibit the following characteristics:

- (i) Solids have definite volume and definite shape.
- (ii) Liquids have definite volume but do not have definite shape. They take the shape of the container in which they are placed.
- (iii) Gases have neither definite volume nor definite shape. They completely occupy the space in the container in which they are placed.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are pure substance/s?

1. Copper
2. Silver
3. Glucose

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: Pure substances have characteristics different from mixtures. Constituent particles of pure substances have fixed composition.

- Copper, silver, gold, water and glucose are some examples of pure substances.
- Glucose contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in a fixed ratio and its particles are of same composition.
- Hence, like all other pure substances, glucose has a fixed composition.
- Also, its constituents—carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—cannot be separated by simple physical methods.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following is/are chemical properties of an element?

1. Combustibility
2. Melting point
3. Boiling point

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: A

Explanation: Every substance has unique or characteristic properties. These properties can be classified into two categories — physical properties, such as colour, odour, melting point, boiling point, density, etc., and chemical properties, like composition, combustibility, reactivity with acids and bases, etc.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.10) The “Metre Convention” is related to which of the following?

- a) Weights & Measures
- b) Isotopes
- c) Alloys
- d) Weather patterns

ANS: A

Explanation: The International System of Units (in French Le Systeme International d'Unités — abbreviated as SI) was established by the 11th General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM from Conference Generale des Poids et Measures).

The CGPM is an inter-governmental treaty organisation created by a diplomatic treaty known as Metre Convention, which was signed in Paris in 1875.

Source: Science NCERT

Science

Q.1) The “mendels law” is related to which of the following?

- a) Inheritance
- b) Agriculture
- c) Industrial processing
- d) Fertilization process

ANS: A

Explanation: It was during the mid-nineteenth century that headway was made in the understanding of inheritance.

Gregor Mendel, conducted hybridisation experiments on garden peas for seven years (1856-1863) and proposed the laws of inheritance in living organisms.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are the principles/laws of Mendel?

- 1. Law of Dominance
- 2. Law of Segregation
- 3. Law of Reproduction

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: Based on his observations on monohybrid crosses Mendel proposed two general rules to consolidate his understanding of inheritance in monohybrid crosses.

Today these rules are called the Principles or Laws of Inheritance: the First Law or Law of Dominance and the Second Law or Law of Segregation.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding sex determination in humans:

- 1. 23 pairs of chromosomes present in humans.
- 2. 22 pairs are exactly same in both males and females.
- 3. A pair of X-chromosomes is present in the male, whereas the presence of an X and Y chromosome are determinant of the female characteristic.

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: It has already been mentioned that the sex determining mechanism in case of humans is XY type.

- Out of 23 pairs of chromosomes present, 22 pairs are exactly same in both males and females; these are the autosomes.
- A pair of X-chromosomes is present in the female, whereas the presence of an X and Y chromosome are determinant of the male characteristic.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding mutation:

1. It is a phenomenon which results in alteration of DNA sequences.
2. It results in changes in the phenotype of an organism only.

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: Mutation is a phenomenon which results in alteration of DNA sequences and consequently results in changes in the genotype and the phenotype of an organism. In addition to recombination, mutation is another phenomenon that leads to variation in DNA.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Down's syndrome results in the gain of extra copy of chromosome 21.
2. Turner's syndrome results due to loss of an X chromosome in human females.

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: Failure of segregation of chromatids during cell division cycle results in the gain or loss of a chromosome(s), called aneuploidy.

- For example, Down's syndrome results in the gain of extra copy of chromosome 21.
- Similarly, Turner's syndrome results due to loss of an X chromosome in human females.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding decomposition:

1. Detritivores break down detritus into smaller particles.
2. Bacterial and fungal enzymes degrade detritus into simpler inorganic substances is called as catabolism.

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: Detritivores (e.g., earthworm) break down detritus into smaller particles. This process is called fragmentation.

- By the process of leaching, water soluble inorganic nutrients go down into the soil horizon and get precipitated as unavailable salts.
- Bacterial and fungal enzymes degrade detritus into simpler inorganic substances. This process is called as catabolism.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding energy flow:

1. Plants capture only 2-10 per cent of the photosynthetically active radiation and this small amount of energy sustains the entire living world.
2. The green plants in the ecosystem are called producers.

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: Except for the deep sea hydro-thermal ecosystem, sun is the only source of energy for all ecosystems on Earth. Of the incident solar radiation less than 50 per cent of it is photosynthetically active radiation (PAR).

- We know that plants and photosynthetic bacteria (autotrophs), fix Sun's radiant energy to make food from simple inorganic materials.
- Plants capture only 2-10 per cent of the PAR and this small amount of energy sustains the entire living world. Further, ecosystems are not exempt from the Second Law of thermodynamics.
- They need a constant supply of energy to synthesise the molecules they require, to counteract the universal tendency toward increasing disorderliness.
- The green plants in the ecosystem are called producers. In a terrestrial ecosystem, major producers are herbaceous and woody plants.
- Likewise, producers in an aquatic ecosystem are various species like phytoplankton, algae and higher plants.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.8) The “Bacteria & Fungi” are known as?

- a) Autotrophs
- b) Saprotrophs
- c) Carnivores
- d) Herbivores

ANS: B

Explanation: The detritus food chain (DFC) begins with dead organic matter. It is made up of decomposers which are heterotrophic organisms, mainly fungi and bacteria.

- They meet their energy and nutrient requirements by degrading dead organic matter or detritus. These are also known as saprotrophs (sapro: to decompose).
- Decomposers secrete digestive enzymes that breakdown dead and waste materials into simple, inorganic materials, which are subsequently absorbed by them.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The gradual and fairly predictable change in the species composition of a given area is called ecological succession.
2. The entire sequence of communities that successively change in a given area are called sere(s).

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: An important characteristic of all communities is that their composition and structure constantly change in response to the changing environmental conditions.

- This change is orderly and sequential, parallel with the changes in the physical environment.
- These changes lead finally to a community that is in near equilibrium with the environment and that is called a climax community.
- The gradual and fairly predictable change in the species composition of a given area is called ecological succession.
- During succession some species colonies an area and their population become more numerous whereas populations of other species decline and even disappear.
- The entire sequence of communities that successively change in a given area are called sere(s).

Source: Science NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements succession of plants:

1. Hydrarch succession takes place in wet areas and the successional series progress from hydric to the mesic conditions.
2. xerarch succession takes place in dry areas and the series progress from xeric to mesic conditions.

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: Based on the nature of the habitat – whether it is water (or very wet areas) or it is on very dry areas – succession of plants is called hydrarch or xerarch, respectively.

- Hydrarch succession takes place in wet areas and the successional series progress from hydric to the mesic conditions.
- As against this, xerarch succession takes place in dry areas and the series progress from xeric to mesic conditions.
- Hence, both hydrarch and xerarch successions lead to medium water conditions (mesic) – neither too dry (xeric) nor too wet (hydric).

Source: Science NCERT

Revision

Q.1) The “Paika rebellion” was related to which of the following state?

- a) Odisha
- b) Meghalaya
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Kerala

ANS: A

Explanation: The Paiks of Odisha were the traditional landed militia (‘foot soldiers’ literally) and enjoyed rent free land tenures for their military service and policing functions on a hereditary basis.

The English Company’s conquest of Odisha in 1803, and the dethronement of the Raja of Khurda had greatly reduced the power and prestige of the Paiks.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The “Kundara Proclamation” is related to which of the following?

- a) Mysore
- b) Junagarh
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Travancore

ANS: D

Explanation: The East India Company’s harsh conditions imposed on the state of Travancore, after both of them agreed to a subsidiary alliance arrangement under Wellesley in 1805, caused deep resentment in the region.

- The ruler was not able to pay the subsidy and fell in arrears. The British resident of Travancore was meddling in the internal affairs of the state.
- The highhanded attitude of the Company compelled Prime Minister (or Dalawa) Velu Thampi to rise against the Company, assisted by the Nair troops.
- Velu Thampi addressed a gathering in Kundara, openly calling for taking up arms against the British to oust them from the native soil. This was later known as the Kundara Proclamation.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The term “izaradars” was related to which of the following?

- a) Revenue farmers
- b) Village guards
- c) Priests
- d) Fort guards

ANS: A

Explanation: Warren Hastings, in order to meet the war expenses against the Marathas and Mysore, made a plan to earn money by involving English officers as izaradars (revenue farmers) in Awadh.

- He involved Major Alexander Hannay, who was well acquainted with the region, as an izaradar in 1778.
- Hannay secured the izara of Gorakhpur and Bahraich to the amount of 22 lakh rupees for one year.
- In fact, it was a secret experiment by the Company to see for itself just how much surplus money was accessible in practice.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The “Revolt of Moamarias” was related to which of the following?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The revolt of the Moamarias in 1769 was a potent challenge to the authority of Ahom kings of Assam.

- The Moamarias were low-caste peasants who followed the teachings of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624), and their rise was similar to that of other low-caste groups in north India.
- Their revolts weakened the Ahoms and opened the doors for others to attack the region, for instance, in 1792, the King of Darrang (Krishnanarayan), assisted by his band of burkandazes (the demobilised soldiers of the Muslim armies and zamindars) revolted.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The famous “The Indian League” was started by which of the following?

- A. Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- B. Surendranath Banerjea
- C. Ananda Mohan Bose
- D. Mahadeo Govind Ranade

ANS: A

Explanation: 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: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Safety Valve Theory | : | Lala Lajpat Rai |
| 2. Conspiracy Theory | : | R.P. Dutt |
| 3. Lightning conductor Theory | : | G.K. Gokhale |

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: Foundational theories of INC and prominent believers: Safety Valve Theory —Lala Lajpat Rai Conspiracy Theory—R.P. Dutt Lightning conductor Theory—G.K. Gokhale.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Sonar is a device that uses ultrasonic waves to measure the distance, direction and speed of?

- a) Space objects
- b) Under water objects
- c) Missile detection
- d) Cyclone

ANS: B

Explanation: The acronym SONAR stands for SOund Navigation And Ranging. Sonar is a device that uses ultrasonic waves to measure the distance, direction and speed of underwater objects.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following Convention is related to the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal?

- a) Basel Convention
- b) Rotterdam Convention
- c) Stockholm Convention
- d) Vienna Convention

ANS: A

Explanation: The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was adopted on 22 March 1989 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Basel, Switzerland, in response to a public outcry following the discovery, in the 1980s, in Africa and other parts of the developing world of deposits of toxic wastes imported from abroad.

Source: <http://www.basel.int/TheConvention/Overview/tabid/1271/Default.aspx>

Q.9) Which of the following is a sedimentary biogeochemical cycle?

- a) Sulphur cycle
- b) Oxygen cycle
- c) Nitrogen cycle
- d) Carbon cycle

ANS: A

Explanation: The movement of nutrient elements through the various components of an ecosystem is called nutrient cycling.

- Another name of nutrient cycling is biogeochemical cycles (bio: living organism, geo: rocks, air, water). Nutrient cycles are of two types: (a) gaseous and (b) sedimentary.
- The reservoir for gaseous type of nutrient cycle (e.g., nitrogen, carbon cycle) exists in the atmosphere and for the sedimentary cycle (e.g., sulphur and phosphorus cycle), the reservoir is located in Earth's crust.

Source: Science NCERT

Q.10) The presence of Susu is an indication of the health of the river. Which of the following is related to susu?

- a) Crocodiles
- b) Dolphins
- c) Fishes
- d) Mollusks

ANS: B

Explanation: In the fresh waters of River Ganga and River Brahmaputra, a variety of dolphin locally called Susu (also called blind dolphin) is found. The presence of Susu is an indication of the health of the river. The untreated industrial and urban wastes with high amount of chemicals are killing this species.

Source: NCERT

Science & Technology

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “blockchain technology”:

1. It is a distributed or decentralized ledger technology which is an amalgamation of various technologies.
2. It provides efficient distributed ledger storage mechanism.

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: Blockchain is a distributed or decentralized ledger technology which is an amalgamation of various technologies such as distributed systems, cryptography, etc.

- Data and transactions stored in blocks are secured against tampering using cryptographic hash algorithms and are validated and verified through consensus (consensus protocols) across nodes of the Blockchain network.
- Blockchain technology provides efficient distributed ledger storage mechanism.
- Blockchain technology brings transparency and efficiency along with increasing processing speed and reducing cost.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs)?

1. It is a digital asset that exists on a blockchain.
2. Each NFT has a unique digital signature.
3. It can also be used to represent people’s identities, property rights, and more.

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 NFT is a digital asset that exists on a blockchain. The blockchain serves as a public ledger, allowing anyone to verify the asset's authenticity and ownership.

- So unlike most digital items which can be endlessly reproduced, each NFT has a unique digital signature, meaning it is one of a kind.
- NFTs are usually bought with the cryptocurrency Ether or in dollars and the blockchain keeps a record of transactions.
- While anyone can view the NFTs, the buyer has the status of being the official owner - a kind of digital bragging rights.
- All kinds of digital objects - images, videos, music, text and even tweets - can be turned into an NFT.

- Digital art has seen some high-profile sales, while in sports; fans can collect and trade NFTs relating to a particular player or team.
- For instance, on the National Basketball Association's Top Shot platform, enthusiasts can buy collectible NFTs in the form of video highlights of moments from games.
- While these highlights can be seen for free on other platforms such as YouTube, people are buying the status as the owner of a particular NFT, which is unique due to the digital signature.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Virtual Private Network (VPN):

1. It is an encrypted connection over the Internet from a device to a network in real time.
2. It prevents unauthorized people from eavesdropping on the traffic and allows the user to conduct work remotely.

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: VPN is an encrypted connection over the Internet from a device to a network in real time.

- This prevents unauthorized people from eavesdropping on the traffic and allows the user to conduct work remotely.
- VPN provides encrypted connection in real time. With the help of this online activities are hidden even on public networks.
- VPN services connect to private servers and use encryption methods to reduce the risk of data leakage. This allows user to send and receive information online without the risk of anyone but user and the VPN provider seeing it.
- VPN prevent from leaving traces, in the form of internet history, search history and cookies and prevents third parties from gaining access to confidential information.
- Sudden interruption in VPN connection interrupts secure connection terminate preselected programs, reducing the likelihood that data is compromised.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Gaganyaan Programme”:

1. It envisages undertaking the demonstration of indigenous capability to undertake human spaceflight to Low Earth Orbit (LEO).
2. Under the programme two unmanned missions and two manned mission will be carried out.

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 word ‘Gaganyaan’ is derived from Sanskrit, meaning ‘sky-vehicle’. Programme envisages undertaking the demonstration of indigenous capability to undertake human spaceflight to Low Earth Orbit (LEO).

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 2023

As part of this programme, two unmanned missions and one manned mission will be carried out. The major new technologies required for Gaganyaan programme are as follows:

- Human rated launch vehicle
- Crew escape systems
- Habitable orbital module
- Life support system
- Crew selection and training and associated crew management activities

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) The “ChaSTE and ILSA” are related to which of the following?

- a) Chandrayaan
- b) Gaganyaan
- c) Shukrayaan
- d) Mangalyaan

ANS: A

Explanation: Chandrayaan-3 is a follow-on mission to Chandrayaan-2 and is meant to demonstrate lunar landing and roving capability.

Chandrayaan-3 will carry only a modified lander and rover and will use the orbiter of the Chandrayaan 2 mission to communicate with the earth.

Scientific payloads that are being carried on-board are:

- Lander: Langmuir probe, Chandra's Surface Thermo Physical Experiment (ChaSTE) and Instrument for Lunar seismic activity (ILSA).
- Rover payloads are Alpha Particle X-Ray Spectrometer (APXS) and Laser Induced Breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6) The Prime Minister inaugurated the country's first liquid nano urea plant at which of the following state?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Prime Minister inaugurated the country's first liquid nano urea plant at Kalol (Gujarat).

- It is a patented chemical nitrogen fertiliser developed by IFFCO's Nano Biotechnology Research Centre at Kalol with nano nitrogen particles (from 20-50 nm).
- It is world's first nano urea (liquid) plant. It is sprayed directly on the leaves of plants and gets absorbed by the stomata- pores found on the epidermis of leaves.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “stem cells”:

1. Stem cells are special human cells that are able to develop into many different cell types.
2. Stem cells are classified as Somatic Stem Cells and Embryonic Stem Cells.

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: Stem cells are special human cells that are able to develop into many different cell types. Stem cells provide new cells for the body as it grows and replaces specialized cells that are damaged or lost.

Based on the cell type/tissue of origin, stem cells are classified as:

- Somatic Stem Cells (SSCs) also known as Adult Stem Cells: They have limited capacity of differentiation and may be multipotent or unipotent.
- Embryonic Stem Cells' (ESCs) are pluripotent, which mean they can change into any cell in the body.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) The “Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex)” is related to which of the following?

- a) Food standards
- b) Solar energy
- c) Internet of Things
- d) Nano Technology

ANS: A

Explanation: Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex): It is the joint FAO/WHO intergovernmental body responsible for developing the standards, codes of practice, guidelines and recommendations that constitute the Codex Alimentarius, meaning the international food code.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) The WHO Director-General laid the foundation stone for world's first and only Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (GCTM) at?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Recently, WHO Director-General laid the foundation stone for world's first and only Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (GCTM) at Jamnagar in Gujarat.

- It is the sum total of the knowledge, skill, and practices based on the theories, beliefs, and experiences indigenous to different cultures, whether explicable or not, used in the maintenance of health as well as in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness.

- Major traditional and complementary medicines (T&CM) in India include: Ayurveda, Yoga, Siddha, Unani, Sowa-Rigpa, Naturopathy etc.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding malaria:

1. It is a life-threatening mosquito borne blood disease caused by plasmodium parasites.
2. It is preventable as well as curable.

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: Malaria is a life-threatening mosquito borne blood disease caused by plasmodium parasites and spread through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. It is preventable as well as curable.

Source: FORUMIAS

Science & Technology

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Nuclear Fusion”:

1. It is the process by which two light atomic nuclei combine to form a single heavier one while releasing massive amounts of energy.
2. It takes place in a state of matter called plasma.

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: Nuclear fusion is the process by which two light atomic nuclei (for example tritium and deuterium) combine to form a single heavier (Helium) one while releasing massive amounts of energy.

- Fusion reactions take place in a state of matter called plasma a hot, charged gas made of positive ions and freemoving electrons with unique properties distinct from solids, liquids, or gases.
- Strong repulsive electrostatic forces between the positively charged nuclei prevent them from getting close enough together to collide and for fusion to occur.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) United Nations Office of Outer SPACE Affairs and which of the following country jointly organized the World Space Forum (WSF) 2022?

- a) Switzerland
- b) Austria
- c) Germany
- d) France

ANS: B

Explanation: United Nations Office of Outer SPACE Affairs and government of AUSTRIA organized World Space Forum (WSF) 2022 under theme “Sustainability in Space for sustainability on Earth”.

- World Space Forum is a platform to promote discussions on the role of space science and technology in global sustainable development.
- It brings together stakeholders from broader space community, including from governmental institutions, international intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs, as well as industry, private sector and academia.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) Which of the following country is going to conduct a space docking experiment called as “SPADEX”?

- a) Russia
- b) China
- c) India
- d) Japan

ANS: C

Explanation: To provide in-orbit servicing, ISRO is developing a space docking experiment called ‘SPADEX’. It looks at docking a satellite on an existing satellite, offering support in re-fuelling and other in-orbit services while enhancing the capability of a satellite.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Surface Water and Ocean Topography (SWOT) Mission”:

1. It is first satellite mission that will measure height of water in freshwater bodies and ocean on more than 90% of Earth’s surface.
2. It is a collaborative effort between NASA and ISRO with contributions from French and UK Space Agencies.

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 international Surface Water and Ocean Topography (SWOT) Mission is a collaborative effort between NASA and French space agency with contributions from Canadian and UK Space Agencies.

- SWOT is first satellite mission that will measure height of water in freshwater bodies and ocean on more than 90% of Earth’s surface.
- SWOT will cover the entire Earth’s surface between 78 degrees south and 78 degrees north latitude at least once every 21 days.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) The “Perseverance rover mission” is related to which of the following?

- a) NASA
- b) French Space Agency
- c) JAXA
- d) Roscosmos

ANS: A

Explanation: Perseverance rover mission is part of NASA’s Mars Exploration Program, a long-term effort of robotic exploration of Mars.

It aims to look for signs of past microbial life, prepare for future human exploration and collect samples of rock and regolith (broken rock and soil) for possible return to Earth.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6) The “GLASS report” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Antimicrobial Resistance
- b) Space Debris
- c) Global Warming
- d) Artificial Intelligence

ANS: A

Explanation: Recently, WHO released Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) report. GLASS was launched in 2015. GLASS-AMR provides a standardized approach to the collection, analysis and sharing of AMR data by countries.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) The “2Africa Pearls” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Internet Connectivity
- b) Diamond mining
- c) Sustainable agriculture
- d) Renewable energy

ANS: A

Explanation: Facebook parent Meta will partner with Bharti Airtel to expand 2Africa Pearls to India.

- 2Africa Pearls is one of world's longest subsea cable systems that will ultimately interconnect countries in Africa, Asia, and Europe.
- Once completed, the system will provide connectivity to total of 3 billion people. 2Africa Pearls will improve connectivity of fixed-line broadband internet in India.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Indian Biological Data Center (IBDC)”:

1. It is the first national repository for life science data in India.
2. It is located at Salem, Tamil Nadu.

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: IBDC is the first national repository for life science data in India. It is envisaged to emerge as a major data repository for all life science data emerging from India.

- Also, as per the Biotech-PRIDE guidelines, released last year, IBDC is mandated to archive all life science data generated from publicly funded research in India.
- It is being established at Regional Centre of Biotechnology (RCB), Faridabad in collaboration with National Informatics Centre (NIC).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Mission Prarambh”:

1. It is India’s first private space mission.
2. Vikram-S, India’s first privately built rocket under this mission.

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: Vikram-S, India’s first privately built rocket was launched recently from Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh. Named ‘Mission Prarambh’, it is India’s first private space mission. The rocket has been developed by Hyderabad-based Skyroot Aerospace, a company that was started in 2018.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Artemis 1 mission” often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) NASA
- b) French Space Agency
- c) European Space Agency
- d) JAXA

ANS: A

Explanation: NASA’s Artemis 1 mission successfully lifted off from the Kennedy Space Centre.

- It will be the first in a series of increasingly complex missions to build a long-term human presence at the Moon for decades to come.
- It will be an un-crewed flight test that will provide a foundation for human deep space exploration.

Source: FORUMIAS

Science & Technology

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “James Webb Space Telescope”:

1. It was formerly known as the Next Generation Space Telescope (NGST).
2. It is an international collaboration between NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA), and the Canadian Space Agency (CSA).

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: Also called JWST or Webb, it is NASA's largest and most powerful space science telescope. JWST is more powerful than its predecessors.

- It will be able to see further into space to discover distant planets in far-off galaxies. It will build on the legacy of the Hubble Space Telescope.
- It is an international collaboration between NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA), and the Canadian Space Agency (CSA).
- It was formerly known as the "Next Generation Space Telescope" (NGST).
- The multipurpose observatory launched in December 2021 on an Ariane 5 rocket from Europe's Spaceport in French Guiana on the north-eastern coast of South America.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Nobel Prize for Physiology:

1. The prize was awarded for discoveries concerning the genomes of extinct hominins and human evolution.
2. It was awarded to Swedish geneticist Svante Pääbo.

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 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine awarded for: discoveries concerning the genomes of extinct hominins and human evolution. Awardee: Prize was given to Swedish geneticist Svante Pääbo.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) The term “Denisovians” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Extinct dinosaurs
- b) Extinct archaic humans
- c) Deep sea micro organisms
- d) Tropical corals

ANS: B

Explanation: The Denisovans or Denisova hominins are an extinct species or subspecies of archaic human that ranged across Asia during the Lower and Middle Paleolithic. Denisovans are known from few physical remains and consequently, most of what is known about them comes from DNA evidence.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4) Which of the following agencies is/are part of “One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026) (OH JPA)”?

- 1. World Bank
- 2. Food and Agriculture Organization
- 3. World Health Organization

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: Recently, four multilateral agencies have launched a One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026) (OH JPA). About One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026) (OH JPA). It was launched by the ‘Quadripartite’ comprising:

- United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
- UN Environment Programme (UNEP),
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Organisation for Animal Health.

The plan is valid from 2022-2026 and is aimed at mitigating the health challenges at global, regional, and country levels.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Flex Fuel Vehicles”:

- 1. Like traditional vehicles, flex fuel vehicles does not have an internal combustion engine.
- 2. Unlike electric hybrid vehicles, no bulky parts need to be added to the basic gasoline vehicle architecture.

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: Like traditional vehicles, flex fuel vehicles have an internal combustion engine, but instead of regular petrol, it can run on blended fuel — petrol with ethanol or methanol.

- The ethanol mix can vary between 20% and 85%.
- The vehicle has additional sensors and different programming of the engine control module to assess the blend of the fuel and adjust accordingly.

Unlike electric hybrid vehicles, no bulky parts need to be added to the basic gasoline vehicle architecture. Upgrading existing vehicles to run on high blend of ethanol fuel, however, is possible but expensive and not considered feasible.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6) Which of the following mission/s is/are related to mars planet?

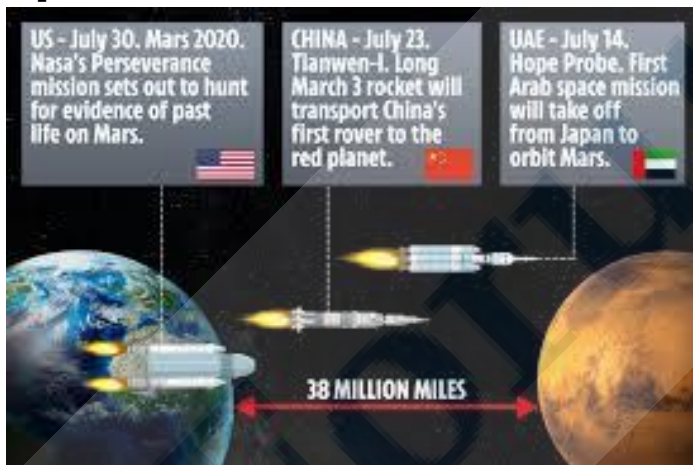
1. Perseverance
2. Hope Mission
3. Tianwen 1

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:



Source: The Hindu

Q.7) Which of the following is/are part of Global Lighthouse Network?

1. Cipla's Indore facility
2. Dr Reddy's Laboratories' Hyderabad facility
3. The Mondelez facility in Sri City

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: Recently, World Economic Forum announced the addition of three factories to its Global Lighthouse Network

- Cipla's Indore facility,
- Dr Reddy's Laboratories' Hyderabad facility and
- The Mondelez facility in Sri City, Chennai.

The Global Lighthouse Network is a World Economic Forum initiative in collaboration with McKinsey & Company.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) Which of the following country has successfully cloned a wild Arctic wolf for the first time in the world?

- a) USA
- b) China
- c) Russia
- d) Canada

ANS: B

Explanation: Recently, China has successfully cloned a wild Arctic wolf for the first time in the world.

- The Arctic wolf (white wolf or polar wolf) is native to the High Arctic tundra of Canada's Queen Elizabeth Islands.
- This cloning is considered a milestone achievement in conserving rare and endangered species through cloning technology.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) In which of the following place, India's first lithium cell plant manufacturing facility will be launched?

- a) Indore
- b) Kandla
- c) Tirupathi
- d) Mangalore

ANS: C

Explanation: India's first lithium cell plant manufacturing facility will be launched in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

- With an installed capacity of 270 Mwh the plant can produce 60% of India's present requirement.
- These cells are used for Mobile Phones, hearable and wearable devices.
- Currently, India imports complete requirements of lithium-ion cells primarily from China, South Korea, Vietnam and Hong Kong.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART) mission is often seen in news is launched by?

- a) NASA
- b) European Space Agency
- c) French Space Agency
- d) JAXA

ANS: A

Explanation: Recently, NASA crashed its \$344 million the Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART) mission on binary asteroid system Didymos and moonlet to test a kinetic impactor technology.

The Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART) is a first-of-its-kind spacecraft, which has been designed to test a unique method to deflect an asteroid to change its motion in space through kinetic impact and save the Earth from an incoming asteroid.

Source: FORUMIAS

Science

Q.1) The “No Money for Terror (NMFT)” initiative was started by which of the following?

- a) Australia
- b) France
- c) Austria
- d) New Zealand

ANS: B

Explanation: The 3rd ministerial ‘Countering Financing of Terrorism - No Money for Terror (NMFT)’ conference was hosted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in New Delhi.

The NMFT started in 2018 as an initiative of the French government. It offers a platform for participating nations and organizations to deliberate on the effectiveness of the current international regime on Counter Financing of Terrorism.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Submersible Platform for Acoustic Characterization & Evaluation (SPACE)”:

1. It is a state-of-the-art testing and evaluation facility for sonar systems developed for use by Indian navy.
2. It is one-of-a-kind facility in the world with specially designed submersible platform, which can be lowered up to depths of 1000 meters.

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: Submersible Platform for Acoustic Characterization & Evaluation (SPACE) is a state-of-the-art testing and evaluation facility (launched by DRDO) for sonar systems developed for use by Indian navy.

- Sonar (Sound Navigation and Ranging) is helpful for exploring and mapping ocean because sound waves travel farther in water than do radar and light waves.
- SPACE is one-of-a-kind facility in the world with specially designed submersible platform, which can be lowered up to depths of 100 meters.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) The “Indo-Pacific Endeavour 2022” maritime partnership exercise is conducted between India and?

- a) Australia
- b) USA
- c) Japan
- d) Taiwan

ANS: A

Explanation: Indo-Pacific Endeavour 2022: It is a Maritime Partnership Exercise involving Royal Australian Navy and Indian Navy.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4) Which of the following has teamed up with the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) for Project Vanni?

- a) Google
- b) Apple
- c) Facebook
- d) Twitter

ANS: A

Explanation: Google India has teamed up with the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) for this initiative.

- It aims to build an artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) model to collect language samples from 773 districts across India.
- It will be an AI-based language model that can understand diverse Indian languages and dialects.
- Potential use of such datasets is in building apps in areas such as health, agriculture, and financial inclusion.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) Which of the following state has unveiled Asia's first drone delivery hub?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Punjab
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Assam

ANS: C

Explanation: Asia's first drone delivery hub was unveiled by Meghalaya government in partnership with startup TechEagle.

It aims to deliver vital supplies like drugs, diagnostic samples, vaccines quickly and safely to different regions of state using a dedicated drone delivery network.

Q.6) Which of the following is the India's first indigenously designed and built aircraft carrier?

- a) INS Aditya
- b) INS Vikramaditya
- c) INS Vikrant
- d) INS Trishul

ANS: C

Explanation: Vikrant is the largest warship ever been built in the maritime history of India.

- It is also the first indigenously designed and built aircraft carrier for Indian Navy.
- It is designed by Indian Navy's in-house Warship Design Bureau (WDB) and built by Cochin Shipyard Limited, a Public Sector Shipyard under Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways.
- The only operational aircraft carrier with Indian Navy at present is INS Vikramaditya, which had served in erstwhile Soviet and, thereafter, Russian navy as Admiral Gorshkov before being inducted by India in 2013.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) The famous “Exercise Kakadu” conducted by which of the following country?

- a) India
- b) Thailand
- c) Australia
- d) Japan

ANS: C

Explanation: Exercise Kakadu: It is Australia's naval exercise hosted biennially. Navies of more than 14 countries (including India) participated in this exercise recently.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) The “Exercise Synergy” was recently in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Cyber Security
- b) Revenue intelligence
- c) Money Laundering
- d) Coastal Surveillance

ANS: A

Explanation: The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) hosted ‘Synergy’- a cyber security exercise in collaboration with Cyber Security Agency of Singapore. It was conducted as part of the International Counter Ransomware Initiative- Resilience Working Group, led under the leadership of National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) The famous “Brahmos” missile is a joint venture between India and?

- a) Kazakhstan
- b) Russia
- c) Japan
- d) Australia

ANS: B

Explanation: Brahmos is a joint venture of India and Russia, and its name is derived from Brahmaputra and Moskva rivers. It can be launched from land, air, sea, and underwater.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Surya Kiran” joint training exercise is conducted between India and?

- a) Nepal
- b) Bhutan
- c) Bangladesh
- d) Thailand

ANS: A

Explanation: Surya Kiran: It is the joint training exercise between India and Nepal.

Source: FORUMIAS

Science

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “New Space India Limited (NSIL)”:

1. It is country's first public sector undertaking in the space sector and commercial arm of ISRO.
2. It enables better collaboration with start-ups and private sector players without the hassle of government intervention.

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: New Space India Limited (NSIL) is country's first public sector undertaking in the space sector and commercial arm of ISRO aimed at production and marketing of space-based services, also empowered to own the operational launch vehicles and space assets of ISRO. It enables better collaboration with start-ups and private sector players without the hassle of government intervention.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “green hydrogen”:

1. It is produced by renewable energy through electrolysis of water.
2. Alkaline, polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) and Solid Oxide Electrolysers are commercially available technologies for green hydrogen production.

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: Green hydrogen is produced by renewable energy through electrolysis of water. Electrolyser technology is central to the green hydrogen production process. Alkaline, polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) and Solid Oxide Electrolysers are commercially available technologies for green hydrogen production.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) Which of the following organization releases the “State Food Safety Index (SFSI)”?

- a) FAO
- b) NITI Aayog
- c) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
- d) Ministry of Agriculture

ANS: C

Explanation: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) released the State Food Safety Index (SFSI) 2021-22.

- The SFSI is released annually and this is the fourth edition since its inception in 2018-19.
- Index is aimed at encouraging states and UTs to improve their performance and work towards establishing a proper food safety ecosystem in their jurisdiction.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4) India’s first and Asia’s largest liquid-mirror telescope commissioned at which of the following state?

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: LMT, India’s first and Asia’s largest liquid-mirror telescope is commissioned at the Devasthal Observatory of Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES) in Nainital (Uttarakhand).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) The famous “Artemis Accords” is related to which of the following?

- a) Space agreement
- b) Nuclear agreement
- c) Agricultural research
- d) Solar agreement

ANS: A

Explanation: France is set to sign a U.S.-led multilateral agreement called the Artemis Accords. The program aims to return humans to the moon's surface by 2025 with the help of U.S. allies and private companies.

The accords are built on broader principles of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. It includes an array of principles designed to promote peaceful uses of space, from establishing safety zones around future moon bases to sharing scientific data with other countries.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6.)The “CRISPR Cas – 9” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Genetic modification
- b) Outer space planet
- c) Hybrid vehicle technology
- d) Soil less farming

ANS: A

Explanation: CRISPR is a genetic code or sequence found in bacteria. These are formed due to the activity of the previous bacteriophages that had infected them.

- Bacteria use CRISPR sequence to remember each specific virus that attacks them. They do this by incorporating the virus' DNA into their own bacterial genome.
- This method then gives the bacteria protection or immunity when a specific virus tries to attack again. Cas 9 are the genes that are always located nearby.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) India's first Saline Water Lantern Roshini, which uses sea water as electrolyte between specially designed electrodes to power the LED lamps was developed by?

- a) National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai
- b) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
- c) Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
- d) Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

ANS: A

Explanation: Roshini is India's first Saline Water Lantern which uses sea water as electrolyte between specially designed electrodes to power the LED lamps.

It is developed by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Small modular reactors (SMRs)”:

1. SMRs are advanced nuclear reactors that have a power capacity of up to 300 MW(e) per unit.
2. SMRs can be sited on locations not suitable for larger nuclear power plants.

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: Small modular reactors (SMRs) are advanced nuclear reactors that have a power capacity of up to 300 MW(e) per unit, which is about one-third of the generating capacity of traditional nuclear power reactors.

- SMRs can be sited on locations not suitable for larger nuclear power plants. Prefabricated units of SMRs can be manufactured and then shipped and installed on site.
- This makes them more affordable to build than large power reactors, which are often designed for a particular location, sometimes leading to construction delays.
- SMRs offer savings in cost and construction time, and they can be deployed incrementally to match increasing energy demand.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Agni – 5 Missile”:

1. It is an ingeniously built advanced surface-to-air ballistic missile.
2. It is developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP).

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: Agni-5 is an ingeniously built advanced surface-to-surface ballistic missile developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP).

- It is a fire-and-forget missile, which cannot be stopped without an interceptor missile.
- The missile has the capability of hitting targets beyond the range of 5000 km and is crucial for India's self-defense systems.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Shakti exercise” is conducted between India and which of the following country?

- a) France
- b) Russia
- c) Bangladesh
- d) Mongolia

ANS: A

Explanation: Shakti Exercise is a bilateral exercise between the armies of India and France. It is a biennial exercise that takes place between Indian and French armies, alternately in the two countries.

Source: FORUMIAS

Science & Technology

Q.1) Which of the following is/are the benefit/s of CRISPR?

1. It can help in faster and efficient diagnosis of rare genetic diseases.
2. It can make farming more efficient and robust by creating resilient crops which are impervious to droughts and other environmental impacts.
3. It generated knowledge base would also help in speeding up the traditional drug discovery process.

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: Predictive and Preventive Healthcare: This can help in faster and efficient diagnosis of rare genetic diseases.

- This will also help in determining epidemiology of genetic diseases to enable cost-effective genetic tests, enabling efficient diagnosis of heritable cancers, etc.
- Food security: It can have a major impact on addressing food insecurity around the world by engineering more waterefficient crops and high yielding varieties of plants and animals.
- As a corollary, it can make farming more efficient and robust by creating resilient crops which are impervious to droughts and other environmental impacts.
- Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology: CRISPR can bring customized and individualized therapies to market more quickly than was previously dreamed.
- The CRISPR generated knowledge base would also help in speeding up the traditional drug discovery process.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) Which of the following act/s is/are applicable to governing genome editing in India?

1. Drugs and Cosmetic Act 1947
2. Seed Act, 1968
3. Disaster Management Act, 2005

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: Various applicable Laws, Acts, and Procedures governing genome editing in India

- Biological Diversity Act, 2006
- Drugs and Cosmetic Act 1947
- Seed Act, 1968

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- Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights (PPVFR), 2009
- Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- Disaster Management Act, 2005

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is functions under which of the following?

- a) Ministry of Agriculture
- b) Ministry of Consumer Affairs & Cooperation
- c) Ministry Of Environment Forests & Climate Change
- d) NITI Aayog

ANS: C

Explanation: Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC): It functions under the MOEF&CC and is responsible for approval of

- activities involving large scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from environmental angle
- Proposals relating to release of genetically engineered organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials.
- The GEAC or any person/s authorized by it shall have powers to take punitive action under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)”:

1. It has been established under Food Safety and Standards, 2006 and administered by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
2. It lays down science-based standards for food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import.

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 FSSAI has been established under Food Safety and Standards, 2006 and administered by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

It lays down science-based standards for food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) The fifth generation of cellular networks (5G) is designed to improve network connections by addressing the legacy issues of?

1. Speed
2. Latency
3. Utility

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: 5G (the fifth generation of cellular networks) is designed to improve network connections by addressing the legacy issues of speed, latency and utility, which the earlier/current generation of mobile networks could not address.

- 5G operates at higher frequencies to offer a new kind of network that is designed to connect virtually everyone and everything together including machines, objects, and devices.
- It will also have an enhanced throughput to handle more simultaneous connections at a time than current generation networks.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Hyperloop system”:

1. It is a fifth mode of transportation other than road, rail, water and air.
2. It works on a technology that utilizes magnetic levitation in low-pressure tubes.

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 Hyperloop is a fifth mode of transportation other than road, rail, water and air.

- It works on a technology that utilizes magnetic levitation in low-pressure tubes to transport both, goods and people at airplane-like speed up to 750 miles per hour.
- The working principle of hyperloop technology is built on the idea of the vacuum train to create a much more advanced and feasible model.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding lithium:

1. It is currently produced from hard rock or brine mines.
2. Australia is the world's biggest supplier of Lithium.

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: Lithium is currently produced from hard rock or brine mines.

- Australia is the world's biggest supplier, with production of Lithium from hard rock mines, while Argentina, Chile and China are producing it from salt lakes.
- But global production and demand has so far not fulfilled due supply shortage of the metal.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) The Global Innovation Index (GII) was published by which of the following?

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Intellectual Property Organization
- c) World Bank
- d) ADB

ANS: B

Explanation: The Global Innovation Index is an annual ranking of countries by their capacity for, and success in, innovation, published by the World Intellectual Property Organization. It was started in 2007 by INSEAD and World Business, a British magazine.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) The “Sagittarius A*” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Black Hole
- b) Nuclear reactor
- c) Electric Vehicle
- d) Solar Energy

ANS: A

Explanation: The first photograph of Sagittarius A*, a super-massive black hole about 26,000 light years from Earth and situated at the centre of the Milky Way, was revealed by astronomers of the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding GSLV Mk – III:

1. It uses three propulsion stages of solid, liquid, and cryogenic.
2. It is capable of launching four-tonne satellites in the Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO).

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 GSLV Mk-III uses three propulsion stages: Solid, Liquid, and Cryogenic. GSKV-Mk III is capable of launching four-tonne satellites in the Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO).

Source: FORUMIAS

Science - Revision

Q.1) The term “nixtamalisation” often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Zero Budget Natural Farming
- b) Fortification of Maize
- c) Solar Energy
- d) Ocean acidification

ANS: B

Explanation: A study has thrown light on how Maya people fortified their maize with chemical process known as ‘nixtamalisation’.

- Nixtamalisation is a method by which the ancient peoples of Mesoamerica (a term used to describe Mexico and Central America) like the Maya used to soak and cook their maize in an alkaline solution and make it more palatable, nutritious and non-toxic.
- Process ensures that maize contains amino acids, calcium and Vitamin B2, which can be utilized by the human body. It also eliminates certain mycotoxins present in maize.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding steel slag:

1. It is a by-product of steel making, produced during the separation of the molten steel from impurities in steel-making furnaces.
2. It is also used in the agricultural sector due to its ability to correct soil acidity.

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: Steel slag is a by-product of steel making, produced during the separation of the molten steel from impurities in steel-making furnaces.

- A steel slag is also used in the agricultural sector due to its ability to correct soil acidity.
- It contains some nutrients for the plants and also as silicate fertilizer that is capable of providing silicon to the plants.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) The term “CAPSTONE” is recently seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Satellite
- b) Cyber attacks
- c) Generic medicine
- d) Air pollution

ANS: A

Explanation: NASA launched CAPSTONE, a CubeSat that will fly in cislunar space, the orbital space near and around the Moon.

It is headed toward an orbit intended in the future for Gateway, a Moon-orbiting outpost (part of NASA's Artemis program).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4) The “Agni Warrior” is a bilateral exercise between Indian army and?

- a) Nepal
- b) USA
- c) Australia
- d) Singapore

ANS: D

Explanation: Agni Warrior: It is a bilateral exercise between Singapore & Indian Army.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Crime And Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS):

1. It is a Mission Mode Project under National eGovernance Plan (NeGP).
2. It is aimed at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of policing.

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: CCTNS is a Mission Mode Project under National eGovernance Plan (NeGP).

- It is aimed at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adopting of principle of e-Governance.
- CCTNS has been implemented in 99% police stations. 100 percent FIRs are being registered directly in CCTNS.
- It was approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in 2009.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6) The “Project-75” often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Submarines
- b) Aircraft carriers
- c) Ballistic missiles
- d) Frigates

ANS: A

Explanation: Six Scorpene submarines are being built indigenously under Project-75 by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) under technology transfer from Naval Group of France.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Indian SARS-CoV-2 Genomics Consortium (INSACOG)”:

1. It is a consortium of 100 Laboratories to monitor genomic variations in the SARS-CoV-2.
2. It is jointly initiated by Ministry of Health and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) with Council for Scientific & Industrial Research and Indian Council of Medical Research.

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 SARS-CoV-2 Genomics Consortium (INSACOG) is a consortium of 54 Laboratories to monitor genomic variations in the SARS-CoV-2.

- The network carries out whole genome sequencing of SARS-CoV 2 virus across the nation, aiding the understanding of how the virus spreads and evolves, and provide information to aid public health response.
- It is jointly initiated by Ministry of Health and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) with Council for Scientific & Industrial Research and Indian Council of Medical Research.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) The “Vikram-S” often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Super computer
- b) Rocket
- c) Telescope
- d) Submarine

ANS: B

Explanation: Vikram-S, India's first privately built rocket was launched recently from Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.

Source: FORUMIAS

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

- a) Interior of Earth
- b) Space boundary
- c) Ocean depth
- d) Intensity of Cyclone

ANS: B

Explanation: The Kármán line is a boundary that borders Earth's atmosphere and the beginning of space.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. Kuiper Belt is a donut-shaped region of icy bodies beyond orbit of Neptune.
2. Asteroid belt is a region of space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

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: Kuiper Belt: A donut-shaped region of icy bodies beyond orbit of Neptune. It is a region of leftovers from the solar system's early history.

Asteroid belt: A region of space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter where most of the asteroids in our Solar System are found orbiting the Sun.

Source: FORUMIAS