

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

8th to 14th May, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



The advent of Europeans

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the Portuguese:

1. The Francis de Almeida was the first person to reach India.
2. The first governor of the Portuguese in India was Alfonso-da-Albuquerque.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The first Portuguese who succeeded in reaching the Cape of Good Hope was Bartholomew Diaz in c.1487 CE.

- Later, following his footsteps, Vasco da Gama reached the port of Calicut on May 21, 1498 CE making it a landmark day in the history of India's maritime trade.
- The first governor of the Portuguese in India was Francis de Almeida.
- Later in c.1510 CE, the second Governor Alfonso-da-Albuquerque captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur (during reign of Sikander Lodhi) and thereafter, Goa became the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were introduced by the Portuguese in India?

1. Cultivation of tobacco and potato
2. 1st Printing press in India
3. 1st scientific work on Indian medicinal plants

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: Portuguese gifts to India

- (i) Cultivation of tobacco and potato
- (ii) 1st Printing press in India (c.1556 CE).
- (iii) 1st scientific work on Indian medicinal plants.

Q.3) Which of the following is/are the cause/s of decline of the Portuguese?

1. Religious Intolerance
2. Piracy
3. Discovery of Brazil

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: Causes of Decline of Portuguese:

- Religious Intolerance
- Piracy
- Clandestine Practices in Trade
- Discovery of Brazil.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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

1. They set up their first factory at Masulipatnam.
2. The Battle of Bedara was happened between the Dutch and the Portuguese.

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: In March c.1602 CE, Dutch East India Company under the name. Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (VOC) was formed.

- Interestingly, it is often considered to have been the first multinational corporation in the world and also was the first company to issue stock. Dutch set up their first factory at Masulipatnam in c.1605 CE.
- The Anglo-Dutch rivalry lasted for about seven decades during which period the Dutch lost their settlements to the British one by one and the final collapse of the Dutch came with their defeat by English in the Battle of Bedara in c.1759 CE.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following was/were came to the court of Mughal Emperor “Jahangir”?

1. Captain William Hawkins
2. Sir Thomas Roe
3. Lord Wellesley

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 English East India Company was formed by a group of merchants known as ‘The Merchant Adventurers’ in c.1599 CE.

- In c.1609 CE, Captain William Hawkins arrived at the court of Mughal Emperor Jahangir to seek permission to establish English trading centre at Surat.
- Later in c.1612 CE, Jahangir issued a farman (permission letter) to the English and they established a trading factory at Surat in c.1613 CE.
- Later in c.1615 CE, Sir Thomas Roe came to Mughal court as ambassador of James I, the King of England and obtained permission from Jahangir to establish English trading factories in different parts of India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The “Fort William” was constructed by the British is located at?

- a) Madras
- b) Calcutta
- c) Surat
- d) Machilipatnam

ANS: B

Explanation: In c.1690 CE, an English factory was established at a place called Sutanuti by Job Charnock.

The fortified settlement of Sutanati was named Fort William (Calcutta) which later became the capital of British India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following place/s was/were the factory/factories of French established?

1. Mahe
2. Balasore
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 French East India Company, ‘Les Compagnie des Indes Orientales’, was formed in c.1664 CE by Colbert, a minister under Louis XIV.

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- In c.1668 CE, Francis Caron established the first French factory in India at Surat. Later, Maracara set up a factory at Masulipatinam in c.1669 CE.
- Later, in c.1673 CE Francois Martin founded Pondicherry (Fort Louis), the headquarters of the French possessions in India and became its 1st governor too.
- In c.1690 CE, Chandranagore in Bengal was acquired from Shaista Khan then Mughal governor. Other French factories in India were Mahe, Balasore, Qasim Bazar and Karaikal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The “Battle of Arcot” was took place between the English and?

- a) French
- b) Dutch
- c) Portuguese
- d) Danish

ANS: A

Explanation: Battle of Arcot (c.1751 CE): Robert Clive (an English officer) suggested a plan to attack Arcot (capital of Carnatic) which was approved by Governor Saunders and an army with Robert Clive and Major Lawrence.

- Clive captured Arcot and earned the tag of Hero of Arcot. Meanwhile, French forces and Chanda Sahib were defeated at Arni and Kaveripakkam.
- Chanda Sahib was beheaded in c.1752 CE. Since Dupleix failed to capture Tiruchirapalli, he was recalled to France in c.1754 CE.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following was the headquarters of Danes in India?

- a) Machilipatnam
- b) Surat
- c) Pondicherry
- d) Serampore

ANS: D

Explanation: Danes formed an East India Company in c.1616 CE. They established settlement at Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) in c.1620 CE and at Serampore (Bengal) in c.1676 CE. Serampore was their headquarters in India.

However, they failed to strengthen themselves in India and were forced to sell all their settlements in India to the British in c.1845 CE.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) “Orang National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Meghalaya
- b) Assam
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Manipur

ANS: B

Explanation: Orang National Park is a national park in India located on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra River in the Darrang and Sonitpur districts of Assam.

It covers an area of 79.28 km². It was established as a sanctuary in 1985 and declared a national park on 13 April 1999.

Source: FORUMIAS

The advent of Europeans and The British Conquests

Q.1) The “Treaty of Tordesillas” was concluded between Portuguese and?

- a) Spain
- b) French
- c) British
- d) Danish

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) The “Cartaze System” was related to which of the following European Nation?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a governor in India for a three-year term and equipped the incumbent with sufficient force to protect the Portuguese interests.

- Francisco De Almeida, the newly appointed governor, was asked to consolidate the position of the Portuguese in India and to destroy Muslim trade by seizing Aden, Ormuz and Malacca.
- In 1507, the Portuguese squadron was defeated in a naval battle off Diu by the combined Egyptian and Gujarat navies, and Almeida’s son was killed.
- Next year, Almeida avenged his defeat by totally crushing the two navies. Almeida’s vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean.
- His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) The terms “Hector, Dragon and Osiander” were associated with which of the following?

- a) British Ships
- b) Crops introduced by Portuguese
- c) Weapons Systems by Danish
- d) Revenue system of French

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1608, Captain William Hawkins with his ship Hector reached Surat.

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- He brought with him a letter from James I, King of England, to the Mughal court of Jahangir requesting permission to do business in India.
- In November 1612, the English ship Dragon under Captain Best along with a little ship, the Osiander, successfully fought a Portuguese fleet.
- Jahangir, who had no navy worth its name, learnt of the English success and was greatly impressed

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) In which of the following place/s was/were the Danish factory/factories established?

1. Bimlipatam
2. Kasimbazar
3. Cochin

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. 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).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) The Captain William Hawkins of British came to India during which Mughal Emperor?

- a) Akbar
- b) Humayun
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shah Jhan

ANS: C

Explanation: Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609 itself. But the mission to establish a factory at Surat didn't succeed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) The "Battle of Wandiwash" was held it between British and?

- a) French
- b) Spanish
- c) Danish
- d) Portuguese

ANS: A

Explanation: Battle of Wandiwash: The decisive battle of the Third Carnatic War was won by the English on January 22, 1760 at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu.

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General Eyre Coote of the English totally routed the French army under Count Thomas Arthur de Lally and took Bussy as prisoner.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

1. Burhan-ul-Mulk : Awadh
2. Murshid Kuli Khan : Hyderabad
3. Nizam-ul-Mulk : Bengal

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 founder of the Asaf-Jah house of Hyderabad was Kilich Khan, popularly known as Nizam-ul-Mulk.

- The founder of the independent principality of Awadh was Saadat Khan, popularly known as Burhan-ul-Mulk.
- Murshid Kuli Khan was the founder of the independent state of Bengal. He was a capable ruler and made Bengal a prosperous state.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Which of the following was/were the leading shipping industry region/s in 18th century?

1. Maharashtra
2. Andhra
3. Bengal

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: Ship-building Industry: Maharashtra, the Andhra region and Bengal were the leaders in ship-building. Indian shipping also flourished on the Kerala coast at Calicut and Quilon.

- The Zamorin of Calicut used the Muslim Kunjali Maraikkars (who were well known for their seafaring ability) for his navy.
- Shivaji Bhonsle's navy put up a good defence on the west coast against the Portuguese.
- According to Bipan Chandra, the European companies bought many Indian-made ships for their use.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The term “Chatuspathis” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Education
- b) Child Marriage
- c) Artisans
- d) Bonded labor

ANS: A

Explanation: Chatuspathis or Tols, as they were called in Bihar and Bengal, were the centres of higher education.

Some of the famous centres for Sanskrit education were Kasi (Varanasi), Tirhut (Mithila), Nadia and Utkala.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) “Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Assam
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Goa

ANS: B

Explanation: Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary is located 18 km north of Marayoor on State Highway 17 in the Marayoor and Kanthalloor panchayats of Devikulam taluk in the Idukki district of Kerala state in South India. It is one of 18 wildlife sanctuaries among the protected areas of Kerala.

Source: FORUMIAS

India under the Company's Rule

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the reason/s for bringing the regulating act, 1772 by the British Government?

1. Rampant corruption among servants of the Company.
2. The Company's bankruptcy.
3. Oppression of peasantry.

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 dual system of government (1765 – 1772) where the Company had the authority but no responsibility and its Indian representatives had all the responsibility but no authority continued for seven years. This period was characterized by—

- rampant corruption among servants of the Company who made full use of private trading to enrich themselves;
- excessive revenue collection and oppression of peasantry;
- The Company's bankruptcy, while the servants were flourishing.

By now the British government decided to regulate the Company to bring some order into its business. From now, there would be a gradual increase in controlling laws.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following statements is/are correct about the regulating act, 1772?

1. It introduced the element of centralized administration.
2. The directors of the Company were required to submit all correspondence regarding revenue affairs and civil and military administration to the government.
3. In Bengal, the administration was to be carried out by governor-general and a council consisting of 10 members, representing civil and military government.

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 1773 Regulating Act brought about the British government's involvement in Indian affairs in the effort to control and regulate the functioning of the East India Company.

- It recognized that the Company's role in India extended beyond mere trade to administrative and political fields, and introduced the element of centralized administration.

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- The directors of the Company were required to submit all correspondence regarding revenue affairs and civil and military administration to the government. (Thus for the first time, the British cabinet was given the right to exercise control over Indian affairs.)
- In Bengal, the administration was to be carried out by governor-general and a council consisting of 4 members, representing civil and military government.
- They were required to function according to the majority rule. Warren Hastings and four others were named in the Act; later ones were to be appointed by the Company.
- A Supreme Court of judicature was to be established in Bengal with original and appellate jurisdictions where all subjects could seek redressal.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) With reference to Pitt's India act – 1784, which of the following is/are member/s of the Board of Control?

1. Secretary of state
2. Chancellor of exchequer
3. Members of the Privy Council

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 Pitt's India Act gave the British government a large measure of control over the Company's affairs.

- In fact, the Company became a subordinate department of the State. The Company's territories in India were termed 'British possessions'.
- The government's control over the Company's affairs was greatly extended.
- A Board of Control consisting of the chancellor of exchequer, a secretary of state and four members of the Privy Council (to be appointed by the Crown) were to exercise control over the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs.
- All dispatches were to be approved by the board. Thus a dual system of control was set up.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following act led to the disappearance of Maal Adalats?

- a) The Regulating Act, 1772
- b) The Pitt's India Act, 1784
- c) The Act of 1786
- d) The Charter Act, 1793

ANS: D

Explanation: The Charter Act of 1793: The Act renewed the Company's commercial privileges for next 20 years.

The revenue administration was separated from the judiciary functions and this led to disappearing of the Maal Adalats.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following act was popularly known as “Morley-Minto Reforms”?

- a) The Regulating Act, 1772
- b) The Charter Act, 1793
- c) The Indian Councils Act, 1892
- d) The Indian Councils Act, 1909

ANS: D

Explanation: Indian Councils Act, 1909: Popularly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, the Act made the first attempt to bring in a representative and popular element in the governance of the country.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding evolution of civil services in India:

- 1. Lord Cornwallis set up Fort William College for training of new recruits in India.
- 2. Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

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: In 1800, Wellesley (governor-general, 1798-1805) set up the Fort William College for training of new recruits.

- In 1806 Wellesley’s college was disapproved by the Court of Directors and instead the East India College was set up at Haileybury in England to impart two years’ training to the recruits.
- In 1863, Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Arrange the following in chronological order:

- 1. Civil Procedure Code
- 2. Indian Penal Code
- 3. Criminal Procedure Code

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: A Law Commission (1833) was set up under Macaulay for codification of Indian laws. As a result, a Civil Procedure Code (1859), an Indian Penal Code (1860) and a Criminal Procedure Code (1861) were prepared.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The famous “Mayo’s Resolution” is related to which of the following?

- a) Decentralization
- b) Police
- c) Famines
- d) Defense

ANS: A

Explanation: Mayo’s Resolution of 1870 financial decentralization was a legislative devolution inaugurated by the Indian Councils Act of 1861.

- Apart from the annual grant from imperial Government, the provincial governments were authorized to resort to local taxation to balance their budgets.
- This was done in context of transfer of certain departments of administration, such as medical services, education and roads, to the control of provincial governments. This was the beginning of local finance.
- Mayo’s Resolution emphasized, “Local interest, supervision and care are necessary for success in the management of the funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical relief and local public works.”

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) “Kuno National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Uttar Pradesh

ANS: A

Explanation: Kuno National Park is a national park and Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh, India. It derives its name from Kuno River.

It was established in 1981 as a wildlife sanctuary with an initial area of 344.686 km² in the Sheopur and Morena districts. In 2018, it was given the status of a national park.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Namdapha National Park” is often seen in news is located at?

- a) Assam
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Tripura

ANS: B

Explanation: Namdapha National Park is a 1,985 km² large protected area in Arunachal Pradesh of Northeast India.

The park was established in 1983. With more than 1,000 floral and about 1,400 faunal species, it is a biodiversity hotspot in the Eastern Himalayas.

Source: FORUMIAS

The revolt of 1858 and its aftermath

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Secretary of State”:

1. He should be a member of the British cabinet.
2. He was assisted by a council of 25.

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 Company’s limitations in administering the country in complex situations had been exposed by the revolt of 1857; besides, there was not much accountability.

- Now, the power to govern was to be wielded through a secretary of state (earlier this power was exercised by Directors of the Company and the Board of Control).
- The secretary of state was to be a member of the British cabinet, and was to be assisted by a council of 15.
- He was answerable to the British Parliament. All initiatives and final decisions rested with the secretary and the council was only advisory in nature.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following was called the “father of local self-government in India”?

- a) Lord Mayo
- b) Lord Ripon
- c) Lord Lytton
- d) Lord Curzon

ANS: B

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following measure/s was/were taken in Indian Factory Act, 1881?

1. Employment of children less than 7 years of age prohibited.
2. Working hours restricted to 9 hours per day for children.
3. Children to get six holidays in a month.

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 Indian Factory Act, 1881 dealt primarily with the problem of child labour (between 7 and 12 years of age). Its significant provisions were:

- employment of children under 7 years of age prohibited,
- working hours restricted to 9 hours per day for children,
- children to get four holidays in a month,
- Hazardous machinery to be properly fenced off.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following had written the “Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India”?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Mahadeo Govind Ranade
- c) Romesh Chandra Dutt
- d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

ANS: A

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji, the ‘Grand Old Man of India’, who after a brilliant analysis of the colonial economy put forward the theory of economic drain in Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following was/were the reason/s for Revolt of 1857 against East Indian Company?

1. Expansionist policies
2. Economic exploitation
3. Administrative innovations

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 1757, after the Battle of Plassey, the British laid the first step towards getting power in northern India.

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- And in 1857 took place the major 'Revolt' which was a product of the character and policies of colonial rule after 1757, and after which noteworthy changes took place in the British policy of ruling over India.
- The cumulative effect of British expansionist policies, economic exploitation and administrative innovations over the years had adversely affected the positions of all—rulers of Indian states, sepoys, zamindars, peasants, traders, artisans, pundits, maulvis, etc.
- The simmering discontent burst in the form of a violent storm in 1857 which shook the British Empire in India to its very foundations.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

Revolt Centre	:	Leader
1. Bijapur	:	Nana Sahib
2. Lucknow	:	Begum Hazrat Mahal
3. Delhi	:	General Bakht Khan

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: At Delhi the nominal and symbolic leadership belonged to the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah, but the real command lay with a court of soldiers headed by General Bakht Khan who had led the revolt of Bareilly troops and brought them to Delhi.

- At Kanpur, the natural choice was Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II. He was refused the family title and banished from Poona, and was living near Kanpur.
- Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reins at Lucknow where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Indian Councils Act, 1909":

1. It introduced the separate electorate for Muslims.
2. An Indian member was taken for the first time in the Executive Council of the Governor-General.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Indian Councils Act, 1909: Popularly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, the Act made the first attempt to bring in a representative and popular element in the governance of the country.

- The strength of the Imperial Legislative Council was increased.

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- With regard to the central government, an Indian member was taken for the first time in the Executive Council of the Governor-General (Satyendra Prasad Sinha was the first Indian to join the Governor-General's—or Viceroy's— Executive Council, as law member.)
- The introduction of separate electorates for Muslims created new problems.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Which of the following act was known as “Montague-Chelmsford Reforms”?

- a) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- c) Government of India Act, 1919
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

ANS: C

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The Achanakmar Tiger reserve is often seen in news is located at?

- a) Jharkhand
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Odisha
- d) West Bengal

ANS: B

Explanation: Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary was established in 1975 and was declared as a tiger reserve in 2009.

- The legend has that a British man was killed by a sudden ('achanak') attack ('maar') of a tiger at this forest. And hence the place came to be known as Achanakmar or the sudden attack.
- Another legend elaborates as When the Britishers have engaged both the Gonds and the Baiga tribes as labourers for execution of Forest works in the place where the ACHANAKMAR rest house is currently situated.
- These two groups engaged themselves in the rivalry saying that one has got more job and another has got less job opportunities, so suddenly the attack took place between themselves without any prior motive and plan.
- The British officer in-charge was elaborated about the incident as "SIR Achanak Maar Ho Gai" since then this place has got the name " Achanak-Mar".

Source: <https://www.tigersofachanakmar.org/>

Q.10) The “Nanda Devi National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Nanda Devi National Park or Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, established in 1982 is a national park situated around the peak of Nanda Devi in Chamoli Garhwal district of Uttarakhand, in northern India. The entire park lies at an elevation of more than 3,500 m above mean sea level.

Source: FORUMIAS

Socio – Religious Movement

Q.1) Which of the following is/are reformist movement/s?

1. Arya Samaj
2. Brahmo Samaj
3. Prarthana Samaj

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 reform movements could broadly be classified into two categories—the reformist movements like the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, the Aligarh Movement, and the revivalist movements like Arya Samaj and the Deoband movement.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following social reformer/reformist was/were fight for widow re – marriage in India?

1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
2. Karsondas Mulji
3. Veerasalingam Pantulu

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, that the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed. 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.
- Similar efforts were made by Professor D.K. Karve in western India and by Veerasalingam Pantulu in Madras.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) For his relentless efforts, British Government has passed the age of consent act, 1891, who among the following was related to this?

- a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- b) B.M. Malabari
- c) Govind Mahadeo Ranade
- d) K. Natarajan

ANS: B

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: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following coined the slogan “no religion, no caste, no God for mankind”?

- a) Sahadaran Ayyapan
- b) Sri Narayana Guru
- c) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- d) Veerasalingam Pantulu

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: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was established the Atmiya Sabha?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Mahadeo Govind Ranade
- c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- d) Veerasalingam Pantulu

ANS: A

Explanation: Raja Rammohan Roy (1772-1833), often called the the father of Indian Renaissance and the maker of Modern India, was a man of versatile genius.

In 1814, he set up the Atmiya Sabha (or Society of Friends) in Calcutta to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta and to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals and other social ills.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following was founded the Dharma Sabha?

- a) Raja Radhakant Deb
- b) Chandrashekhar Deb
- c) Tarachand Chakraborty
- d) Keshab Chandra Sen

ANS: A

Explanation: Rammohan Roy did not want to establish a new religion. He only wanted to purify Hinduism of the evil practices which had crept into it.

Roy's progressive ideas met with strong opposition from orthodox elements like Raja Radhakant Deb who organised the Dharma Sabha to counter Brahma Samaj propaganda.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following was/were the agenda of Prarthana Samaj?

- 1. Disapproval of caste system
- 2. Promotion of women's education
- 3. Raising the age of marriage for both males and females.

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 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. Earlier, the Brahma 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.
- The samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.
- There was a four-point social agenda also: (i) disapproval of caste system, (ii) women's education, (iii) widow remarriage, and (iv) raising the age of marriage for both males and females.
- Dhondo Keshav Karve and Vishnu Shastri were champions of social reform with Ranade.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following was founded the Native Improvement Society?

- a) Balshastri Jambhekar
- b) Dadoba Pandurang
- c) Mehtaji Durgaram
- d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

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.

Jambhekar founded the Bombay Native General Library and started the Native Improvement Society of which an offshoot was the Students Literary and Scientific Library.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following was related to “Sarvajanik Satyadharma”?

- a) B. R. Ambedkar
- b) Jyotiba Phule
- c) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- d) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

ANS: B

Explanation: Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890), born in Satara, Maharashtra, belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organised a powerful movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy.

- Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers’ Society) in 1873, with the leadership of the samaj coming from the backward classes, malis, telis, kunbis, saris and dhangars.
- Phule’s works, Sarvajanik Satyadharma and Gulamgiri, became sources of inspiration for the common masses.
- Phule used the symbol of Rajah Bali as opposed to the brahmins’ symbol of Rama.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) “Satpura Tiger Reserve” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Himachal Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: Satpura Tiger Reserve also known as Satpura National Park is located in the Narmadapuram District of Madhya Pradesh in India. Its name is derived from the Satpura range. It covers an area of 524 km².

Source: FORUMIAS

India under the Company's rule & Administrative Changes

Q.1) The “The Economic History of India” was written by whom among the following?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Romesh Chandra Dutt
- c) B R Ambedkar
- d) Prithwishchandra Ray

ANS: B

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji, the ‘Grand Old Man of India’, who after a brilliant analysis of the colonial economy put forward the theory of economic drain in Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India.

Other economic analysts included Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Romesh Chandra Dutt (The Economic History of India), Gopal Krishna Gokhale, G. Subramaniya Iyer and Prithwishchandra Ray.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following was called “liberator of the Indian press”?

- a) Charles Metcalfe
- b) Lord Lytton
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) John Marshall

ANS: A

Explanation: Metcalfe (governor-general—1835-36) repealed the obnoxious 1823 ordinance and earned the epithet, “liberator of the Indian press”.

- The new Press Act (1835) required a printer/publisher to give a precise account of premises of a publication and cease functioning, if required by a similar declaration.
- The result of a liberal press policy was a rapid growth of newspapers.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

- News Paper : Publisher
1. The Hindu : G. Subramaniya Aiyar
 2. The Bengalee : Surendranath Banerjea
 3. Voice of India : Raja Ram Mohan Roy

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: Many newspapers emerged during these years under distinguished and fearless journalists.

- These included The Hindu and Swadesamitran under G. Subramaniya Aiyar, The Bengalee under Surendranath Banerjea, and Voice of India under Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Amrita Bazar Patrika under Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh, Indian Mirror under N.N. Sen, Kesari (in Marathi) and Maharatta (in English) under Balgangadhar Tilak.
- Sudharak under Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Hindustan and Advocate under G.P. Verma.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following is/are the provision/s of the Vernacular Press Act (VPA)?

1. The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking.
2. The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
3. A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor.

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 Vernacular Press Act (VPA) was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing. The provisions of the Act included the following.

- The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race through published material;
- The printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred.
- The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law.

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- A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following act was called the “Gagging Act”?

- Vernacular Press Act (VPA)
- Indian Factory Act, 1881
- Press Act of 1835
- Indian Councils Act, 1861

ANS: A

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

Founder	:	College
1. Warren Hastings	:	Calcutta Madrasah
2. Jonathan Duncan	:	Fort William College
3. Lord Wellesley	:	Sanskrit College

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: For the first 60 years of its dominion in India, the East India Company, a trading and profit-making concern, took no interest in the promotion of education. Some minor exceptions were efforts by individuals—

- The Calcutta Madrasah was established by Warren Hastings in 1781 for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.
- The Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan, the resident, at Benaras in 1791 for study of Hindu law and philosophy.
- Fort William College was set up by Wellesley in 1800 for training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following act directed the Company to sanction one lakh rupees annually for education?

- Regulating Act, 1772
- Regulating Act, 1793
- Charter Act, 1813
- Charter Act, 1833

ANS: C

Explanation: The Charter Act of 1813 incorporated the principle of encouraging learned Indians and promoting knowledge of modern sciences in the country.

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- The Act directed the Company to sanction one lakh rupees annually for this purpose.
- However, even this petty amount was not made available till 1823, mainly because of the controversy raged on the question of the direction that this expenditure should take.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

- East Bengal Region
- Malabar Region
- North West Frontier Province
- Central Province

ANS: A

Explanation: Pabna Agrarian Leagues: During the 1870s and 1880s, large parts of Eastern Bengal witnessed agrarian unrest caused by oppressive practices of the zamindars.

- The zamindars resorted to enhanced rents beyond legal limits and prevented the tenants from acquiring occupancy rights under Act X of 1859.
- To achieve their ends, the zamindars resorted to forcible evictions, seizure of cattle and crops and prolonged, costly litigation in courts where the poor peasant found himself at a disadvantage.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The “Nokrek National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?

- Meghalaya
- Assam
- Arunachal Pradesh
- West Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: Nokrek National Park, the core area of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve, is a national park located approximately 2 km away from Tura Peak in West Garo Hills district of Meghalaya, India.

UNESCO added the Nokrek Biosphere Reserve to its list of Biosphere Reserves in May 2009.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Indravati National Park” is often seen in news is located at?

- Andhra Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Chhattisgarh
- Bihar

ANS: C

Explanation: Indravati National Park is a national park located in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh state in India. The park derives its name from the Indravati River, which flows from east to west and forms the northern boundary of the reserve with the Indian state of Maharashtra.

Source: FORUMIAS

Revision

Q.1) Who among the following was introduced the Policy of Ring Fence?

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) Lord Wellesley
- c) Lord Dalhousie
- d) Lord Curzon

ANS: A

Explanation: Warren Hastings took charge as the governor-general at a critical period of British rule when the British were to encounter the powerful combination of the Marathas, Mysore and Hyderabad.

- He followed a policy of ring-fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.
- Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defense of their neighbors' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories.
- This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Marathas and Mysore.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding the "subsidiary alliance system":

1. It was used by Lord Wellesley.
2. Under the system the Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court.

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 subsidiary alliance system was used by Lord Wellesley, who was governor-general from 1798-1805, to build an empire in India.

- Under the system, the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.
- Also, the Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court.
- Under the system, the Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without the prior approval of the British.
- Nor could he negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor-general.
- In return for all this, the British would defend the ruler from his enemies and adopt a policy of non interference in the internal matters of the allied state.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following Indian State/s was/were accepted the subsidiary system?

1. Hyderabad
2. Mysore
3. Awadh

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 Indian princes who accepted the subsidiary system were: the Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800), the ruler of Mysore (1799), the ruler of Tanjore (October 1799).

- The Nawab of Awadh (November 1801), the Peshwa (December 1801), the Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803), the Sindhia (February 1804).
- The Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818).
- The Holkars were the last Maratha confederation to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1818.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following state/s was/were annexed by the British under the “Doctrine of Lapse”?

1. Satara
2. Jhansi
3. Sambhalpur

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: It was a matter of chance that during Lord Dalhousie’s term many rulers of states died without a male issue and seven states were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

- The most important of these were Satara (1848), Jhansi and Nagpur (1854).
- The other small states included Jaitpur (Bundelkhand), Sambhalpur (Orissa), and Baghat (Madhya Pradesh).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) The “Treaty of Sagauli” was concluded between the British India and?

- a) Nepal
- b) Bhutan
- c) Afghanistan
- d) Myanmar

ANS: A

Explanation: The Gorkhas wrested control of Nepal from the successors of Ranjit Malla of Bhatgaon in 1760.

- They began to expand their dominion beyond the mountains. They found it easier to expand in the southern direction, as the north was well defended by the Chinese.
- In 1801, the English annexed Gorakhpur which brought the Gorkhas’ boundary and the Company’s boundary together.
- The conflict started due to the Gorkhas’ capture of Butwal and Sheoraj in the period of Lord Hastings (1813-23).
- The war, ended in the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816 which was in favour of the British.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) The “Treaty of Yandabo” was concluded between the British India and?

- a) Burma
- b) Bhutan
- c) Afghanistan
- d) Tibet

ANS: A

Explanation: The British expeditionary forces occupied Rangoon in May 1824 and reached within 72 km of the capital at Ava.

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

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) The “Forward Policy of Governor – General Auckland” was against the?

- a) Burma
- b) Afghanistan
- c) Tibet
- d) Bhutan

ANS: B

Explanation: Auckland who came to India as the governor-general in 1836, advocated a forward policy.

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- This implied that the Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack.
- This objective was to be achieved either through treaty with the neighboring countries or by annexing them completely.
- The Amir of Afghanistan, Dost Mohammed, wanted British friendship but made it conditional on the British helping him to recover Peshawar from the Sikhs—a condition which the British government in India rejected. Dost Mohammed now turned to Russia and Persia for help.
- This prompted the British government to go ahead with the forward policy, and a Tripartite Treaty (1838) was entered into by the British, Sikhs and Shah Shuja (who had been deposed from the Afghan throne in 1809 and had been living since then as a British pensioner at Ludhiana).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following was followed the policy of “masterly inactivity”?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Bentinck
- c) John Lawrence
- d) Lord Wellesley

ANS: C

Explanation: John Lawrence (1864-1869) started a policy of masterly inactivity which was a reaction to the disasters of the First Afghan War and an outcome of practical common sense and an intimate knowledge of the frontier problem and of Afghan passion for independence.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The “Treaty of Gandamak” was concluded between British and?

- a) Sri Lanka
- b) Afghanistan
- c) Nepal
- d) Tibet

ANS: B

Explanation: Lytton made an offer of a favorable treaty to Sher Ali, but the Amir wanted friendship with both his powerful neighbors, Russia and British India, while keeping both of them at an arm’s length.

- Later, Sher Ali refused to keep a British envoy in Kabul while having earlier granted a similar concession to the Russians.
- Lytton was displeased, and when the Russians withdrew their envoy from Kabul, Lytton decided to invade Afghanistan.
- Sher Ali fled in face of the British invasion, and the Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879) was signed with Yakub Khan, the eldest son of Sher Ali.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) The “Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located at?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary was initially notified as “Arabithittu Game Reserve” in 1974.

- The area was subsequently declared as Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary on 30-04-1985 vide notification No.AHFFD-03-FWL-85. This is the only patch of forest within a radius of 40 KM from Mysore city.
- There are rare incidents of elephants straying in the sanctuary coming for crop depredation from Nagarhole for a day or so.
- The boundary of the sanctuary is consolidated by erecting chain link mesh by Defence Research Development Organisation of Ministry of Defence.

Source:[https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(vrldhk2e4or1y5yvajtvcnee\)\)/English/WildLifeSanctuary.aspx](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(vrldhk2e4or1y5yvajtvcnee))/English/WildLifeSanctuary.aspx)