

ForumIAS

F

Prelims Marathon

May, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



Kingdoms of Vijaya Nagar and Bhamini Sultanate

Q.1) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

Kingdom	:	Capital
1. Yadavas	:	Devagiri
2. Hoysalas	:	Madurai
3. Pandyas	:	Dwarasamudra

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 Delhi Sultanate expanded as a result of the annexation of the states like Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Malwa, various states of Rajputana (like Ranthambor, Jalore, Nagore, Ajmer), the Deccan states of Warangal, Telengana, the Yadavas of Devagiri, the southern states of the Hoysalas of Dwarsamudra and the Pandyas of Madurai.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The term “Pattanulkars” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Silk weavers
- b) Iron smiths
- c) Trade guilds
- d) Agriculture labor

ANS: A

Explanation: The Iqtadari system of the Delhi Sultanate influenced the administrative systems of the Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms.

There were well-established trade and commerce networks, and regular migration of artisans occurred from one region to another, as evident in the migration of the silk weavers — Pattanulkars — from the Gujarat region to the Vijayanagar state in the 15th century.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Amukthamalyada | : | Krishnadevaraya |
| 2. Maduravijayam | : | Gangadevi |
| 3. Allasani Peddanna | : | Manucharitam |

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 are varied sources for the study of the Vijayanagar kingdom, such as literary and archaeological sources, as well as numismatics.

Krishnadevaraya's Amukthamalyada, Gangadevi's Maduravijayam, and Allasani Peddanna's Manucharitam are some of the indigenous literature of this period.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Arrange the following dynasties of Vijayanagara Kingdom in chronological order:

- 1. Sangama
- 2. Aravidu
- 3. Saluva

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Vijayanagar kingdom constituted four dynasties — Sangama (c.1336–1485 CE), Saluva (c.1485–1503 CE), Tuluva (c.1503–1570 CE) and Aravidu (till the end of the 17th century).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

- | Foreign traveler | : | Country origin |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ibn Batuta | : | Morocco |
| 2. Nicolo de Conti | : | Portuguese |
| 3. Domingo Paes | : | Venice |

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: Many foreign travelers' valuable accounts on the socioeconomic conditions of the Vijayanagar kingdom are also available, since they visited the Vijayanagar kingdom.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

This includes the Moroccan Ibn Batuta, Venetian Nicolo de Conti, Persian Abdur Razzak, and the Portuguese Domingo Paes.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following was the author of “Voyage to India”?

- a) Nicolo Conti
- b) Nikitin
- c) Abdur Razzak
- d) Ibn Batuta

ANS: B

Explanation: Italian traveller, Nicolo Conti (in c.1420), and Russian merchant Nikitin (author of Voyage to India), visited during Deva Raya I reign.

Nicolo Conti commented on Vijayanagara and Deva Raya I that “In this city, there are 90,000 men fit to bear arms... their king is more powerful than all the kings of India”.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following was called as “Abhinava Bhoja” and “Andhra Pitamah”?

- a) Krishna Deva Raya
- b) Vira Narasimha Raya
- c) Deva Raya II
- d) Deva Raya I

ANS: A

Explanation: Krishna Deva Raya (c.1509–29 CE): The greatest of the Vijayanagar rulers, was also known as ‘Abhinava Bhoja’, ‘Andhra Pitamah’, ‘Andhra Bhoja’ (as he was great patron of literature and art).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following activity/ activities is/ are form/s of amusement in Vijayanagara Kingdom?

- 1. Wrestling
- 2. Dancing
- 3. Cock – fighting

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: Allasani Peddanna in his Manucharitam refers to the existence of four castes — Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Sudras — in the Vijayanagar society.

- Foreign travellers left vivid accounts on the splendour of buildings and luxurious social life in the city of Vijayanagar.
- Paes mentions the beautiful houses of the rich and the large number of their household servants.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- Nicolo Conti refers to the prevalence of slavery. Silk and cotton clothes were mainly used for dress.
- Dancing, music, wrestling, gambling, and cock-fighting were some of the common forms of amusement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Park is situated near Shivpuri town and is a part of the upper Vindhyan hills. The Park was the hunting ground of Mughal emperors and Maharaja of Gwalior. It got the status of a National Park in 1958.

- There are two entry points for the park; one situated on NH-25 (Old Jhansi road) about 5 km from Shivpuri town while the other is on NH-3 (Agra-Mumbai road) at a distance of 7 km from Shivpuri towards Gwalior.
- The Park is gifted with a diverse ecosystem comprising of lakes, forests and grasslands. The forest is home to antelopes like Nilgai, Chinkara and Chowsinga and Deer including Chital, Sambar and Barking Deer.
- Animals like the Leopard, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Wild Dog, Wild Pig, Porcupine, Python etc are also sighted in the park.

Source: <https://shivpuri.nic.in/en/tourist-place/madhav-national-park/>

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Nagarhole National Park, also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park, is a wildlife reserve in the South Indian state of Karnataka.

- Part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, the park is backed by the Brahamagiri Mountains and filled with sandalwood and teak trees.
- The Kabini River winds through jungle landscapes, home to tigers, Asian elephants and a variety of birds. Nearby, the Irupu Falls cascade down tree-lined rocks.

Source: FORUMIAS

Kingdoms of Bahmani Sultanate & Mughal Rule

Q.1) The Deccan Sultanates was divided into which of the following state/s?

1. Qutb Shahis of Golconda
2. Imad Shahis of Berar
3. Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar

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: After c.1518 CE, the Sultanate broke up into five states: the Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar, the Adil Shahis of Bijapur, the Qutb Shahis of Golconda, and the Imad Shahis of Berar and the Barid Shahis of Bidar, which are collectively known as the “Deccan Sultanates”.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) With reference to Bahmani & Vijayanagar Kingdoms, which of the following is/are bone of contention between the two kingdoms?

1. The control of the Raichur doab.
2. The Krishna–Godavari basin.
3. The Marathwada region.

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 were constant conflicts between the Vijayanagar kingdom and the Bahmani Sultanate as their interests clashed in three separate and distinct areas:

- Over the control of the Raichur doab (between rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra): This area was fertile and rich in mineral resources. The famous diamond mines of Golconda were located in the eastern part of the doab region.
- The Krishna–Godavari basin: Apart from being very fertile, this region had the additional advantage of control of foreign trade (as this stretch of land contained numerous important ports that held the priced key of foreign trade).
- Over the Marathwada region: In the Marathwada region, the main contention was for the control of the Konkan belt (a narrow strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea) and the areas which gave access to it.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The term “taraf” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Village
- b) Division
- c) Province
- d) District

ANS: C

Explanation: The Bahmani administrative system was well-organised. The Sultanate was divided into four (before Gawan; Gawan divided the Sultanate into eight units) administrative units called ‘taraf ’ or provinces. These provinces were Daultabad, Bidar, Berar, and Gulbarga.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The famous “Rajatarangini” was associated with which of the following state/kingdom?

- a) Ahmednagar
- b) Gujarat
- c) Mewar
- d) Kashmir

ANS: D

Explanation: In Rajatarangini (a history of Kashmir written by Kalhana in the mid12th century) it is stated that the valley of Kashmir was formerly a lake.

- According to Hindu mythology, the lake was drained by the great rishi or sage, Kashyapa, son of Marichi (who in his turn was the son of Brahma), by cutting the gap in the hills at Baramulla (Varaha-mula).
- When Kashmir had been drained, Kashyapa asked Brahmans to settle there and thus Kashmir valley was settled by Hindus in the initial phases.
- The beautiful kingdom of Kashmir was for long a forbidden land for all outsiders.
- Alberuni, the famous Arab traveller remarked in his work Al-Hind that entry into Kashmir was not allowed even to the Hindus who were not known personally to the local nobles.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) With reference to mughal rule, the Rumi method is related to which of the following?

- a) Warfare
- b) Agriculture
- c) Trade posts
- d) Nobles

ANS: A

Explanation: The First Battle of Panipat (c.1526 CE): This was one of the decisive battles of Indian history, fought between Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur.

- Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated and Babur was not only able to take control of Delhi and Agra but also got the rich treasure of Lodhis. Some key aspects of this battle were:
- Babur’s soldiers were less in number (only 12,000 soldiers against Lodhi’s troops of 100,000 soldiers) but the organisation of his army was far superior.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- Great achievement of Babur's military tactics. He effectively applied the Rumi (Ottoman) method of warfare, also known as Tulguma system of warfare, wherein he encircled Ibrahim Lodhi's army from both flanks.
- From the centre, his cavalry mounted attack with arrows and gun-fires under expert Ottoman gunners Ustad Ali and Mustafa, whereas the trenches and barricades provided adequate defence against the march of the enemy.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) With reference to Babur, which of the following battle/s is/are fought by Babur?

1. Battle of Khanwa
2. Battle of Chanderi
3. Battle of Ghagra

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: Battle of Khanwa (c.1527 CE, near Fatehpur Sikri): One of the most fiercely contested battles in Indian history, fought between Babur and Rana Sanga of Mewar and his allies.

- Battle of Chanderi (c.1528 CE): This battle was fought between Babur and Medini Rai, the Rajput ruler of Malwa. In spite of the great valour with which the Rajputs fought, Babur faced little difficulty in overcoming Medini Rai.
- Battle of Ghagra (near Bihar, c.1529 CE): This battle was fought between Babur and Mahmud Lodhi (brother of Ibrahim Lodhi, head of the Afghan chiefs, with the support of Nusrat Shah of Bengal).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The term "Amils" was associated with which of the following?

- a) Revenue officers
- b) Military officer
- c) Treasurer
- d) Accountants

ANS: A

Explanation: The land revenue administration was very well organised and revenue officers were called Amils while Qanungo were the officials in charge of maintaining revenue records.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) With reference to Sher Shah, which of the following highway/s is/are built by him?

1. Sonargaon to Sind
2. Agra to Burhampur
3. Agra to Devagiri

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: Sher Shah also improved the communications by building roads, called arteries of the empire. He laid four important highways. They were:

- Sonargaon to Sind: He restored the old imperial road (the Grant Trunk road by Ashoka) and also restored the Uttarapatha which connected Tamralipti (Bengal) to Purushpur (Peshawar).
- Agra to Burhampur.
- Jodhpur to Chittor.
- Lahore to Multan.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) “Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Assam
- b) Nagaland
- c) Manipur
- d) Tripura

ANS: A

Explanation: Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary is known for holding the highest density of Greater One Horned Rhinoceros in the country.

- Located in the sub-urbs of the capital city of Guwahati, it is considered a success story in terms of conservation and protection of the land of the Rhino.
- The Sanctuary consists of the Rajamayong Reserve Forest and Pabitora Reserve Forest. The Rajamayong hills harbor several species including Leopard, Capped Langur, Porcupine, Pangolin, etc.

Source: <https://www.pobitorasafari.in/>

Q.10) Deepar Beel Wildlife Sanctuary is often seen in news is located at?

- a) Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Assam
- c) West Bengal
- d) Meghalaya

ANS: B

Explanation: Located in the western boundary of Guwahati city, Deepar Beel Sanctuary is the only Ramsar Site in the State. It is a picturesque wetland of 4.14 sq. kms.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- It is barely 18 kms. away from the heart of Guwahati city and well known for its pristine beauty & exceptional avifaunal diversity.
- Fringed by the Rani-Garbhanga Reserved Forests with mixed deciduous to patches of semi evergreen forests on its southern edge, it offers a rare sight where one sees a fascinating convergence of both wetland and forest eco-system.

Source: <https://assam.gov.in/about-us/406#Deepar>



Mughal Rule

Q.1) With reference to Mughal Rule in India, which of the following is/are achievement/s of Babur?

1. Established an all-India Empire by breaking the power of the Rajput Confederacy.
2. He popularised the use of gun powder.
3. He was a devoted follower of Naqshbandiya Sufi Khwaja Ubaidullah Ahrar.

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: Significance of Babur's Advent into India: Security from External Invasions from North-West Frontier: For the first time after the downfall of the Kushana Empire, Kabul and Gandhar became integral parts of the Mughal Empire.

- Established an all-India Empire by breaking the power of the Rajput Confederacy. Introduced new mode of warfare and led to the popularisation of gun powder, cavalry, and artillery in India.
- He led by example and was always prepared to share the hardships of his soldiers.
- Though an orthodox Sunni, he was neither bigoted and nor led by religious divines. He was a devoted follower of Naqshbandiya Sufi Khwaja Ubaidullah Ahrar.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following was written/authored the "Humayun-nama"?

- a) Bairam Khan
- b) Gulbadan Begum
- c) Haji Begum
- d) Hamida Banu Begum

ANS: B

Explanation: Humayun's half-sister, Gulbadan Begum, wrote Humayun-nama.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Sher Shah Suri:

1. He was the founder of the Sur dynasty.
2. He defeated the Jahangir at battle of Chausa.

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: Sher Shah Suri (c.1486–1545 CE): Founder of the Sur dynasty and also the second Afghan Empire (after the Lodhis) whose original name was Farid. He was the son of Hasan Khan, a jagirdar of Sasaram in South Bihar (Jaunpur).

- He gradually increased his influence and defeated Sultan Mahmud Shah of Bengal (Battle of Surajgarh) and emerged as the most powerful Afghan military commander in the eastern provinces.
- As we have discussed earlier, this brought him in conflict with Mughal emperor Humayun and he adopted the title of Sher Shah after defeating Humayun in the Battle of Chausa, thus declaring himself as an independent king.
- He defeated Humayun again in the Battle of Kannauj and proclaimed himself as Emperor of Hindustan at the age of 54.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

1. Diwan-i- Wizarat : War department
2. Diwan-i-Rasalat : Foreign Affairs
3. Diwan-i-Insha : Communications

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: Sher Shah's Administration (c.1540–1545 CE): Although his rule lasted for only five years, he organised a brilliant administrative system which served as inspiration to not only the Mughal administration but to the British too.

The king was assisted by four important ministers:

- Diwan-i- Wizarat – Also called Wazir, in charge of Revenue and Finance.
- Diwan-i-Ariz – In charge of the Army.
- Diwan-i-Rasalat – Foreign Minister
- Diwan-i-Insha – Minister for Communications.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.5) With reference to Akbar rule in India, which of the following is/are built by him?

1. Fatehpur Sikri
2. Temple of Govindadeva at Vrindavan
3. Jahangiri Mahal in Agra fort

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: During the reign of Akbar, many indigenous art styles were encouraged leading to the common use of sandstone, the use of arches (mainly in a decorative form) and the decoration that comprised mainly of boldly carved or inlaid patterns complemented by brightly coloured patterns on the interiors. He built the Agra fort in red sandstone.

- He built Fatehpur Sikri (city of victory) near Agra, and a palace-cum-fort complex in it. Many buildings in Gujarati and Bengali styles are found in this complex.
- Built his own tomb at Sikandra (near Agra), which was completed by Jahangir. Built the temple of Govindadeva at Vrindavan.
- Built the Jahangiri Mahal in Agra fort, according to Hindu design based on Man Mandir.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) With reference to Mughal art, who among the following is/are painters in Akbar court?

1. Mir Sayyid Ali
2. Miskina
3. Jamshed Basawan

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: Akbar organised painting in imperial karkhanas and also introduced European style. Indian colours such as peacock blue, Indian red began to be used.

- He invited a large number of painters from different parts of the country to his court. Both Hindus and Muslims joined in this work.
- Mir Sayyid Ali, Abdal Samad, Farukh Beg, Bhusrau Kuli, Miskina, Jamshed Basawan, and Daswant (painted Razim Namah, the Persian Mahabharata) were the prominent painters.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.7) With reference to the Mughal rule in India, the term “Barids” was related to?

- a) Intelligence officers
- b) Revenue officers
- c) Agriculture labor
- d) Irrigation officials

ANS: A

Explanation: The Mir Bakshi was also the head of the intelligence and information agencies of the empire.

- Barids (intelligence officers) and Waqia-navis (news reporters) were posted to all the parts of the empire.
- Their reports were presented to the emperor at the court through Mir Bakshi.
- He kept a strict watch over proper maintenance of the sanctioned size of armed contingents and war equipage by the mansabdars.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) With reference to Mughal Administration, the term “Sarkar” is related to?

- a) Province
- b) District
- c) Division
- d) Village

ANS: B

Explanation: The Mughal Empire was divided into twelve subas or provinces by Akbar. The empire was divided into:

- *Suba* (province) → *Subedar* (Governor) " "
- ↓
- *Sarkar* (District) → *Faujdar* (Law and order) and *Amalguzar* (Assessment and collection of the land revenue)
- ↓
- *Parganas* (sub- districts) → *Shiqdar* (Executive officer).
- ↓
- *Village* → *Muqaddam* (village head man) " "

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) With reference to Mughal Administration, the term “Merwars” is related to?

- a) Postal runners
- b) Domestic labour
- c) Farming community
- d) Gold smiths

ANS: A

Explanation: There were some other officers also who were appointed at the provincial level. Darogai-i- Dak was responsible for maintaining the communication channel. He used to pass on letters to the court through the Merwars (postal runners).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) “Dudhwa National Park” is recently seen in news is related to?

- a) Assam
- b) West Bengal
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Uttar Pradesh

ANS: D

Explanation: The Dudhwa National Park is a national park in the Terai belt of marshy grasslands in northern Uttar Pradesh, India.

It stretches over an area of 490.3 km², with a buffer zone of 190 km². It is part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve in the Kheri and Lakhimpur districts.

Source: FORUMIAS

The Mughal Rule

Q.1) With reference to Mughal Administration, the empire was/were divided into different type/s of land?

1. Inam land
2. Khalisa land
3. Jagir land

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 Mughals retained many features of the administrative system of the Sultanate and Sher Shah Suri's administration.

The administration was highly centralised and the territories of the empire were divided into Jagir, Khalisa (income went directly to the royal exchequer), and Inam (lands allowed to learned and religious men).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following look after the maintenance of etiquette at the court, the control of the royal body guard?

- a) Mir Bakshi
- b) Wazir
- c) Mir Saman
- d) Sadr-us Sudur

ANS: C

Explanation: The Mir Saman was the officer in-charge of the royal household and royal karkhanas.

- He was responsible for all kinds of purchases, manufacturing of different articles for the use, and their storage for the royal household.
- Only nobles who enjoyed the complete confidence of the emperor were appointed to this office.
- The maintenance of etiquette at the court, the control of the royal body guard, etc., was all under his supervision.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.3) The term “Muhtasibs” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Censors of public morals
- b) Intelligence officers
- c) News reporters
- d) Irrigation officers

ANS: A

Explanation: Muhtasibs (censors of public morals) were also appointed to ensure the general observance of the rules of morality. He also used to examine weights and measures and enforce fair prices, etc.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) With respect to Inam grants given by Akbar, consider the following statements:

1. He granted inam lands to all persons, religions and faiths.
2. He made it a rule that half of the inam land should consist of cultivable wasteland.

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 promulgation of Mahzar in c.1580 CE severely restricted his authority as according to Mahzar, Akbar’s view was to prevail in case of conflicting views among religious scholars.

Later, several restrictions were placed on the authority of the Sadar for award of revenue free grants also.

Two striking features of Inam grants were:

- Akbar granted inam lands to all persons, irrespective of their religious faith and beliefs. As a matter of fact, Sanads of grant to various Hindu maths made by Akbar are still preserved.
- Akbar made it a rule that half of the inam land should consist of cultivable wasteland. Thus, the inam holders were encouraged to extend cultivation.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The term “Mutasaddi” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Governor of port
- b) Revenue officials
- c) Royal guards
- d) Spies

ANS: A

Explanation: The port administration was independent of the provincial authority. The governor of the port was called Mutasaddi who was directly appointed by the Emperor.

The Mutasaddi collected taxes on merchandise and maintained a customs house. He also supervised the mint house at the port.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.6) With reference to mughal administration, the “Bandobast system” was related to?

- a) Spy system
- b) Land revenue system
- c) Farming types
- d) Army formation system

ANS: B

Explanation: The land revenue system adopted by Akbar was largely based on Sher Shah’s system but with slight modifications and was called Zabti or Bandobast system, which was further improved by Raja Todar Mal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Dahsala System”:

1. It was introduced by Humayun.
2. Revenue was fixed on the average yield of land assessed on the basis of past ten years.

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 c.1580 CE, Akbar introduced the Dahsala System under which revenue was fixed on the average yield of land assessed on the basis of past ten years (dah years).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) With reference to land revenue system, which of the following is/are type/s of lands?

1. Polaj
2. Parati
3. Banjar

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 land was divided into four categories –

- Polaj (cultivated every year)
- Parati (fallow, once in two years): Parati land paid at the full polaj rate when it was cultivated.
- Chachar (once in three or four years)
- Banjar (once in five or more years).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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

- a) Land owned peasants
- b) Slave labours
- c) Domestic labours
- d) Agricultural labours

ANS: A

Explanation: The peasants who owned the land they tilled were called Khudkasht who paid land revenue at customary rates.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Around 32 km from Thiruvananthapuram, one comes across 12,000 hectares of natural vegetation in the form of the Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary.

- It offers a rare chance to view flora and fauna alongside numerous trekking options. People love going up the 1868m high Agasthyamala Peak which is a famous picnic spot as well.
- The exotic view should not be missed at any cost as the fragile slopes and flat meadows make for an enchanting sight.

Source: FORUMIAS

The Mughal Rule – Art & Administration

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Mansabdari system”:

1. Under the system, every officer was assigned a rank.
2. The lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 10,000 for the nobles.

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: Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system in his administration. Under this system, every officer (Mansabdar) was assigned a rank (mansab).

- The lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5,000 for the nobles. Princes of royal blood received even higher ranks.
- For instance, Raja Man Singh and Mirza Aziz Koka were honoured with the rank of 7,000 each.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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

- a) The mansab rank was hereditary.
- b) All appointments and promotions as well as dismissals to Mansabdari system were directly made by the emperor.
- c) Zat means personal and apart from fixing the personal status of a person in the administration hierarchy, it also decided salary due to him.
- d) Sawar rank indicated the number of cavalymen (sawars) a person was required to maintain.

ANS: A

Explanation: The mansab rank was not hereditary. All appointments and promotions as well as dismissals were directly made by the emperor. The ranks were further divided into two – zat and sawar.

- Zat means personal and apart from fixing the personal status of a person in the administration hierarchy, it also decided salary due to him.
- Sawar rank indicated the number of cavalymen (sawars) a person was required to maintain.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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

1. Tankha Jagirs : Land was given in lieu of salaries
2. Mashrut Jagirs : Land was given to fulfill certain conditions
3. Altamgha Jagirs : Land was given to Muslim nobles in their family towns

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 were various types of jagirs:

- Tankha Jagirs: Which were given in lieu of salaries and they were transferable every three to four years.
- Mashrut Jagirs: Which were given on certain conditions
- Watan Jagirs: Which were assigned to zamindar or rajas in their local dominions. Watan Jagirs were hereditary and nontransferable. When a zamindar was made a Mansabdar, he was given Tankha Jagir apart from his Watan Jagir at another place, if the salary of his rank was more than the income from his Watan Jagir.
- Altamgha Jagirs: Which were given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following is NOT contemporary of Akbar?

- a) Pursottam Das
- b) Dastur Maharji Rana
- c) Monserrate
- d) Tikkanna

ANS: D

Explanation: In c.1575 CE, he constructed the Ibadat Khana (Hall of prayers) at his new capital Fatehpur Sikri wherein Akbar invited learned scholars from all religions like Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism and used to conduct religious discussions with them.

Some of the scholars were:

- Pursottam Das – Hindu
- Dastur Maharji Rana – Parsi (of Navsari)
- Hira Vijaya Suri – Jain saint of Kathiawar
- Aquaviva and Monserrate – Christian (sent by the Portuguese on Akbar's request)

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The term “Ibadat Khana” was related to which of the following?

- a) Hall of prayers
- b) Political system of Mughals
- c) Farming method of Persians
- d) War policy of Mughals

ANS: A

Explanation: In c.1575 CE, he constructed the Ibadat Khana (Hall of prayers) at his new capital Fatehpur Sikri wherein Akbar invited learned scholars from all religions like Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism and used to conduct religious discussions with them.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) With reference to Akbar religious policy, which of the following event was taken place earliest?

- a) Abolishing Jiziya
- b) Issuing Infallibility Decree
- c) Construction of Ibadat Khana
- d) Promulgation of Din-i-Ilahi

ANS: A

Explanation: In the beginning of his life, Akbar was a pious Muslim. He regularly visited the shrine of Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti at Ajmer.

- Later, he became a sceptical Muslim. Soon after marrying Jodha Bai of Amber, he abolished the pilgrim tax and in c.1562 CE, he abolished jiziya.
- In c.1575 CE, he constructed the Ibadat Khana (Hall of prayers) at his new capital Fatehpur Sikri.
- In c.1579 CE, he issued the “Infallibility Decree” by which he asserted his religious powers.
- In c.1582 CE, he promulgated a new religion called Din-i-Ilahi/Tauhindi-Ilahi (Divine Monotheism), which believes in one God and in Sul-iKul/peace to all.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following was written the Akbar Nama?

- a) Abul Fazl
- b) Abul Faizi
- c) Fakir Aziao Din
- d) Raja Todar Mal

ANS: A

Explanation: Abul Fazl wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Nama. Lead Mughal imperial army in its wars in Deccan.

He was murdered by Bir Singh Bundela, on the orders of Prince Salim.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.8) “He was a Great musician, Hindu of Gwalior, served as a court musician to King Ramachandra” – describes?

- a) Tansen
- b) Mahesh Das
- c) Raja Todarmal
- d) Raja Man Singh

ANS: A

Explanation: Tansen: Great musician, Hindu of Gwalior, served as a court musician to King Ramachandra.

- Accepted Islam at the hand of great Sufi mystic saint Muhammad Ghaus of Gwalior.
- It is believed that he could bring rain and fire through singing the ragas Megh Malhar and Deepak respectively.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following was NOT part of Akbar’s Navaratnas?

- a) Nannayya
- b) Tansen
- c) Mahesh Das
- d) Fakir Aziao Din

ANS: A

Explanation: Nannaya Bhattaraka was a Telugu poet and the author of Andhra Mahabharatam, a Telugu retelling of the Sanskrit-language Mahabharata. Nannaya is generally considered the first poet of Telugu language. He was patronized by Rajaraja Narendra of Rajamahendravaram.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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

- a) Assam
- b) West Bengal
- c) Bihar
- d) Jharkhand

ANS: D

Explanation: Betla National Park is a national park located in the Chota Nagpur Plateau of the Latehar district of the Indian state of Jharkhand, in India.

The park boasts a wide variety of wild life. “Betla” is an acronym of the following words: bison, elephant, tiger, leopard, axis-axis(Chital).

Source: FORUMIAS

The Mughal Rule

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding architecture during Jahangir:

1. The practice of decorating the walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones started during his reign.
2. He laid gardens such as the Shalimar and Nishant gardens in Kashmir.

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: Art and Architecture during Jahangir's reign: The practice of putting up buildings in marble and decorating the walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones (known as Pietra Durra) started during his reign.

- Noor Jahan built the tomb of her father Itmad-ud-dulah at Agra.
- Jahangir built Moti Masjid at Lahore and his own mausoleum at Lahore. He laid a number of gardens such as the Shalimar and Nishant gardens in Kashmir.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following is/are the painters during Mughal rule?

1. Bishan das
2. Ustad Mansur
3. Abul Hasan

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: Mughal painting reached its zenith under Jahangir. He employed a number of painters like Abul Hasan, Bishan Das (regarded as master of portraits), Madhu, Anant, Manohar, Govardhan and Ustad Mansur (specialist in animal painting).

- The use of 'Halo' or 'Divine lights' behind king's head started under him.
- Apart from painting the scenes of hunting, battles and royal courts, progress was made in portrait painting and paintings of animals.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Dara Shikoh translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language.
2. The Red Fort of Delhi was the creation of Jahangir.

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 climax of fort-building reached during the reign of Shah Jahan. The famous Red Fort at Delhi with its Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-Am, and Diwan-i-Khas was his creation.

- He also built the Jama Masjid in Delhi, Shalimar Bagh in Lahore, and the city of Shahjahanabad.
- Shah Jahan also patronised many writers and historians like Inayat Khan, who wrote Shah Jahan Nama.
- His son Dara Shikoh translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following was the French traveler?

- a) Peter Mundy
- b) Tavernier
- c) Manucci
- d) Abdur Razzak

ANS: B

Explanation: Shah Jahan's reign is described by: French travellers – Bernier and Tavernier. Italian traveller – Manucci and Peter Mundy described famine during Shah Jahan's time.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following was called as "Darvesh/ Zindapir"?

- a) Shah Jhan
- b) Jahngir
- c) Dara Shikoh
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: D

Explanation: Aurangzeb was highly devoted to his religion and conducted prayers five times a day, strictly observing the Ramzan fasting.

- In fact, he earned money for his personal expenses by copying the Quran and selling those copies.
- Due to all these qualities, he was called Darvesh/ Zindapir (a living saint).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following is/are trading community/communities?

1. Bohra
2. Banjaras
3. Banik

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 trading classes were large in numbers, well-spread throughout the country and were well organised and highly professional.

- Seth, bohra traders specialised in long distance trade while local traders were called banik.
- Another class of traders known as banjaras, were specialised in carrying bulk goods and used to move to long distances with their goods on the back of oxen.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following good/s is/are imported during Mughal rule in India?

1. War horses
2. Watches
3. Copper

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, during the Mughal period, witnessed further intensification of her foreign trade owing to the advent of the European trading companies and their direct participation in the Euro- Asian and Intra-Asian trade.

- India had trade relations with central Asia, Persia, and Europe. Her major export included textiles, saltpetre, sugar, opium and spices.
- In comparison to her export, her imports were limited to select commodities like war horses, luxury items such as ivory, silver, silk, porcelain, good quality wine, carpets, perfume, glass, watches, silver utensils, tin and copper, etc.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Hundi is a paper document promising payment of money after a fixed period of time at a discount and certain place.
2. The sarrafs were specialised in dealing with hundis.

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 movement of goods was also facilitated by the growth of a financial system which permitted easy transmission of money from one part of the country to another.

- This was done through the use of hundis, a paper document promising payment of money after a fixed period of time at a discount and certain place.
- The hundis often included insurance which was charged at different rates on the basis of value of the goods, destination, means of transport (land, river, or sea), etc.
- The sarrafs (shroffs) who specialised in changing money, also specialised in dealing with hundis.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) “Simlipal Tiger Reserve” is often seen in news is located at?

- a) Odisha
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Karnataka

ANS: A

Explanation: Simlipal is a tiger reserve in the Mayurbhanj district in the Indian state of Odisha. It is part of the Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve, which includes three protected areas—Simlipal Tiger Reserve, Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Rayala Elephant Reserve” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Assam

ANS: A

Explanation:

List of Notified Elephant Reserves in India (As on November 2022)

S. No.	Elephant Reserve	State	Date Notification	Total Area (Sq. Km)
1	Rayala ER	Andhra Pradesh	09.12.2003	766
2	Kameng ER	Arunachal Pradesh	19.06.2002	1892
3	South Arunachal ER	Arunachal Pradesh	29.02.2008	1957.50
4	Sonitpur ER	Assam	06.03.2003	1420
5	Dihing-Patkai ER	Assam	17.04.2003	937
6	Kaziranga – Karbi Anglong ER	Assam	17.04.2003	3270
7	Dhansiri-Lungding ER	Assam	19.04.2003	2740
8	Chirang-Ripu ER	Assam	07.03.2003	2600

Source: http://www.wiienvis.nic.in/Database/ElephantReserves_8226.aspx

The Bhakthi and the Sufi Movement

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Bhakti movement”:

1. It considered the austerities preached by the Jains and the Buddhists.
2. It is characterised by the writings of its poet-saints, the Shaivaite Nayannars and the Vaishnavaite Alvars.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Bhakti Movement had its genesis in southern India in the 7th and 12th century CE.

- It was in south India that Bhakti grew from a religious tradition to a popular movement, based on notions of religious equality and broad-based social participation.
- It is characterized by the writings of its poet-saints, the Shaivaite Nayannars and the Vaishnavaite Alvars, who preached the Bhakti cult under the Pallavas, Pandyas, and the Cholas.
- They disregarded the austerities preached by the Jains and the Buddhists and preached that personal devotion to god was the only means of salvation.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are idea/s of Bhakti movement?

1. Non-ritualistic
2. Taught in the local languages
3. open to all

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 saints usually emerged from lower castes, preached a religion which was non-ritualistic and open to all without any distinction of caste or creed, encouraged women to join in the gatherings, and taught in the local vernacular languages.

These ideas of Bhakti were carried to the north by scholars as well as by saints.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are characteristic/s of “Sufi Movement”?

1. Monotheism
2. Equality and brotherhood of man
3. Class divisions

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 distinctive characteristics of Islam such as Monotheism or belief in one God, equality and brotherhood of man, and rejection of rituals and class divisions certainly influenced the Bhakti Movement of this era.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following was/were influenced by sufi teachings?

1. Kabir
2. Nanak
3. Ramananda

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 preaching of Sufi teachers shaped the thinking of Bhakti reformers like Ramananda, Kabir, and Nanak, as the Bhakti Movement also initiated certain reforms in the society.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Saguna poet-saints who composed verses extolling a god with attributes or form.
2. Nirguna those extolling god without and beyond all attributes or form.

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 Bhakti movement is also divided into two different ideological streams of ‘Saguna’(those poet-saints who composed verses extolling a god with attributes or form) and ‘Nirguna’ (those extolling god without and beyond all attributes or form).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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

1. He was born in Andhra Desa.
2. He was propounded the Advaita philosophy and Nirgunabrahman.

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: Sankaracharya: Great thinker, distinguished philosopher, and leader of the Hindu revivalist movement of the 9th century, which gave a new orientation to Hinduism.

He was born in Kaladi (Kerala) and propounded the Advaita (Monism) philosophy and Nirgunabrahman (god without attributes).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Considered the following statements regarding “Ramanuja”:

1. He opposed the mayavada of Shankara and advocated the philosophy of Vishista Advaitavada.
2. He founded the Shrivaisnava sect.

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: Ramanuja: Born at Sriperumbudur near modern Chennai in the 12th century.

He opposed the mayavada of Shankara and advocated the philosophy of Vishista Advaitavada (qualified monism), and founded the Shrivaisnava sect. According to him, God is Saguna Brahman.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Vallabhacharya”:

1. He lived at the court of Krishnadeva Raya.
2. He propounded the Shudhadvaita.

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: Vallabhacharya: Born in Benaras in the 15th century and lived at the court of Krishnadeva Raya. He propounded the Shudhadvaita (pure monism).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.9) “Surdas” was the disciple of whom among the following?

- a) Vallabhacharya
- b) Ramanuja
- c) Madhavacharya
- d) Nimbraka

ANS: A

Explanation: Surdas was the disciple of Vallabhacharya who was blind but he was largely instrumental in popularising the Krishna cult in north India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Manipur
- d) Meghalaya

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

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 Sutanuti 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.

- 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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- 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

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- 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. 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

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- 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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- 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:

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) 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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- 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/>

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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 Brahmo 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 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.
- 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) rising 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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- 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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- 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

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- 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

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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)

Political Organizations Prior to 1885 and Freedom Struggle under Moderate Phase

Q.1) Which of the following is/are reason/s for Indian Nationalism?

1. The right of self-determination initiated by the French Revolution.
2. Indian Renaissance.
3. Offshoot of modernization initiated by the British 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: In other words, Indian nationalism grew partly as a result of colonial policies and partly as a reaction to colonial policies.

In fact, it would be more correct to see Indian nationalism as a product of a mix of various factors:

- (i) Worldwide upsurge of the concepts of nationalism and right of self-determination initiated by the French Revolution.
- (ii) Indian Renaissance.
- (iii) Offshoot of modernization initiated by the British in India.
- (iv) Strong reaction to British imperialist policies in India.

Source: spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following action/s was/were taken by the Viceroy 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. The Arms 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: 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: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following was/were demand/s made by the political association/s before the Indian National Congress?

1. The administrative reforms.
2. The spread of education.
3. The complete freedom of Nation.

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 National Congress was not the first political organisation in India. However, most of the political associations in the early half of the nineteenth century were dominated by wealthy and aristocratic elements. They were local or regional in character. Through long petitions to the British Parliament most of them demanded—

- administrative reforms,
- association of Indians with the administration, and
- Spread of education.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following was organized the East India Association?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- d) M G Ranade

ANS: A

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

Organization	:	Founder
1. The Indian League	:	Sisir Kumar Ghosh
2. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	:	Mahadeo Govind Ranade
3. The Bombay Presidency Association	:	Badruddin Tyabji

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 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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people.
- The Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Which of the following was/were associated with The Madras Mahajan Sabha?

1. M. Viraraghavachari
2. B. Subramaniya Aiyer
3. P. Anandacharlu

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following event/s act/s was/were took place before formation of Indian National Congress?

1. Sarada Act
2. Vernacular Press Act
3. Illbert Bill

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 associations organized various campaigns before the Indian National Congress appeared on the scene.

These campaigns were—

- (i) for imposition of import duty on cotton (1875)
- (ii) for Indianisation of government service (1878-79)
- (iii) against Lytton's Afghan adventure
- (iv) against Arms Act (1878)
- (v) against Vernacular Press Act (1878)
- (vi) for right to join volunteer corps
- (vii) against plantation labour and against Inland Emigration Act
- (viii) in support of Ilbert Bill
- (ix) for an All India Fund for Political Agitation

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding Indian National Congress:

1. The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 92 delegates.
2. It was presided over by A. O Hume.

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: In the later 1870s and early 1880s, a solid ground had been prepared for the establishment of an all-India organisation.

- The final shape to this idea was given by a retired English civil servant, A.O. Hume, who mobilized leading intellectuals of the time and, with their cooperation, organized the first session of the Indian National Congress at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay in December 1885.
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 72 delegates and presided over by Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following was the first women graduate to address the congress session?

- a) Kadambini Ganguly
- b) Ramabhai
- c) Sarala devi
- d) Anne Besant

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1890, Kadambini Ganguly, the first woman graduate of Calcutta University, addressed the Congress session, which symbolised the commitment of the freedom struggle to give the women of India their due status in national life.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Mudumalai National Park is a national park in the Nilgiri Mountains in Tamil Nadu in southern India. It covers 321 km² at an elevation range of 850–1,250 m in the Nilgiri District and shares boundaries with the states of Karnataka and Kerala. A part of this area has been protected since 1940.

Source: FORUMIAS

Struggle under Moderate Phase & National Movement

Q.1) With reference to Indian History, The Safety Valve Theory was related to which of the following?

- a) Formation of Indian National Congress
- b) Formation of Muslim League
- c) Formation of Hindu Maha Sabha
- d) Formation of Communist Property

ANS: A

Explanation: There is a theory that Hume formed the Congress with the idea that it would prove to be a 'safety valve' for releasing the growing discontent of the Indians.

- To this end, he convinced Lord Dufferin not to obstruct the formation of the Congress. The extremist leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai believed in the 'safety valve' theory.
- Even the Marxist historian's 'conspiracy theory' was an offspring of the 'safety valve' notion.
- For example, R.P. Dutt opined that the Indian National Congress was born out of a conspiracy to abort a popular uprising in India and the bourgeois leaders were a party to it.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following is/are the members of Imperial Legislative Council?

- 1. Syed Ahmed Khan
- 2. Rashbehari Ghosh
- 3. V.N. Mandlik

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 Imperial Legislative Council constituted by the Indian Councils Act (1861) was an impotent body designed to disguise official measures as having been passed by a representative body.

- Indian members were few in number—in the thirty years from 1862 to 1892 only forty-five Indians were nominated to it, most of them being wealthy, landed and with loyalist interests.
- Only a handful of political figures and independent intellectuals such as Syed Ahmed Khan, Kristodas Pal, V.N. Mandlik, K.L. Nulkar and Rashbehari Ghosh were among those nominated.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following is/are the provision/s of Indian Councils Act, 1892?

1. Number members in Imperial Legislative Councils and the Provincial Legislative Councils were raised.
2. Budget could not be discussed.
3. Questions could not be asked.

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: Number of additional members in Imperial Legislative Councils and the Provincial Legislative Councils was raised.

- In Imperial Legislative Council, now the governor-general could have ten to sixteen non-officials (instead of six to ten previously).
- The non-official members of the Indian legislative council were to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and provincial legislative councils.
- The members could be recommended by universities, municipalities, zamindars and chambers of commerce. So the principle of representation was introduced.
- Budget could be discussed. Questions could be asked.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following demand/s was/were raised by the moderate leaders?

1. Indianisation of government service.
2. Call for separation of judicial from executive functions.
3. Call for increase in expenditure on welfare.

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 Moderates campaigned on the following grounds:

- (i) Indianisation of government service.
- (ii) Call for separation of judicial from executive functions.
- (iii) Criticism of an oppressive and tyrannical bureaucracy and an expensive and time-consuming judicial system.
- (iv) Criticism of an aggressive foreign policy which resulted in annexation of Burma, attack on Afghanistan and suppression of tribals in the North-West—all costing heavily for the Indian treasury.
- (v) Call for increase in expenditure on welfare (i.e., health, sanitation), education—especially elementary and technical—irrigation works and improvement of agriculture, agricultural banks for cultivators, etc.
- (vi) Demand for better treatment for Indian labour abroad in other British colonies, where they faced oppression and racial discrimination.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was established the United Indian Patriotic Association?

- a) Feroz Shah Mehta
- b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- c) Badruddin Tyabji
- d) Madan Mohan Malavya

ANS: B

Explanation: The British Indian Government was hostile to the Congress from the beginning despite the latter's moderate methods and emphasis on loyalty to the British Crown.

- Later, the government adopted a 'divide and rule' policy towards the Congress.
- The officials encouraged reactionary elements like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Benaras to organise the United Indian Patriotic Association to counter Congress propaganda.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Which of the following act/s was/were passed during Lord Curzon tenure?

- 1. Official Secrets Act
- 2. Indian Universities Act

3. Calcutta Corporation 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: A sharp reaction was created in the Indian mind by Curzon's seven-year rule in India which was full of missions, commissions and omissions.

- He refused to recognise India as a nation, and insulted Indian nationalists and the intelligentsia by describing their activities as "letting off of gas". He spoke derogatorily of Indian character in general.
- Administrative measures adopted during his rule—the Official Secrets Act, the Indian Universities Act, the Calcutta Corporation Act and, above all, the partition of Bengal—left no doubt in Indian minds about the basically reactionary nature of British rule in India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following was/were come/s under the Militant School of Thought?

- 1. Raj Narain Bose
- 2. Ashwini Kumar Datta
- 3. Gopala Krishna Goakhle

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: By the dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal;
- Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab.
- Tilak emerged as the most outstanding representative of this school of thought.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The “Sanjibani” newspaper was launched by whom among the following?

- a) Krishna Kumar Mitra
- b) Rashbheri Ghosh
- c) K T Telang
- d) Ashwini Kumar Dutt

ANS: A

Explanation: In the year 1883, Krishna Kumar Mitra launched his Bengali journal named "Sanjibani".

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The “Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary is located in Uppalapadu, a village near Guntur City. This sanctuary serves as a home to about 40 species of migratory birds from Siberia including pelicans and white ibis.

- It is one of the only three places in India where Spot-Billed Pelicans nest. Considering the reduction in the bird population in the tanks of the village, some steps were undertaken like growing artificial trees, providing proper water supply to the ponds, etc.
- In 2009, the large wire mesh trees were traced being used for nest made by the pelicans.
- Apart from pelicans and white ibis, pintail ducks, cormorants, red crested pochards, common coot, common teal, black-headed ibises and stilts have also been recorded in the village.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary” is often seen in news is located at?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Goa
- c) Karnataka
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: B

Explanation: Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary is an estuarine mangrove habitat, which is declared as the bird sanctuary, and located on western tip of the Island of Chorão along the Mandovi River, Goa, in India. The sanctuary is named after Salim Ali, the eminent Indian ornithologist.

Source: FORUMIAS

Moderate Phase & Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase

Q.1) Which of the following pair/s was/were correctly matched regarding anti – partition movement?

Region	:	Leader
1. Poona	:	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Delhi	:	Syed Haider Raza
3. Madras	:	Rajagopalachari

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: On August 7, 1905, with the passage of the Boycott Resolution in a massive meeting held in the Calcutta Townhall, the formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made.

- After this, the leaders dispersed to other parts of Bengal to propagate the message of boycott of Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt.
- October 16, 1905, the day the partition formally came into force, was observed as a day of mourning throughout Bengal.
- People fasted, bathed in the Ganga and walked barefoot in processions singing Bande Mataram (which almost spontaneously became the theme song of the movement).
- Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose addressed huge gatherings (perhaps the largest till then under the nationalist banner). Within a few hours of the meeting, Rs 50,000 was raised for the movement.
- Soon, the movement spread to other parts of the country—in Poona and Bombay under Tilak, in Punjab under Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, in Delhi under Syed Haider Raza, and in Madras under Chidambaram Pillai.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following statements was/were correct about Indian National Congress (INC) Session 1905?

- 1. The session was headed by Bala Gangadhar Tilak.
- 2. INC condemns the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon.
- 3. INC supports the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of 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: C

Explanation: The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the president ship of Gokhale, resolved to

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- (i) condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon, and
- (ii) Support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following was NOT militant nationalist?

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- d) Gopala Krishna Goakhle

ANS: D

Explanation: The militant nationalists led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh wanted the anti partition movement to be taken outside Bengal to other parts of the country.

And go beyond a boycott of foreign goods to become a fullfledged political mass struggle with the goal of attaining swaraj.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following was the Presided the Indian National Congress session of 1906?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Gopala Krishna Goakhle
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Aurobindo Ghosh

ANS: A

Explanation: Congress session held at Calcutta (1906) under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji, where it was declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was “self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies” of Australia or Canada.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) In which of the following Indian National Congress session the Moderate-Extremist dispute reached a deadlock?

- a) Banaras Session
- b) Calcutta Session
- c) Surat Session
- d) Madras Session

ANS: C

Explanation: The Moderate-Extremist dispute over the pace of the movement and techniques of struggle reached a deadlock at the Surat session of the Indian National Congress (1907) where the party split with serious consequences for the Swadeshi Movement.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Which of the following measure/s was/were taken by the Indian National Congress against the Partition of Bengal?

1. Promotion of swadeshi products.
2. Boycott of government schools and colleges.
3. Participation of legislative councils.

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: Emboldened by Dadabhai Naoroji's declaration at the Calcutta session (1906) that self-government or swaraj was to be the goal of the Congress.

The Extremists gave a call for passive resistance in addition to swadeshi and boycott which would include a boycott of government schools and colleges, government service, courts, legislative councils, municipalities, government titles, etc.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following was raised the slogan "Political freedom is the life breath of a nation"?

- a) Aurbindo Ghosh
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

ANS: A

Explanation: The militant nationalists tried to transform the antipartition and Swadeshi Movement into a mass struggle and gave the slogan of India's independence from foreign rule.

- "Political freedom is the life-breath of a nation," declared Aurobindo.
- Thus, the Extremists gave the idea of India's independence the central place in India's politics.
- The goal of independence was to be achieved through self-sacrifice.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following was the founder of the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti?

- a) Ashwini Kumar Dutta
- b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- c) Aurbindo Ghosh
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

ANS: A

Explanation: Samitis such as the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta (in Barisal) emerged as a very popular and powerful means of mass mobilisation.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.9) Who among the following was related to “Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company”?

- a) Aurbindo Ghosh
- b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- c) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
- d) Syed Abu Mohammad

ANS: C

Explanation: The swadeshi spirit also found expression in the establishment of swadeshi textile mills, soap and match factories, tanneries, banks, insurance companies, shops, etc.

- These enterprises were based more on patriotic zeal than on business acumen.
- V.O. Chidambaram Pillai’s venture into a national shipbuilding enterprise—Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company—at Tuticorin, however, gave a challenge to the British Indian Steam Navigation Company.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following wrote the Sudesha Geetham?

- a) Subramania Bharati
- b) Rajnikant Sen
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Dwijendralal Ray

ANS: A

Explanation: The nationalists of all hues took inspiration from songs written by Rabindranath Tagore, Rajnikant Sen, Dwijendralal Ray, Mukunda Das, Syed Abu Mohammad and others.

- Tagore’s Amar Sonar Bangla written on this occasion was later to inspire the liberation struggle of Bangladesh and was adopted by it as its national anthem.
- In Tamil Nadu, Subramania Bharati wrote Sudesha Geetham.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

National Movement & Socio – Religious movement

Q.1) Who among the following was authored the “Precepts of Jesus”?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Ishwar Chanra Vidyasagar
- c) Aurbindo Ghosh
- d) Debendranath Tagore

ANS: A

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

- He said the principles of rationalism applied to other sects also, particularly to the elements of blind faith in them.
- In his Precepts of Jesus (1820), he tried to separate the moral and philosophical message of the New Testament, which he praised, from its miracle stories.
- He earned the wrath of missionaries over his advocacy to incorporate the message of Christ into Hinduism.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following was founded the newspaper Darpan?

- a) Balshastri Jambhekar
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Henry Vivian Derozio
- d) N.G. Chandavarkar

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.
- Known as the father of Marathi journalism, Jambhekar used the Darpan to awaken the people to awareness of social reforms, such as widow remarriage, and to instil in the masses a scientific approach to life.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following was/were the work/s of Jyotiba Phule?

1. Gulamgiri
2. Sarvajanik Satyadharma
3. Harijan

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

- Phule'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.
- Phule aimed at the complete abolition of the caste system and socio-economic inequalities; he was against Sanskritic Hinduism.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following was started the weekly Hitechhu?

- a) Swami Vivekananda
- b) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- c) Jyotiba Phule
- d) B. R. Ambedkar

ANS: B

Explanation: Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra.

He started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was founded the Social Service League?

- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- b) Narayan Malhar Joshi
- c) M.G. Ranade
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

ANS: B

Explanation: A follower of Gokhale, Narayan Malhar Joshi founded the Social Service League in Bombay with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.

- They organized many schools, libraries, reading rooms, day nurseries and cooperative societies.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- Their activities also included police court agents' work, legal aid and advice to the poor and illiterate, excursions for slum dwellers, facilities for gymnasia and theatrical performances, sanitary work, medical relief and boys' clubs and scout corps.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "arya samaj movement":

1. It was a reformist movement.
2. It was founded by Mulshankar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content, was the result of a reaction to Western influences.

- Its founder, Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar (1824-1883) was born in the old Morvi state in Gujarat in a brahmin family.
- He wandered as an ascetic for fifteen years (1845-60) in search of truth.
- The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Bombay in 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following was the founder of "dev samaj"?

- a) Shiv Narayan Agnihotri
- b) Behramji M. Malabari
- c) Lala Hansraj
- d) Pandit Gurudutt

ANS: A

Explanation: Dev Samaj was founded in 1887 at Lahore by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri (1850- 1927), earlier a Brahma follower, Dev Sadan is a religious and social reform society.

- The society emphasised on the eternity of the soul, the supremacy of the guru, and the need for good action.
- It called for an ideal social behaviour such as not accepting bribes, avoiding intoxicants and non-vegetarian food, and keeping away from violent actions.
- Its teachings were compiled in a book, Deva Shastra. Agnihotri spoke against child marriage.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The famous “Aruvippuram movement” was associated with which of the following state?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The SNDP movement was an example of a regional movement born out of conflict between the depressed classes and upper castes.

- It was started by Sree Narayana Guru Swamy (1856- 1928) among the Ezhavas of Kerala, who were a backward caste of toddy-tappers and were considered to be untouchables, denied education and entry into temples.
- The Ezhavas were the single largest caste group in Kerala constituting 26 per cent of the total population.
- Narayana Guru, himself from the Ezhava caste, took a stone from the Neyyar River and installed it as a Sivalinga at Aruvippuram on Sivaratri in 1888.
- It was intended to show that consecration of an idol was not the monopoly of the higher castes.
- With this he began a revolution that soon led to the removal of much discrimination in Kerala’s society.
- The movement (Aruvippuram movement) drew the famous poet Kumaran Asan as a disciple of Narayana Guru.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Which of the following was/were associated with Justice Movement?

- a) C.N. Mudaliar
- b) T.M. Nair
- c) P. Tyagaraja

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: Justice Movement in Madras Presidency was started by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja to secure jobs and representation for the non-brahmins in the legislature.

In 1917, Madras Presidency Association was formed which demanded separate representation for the lower castes in the legislature.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.10) The “Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Kerala
- c) Odisha
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: D

Explanation: The Seshachalam Hills are hilly ranges part of the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh. In 2010 it was designated as Biosphere Reserve.

- Seshachalam biosphere is spread over Chittoor and Kadapa districts. Tirupati, a major Hindu pilgrimage town and the Srivenkateshwara National Park are located in these ranges.
- It is home to a number of endemic species including the famous Red Sanders and Slender Loris. The native population of the reserve includes the tribes of Yanadis.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Revolutionary Activities

Q.1) Which of the following was/were associated with the Anushilan Samiti?

1. Promotha Mitter
2. Jatindranath Banerjee
3. 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: By the 1870s, Calcutta's student community was honeycombed with secret societies, but these were not very active.

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: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following was associated with the weekly "Yugantar"?

- a) Barindra Kumar Ghosh
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajapat Rai
- d) Surendranath Banarjee

ANS: A

Explanation: In April 1906, an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly Yugantar and conducted a few abortive 'actions'. By 1905- 06, several newspapers had started advocating revolutionary violence.

For instance, after severe police brutalities on participants of the Barisal Conference (April 1906), the Yugantar wrote: "The remedy lies with the people. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force."

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following was not associated with Alipore conspiracy case?

- a) Barindra Ghosh
- b) Ullaskar Dutt
- c) Narendra Gosain
- d) Bala Gangadhar Tilak

ANS: D

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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- (Barindra Ghosh's house was on Muraripukur Road in the Manicktolla suburb of Calcutta.)
- 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.
- 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.
- During the trial, Narendra Gosain (or Goswami), who had turned approver and Crown witness, was shot dead by two co-accused, Satyendranath Bose and Kanailal Dutta in jail.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) The "Zimmerman Plan" was related to which of the following?

- a) Jugantar Party
- b) Communist Party
- c) Swaraj Party
- d) Congress Party

ANS: A

Explanation: During the First World War, the Jugantar party arranged to import German arms and ammunition through sympathizers and revolutionaries abroad.

Jatin asked Rashbehari Bose to take charge of Upper India, aiming to bring about an all-India insurrection in what has come to be called the 'German Plot' or the 'Zimmerman Plan'.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was associated with Ramosi Peasant Force?

- a) Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- b) Bagha Jatin
- c) Rashbehari Bose
- 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.

- This 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: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following was established the “India House” in London?

- a) Shyamji Krishnavarma
- b) Lalchand ‘Falak’
- c) Jatin Mukherjee
- d) Basant Kumar Biswas

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.

Revolutionaries such as Savarkar and Hardayal became the members of India House.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding the ghadr party:

1. The headquarters of party is located at east coast of the United States.
2. It was established in 1899.

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 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.

- These revolutionaries included mainly ex-soldiers and peasants who had migrated from the Punjab to the USA and Canada in search of better employment opportunities.
- They were based in the US and Canadian cities along the western (Pacific) coast. Pre-Ghadr revolutionary activity had been carried on by Ramdas Puri, G.D. Kumar, Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal who reached there in 1911.
- To carry out revolutionary activities, the earlier activists had set up a ‘Swadesh Sevak Home’ at Vancouver and ‘United India House’ at Seattle. Finally in 1913, the Ghadr was established.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Which of the following was/were associated with the Berlin Committee for Indian Independence?

1. Virendranath Chattopadhyay
2. Bhupendranath Dutta
3. Lala Hardayal

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 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’.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

These revolutionaries aimed to mobilise the Indian settlers abroad to send volunteers and arms to India to incite rebellion among Indian troops there and to even organise an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The “Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Situated at the heart of Kochi, Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary is popularly called the green lung of the city.

It boasts thick mangrove vegetation that provides shelter to both endemic and migratory birds.

Source: FORUMIAS

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Mukurthi National Park is a 78.46 km² protected area located in the western corner of the Nilgiris Plateau west of Ootacamund hill station in the northwest corner of Tamil Nadu state in the Western Ghats mountain range of South India. The park was created to protect its keystone species, the Nilgiri tahr.

Source: FORUMIAS

Home Rule Movement & Gandhian Era

Q.1) Who among the following was related to “New India and Commonweal”?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Annie Besant
- d) Ajit Singh

ANS: C

Explanation: By early 1915, Annie Besant had launched a campaign to demand self-government for India after the war on the lines of white colonies.

She campaigned through her newspapers, New India and Commonweal, and through public meetings and conferences.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) In which of the following place/s was/were Tilak’s Home League spread?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Central provinces
- c) Berar

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: Tilak set up his Home Rule League in April 1916 and it was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar.

It had six branches and the demands included swarajya, formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Annie Besant Home Rule League:

1. It was started from Madras.
2. Bombay city was part of it.

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: Annie Besant set up her league in September 1916 in Madras and covered the rest of India (including Bombay city).

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- It had 200 branches, was loosely organised as compared to Tilak's League and had George Arundale as the organising secretary.
- Besides Arundale, the main work was done by B.W. Wadia and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following was presided by Lucknow Session of Indian National Congress, 1916?

- a) Ambika Charan Majumdar
- b) Annie Besant
- c) Gopala Krishna Goakhle
- d) C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar

ANS: A

Explanation: The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, presided over by a Moderate, Ambika Charan Majumdar, finally readmitted the Extremists led by Tilak to the Congress fold.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following was related to "Montagu-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: The British government, not prepared to part with or even share its power with the Indians, once again resorted to the policy of 'carrot and stick'.

- The carrot was represented by the insubstantial Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, while measures such as the Rowlatt Act represented the stick.
- In line with the government policy contained in Montagu's statement of August 1917, the government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms.
- Based on these, the Government of India Act, 1919 was enacted.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Which of the following act was introduced the system of "Dyarchy"?

- 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: The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government.

- Dyarchy, i.e., rule of two—executive councillors and popular ministers—was introduced. The governor was to be the executive head in the province.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- Subjects were divided into two lists: 'reserved' which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and 'transferred' subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc.
- The reserved subjects were to be administered by the governor through his executive council of bureaucrats, and the transferred subjects were to be administered by ministers nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following was/were associated with "Mahatma Gandhi"?

1. Satyagraha
2. Natal Indian Congress
3. Indian Opinion

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: Gandhi relied on sending petitions and memorials to the authorities in South Africa and in Britain hoping that once the authorities were informed of the plight of Indians, they would take sincere steps to redress their grievances as the Indians were, after all, British subjects.

- To unite different sections of Indians, he set up the Natal Indian Congress and started a paper Indian Opinion.
- The second phase, which began in 1906, was characterized by the use of the method of passive resistance or civil disobedience, which Gandhi named satyagraha.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following was requested Gandhi to visit the Champaran in Bihar?

- a) Rajkumar Shukla
- b) J.B. Kripalani
- c) Narhari Parekh
- d) Mahadeo Desai

ANS: A

Explanation: Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar. The European planters had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 part of the total land (called tinkathia system).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Ahmedabad Mill Strike:

1. Anasuya Sarabhai was supported the cause of workers.
2. Gandhi demand 50 per cent increase in the wages.

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 relations between the workers and the mill owners worsened with the striking workers being arbitrarily dismissed and the mill owners deciding to bring in weavers from Bombay.

- The workers of the mill turned to Anusuya Sarabhai for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Behn went to Gandhi, who was respected by the mill owners and workers, and asked him to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers.
- Though Gandhi was a friend of Ambalal, he took up the workers' cause. Anusuya too supported the workers and was one of the chief lieutenants of Gandhi's.
- (It was Anusuya Behn who went on later to form the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association in 1920.)
- Gandhi asked the workers to go on a strike and demand a 35 per cent increase in wages instead of 50 per cent.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) The "Sri Venkateswara National Park" is recently seen in news is located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Sri Venkateswara National Park is a national park and biosphere reserve in Tirupati of Andhra Pradesh, India. The total area of the park is 353 km².

The park is known for its many waterfalls, including the Talakona, Gundalakona and Gunjana.

Source: FORUMIAS

Gandhian Era

Q.1) Which of the following was/were part of Kheda Satyagraha?

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
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: A

Explanation: Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat. Gandhi asked the farmers not to pay the taxes. Gandhi, however, was mainly the spiritual head of the struggle.

- It was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a group of other devoted Gandhians, namely, Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya and Ravi Shankar Vyas, who went around the villages, organised the villagers and told them what to do and gave the necessary political leadership.
- Patel along with his colleagues organised the tax revolt which the different ethnic and caste communities of Kheda supported.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Rowlatt Act”:

1. It was introduced in 1920.
2. It was related to distribution of powers between executive and legislature.

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: Just six months before the Montford Reforms were to be put into effect, two bills were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council.

- One of them was dropped, but the other—an extension to the Defence of India Regulations Act 1915—was passed in March 1919.
- It was what was officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, but popularly known as the Rowlatt Act.
- It was based on the recommendations made in the previous year to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Rowlatt Commission, headed by the British judge, Sir Sidney Rowlatt, to investigate the ‘seditious conspiracy’ of the Indian people.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following was/were resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council against Rowlatt act?

1. Madan Mohan Malaviya
2. Mazhar Ul Haq
3. Mohammed Ali Jinnah

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: All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees.

All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following was related to Disorders Inquiry Committee?

- a) Jallianwala Bagh
- b) Rowlatt act
- c) Home rule leagues
- d) First World war

ANS: A

Explanation: The massacre at Jallianwalla Bagh shocked Indians and many British as well. The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, ordered that a committee of inquiry be formed to investigate the matter.

So, on October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee, which came to be more widely and variously known as the Hunter Committee/Commission after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor-General for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was founded the Indian National Liberal Federation?

- a) Surendranath Banerjea
- b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- c) G.S. Kharpade
- d) Annie Besant

ANS: A

Explanation: At this stage, some leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade and B.C. Pal left the Congress as they believed in a constitutional and lawful struggle while some others like Surendranath Banerjea founded the Indian National Liberal Federation and played a minor role in national politics henceforward.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) The “Eka Movement” was related to which of the following?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Kerala
- c) Central Provinces
- d) Madras Province

ANS: A

Explanation: The spirit of defiance and unrest gave rise to many local struggles such as Awadh Kisan Movement (UP), Eka Movement (UP), Mappila Revolt (Malabar) and the Sikh agitation for the removal of mahants in Punjab.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) The famous “Chauri-Chaura incident” was related to which of the following?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: A small sleepy village named Chauri-Chaura (Gorakhpur district in United Provinces) has found a place in history books due to an incident of violence on February 5, 1922 which was to prompt Gandhi to withdraw the Non – cooperation movement.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following was not a member of “No – changers”?

- a) Motilal Nehru
- b) C. Rajagopalachari
- c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- d) Rajendra Prasad

ANS: A

Explanation: Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the ‘Swarajists’, while the other school of thought led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the ‘Nochangers’.

The ‘No-changers’ opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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

- a) Telanagana
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Bihar

ANS: A

Explanation: Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park is a deer national park located in Vanasthalipuram, Saheb Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. It is spread over 3605 acres. It is the largest green lung space in the city of Hyderabad.

Source: FORUMIAS

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Manas National Park is a national park, UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site, Project Tiger reserve, biosphere reserve and an elephant reserve in Assam, India. Located in the Himalayan foothills, it is contiguous with Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan.

Source: FORUMIAS

Growth of Revolutionary Organizations

Q.1) Who among the following was NOT related to swarajists Party?

- a) Motilal Nehru
- b) Ajmal Khan
- c) C.R. Das
- d) M.A. Ansari

ANS: D

Explanation: After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), there was disintegration, disorganization and demoralization among nationalist ranks.

- A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the movement.
- One section led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm.
- They wanted, in other words, to 'end or mend' these councils, i.e., if the government did not respond to the nationalists' demands, then they would obstruct the working of these councils.
- Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the 'Swarajists'.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following was/were related to the Communist Party of India (CPI)?

- 1. Abani Mukherji
- 2. Nalini Gupta
- 3. S.A. Dange

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 Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji and others after the second Congress of Comintern.

- M.N. Roy was also the first to be elected to the leadership of Comintern.
- In 1924, many communists—S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta—were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Trade Union movement in India?

1. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) founded in 1923.
2. In 1923, the first May Day was celebrated in India in Madras.
3. Lala Lajpat Rai was the first president of All India Trade Union 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: C

Explanation: The trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) founded in 1920.

- Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary.
- Tilak was also one of the moving spirits. The major strikes during the 1920s included those in Kharagpur Railway Workshops, Tata Iron and Steel Works (Jamshedpur), Bombay Textile Mills (this involved 1,50,000 workers and went on for 5 months), and Buckingham Carnatic Mills.
- In 1928, there were a number of strikes involving 5 lakh workers. In 1923, the first May Day was celebrated in India in Madras.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following had written “Bandi Jiwan”?

- a) Sachin Sanyal
- b) Aurbindo Ghosh
- c) Sharatchandra Chatterjee
- d) Ramprasad Bismil

ANS: A

Explanation: Novels and books such as Bandi Jiwan by Sachin Sanyal and Pather Dabi by Sharatchandra Chatterjee (a government ban only enhanced its popularity).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following was/were influence/s the Revolutionary Activity in 1920's?

1. Upsurge of working class trade unionism.
2. Russian Revolution.
3. Newly sprouting communist groups.

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: Nearly all major leaders of revolutionary policies had been enthusiastic participants in the Non-Cooperation Movement and included Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Surya

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Sen, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Chandrasekhar Azad, Shiv Verma, Bhagwaticharan Vohra, Jaidev Kapur and Jatin Das.

Two separate strands of revolutionary groups emerged during this period—one operating in Punjab-UP-Bihar and the other in Bengal.

Major Influences:

- (i) Upsurge of working class trade unionism after the War; the revolutionaries wanted to harness the revolutionary potential of the new emergent class for nationalist revolution.
- (ii) Russian Revolution (1917) and the success of the young Soviet state in consolidating itself.
- (iii) Newly sprouting communist groups with their emphasis on Marxism, socialism and the proletariat.
- (iv) Journals publishing memoirs and articles extolling the self-sacrifice of revolutionaries, such as Atmasakti, Sarathi and Bijoli.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Which of the following was/were associated with Hindustan Republican Association?

1. Ramprasad Bismil
2. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
3. Sachin Sanyal

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 revolutionary activity in this region was dominated by the Hindustan Republican Association/Army or HRA (later renamed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or HSRA).

The HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal, with an aim to organize an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government and establish in its place the Federal Republic of United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following was/were associated with Kakori Robbery case?

1. Ashfaqullah
2. Roshan Singh
3. Rajendra Lahiri

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 important action of the HRA was the Kakori robbery. The men held up the 8-Down train at Kakori, an obscure village near Lucknow, and looted its official railway cash.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Government crackdown after the Kakori robbery led to arrests of many, of whom 17 were jailed, four transported for life and four—Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri—were hanged. Kakori proved to be a setback.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The Philosophy of the Bomb book was written by?

- a) Bhagwaticharan Vohra
- b) Bhagat Singh
- c) Fakir Ahmed Mian
- d) Santi Ghosh

ANS: A

Explanation: The famous statement of the revolutionary position is contained in the book The Philosophy of the Bomb written by Bhagwaticharan Vohra.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The “Dehing Patkai National Park” is often seen in news is located at?

- a) Assam
- b) Nagaland
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Mizoram

ANS: A

Explanation: Dehing Patkai National Park is located in the Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts of Assam and covers an area of 231.65 km² rainforest.

It was declared a wildlife sanctuary on 13 June 2004. On 13 December 2020 Government of Assam upgraded it into a national park.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Coringa Sanctuary is at a distance of about 15 Km from Kakinada on Kakinada Yanam Road.

- Coringa Sanctuary, named after a tiny village coringa in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh a part of Godavari Mangroves was declared as a wildlife sanctuary by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O.Ms.No – 484, Forests and Rural Development (For.III) Department dated 5-7-1978 was to conserve the mangrove vegetation of the estuary, extending in an area of about 235.Sq.Kms.
- It is located between 16o-30' to 17o-00' N latitudes and 82o-14' to 82o-23'E longitudes.
- Mangroves are salt – tolerant forest ecosystems of tropical and sub – tropical intertidal regions of the world.
- They normally occur between high waterlevel and near about mean sea level along the sheltered shores, estuaries, tidal creeks, back-waters, lagoons, marshes and mud-flats.

Source: <https://eastgodavari.ap.gov.in/tourist-place/coringa-sanctuary/>

Peasants, Tribal Movements and Women Movements

Q.1) Which of the following was/were have direct impact on Indian Peasantry during British period?

1. The Colonial economic policies.
2. The ruin of the handicrafts.
3. The new land revenue 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: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following statements was/were correct about Indigo Movement?

1. Europeans forced the Bengal local peasants to grow Indigo on their land.
2. The planters forced the peasants to take advance sums and enter into fraudulent contracts.
3. Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas decided not to grow indigo.

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 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 planters intimidated the peasants through kidnappings, illegal confinements, flogging, attacks on women and children, seizure of cattle, burning and demolition of houses and destruction of crops.
- 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

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following was/were the causes of Deccan Riots?

1. The moneylenders who exploited the peasants were outsiders.
2. The Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Zamindari system.
3. The end of Boers war.

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 ryots of Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system.

- Here again the peasants found themselves trapped in a vicious network with the moneylender as the exploiter and the main beneficiary. These moneylenders were mostly outsiders—Marwaris or Gujaratis.
- The conditions had worsened due to a crash in cotton prices after the end of the American Civil War in 1864, the Government's decision to raise the land revenue by 50% in 1867, and a succession of bad harvests.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following ws/were related to the United Provinces Kisan Sabha?

1. Gauri Shankar Mishra
2. Indra Narayan Dwivedi
3. Baba Ramchandra

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: 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. By June 1919, the UP Kisan Sabha had 450 branches. Other prominent leaders included Jhinguri Singh, Durgapal Singh and Baba Ramchandra.
- In June 1920, Baba Ramchandra urged Nehru to visit these villages. During these **visits, Nehru developed close contacts with the villagers.**

Source: Spectrum Modern India

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.5) The famous “Mappila Revolt” was related to which of the following?

- a) Goa
- b) Assam
- c) Kerala
- d) Telangana

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 on lack of security of tenure, high rents, renewal fees and other oppressive exactions.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following founded the All India Kisan Congress/Sabha?

- a) Swami Sahjanand Saraswati
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Lalji Naranji
- d) K.M. Munshi

ANS: A

Explanation: The All India Kisan Congress/ sabha 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: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following was/were kept close relationship with the All India Trade Union Congress?

- 1. Lala Lajpat Rai
- 2. Dewan Chaman Lal
- 3. Sarojini Naidu

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 All India Trade Union Congress was founded on October 31, 1920.

- The Indian National Congress president for the year, Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary.
- Other leaders who kept close contacts with the AITUC included Nehru, Subhas Bose, C.F. Andrews, J.M. Sengupta, Satyamurthy, V.V. Giri and Sarojini Naidu.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

- a) Raja Mahal Hills
- b) Seshachalam Hills
- c) Horsley Hills
- d) Annamallai Hills

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: Spectrum Modern India

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

- a) Kol tribes
- b) Munda tribes
- c) Koya tribes
- d) Gond tribes

ANS: B

Explanation: In 1899-1900, the Mundas in the region south of Ranchi rose under Birsa Munda. The Ulgulan was one of the most significant tribal uprisings in the period 1860-1920.

- The rebellion which began as a religious movement gathered political force to fight against introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures, and exploitation by money-lenders and forest contractors.
- The Mundas claimed Chhotanagpur as their area in 1879. British armed forces were then deployed. Birsa was captured and imprisoned.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

- a) Godavari Area
- b) Krishna Area
- c) Kaveri Area
- d) Pennar Area

ANS: A

Explanation: The Koyas of the eastern Godavari track (modern Andhra), joined by Khonda Sara chiefs, and rebelled in 1803, 1840, 1845, 1858, 1861 and 1862.

- They rose once again in 1879-80 under Tomma Sora.
- Their complaints were oppression by police and moneylenders, new regulations and denial of their customary rights over forest areas.
- After the death of Tomma Sora, another rebellion was organised in 1886 by Raja Anantayyar.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Consolidation of India after Independence

Q.1) Which of the following was/were related to INA trials?

1. Prem Kumar Sehgal
2. Shah Nawaz Khan
3. Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon

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 had initially decided to hold public trials of several hundreds of INA prisoners besides dismissing them from service and detaining without trial around 7,000 of them.

They compounded the folly by holding the first trial at the Red Fort in Delhi in November 1945 and putting on dock together a Hindu, Prem Kumar Sehgal, a Muslim, Shah Nawaz Khan, and a Sikh, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following was/were the nerve centre/s of INA agitation?

1. Coorg
2. Baluchistan
3. Assam

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 campaign spread over a wide area of the country and witnessed the participation of diverse social groups and political parties.

While the nerve centres of the agitation were Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, United Provinces towns and Punjab, the campaign spread to distant places such as Coorg, Baluchistan and Assam.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. INA trials in Calcutta
2. Sevenyear sentence to INA officer Rashid Ali
3. Strike by the Royal Indian Navy ratings

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The nationalist sentiment which reached a crescendo around the INA trials developed into violent confrontations with the authority in the winter of 1945-46.

There were three major upsurges—

- November 21, 1945—in Calcutta over the INA trials.
- February 11, 1946—in Calcutta against the sevenyear sentence to INA officer Rashid Ali.
- February 18, 1946—in Bombay, strike by the Royal Indian Navy ratings.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) The famous “Dalhousie Square” is located at which of the following?

- a) Calcutta
- b) Bombay
- c) Madras
- d) Delhi

ANS: A

Explanation: In the first instance of this stage (November 21, 1945), a student procession comprising some Forward Bloc sympathizers, Student Federation of India (SFI) activists and Islamia College students, who had joined up with the League and the Congress, tied flags as a symbol of anti-imperialist unity, marched to Dalhousie Square—the seat of government in Calcutta.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following is NOT a member of Cabinet Mission?

- a) Winston Churchill
- b) Pethick Lawrence
- c) Stafford Cripps
- d) A.V. Alexander

ANS: A

Explanation: The Attlee government announced in February 1946 the decision to send a high-powered mission of three British cabinet members (Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade; and A.V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty) to India to find out ways and means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India. (Pethick Lawrence was the chairman of the mission.)

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Which of the following was/were the main point/s of Cabinet Mission?

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

1. Accepted the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan.
2. Grouping of existing provincial assemblies into three sections.
3. A constituent assembly was to be elected by provincial assemblies by proportional representation.

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: Rejection of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan, because –

- the Pakistan so formed would include a large non-Muslim population—38 per cent in the North-West and 48 per cent in the North-East.
- the very principle of communal self-determination would claim separation of Hindu-majority western Bengal and Sikh- and Hindu-dominated Ambala and Jullundur divisions of Punjab.

Grouping of existing provincial assemblies into three sections:

- Section-A: Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa (Hindu-majority provinces)
- Section-B: Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sindh (Muslim-majority provinces)
- Section-C: Bengal and Assam (Muslim-majority provinces).

A constituent assembly was to be elected by provincial assemblies by proportional representation (voting in three groups—General, Muslims, Sikhs). This constituent assembly would be a 389-member body with provincial assemblies sending 292, chief commissioner's provinces sending 4, and princely states sending 93 members.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following is NOT correct about Cabinet Mission?

- a) A common centre would control defense, communication and external affairs.
- b) Communal questions in the central legislature were to be decided by a simple majority of both communities present and voting.
- c) Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers will be given to a common centre.
- d) Princely states were no longer to be under paramount of the British government.

ANS: C

Explanation: A common centre would control defense, communication and external affairs. A federal structure was envisaged for India.

- Communal questions in the central legislature were to be decided by a simple majority of both communities present and voting.
- Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers.
- Princely states were no longer to be under paramount of the British government. They would be free to enter into an arrangement with successor governments or the British government.
- After the first general elections, a province was to be free to come out of a group and after 10 years, a province was to be free to call for a reconsideration of the group or the union constitution.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- Meanwhile, an interim government was to be formed from the constituent assembly.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following was the finance minister of Interim Government?

- Baldev Singh
- Dr. John Mathai
- Liaquat Ali Khan
- C. Rajagopalachari

ANS: C

Explanation: 14 Ministers of Interim Government (September 2, 1946–August 15, 1947)

- Jawaharlal Nehru: Vice President of Executive Council, External Affairs and Common Wealth Relations
- Vallabhbhai Patel: Home, Information and Broadcasting
- Baldev Singh: Defence
- Dr. John Mathai: Industries and Supplies
- C. Rajagopalachari: Education
- C.H. Bhabha: Works, Mines and Power
- Rajendra Prasad: Agriculture and Food
- Jagjivan Ram: Labour
- Asaf Ali: Railway
- Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League): Finance
- Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (Muslim League): Commerce
- Abdur Rab Nishtar (Muslim League): Communications
- Ghazanfar Ali Khan (Muslim League): Health
- Jogendra Nath Mandal (Muslim League): Law

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

- Odisha
- West Bengal
- Tamil Nadu
- Andhra Pradesh

ANS: A

Explanation: Bhitarkanika National Park is a 145 km² large national park in northeast Kendrapara district in Odisha in eastern India.

- It was designated on 16 September 1998 and obtained the status of a Ramsar site on 19 August 2002.
- The area is also been designated as second Ramsar site of the State after the Chilika Lake.

Source: FORUMIAS

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Punjab
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Gujarat

ANS: C

Explanation: Keoladeo National Park is a vast bird sanctuary and former royal game reserve in the north Indian state of Rajasthan.

- South of the ancient city of Bharatpur, the park’s woods and man-made wetlands protect over 350 species of migratory and resident birds, including herons, cormorants and eagles.
- To the southeast, Fatehpur Sikri is home to sandstone temples and a mosque, built by Emperor Akbar in the 16th century.

Source: FORUMIAS

Science & Technology

Q.1) Under which of the following act, recently the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) issued Guidelines for Safety Assessment of Genome Edited Plants, 2022 easing norms for research into genetically modified (GM) crops?

- a) Seed Act, 1968
- b) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1947
- c) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- d) Protection of Plant Varieties & Farmers Rights Act, 2009

ANS: C

Explanation: Recently the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) issued Guidelines for Safety Assessment of Genome Edited Plants, 2022 easing norms for research into genetically modified (GM) crops.

- Guidelines exempts Genome Edited plants falling under the categories of Site directed nuclease (SDN)1 and SDN2, from Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of hazardous Microorganisms/ Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, Rules, 1989, under the Environment (Protection) Act (1986).
- It is based on an earlier exemption by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to avoid a long process for approval of GM crops through GEAC.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Genome editing is manipulation of genome of organism itself by knocking out or replacing targeted gene which resulting in individuals with intentionally selected and desired traits.
2. In Transgenic technology genome of an organism is altered by introduction of one or more foreign DNA sequences from another species by artificial means.

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: Cells are grown in tissue culture which develops into plants and seeds produced by these plants will inherit the new DNA.

- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) promotes the science-based innovative technology including research on GM crops.
- Genome editing is manipulation of genome of organism itself by knocking out or replacing targeted gene which resulting in individuals with intentionally selected and desired traits.
- In Transgenic technology genome of an organism is altered by introduction of one or more foreign DNA sequences from another species by artificial means.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC)?

- a) It functions under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- b) It is responsible for appraisal of activities involving large scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the environmental angle.
- c) The committee is also responsible for appraisal of proposals relating to release of genetically engineered (GE) organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials.
- d) It has 12 members and meets every month to review the applications.

ANS: D

Explanation: The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) functions in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

- As per Rules, 1989, it is responsible for appraisal of activities involving large scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the environmental angle.
- The committee is also responsible for appraisal of proposals relating to release of genetically engineered (GE) organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials.
- GEAC is chaired by the Special Secretary/Additional Secretary of MoEF&CC and co-chaired by a representative from the Department of Biotechnology (DBT).
- Presently, it has 24 members and meets every month to review the applications in the areas indicated above.

Source: <http://geacindia.gov.in/about-geac-india.aspx>

Q.4) The site directed nucleases is recently seen in news is related to?

- a) Genome editing
- b) Space debris
- c) Super Computers
- d) Machine Learning

ANS: A

Explanation: Department of Biotechnology revised guidelines for plants and products thereof developed using genome editing techniques employing sitedirected nucleases (SDN).

- SDN or sequence specific nuclease (SSN) refers to the practice of cleaving DNA strands to affect the subsequent genome editing.
- SDN technology takes advantage of targeted DNA break and host's natural repair mechanisms to introduce specific small changes at the site of the DNA break.

Source: FORUMIAS

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.5) The scientists “Emmanuelle Charpentier and Jennifer Doudna” is often seen in news is related to?

- a) CRISPR-Cas9
- b) James Webb Telescope
- c) Nuclear Energy
- d) CoVID – 19 Vaccines

ANS: A

Explanation: It's been ten years since microbiologist Emmanuelle Charpentier and biochemist Jennifer Doudna published research that paved way for CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing (Both awarded Nobel Prize for the same in 2022).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6) Which of the following Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) indigenously developed the Chimeric Antigen Receptor T (CAR-T) Cell Therapy?

- a) IIT Madras
- b) IIT Kanpur
- c) IIT Hyderabad
- d) IIT Bombay

ANS: D

Explanation: First time that CAR-T therapy, indigenously developed by IIT Bombay and Tata Memorial Centre, was tested on patients in India.

Research is funded under National Biopharma Mission (NBM) by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) Recently, the first national repository for life science data in India - Indian Biological Data Center (IBDC) was inaugurated at?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Ahmadabad
- c) Faridabad
- d) Allahabad

ANS: C

Explanation: Recently, Indian Biological Data Center (IBDC) was inaugurated at Faridabad, Haryana. First national repository for life science data in India.

Also, as per the Biotech-PRIDE guidelines, released last year, IBDC is mandated to archive all life science data generated from publiclyfunded research in India.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8). The “BioRRAP” is recently seen in news is related to?

- a) Regulatory approvals
- b) Research centers of Genome editing
- c) Genome guidelines
- d) New Bacteria

ANS: A

Explanation: Department of Biotechnology has developed Biological Research Regulatory Approval Portal (BioRRAP) to track the regulatory approvals for a research proposal on a single portal.

- BioRRAP provides a single route to direct the applicant to regulatory agencies providing requisite approval relevant to the biological research.
- BioRRAP ID generated through this portal is linked with the portals of various regulatory agencies.
- This will provide more credibility to such biological research and will strengthen interdepartmental synergies and increase efficacy in functioning of agencies regulating **various aspect of biological research.**

Source: FORUMIAS

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

- a) Assam
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: A

Explanation: Nameri National Park is a national park in the foothills of the eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur District of Assam, India, about 35 km from Tezpur.

Nameri is about 9 km from Chariduar, the nearest village. Nameri shares its northern boundary with the Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh.

Source: FORUMIAS

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

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Bihar
- d) West Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: Mukandra Hills Tiger Reserve is named after two continuous flat topped, almost parallel hills with narrow central ridges, forming part of the Vindhyan range and extending from river Chambal to Kalisindh, with a length of almost 80 km. and the width ranging from 2 to 5 km.

The tiger reserve was constituted in the year 2013 which encompasses the area of Mukandra National Park, Dara Sanctuary, Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary and part of Chambal Sanctuary (from Garadia Mahadev to Jawahar Sagar Dam), forming its core / critical tiger habitat.

The forests of Kota, Chittorgarh and Jhalawar are included in the buffer.

Source: FORUMIAS

Science & Technology

Q.1) The GSAT 7 series satellites are related to which of the following?

- a) Deep space mission
- b) Defense communication needs
- c) Meteorological communication
- d) International space station

ANS: B

Explanation: GSAT 7 series satellites are advanced satellites developed by ISRO to meet the communication needs of the defense services.

- GSAT 7 satellite (launched in 2013) is mainly used by the Indian Navy for its communication needs. It helps the Navy to have a secure, real time communication link.
- GSAT 7A (launched in 2018) helps in boosting the connectivity between the ground radar stations, airbases and the airborne early warning and control aircraft (AEW&C) of the IAF (Indian Air Force).
- GSAT 7B will primarily fulfill the communication needs of the Army. It will help the Army enhance its surveillance in border areas.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) The term “Sea Breaker” often seen in news is related to?

- a) Missile system
- b) Submarines
- c) Frigates
- d) Aircraft Carrier

ANS: A

Explanation: Israel’s Sea Breaker, the 5th generation long range, autonomous, precision-guided missile system, is meant to hit high-value maritime and land target.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) Under which of the following country’s technology transfer, India has build the Scorpene class Submarines?

- a) France
- b) Germany
- c) United States of America
- d) Russia

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.4) Consider the following statements regarding “INS Vikrant”:

1. It has been designed by Indian Navy’s Directorate of Naval Design.
2. It has built at Vishakhapatnam Shipyard Limited.

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: PM commissioned India’s first Indigenous Aircraft Carrier INS (Indian Naval Ship) Vikrant.

- INS Vikrant has been designed by Indian Navy’s Directorate of Naval Design, and built at Cochin Shipyard Limited, a public sector shipyard under Ministry of Shipping.
- India has had aircraft carriers earlier too — but those were built either by British (INS Vikrant and Viraat) or Russians (INS Vikramaditya).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) The term “Dornier” is recently seen in news is related to?

- a) Commercial aircraft
- b) Submarines
- c) Drones
- d) Frigate

ANS: A

Explanation: Ministry of Civil Aviation has announced the launch of first commercial flight of the made-in-India Dornier-228.

- Do-228 has been made by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and delivered to Alliance Air.
- Alliance Air will be India’s first commercial airline to fly an India- made aircraft for civil operations.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6) The term “Prachand” is often seen in news is related to?

- a) Radar System
- b) Light Combat Helicopter
- c) Ship destroyer
- d) Anti – Tank Missile

ANS: B

Explanation: Indian Air Force inducted the indigenously developed (by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.) multi-role LCH-Prachand. India has become the seventh country to make attack helicopters.

- Only combat helicopter in the world which can land and takeoff at an altitude of 5,000 meter.
- Equipped with a countermeasure dispensing system that protects it from enemy radars or infrared seekers of the enemy missiles.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) The famous “Carl-Gustaf M4” weapon system is related to which of the following country?

- a) Russia
- b) Sweden
- c) France
- d) Israel

ANS: B

Explanation: Sweden has announced plans to manufacture its Carl-Gustaf M4 weapon system in India.

- The Army has been using the Carl-Gustaf since 1976 and currently operates the Mk2 and Mk3 versions.
- The Carl-Gustaf recoilless rifle is a man-portable, multi-role weapon system.
- M4 weapon system is capable of firing a variety of ammunition, including anti armour and illumination rounds, with the maximum range being 1,500 metre.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Nuclear Fusion”:

1. It is a process in which splitting of nucleuse happens.
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: B

Explanation: Nuclear Fusion is a 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 free-moving electrons with unique properties distinct from solids, liquids, or gases.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) The “Joint European Torus (JET)” is often seen in news is related to?

- a) Nuclear Fission
- b) Nuclear Fusion
- c) Plasma Research
- d) Army Exercise

ANS: B

Explanation: The Joint European Torus (JET): project for opening the way to future nuclear fusion grid energy.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Keibul Lamjao National Park” is often seen in news is related to?

- a) Mizoram
- b) Manipur
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Nagaland

ANS: B

Explanation: The Keibul Lamjao National Park is a national park in the Bishnupur district of the state of Manipur in Northeast India.

It is 40 km² in area, the only floating national park in the world, and an integral part of Loktak Lake.

Source: FORUMIAS

Science & Technology

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “analog chipset called ARYABHAT-1”:

1. It was developed by Indian Institute of Technology – Delhi.
2. It is faster and requires less power than the digital chips.

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 Institute of Science has built a prototype of an analog chipset called ARYABHAT-1 (Analog Reconfigurable Technology and Bias-scalable Hardware for AI Tasks).

- It will be faster and require less power than the digital chips found in most electronic devices.
- It would be helpful for Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based applications like object or speech recognition e.g., Alexa or Siri.
- Different machine learning architectures can be programmed on it and operate across a wide range of temperatures.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) The term “Bluebugging” is recently seen in news is related to?

- a) Hacking
- b) Predatory bugs
- c) Virus on rice crops
- d) Artificial Intelligence

ANS: A

Explanation: Bluebugging is a form of hacking that lets attackers access a device through its discoverable Bluetooth connection.

- Once a Bluetooth connection is established, hackers use brute force attacks to bypass authentication.
- Once a device is blue bugged, a hacker can listen to the calls, read and send messages and steal and modify contacts.

Source: FORUMIAS

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

1. It is a new spyware with capability to affect both Android and iOS devices.
2. It is a commercial spyware used by governments.

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: Hermit is a new spyware with capability to affect both Android and iOS devices. Hermit is a commercial spyware known to be used by governments with victims in Kazakhstan, Italy and northern Syria.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4 Which of the following statement is NOT correct about National Super Computing Mission?

- a) PARAM PORUL is a state-of-the-art Supercomputer at NIT Warangal.
- b) PARAM PORUL is based on Direct Contact Liquid Cooling technology.
- c) PARAM Shivay was the first Supercomputer assembled indigenously.
- d) Majority of the components used to build PARAM PORUL have been manufactured and assembled within the country.

ANS: A

Explanation: PARAM PORUL is a state-of-the-art Supercomputer at NIT Tiruchirappalli under Phase 2 of the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM).

- Majority of the components used to build PARAM PORUL have been manufactured and assembled within the country.
- It is based on Direct Contact Liquid Cooling technology to obtain a high-power usage effectiveness and thereby reducing the operational cost.
- Under NSM, till date 15 supercomputers have been installed across the nation with a computing capacity of 24 petaflops.
- PARAM Shivay was the first Supercomputer assembled indigenously.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) India’s first Autonomous Navigation facility TiHAN (Technology Innovation Hub on Autonomous Navigation) is established at?

- a) IIT Hyderabad
- b) IIT Bombay
- c) IIT Madras
- d) IIT Delhi

ANS: A

Explanation: TiHAN, India’s first Autonomous Navigation facility (for both ground and aerial vehicle testing), was inaugurated at IIT Hyderabad.

- TiHAN (by Ministry of Science & Technology) is a multidisciplinary initiative to make India a global player in futuristic and next generation ‘smart mobility’ technology.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- It will provide industries, research and development labs, and academia a platform for research in autonomous navigation.
- It is one of the 25 technology innovation hubs under National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS).

Source: FORUMIAS

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

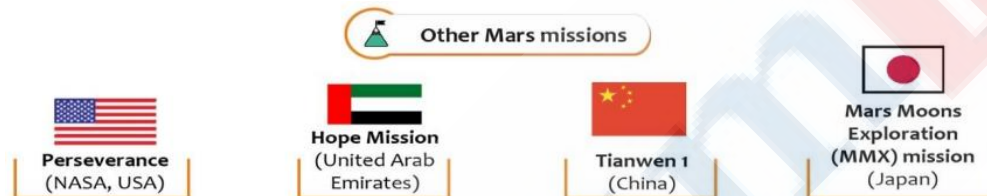
1. Perseverance
2. Hope
3. Gaganyaan

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: Mars Missions by different countries:



Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) The term “BeiDou” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Ballistic Missile
- b) Cruise Missile
- c) China’s Global Position System
- d) China’s Space Station

ANS: C

Explanation: Global Navigation satellite systems: GPS from U.S., GLONASS from Russia, Galileo from European Union, and BeiDou from China.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) Which of the following is/are Space based augmentation system/s?

1. GAGAN
2. EGNOS
3. WAAS

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: GAGAN is an Indian Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS) jointly developed by AAI and ISRO for India and neighboring countries in the equatorial region.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

It is one among the only four Space-Based augmentation systems available in the world which also includes US (WAAS) Europe (EGNOS) and Japan (MSAS).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) The “Mission Prarambh” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Rocket
- b) Ballistic Missile
- c) Submarines
- d) Nuclear reactors

ANS: A

Explanation: Mission Prarambh: Involved launch of Vikram-S (VKS), India’s first privately built rocket by Hyderabadbased Skyroot Aerospace.

- VKS is a single-stage spin-stabilized (using 3-D printed solid thrusters) solid propellant rocket.
- Payload Capacity: 290 kg- 560 kg payloads into sun-synchronous polar orbits. Launched with support from ISRO and IN-SPACe.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Mouling National Park” is recently seen in news is related to?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Mouling National Park is a national park located in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, spread primarily over the Upper Siang district and parts of the West Siang and East Siang district.

It was the second national park to be created in the state, after Namdapha National Park in 1972.

Source: FORUMIAS

Science & Technology

Q.1) The “Yotta D1” is recently seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Data centre
- b) Micro satellite
- c) New bacteria
- d) New rice variety

ANS: A

Explanation: Yotta D1: It is country’s biggest and North India’s first hyperscale data centre that was recently inaugurated in Greater Noida Uttar Pradesh.

It is a dedicated secure space within a centralized location where computing and networking equipment is concentrated for collecting, storing and processing large amounts of data.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) The term “MIMO (multiple input, multiple output)” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Wireless communications
- b) Biotechnology
- c) Power grid technology
- d) Hybrid technology

ANS: A

Explanation: MIMO (multiple input, multiple output) is an antenna technology for wireless communications in which multiple antennas are used at both the source (transmitter) and the destination (receiver).

The antennas at each end of the communications circuit are combined to minimize errors, optimize data speed and improve the capacity of radio transmissions by enabling data to travel over many signal paths at the same time.

Source: FORUMIAS

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

- a) DarkNet market
- b) Automobile market
- c) Hydro power market
- d) Fossil fuel market

ANS: A

Explanation: Germany has shut down Russia-linked ‘Hydra Market’- considered as world's biggest and oldest DarkNet marketplace of illegal items and services.

- Also known as Dark Web, it is that part of the Internet which cannot be accessed through traditional search engines like Google nor is it accessible by normal browsers like Chrome or Safari.
- It generally uses non-standard communication protocols which make it inaccessible to internet service providers (ISPs) or government authorities.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4) The term “LaMDA” is recently seen in news is related to?

- a) Artificial Intelligence
- b) New CoVID virus
- c) New Maize variety
- d) Pico Satellite

ANS: A

Explanation: LaMDA (Language Models for Dialog Applications) is a machine-learning language model created by Google as a chatbot that is supposed to mimic humans in conversation.

- Like BERT, GPT-3 and other language models, LaMDA is built on Transformer, neural network architecture that Google invented and open-sourced in 2017.
- It is designed to be able to engage in free-flowing conversations about virtually endless number of topics.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) Which of the following is/are Non-fungible token/s?

- 1. Drawing
- 2. Animation
- 3. Photo

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: Non-fungible tokens (NFT) is a digital object that can be a drawing, animation, piece of music, photo, or video with a certificate of authenticity created by blockchain technology.

- Tokenizing these assets allows them to be bought, sold, and traded more efficiently while reducing the probability of fraud.
- Fungibility refers to an asset's ability to be exchanged with a similar asset without sacrificing its value (For ex: 100 rupee note is fungible).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6) Which of the following airport has become the first Indian airport to introduce Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)-enabled tag to track check-in luggage?

- a) Delhi
- b) Kochi
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Chennai

ANS: A

Explanation: Delhi airport has become the first Indian airport to introduce Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)-enabled tag to track check-in luggage.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) The term “IndiaStack” is often seen in news is related to?

- a) Digital public infrastructure
- b) Rice variety through stacks
- c) CoVID data base
- d) Genome editing

ANS: A

Explanation: India Stack is the collective name of a set of commonly used digital public infrastructure (DPIs) in India.

- It consists of three different layers -- unique identity (Aadhaar), complimentary payments systems (Unified Payments Interface, Aadhaar Payments Bridge, Aadhaar Enabled Payment Service), and data exchange (DigiLocker and Account Aggregator).
- Together they enable online, paperless, cashless, and privacy-respecting digital access to a variety of public and private services, a working paper titled 'Stacking up the Benefits: Lessons from India's Digital Journey' said.

Source: <https://www.outlookindia.com/business/india-s-world-class-digital-infra-worth-emulating-by-many-nations-imf-paper-news-276531>

Q.8) The term “2Africa Pearls” is often seen in news is related to?

- a) Subsea cable system
- b) Rare earth materials
- c) Satellite connection between states of Africa and Asia
- d) Agriculture cooperation between Africa and India

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.
- 2Africa Pearls will improve connectivity of fixed-line broadband internet in India.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about “DigiLocker”?

1. It is a flagship initiative of Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) under Digital India program.
2. Documents in DigiLocker system are deemed to be at par with original physical documents.
3. It is a platform to issue/store and digitally verify government documents and certificates.

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: DigiLocker is a flagship initiative of MeitY under Digital India program.

- It is a platform to issue/store and digitally verify government documents and certificates.
- Documents in DigiLocker system are deemed to be at par with original physical documents under Information Technology Rules, 2016.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- Digital Locker is aimed at minimizing the usage of physical documents and enable sharing of e-documents across agencies.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Jambughoda Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is related to?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Chhattisgarh

ANS: A

Explanation: Jambughoda is a Wildlife Sanctuary situated in Jambughoda Tehsil, in the South-Central part of Gujarat, and the Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests' ecoregion in India. It is located 70 km from Vadodara and 20 km from prominent tourist places such as Pawagadh and Champaner.

Source: FORUMIAS

Science & Technology

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “India’s first private launch pad”:

1. It is designed by Agnikul and executed by ISRO and IN-SPACE.
2. It is built to support liquid & solid - stage controlled launches.

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: India’s first private launch pad unveiled at Sriharikota: Designed by Agnikul (a startup) and executed in support of ISRO and IN-SPACE.

It is specifically built to support liquid-stage controlled launches.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) The term “Kessler Syndrome” is recently seen in news is related to?

- a) Space Debris
- b) Ocean Garbage
- c) Fertilizer Pollution
- d) Nuclear Waste

ANS: A

Explanation: The Kessler Syndrome is a theoretical scenario in which Earth's orbit is overpopulated with objects and debris, preventing the use of satellites in certain sections of Earth's orbit.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) Recently, WHO Director-General laid the foundation stone for world's first and only Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (GCTM) at?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Jamnagar
- c) Allahabad
- d) Kedarnath

ANS: B

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.

According to WHO, Traditional medicine (TM) is the sum of the knowledge, skill, and practices based on the theories, beliefs, and experiences indigenous to different cultures, for treatment of physical and mental illness

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4) The “NIKSHAY Portal” is often seen in news is related to?

- a) Tuberculosis information
- b) Mineral resources data
- c) Sustainable agriculture
- d) Renewable energy

ANS: A

Explanation: NIKSHAY Portal: It is the National TB information system to manage patient information and monitor program activity throughout the country.

It provides a National Data repository of TB information for advanced analytics.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) Which of the following multilateral agency is NOT related to One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026)?

- a) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
- d) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

ANS: D

Explanation: Recently, four multilateral agencies have launched a One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026) (OH JPA). 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.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6) In rice fortification, which of the following nutrient/s is/are contain mandatory micronutrient/s?

- 1. Iron
- 2. Folic acid
- 3. 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: B

Explanation: Rice Fortification: It is a process of adding micronutrients to rice.

- Rice, when fortified, shall contain mandatory micronutrients (Iron, Folic Acid, and Vitamin B12).
- Optional (Zinc, Vitamin A, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin, and Pyridoxine) as per levels given by Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2018.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “BrahMos supersonic cruise missile”:

1. It is a two-stage missile.
2. It operates at fire and forgets principle.

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: BrahMos is a universal long range supersonic cruise missile system that can be launched from land, sea and air against surface and sea-based targets.

- It is a two-stage missile with a solid propellant booster engine as first stage and liquid ramjet as second stage. It operates at fire and forget principle.
- The range of the missile was originally capped at 290 km as per obligations of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)
- Following India’s entry in MTCR in 2016, it was decided to extend the range to 450 km and to 600 km at a later stage.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) The “Mrugavani National Park” is often seen in news is located at?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Mrugavani National Park is a national park located in Hyderabad, Telangana State, India.

- It is situated at Chilkur in Moinabad mandal, 20 km from MGBS and covers an area of 3.6 square kilometres or 1211 acres.
- It is home to a 600 different types of plant life. The Park is home to around 350 spotted deer.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) “Daroji Sloth Bear Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Daroju Sloth Bear Sanctuary is the first Sloth Bear Sanctuary in India and Asia, declared exclusively for the protection and conservation of Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), an endangered, Schedule I (as per the Wildlife Protection Act 1972) species is located in Karnataka.

Source: [https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(bbguiwyxfwfgd45tdox3ui\)\)/English/WildLifeSanctuary.aspx](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(bbguiwyxfwfgd45tdox3ui))/English/WildLifeSanctuary.aspx)

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.10) The famous “Manas National Park” is often seen in news is related to?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Manas National Park is a national park, UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site, Project Tiger reserve, biosphere reserve and an elephant reserve in Assam, India. Located in the Himalayan foothills, it is contiguous with Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Constitution

Q.1) Which of the following act was designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'GovernorGeneral of Bengal'?

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- c) Regulating Act, 1793
- d) Charter Act, 1813

ANS: A

Explanation: Regulating Act, 1773 designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'GovernorGeneral of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him.

The first such Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following act was for the first time laid the foundations of central administration in India?

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- c) Regulating Act, 1793
- d) Charter Act, 1813

ANS: A

Explanation: Regulating Act of 1773: This act was of great constitutional importance as

- it was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India;
- it recognised, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the Company; and
- it laid the foundations of central administration in India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following act was established the Supreme Court at Calcutta?

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- c) Regulating Act, 1793
- d) Charter Act, 1813

ANS: A

Explanation: Regulating Act, 1773 provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) comprising one chief justice and three other judges.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following was/were the feature/s of Pitt's India Act, 1784?

1. It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.
2. It created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs.
3. It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions 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: Pitt's India Act of 1784 features was as follows:

- It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.
- It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs, but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government.
- It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions in India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Charter Act of 1793":

1. It extended the trade monopoly of the Company in India for another period of twenty years.
2. The members of the Board of Control and their staff were to be paid out of the Indian revenues.

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: Charter Act of 1793, features of this Act was as follows:

- It extended the overriding power given to Lord Cornwallis over his council, to all future Governor-Generals and Governors of Presidencies.
- It gave the Governor-General more powers and control over the governments of the subordinate Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.
- It extended the trade monopoly of the Company in India for another period of twenty years.
- It provided that the Commander-in-Chief was not to be a member of the Governor-General's council, unless he was so appointed.
- It laid down that the members of the Board of Control and their staff was, henceforth, to be paid out of the Indian revenues.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following act was abolished the trade monopoly of East India Company in India?

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Regulating act, 1793
- c) Charter Act, 1813
- d) Charter Act, 1833

ANS: C

Explanation: Charter Act, 1813 abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants.

However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following act set aside one lakh rupees for promotion of education?

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Regulating act, 1793
- c) Charter Act, 1813
- d) Charter Act, 1833

ANS: C

Explanation: Charter Act of 1813: A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year. (This was an important statement from the point of State's responsibility for education.)

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Which of the following act was ended the Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea?

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Regulating act, 1793
- c) Charter Act, 1813
- d) Charter Act, 1833

ANS: D

Explanation: The Charter Act of 1833:

- The lease of 20 years to the Company was further extended. Territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown.
- The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
- All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonisation of India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The famous “Kaziranga National Park” is often seen in news related to?

- a) Kerala
- b) Assam
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: Kaziranga National Park is a protected area in the northeast Indian state of Assam.

- Spread across the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River, its forests, wetlands and grasslands are home to tigers, elephants and the world’s largest population of Indian one-horned rhinoceroses.
- Ganges River dolphins swim in the park’s waters. It’s visited by many rare migratory birds, and gray pelicans roost near Kaziranga village.

Source: FORUMIAS

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

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Nagaland
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Kerala

ANS: B

Explanation: Established in the year 1983 by the government of Nagaland, Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over an area of 640 hectares.

- It was planned to preserve Blyth’s Tragopan, a vulnerable pheasant.
- Landscape: This wildlife sanctuary is set up on the slopes of Saramati Mountain.
- Being remote and less accessible, hence less disturbed with the abundance of biodiversity.
- The place also receives heavy rainfall that adds to the beauty and diversity of the wildlife.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Constitution – Historical Underpinning's

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Charter Act of 1813”:

1. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
2. It authorized the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons.

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: Charter Act of 1813: the features of the act were as follows:

- It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants. However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
- It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
- It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.
- It provided for the spread of western education among the inhabitants of the British territories in India.
- It authorized the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons. They could also punish the persons for not paying taxes.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following act made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India?

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Regulating act, 1793
- c) Charter Act, 1813
- d) Charter Act, 1833

ANS: D

Explanation: Charter Act of 1833, made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.

Thus, the act created, for the first time, Government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India. Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Charter Act of 1833”:

1. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India.
2. The East India Company became a purely administrative body.

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 Charter Act, 1833 features were as follows:

- It deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India.
- The laws made under the previous acts were called as Regulations, while laws made under this act were called as Acts.
- It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body.
- It provided that the Company’s territories in India were held by it ‘in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors’.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Charter Act of 1853”:

1. It separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General’s council.
2. It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.

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: Charter Act of 1853 separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General’s council. It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councilors to the council.

- In other words, it established a separate Governor-General’s legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
- This legislative wing of the council functioned as a miniParliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament.
- Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.
- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. The covenanted civil service was, thus, thrown open to the Indians also.
- Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Government of India Act of 1858”:

1. It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India.
2. It ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

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: Government of India Act of 1858 provided that India, henceforth, was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty.

- It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India.
- He (Viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning, thus, became the first Viceroy of India.
- It ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.6) Which of the following act was created the Secretary of State for India?

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Charter Act, 1833
- c) Charter Act, 1853
- d) Government of India Act, 1858

ANS: D

Explanation: Government of India Act of 1858 created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration.

The secretary of state was a member of the British Cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.7) Which of the following was/were nominated to legislative council by Viceroy Lord Canning in 1862?

1. The Raja of Benaras
2. The Maharaja of Patiala
3. The Sir Dinkar Rao

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: Indian Councils Act of 1861 made a beginning of the representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- It, thus, provided that the Viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council.
- In 1862, Lord Canning, the then Viceroy, nominated three Indians to his legislative council—the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following act was also known as Morley-Minto Reforms?

- a) Indian Councils Act, 1862
- b) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- d) Government of India Act, 1919

ANS: C

Explanation: Indian Councils Act, 1909 is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The famous "Periyar National Park" is often seen in news located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Periyar National Park, also known as Periyar Tiger Reserve, is in the mountainous Western Ghats of Kerala, southern India.

- This wildlife sanctuary is home to tigers and a significant elephant population, as well as rare lion-tailed macaques, sambar deer, leopards and Indian bison.
- In the park's north, Periyar Lake is popular for boat rides. Farther north, spice plantations surround the town of Kumily.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The "Mukurthi National Park" is recently seen in news is located at?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Mukurthi National Park is a 78.46 km² protected area located in the western corner of the Nilgiris Plateau west of Ootacamund hill station in the northwest corner of Tamil Nadu state in the Western Ghats mountain range of South India. The park was created to protect its keystone species, the Nilgiri tahr.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Constitution – The Preamble

Q.1) Which of the following act was introduced the “Separate Electorate” to Muslims?

- a) Indian Councils Act, 1862
- b) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- d) Government of India Act, 1919

ANS: C

Explanation: Indian Councils Act, 1909 introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of ‘separate electorate’.

Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act ‘legalized communalism’ and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.2) Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Government of India Act of 1919?

- a) The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921.
- b) It introduced the system of “Dyarchy”.
- c) It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.
- d) It proposed that the all members of the Viceroy’s executive Council were to be Indian.

ANS: D

Explanation: The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as MontaguChelmsford Reforms (Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India).

- It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts– transferred and reserved. This dual scheme of governance was known as ‘dyarchy’–a term derived from the Greek word diarche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.
- It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. It required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy’s executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief) were to be Indian.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.3) The famous “Simon Commission” was related to which of the following?

- a) Educational Reforms
- b) Constitution Making
- c) Police Reforms
- d) Military Expenditure

ANS: B

Explanation: In November 1927 itself (i.e., 2 years before the schedule), the British Government announced the appointment a seven-member statutory commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report on the condition of India under its new Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.4) Which of the following was/were the recommendation/s of Simon Commission?

1. The continuation of Dyarchy.
2. The extension of responsible Government in the provinces.
3. The establishment of a 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: C

Explanation: The commission submitted its report in 1930 and recommended the abolition of dyarchy, extension of responsible Government in the provinces, establishment of a federation of British India and princely states, continuation of communal electorate and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) The famous "Poona Pact" was related to which of the following?

- a) Communal Award
- b) Constitutional Making
- c) Primary health care
- d) Education

ANS: A

Explanation: In August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, announced a scheme of representation of the minorities, which came to be known as the Communal Award.

- The award not only continued separate electorates for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans but also extended it to the depressed classes (Scheduled Castes).
- Gandhiji was distressed over this extension of the principle of communal representation to the depressed classes and undertook fast unto death in Yerawada Jail (Poona) to get the award modified.
- At last, there was an agreement between the leaders of the Congress and the depressed classes.
- The agreement, known as Poona Pact, retained the Hindu joint electorate and gave reserved seats to the depressed classes.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "Government of India Act of 1935":

1. It introduced the provincial autonomy.
2. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.

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: Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.

It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following was/were the features of Indian Independence Act of 1947?

1. It ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state.
2. It provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan.
3. It abolished the office of Viceroy.

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: on June 3, 1947, the British Government made it clear that any Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly of India (formed in 1946) cannot apply to those parts of the country which were unwilling to accept it.

- On the same day (June 3, 1947), Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy of India, put forth the partition plan, known as the Mountbatten Plan.
- The plan was accepted by the Congress and the Muslim League. Immediate effect was given to the plan by enacting the Indian Independence Act (1947).
- It ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state from August 15, 1947.
- It provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with the right to secede from the British Commonwealth.
- It abolished the office of Viceroy and provided, for each dominion, a governor general, who was to be appointed by the British King on the advice of the dominion cabinet.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following country was first to introduce the "Preamble"?

- a) United States of America
- b) Canada
- c) New Zealand
- d) Australia

ANS: A

Explanation: The American Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. Many countries, including India, followed this practice. The term 'Preamble' refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution.

It contains the summary or essence of the Constitution. N.A. Palkhivala, an eminent jurist and constitutional expert, called the Preamble as the 'identity card of the Constitution.'

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.9) Who among the following was drafted the objectives resolution or Preamble?

- a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) N.A. Palkhivala
- d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

ANS: B

Explanation: The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) Which of the following was/were introduced by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act?

- 1. Socialist
- 2. Secular
- 3. Integrity

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 Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

It has been amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976), which added three new words—Socialist, Secular and Integrity.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Indian Constitution

Q.1) Who among the following was the first person to put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- c) M.N. Roy
- d) B. R. Ambedkar

ANS: C

Explanation: It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of communist movement in India.

In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding the "Constituent Assembly":

1. It was formulated under the scheme of Cabinet Mission Plan.
2. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.

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 Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the princely states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding "Constituent Assembly":

1. Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities.
2. The representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.

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: Each province and princely state (or groups of states in case of small states) were to be allotted seats in proportion to their respective population. Roughly, one seat was to be allotted for every million population.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities—Muslims, Sikhs and General (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.
- The representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following statement is NOT correct?

- a) The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.
- b) The Muslim League participated in the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan.
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly.
- d) The Constituent Assembly had two Vice-Presidents.

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan.

- The meeting was, thus, attended by only 211 members. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice.
- Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly. Similarly, both H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. In other words, the Assembly had two Vice-Presidents.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Who among the following was moved the famous "objectives resolution"?

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) B. R. Ambedkar
- d) V.T. Krishnamachari

ANS: B

Explanation: On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly. It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "Constituent Assembly":

1. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 made the Constituent Assembly Sovereign body.
2. The total expenditure incurred on making the Constitution amounted to ₹1Crore.

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 Indian Independence Act of 1947 made the following three changes in the position of the Assembly:

- The Assembly was made a fully sovereign body, which could frame any Constitution it pleased.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- The Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly, which is, making of the Constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country.
- The Muslim League members (hailing from the areas⁷ included in the Pakistan) withdrew from the Constituent Assembly for India.
- The Constitution-makers had gone through the Constitutions of about 60 countries, and the Draft Constitution was considered for 114 days.
- The total expenditure incurred on making the Constitution amounted to ₹64 lakh.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Who among the following was headed the "Provincial Constitution Committee"?

- a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

ANS: A

Explanation: The Provincial Constitution Committee was headed by Sardar Patel.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Who among the following was NOT a member of Drafting Committee?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) B. R. Ambedkar
- c) N. Gopaldaswamy Ayyangar
- d) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar

ANS: A

Explanation: Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947.

It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution. It consisted of seven members. They were:

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
- N. Gopaldaswamy Ayyangar
- Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- Dr. K.M. Munshi
- Syed Mohammad Saadullah
- N. Madhava Rau (He replaced B.L. Mitter who resigned due to ill-health)
- T.T. Krishnamachari (He replaced D.P. Khaitan who died in 1948)

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.9) The Constitution as adopted on November 26, 1949, contained which of the following?

1. Preamble
2. 395 Articles
3. 8 Schedules

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 Constitution as adopted on November 26, 1949, contained a Preamble, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. The Preamble was enacted after the entire Constitution was already enacted.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The Jaldapara National Park is recently seen in news related to?

- a) Kerala
- b) Assam
- c) Odisha
- d) West Bengal

ANS: D

Explanation: Jaldapara National Park is a national park situated at the foothills of Eastern Himalayas in Alipurduar Sub-Division of Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal and on the bank of river Torsa.

Jaldapara is situated at an altitude of 61 m. and is spread across 216.51 km² (83.59 sq mi) of vast grassland with patches of riverine forests.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Constitution – Salient Features

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world.
2. No other Constitution in the world has so many Articles and Schedules.

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: Constitutions are classified into written, like the American Constitution, or unwritten, like the British Constitution.

- The Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world. It is a very comprehensive, elaborate and detailed document.
- Originally (1949), the Constitution contained a Preamble, 395 Articles (divided into 22 Parts) and 8 Schedules.
- Presently (2019), it consists of a Preamble, about 470 Articles (divided into 25 Parts) and 12 Schedules.
- The various amendments carried out since 1951 have deleted about 20 Articles and one Part (VII) and added about 95 Articles, four Parts (IVA, IXA, IXB and XIVA) and four Schedules (9, 10, 11 and 12).
- No other Constitution in the world has so many Articles and Schedules.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

Context	:	Source
1. Structural part of Indian Constitution	:	British Constitution
2. Philosophical part of the Constitution	:	Government of India Act, 1935
3. Political part of the Constitution	:	Irish Constitution

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) None
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: A

Explanation: The structural part of the Constitution is, to a large extent, derived from the Government of India Act of 1935.

- The philosophical part of the Constitution (the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy) derives their inspiration from the American and Irish Constitutions, respectively.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- The political part of the Constitution (the principle of Cabinet Government and the relations between the Executive and the Legislature) has been largely drawn from the British Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following amendment/s is/are comes under Article 368 of Indian Constitution?

1. Simple Majority
2. Special Majority
3. Special Majority with Half of States ratification

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 Constitution of India is neither rigid nor flexible, but a synthesis of both. Article 368 provides for two types of amendments:

- Some provisions can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, i.e., a two-third majority of the members of each House present and voting, and a majority of the total membership of each House.
- Some other provisions can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and with the ratification by half of the total states.

At the same time, some provisions of the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the Parliament in the manner of ordinary legislative process. Notably, these amendments do not come under Article 368.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are Federal Feature/s of the Indian Constitution?

1. Division of Powers
2. Written Constitution
3. Flexibility of Constitution

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 Constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government.

It contains all the usual features of a federation, viz., two Governments, division of powers, written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The term Federation has nowhere been used in the Constitution.
2. Article 1 of Indian Constitution, describes India as a Union of States.

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 term 'Federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution.

Article 1, on the other hand, describes India as a 'Union of States' which implies two things: one, Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the states; and two, no state has the right to secede from the federation.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Who among the following was described Indian Constitution as "quasi-federal"?

- a) K.C. Wheare
- b) Morris Jones
- c) Granville Austin
- d) Ivor Jennings

ANS: A

Explanation: The Indian Constitution has been variously described as 'federal in form but, unitary in spirit', 'quasi-federal' by K.C. Wheare, 'bargaining federalism' by Morris Jones, 'co-operative federalism' by Granville Austin, 'federation with a centralizing tendency' by Ivor Jennings and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are feature/s of Parliamentary form of Government?

1. Presence of Nominal Executive
2. Majority party rule
3. Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature

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 parliamentary system is also known as the 'Westminster' 10 Model of Government, responsible Government and Cabinet Government.

The Constitution establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre, but also in the states.

The features of parliamentary government in India are:

- Presence of nominal and real executives;
- Majority party rule,

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature,
- Membership of the ministers in the legislature,
- Leadership of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister,
- Dissolution of the lower House (Lok Sabha or Assembly).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Constitution establishes a judicial system that is integrated as well as independent.
2. The Supreme Court stands at the top of the integrated judicial system in the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indian Constitution establishes a judicial system that is integrated as well as independent.

- The Supreme Court stands at the top of the integrated judicial system in the country.
- Below it, there are high courts at the state level. Under a high court, there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts, that is, district courts and other lower courts.
- This single system of courts enforces both the central laws as well as the state laws, unlike in USA, where the federal laws are enforced by the federal judiciary and the state laws are enforced by the state judiciary.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following article is NOT suspended during the emergency rule?

- a) Article 13
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 18
- d) Article 20

ANS: D

Explanation: The Fundamental Rights are not absolute and subject to reasonable restrictions.

- Further, they are not sacrosanct and can be curtailed or repealed by the Parliament through a Constitutional Amendment Act.
- They can also be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

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

- a) West Bengal
- b) Odisha
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: B

Explanation: The Tikarpada Wildlife Sanctuary located in the village of Tikarpada, Angul district, Orissa is a famous sanctuary that houses a varied species of fauna and flora.

- Spread across an area of 795.52 km², the wildlife sanctuary is encircled by the fantabulous Satkosia gorge, a 22 km long gorge formed by the flowing Mahanadi amidst bounteous hills.
- A “Rescue & Rehabilitation Centre” situated in the Mahanadi eco system aids in the sustainment of various endangered crocodiles.

Source: <https://www.visitorissa.in/tikarpada-wildlife-sanctuary-orissa.html>

Indian Constitution

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Directive Principles are not enforceable by the courts for their violation.
2. The Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of the country.

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 Directive Principles are meant for promoting the ideal of social and economic democracy. They seek to establish a 'welfare state' in India.

- However, unlike the Fundamental Rights, the directives are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- Yet, the Constitution itself declares that 'these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws'.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) In which of the following case the Supreme Court held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles'?

- a) Gopalan Case
- b) Golaknath Case
- c) Menaka Gandhi Case
- d) Minerva Mills Case

ANS: D

Explanation: In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles'.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following statement is NOT correct about Fundamental Duties?

- a) The original constitution did not provide for the Fundamental Duties of the citizens.
- b) The Fundamental Duties are added to the Constitution by 42nd Constitutional Amendment.
- c) The Fundamental Duties are Justiciable.
- d) The Fundamental Duties are recommended by Swaran Singh Committee.

ANS: C

Explanation: The original constitution did not provide for the Fundamental Duties of the citizens.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

- These were added during the operation of internal emergency (1975–77) by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 added one more fundamental duty.
- The Part IV-A of the Constitution (which consists of only one Article 51-A) specifies the eleven Fundamental Duties.
- However, like the Directive Principles, the duties are also non-justiciable in nature.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following provision/s of Constitution is/are reveal the secular character of the Indian State?

1. The Preamble
2. Article 14
3. Article 16

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 Constitution of India stands for a Secular State. Hence, it does not uphold any particular religion as the official religion of the Indian State.

The following provisions of the Constitution reveal the secular character of the Indian State:

- The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
- The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of belief, faith and worship.
- The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws (Article 14).
- The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion (Article 15).
- Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment (Article 16).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following Article of Indian Constitution says that State shall endeavor to secure for all the citizens a Uniform Civil Code?

- a) Article 13
- b) Article 32
- c) Article 40
- d) Article 44

ANS: D

Explanation: The State shall endeavor to secure for all the citizens a Uniform Civil Code (Article 44).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?

- a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- b) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act
- c) 56th Constitutional Amendment Act
- d) 61st Constitutional Amendment Act

ANS: D

Explanation: The Indian Constitution adopts universal adult franchise as a basis of elections to the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies.

- Every citizen who is not less than 18 years of age has a right to vote without any discrimination of caste, race, religion, sex, literacy, wealth and so on.
- The voting age was reduced to 18 years from 21 years in 1989 by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following Article of Constitution of India has the provisions related to President Rule?

- a) Article 349
- b) Article 350
- c) Article 356
- d) Article 360

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution envisages three types of emergencies, namely:

- National emergency on the ground of war or external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 352);
- State emergency (President's Rule) on the ground of failure of Constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356) or failure to comply with the directions of the Centre (Article 365); and
- Financial emergency on the ground of threat to the financial stability or credit of India (Article 360).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The Schedule 11 and 12 of Indian Constitution related to which of the following?

- a) Local Government
- b) Seats allocation of Rajya Sabha
- c) Anti - Defection
- d) Goods & Services Tax

ANS: A

Explanation: The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 gave constitutional recognition to the panchayats (rural local governments) by adding a new Part IX and a new Schedule 11 to the Constitution. Similarly, the 74th Amendment Act of 1992 gave constitutional recognition to the municipalities (urban local governments) by adding a new Part IX-A and a new Schedule 12 to the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2023

Q.9) Which of the following Constitutional Amendment act gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies?

- a) 91st
- b) 94th
- c) 97th
- d) 101th

ANS: C

Explanation: The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The famous "Indravati National Park" is recently seen in news is located at?

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

ANS: A

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: Laxmikanth's Polity