

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

15th to 21st May, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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 Sarvajanic 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.

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- 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, Pheroazshah 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.

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- 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

- (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

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. Sarvajanic 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, Sarvajanic 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.

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- 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

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.

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- (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’.

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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).

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- 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.

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- 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 Jallianwala 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

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