

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

7th to 13th August, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



History – Coming of Europeans

Q.1) Which of the following reason/s Europeans want to find the sea route to India?

1. The spirit of the Renaissance
2. Great advances in the art of ship-building and navigation
3. Eagerness all over Europe for adventurous sea voyages

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: Fifteenth-century Europe was gripped by the spirit of the Renaissance with its call for exploration.

- At the same time, Europe made great advances in the art of ship-building and navigation.
- Hence, there was eagerness all over Europe for adventurous sea voyages to reach the unknown corners of the East.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) The famous “Treaty of Tordesillas” was signed between which of the following countries?

- a) Spain and Portugal
- b) Spain and France
- c) France and Portugal
- d) Britain and France

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) The famous “cartaze system” was related to which of the following imperial power?

- a) France
- b) Dutch
- c) Portuguese
- d) British

ANS: C

Explanation: Encouraged by the merchants of Venice whose lucrative commerce was now at risk due to the Portuguese interference, the Egyptians raised a fleet in the Red Sea to stop the advance of the Portuguese.

- 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.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST. [SECOND WEEK] 2023

- 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.4) Which of the following military innovation/s or contribution/s made by Portuguese in India?

1. Use of body armour
2. Matchlock men
3. System of drilling groups of infantry

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: In the Malabar of the sixteenth century, the Portuguese showed military innovation in their use of body armour, matchlock men, and guns landed from the ships.

- The Portuguese may have contributed by example to the Mughal use of field guns, and the 'artillery of the stirrup'.
- However, an important military contribution made by the Portuguese onshore was the system of drilling groups of infantry, on the Spanish model, introduced in the 1630s as a counter to Dutch pressure.
- The practice was adopted first by the French and English, and later taken up by the Marathas and Sikhs, and such armies of sepoys became new tools of empire in India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) The Dutch founded their first settlement at which of the following place?

- a) Calicut
- b) Surat
- c) Masulipatnam
- d) Hooghly

ANS: C

Explanation: After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.

- They went on to establish trading centres at different parts of India and thus became a threat to the Portuguese.
- They captured Nagapatam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Which of the following commodities were traded by Dutch in India?

1. Rice
2. Opium
3. 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: The most important Indian commodities the Dutch traded in were silk, cotton, indigo, rice and opium.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following was the Mughal Emperor when Captain Hawkins visited India?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Aurengzeb

ANS: B

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.8) The fortified settlement of "Fort William" of British was located at?

- a) Bengal
- b) Madras
- c) Surat
- d) Agra

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1698, the English succeeded in getting the permission to buy the zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat) from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200.

The fortified settlement was named Fort William in the year 1700 when it also became the seat of the eastern presidency (Calcutta) with Sir Charles Eyre as its first president.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Which of the following was/were the provision/s of Farrukhsiyar's Farmans of British?

1. The Company was permitted to issue dastaks (passes) for the transportation of goods.
2. The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.
3. In Surat, for an annual payment of 100,000 rupees, the East India Company was exempted from the levy of all duties.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: In 1715, an English mission led by John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar secured three famous farmans, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.

The farmans thus obtained were regarded the Magna Carta of the Company. Their important terms were:

- In Bengal, the Company's imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties excepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
- The Company was permitted to issue dastaks (passes) for the transportation of such goods.
- The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.
- In Hyderabad, the Company retained its existing privilege of freedom from duties in trade and had to pay the prevailing rent only for Madras.
- In Surat, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, the East India Company was exempted from the levy of all duties.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following was founded their first settlement at Tranquebar near Tanjore, on the eastern coast of India?

- a) Danes
- b) Dutch
- c) British
- d) French

ANS: A

Explanation: The Danish East India Company was established in 1616 and, in 1620, they founded a factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore, on the eastern coast of India.

Their principal settlement was at Serampore near Calcutta.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

History – Important Battles

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the feature/s of treaty of 1760 signed between Mir Kasim and British?

1. Mir Kasim agreed to cede to the Company the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong.
2. The Company would get full share in chunam trade of Sylhet.
3. Mir Kasim promised to pay a sum of rupees ten lakh towards financing the Company's war efforts in southern 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: A

Explanation: Vansittart, the new Governor of Calcutta, agreed to support Mir Kasim's claim after a treaty between Mir Kasim and the Company was signed in 1760. Important features of the treaty were as follows:

- (i) Mir Kasim agreed to cede to the Company the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong.
- (ii) The Company would get half of the share in chunam trade of Sylhet.
- (iii) Mir Kasim agreed to pay off the outstanding dues to the Company.
- (iv) Mir Kasim promised to pay a sum of rupees five lakh towards financing the Company's war efforts in southern India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following was/were participated in Battle of Buxar?

1. Mir Kasim
2. Nawab of Awadh
3. Akbar II

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 combined armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22, 1764 in a closely contested battle.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following was/were feature/s of the treaty of Allahabad?

1. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II.
2. Shah Alam II agreed to reside at Allahabad.
3. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.

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: Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765—one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II.

Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to:

- (i) surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II;
- (ii) pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity; and
- (iii) Give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.

Shah Alam II agreed to reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following was introduced the dual system of government after battle of buxar?

- a) Robert Clive
- b) Hector Munroe
- c) Hawkins Williams
- d) Sir Eyre Coyote

ANS: A

Explanation: After the battle of Buxar, the East India Company became the real masters of Bengal.

Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) The “Treaty of Madras” was related to which of the following?

- a) First Anglo – Mysore war
- b) Second Anglo – Mysore war
- c) First French – Anglo war
- d) First Carnatic war

ANS: A

Explanation: The first Anglo – Mysore war continued for a year-and-a-half without any conclusion. Haidar changed his strategy and suddenly appeared before the gates of Madras.

There was complete chaos and panic at Madras forcing the English to conclude a very humiliating treaty with Haidar on April 4, 1769—Treaty of Madras.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) The “Treaty of Seringapatam” was concluded between British and?

- a) Haider Ali
- b) Tipu Sultan
- c) Mir Kasim
- d) Murshid Ali Khan

ANS: B

Explanation: Treaty of Seringapatam: Under this treaty of 1792, nearly half of the Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors.

- Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar went to the English, while the Marathas got the regions surrounding the Tungabhadra and its tributaries and the Nizam acquired the areas from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar.
- Besides, a war damage of three crore rupees was also taken from Tipu.
- Half of the war indemnity was to be paid immediately while the rest was to be given in installments, for which Tipu’s two sons were taken as hostages by the English.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) The treaty of surat and Purandhar was signed between British and?

- a) Raghunathrao
- b) Madhavrao
- c) Narayanrao
- d) Bajirao

ANS: A

Explanation: Treaties of Surat and Purandhar Raghunathrao, unwilling to give up his position in power, sought help from the English at Bombay and signed the Treaty of Surat in 1775. The British Calcutta Council, on the other side of India, condemned the Treaty of Surat (1775) and sent Colonel Upton to Pune to annul it and make a new treaty (Treaty of Purandhar, 1776) with the regency renouncing Raghunath and promising him a pension.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Which of the following was/were the provision/s of treaty of salbai?

1. Salsette should continue in the possession of the English
2. In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should remain in possession of the territory
3. The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao

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 main provisions of the Treaty of Salbai were:

- (i) Salsette should continue in the possession of the English.
- (ii) The whole of the territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) including Bassein should be restored to the Marathas.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST. [SECOND WEEK] 2023

- (iii) In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should remain in possession of the territory which he had before the war and should serve the Peshwa as before.
- (iv) The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The treaty of Devgaon was concluded between British and?

- a) Holkar
- b) Bhonsle
- c) Sindhias
- d) Nawabs

ANS: B

Explanation: In 1804, Yashwantrao Holkar made an attempt to form a coalition of Indian rulers to fight against the English. But his attempt proved unsuccessful.

The Marathas were defeated, reduced to British vassalage and isolated from one another.

[(i) Defeat of Bhonsle (December 17, 1803, Treaty of Devgaon); (ii) Defeat of Sindhia (December 30, 1803, Treaty of Surajianjangaon); and (iii) Defeat of Holkar (1806, Treaty of Rajpurghat)].

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Jim Corbett National Park is a forested wildlife sanctuary in northern India's Uttarakhand State. Rich in flora and fauna, it's known for its Bengal tigers.

- Animals, including tigers, leopards and wild elephants, roam the Dhikala zone.
- On the banks of the Ramganga Reservoir, the Sonanadi zone is home to elephants and leopards, along with hundreds of species of birds.

Source: FORUMIAS

History – India under Company’s Rule

Q.1) Which of the following measure was/were taken by the Lord Cornwallis?

1. Raising the civil servants’ salary
2. Strict enforcement of rules against private trade
3. Enforcing promotions through seniority

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: Cornwallis (governor-general, 1786-93) was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services. He tried to check corruption through—

- raising the civil servants’ salary,
- strict enforcement of rules against private trade,
- debarring civil servants from taking presents, bribes etc.,
- enforcing promotions through seniority.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following established the Fort William College for training of new recruits?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Wellesley
- c) Lord Hastings
- d) Warren Hastings

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

- a) Spies
- b) Merchants
- c) Traders
- d) Body guards

ANS: A

Explanation: 1808 Mayo appointed an SP for each division helped by a number of spies (goyendas) but these spies committed depredations on local people.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) The Lord Cornwallis Code (Judiciary) was laid out which of the following?

1. There was a separation of revenue and justice administration.
2. European subjects were also brought under jurisdiction.
3. The principle of sovereignty of law was established.

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 Cornwallis Code was laid out—

- There was a separation of revenue and justice administration.
- European subjects were also brought under jurisdiction.
- Government officials were answerable to the civil courts for actions done in their official capacity.
- The principle of sovereignty of law was established.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was called as father of local self-government in India?

- a) Lord Mayo
- b) Lord Ripon
- c) Lord Auckland
- d) Lord Metcalf

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.

Q.6) Which of the following change/s was/were made under the 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 four 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: D

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.7) Who among the following supported the native press in British India?

- Charles Metcalfe
- Lord Lytton
- Lord Hastings
- Lord Auckland

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1835, Metcalfe had lifted restrictions imposed on the Indian press. But Lytton, fearing an increased influence of the nationalist press on public opinion, imposed restrictions on Indian language press through the infamous Vernacular Press Act, 1878.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The first cotton textile mill was set up in 1853 in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy
2. The first jute mill came up in 1855 in Rishra (Bengal).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: It was only in the second half of the nineteenth century that modern machine-based industries started coming up in India.

- The first cotton textile mill was set up in 1853 in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy and the first jute mill came up in 1855 in Rishra (Bengal).
- But most of the modern industries were foreign-owned and controlled by British managing agencies.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following wrote the book “Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India”?

- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Govind Ranade
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- G. Subramaniya Iyer

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.10) Which of the following was/were did the economic analysis of British India?

1. Romesh Chandra Dutt
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Prithwishchandra Ray

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji, 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

History – Revolt of 1857 and after Changes

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the economic cause/s of revolt 1857?

1. Heavy taxation
2. High interest rates of money lenders
3. Disintegration of zamindari 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 colonial policies of the East India Company destroyed the traditional economic fabric of the Indian society.

- The peasantry was never really to recover from the disabilities imposed by the new and a highly unpopular revenue settlement.
- Impoverished by heavy taxation, the peasants resorted to loans from money-lenders/traders at usurious rates, the latter often evicting the former from their land on non-payment of debt dues.
- These money-lenders and traders emerged as the new landlords, while the scourge of landless peasantry and rural indebtedness has continued to plague Indian society to this day.
- The older system of zamindari was forced to disintegrate.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) “England began with depriving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindustan and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons.” – commented by?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Govind Ranade
- c) Karl Marx
- d) John Marshall

ANS: C

Explanation: Karl Marx said it was the British intruder who broke up the Indian handloom and destroyed the spinning-wheel.

England began with depriving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindustan and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following class/classes was/were suffered due to British policies?

1. Zamindars
2. Taluqdars
3. Indian trade and mercantile class

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 trade and mercantile class was deliberately crippled by the British who imposed high tariff duties on Indian-made goods.

- Zamindars, the traditional landed aristocracy, often saw their land rights forfeited with frequent use of a quo warranto by the administration. This resulted in a loss of status for them in the villages.
- In Awadh, the storm centre of the revolt, 21,000 taluqdars had their estates confiscated and suddenly found they without a source of income, “unable to work, ashamed to beg, condemned to penury”.
- These dispossessed taluqdars seized the opportunity presented by the sepoy revolt to oppose the British and try to regain what they had lost.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following was passed the General Service Enlistment Act?

- a) Lord Lytton
- b) Lord Curzon
- c) Lord Hastings
- d) Lord Canning

ANS: D

Explanation: To the religious Hindu of the time, crossing the seas meant loss of caste.

In 1856, Lord Canning’s government passed the General Service Enlistment Act which decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the government.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following army regiment/s was/were disbanded by British before 1857 revolt?

1. 19th Native Infantry at Berhampur
2. 34th Native Infantry at Barrackpore
3. 7th Awadh Regiment

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 19th Native Infantry at Berhampur, which refused to use the newly introduced Enfield rifle and broke out in mutiny in February 1857 was disbanded in March 1857.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST. [SECOND WEEK] 2023

- A young sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry, Mangal Pande, went a step further and fired at the sergeant major of his unit at Barrackpore.
- He was overpowered and executed on April 8 while his regiment was disbanded in May. The 7th Awadh Regiment which defied its officers on May 3 met with a similar fate.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following led the revolt in Delhi?

- a) Nana Sahib
- b) General Bakht Khan
- c) Bahadur Shah
- d) Simon Fazer

ANS: B

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) “Begum Hazrat Mahal” was head of which of the following revolt storm centre?

- a) Delhi
- b) Kanpur
- c) Jhansi
- d) Lucknow

ANS: D

Explanation: Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reigns at Lucknow where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.

- Her son, Birjis Qadir, was proclaimed the nawab and a regular administration was organised with important offices shared equally by Muslims and Hindus.
- Henry Lawrence, the British resident, the European inhabitants and a few hundred loyal sepoys took shelter in the residency.
- The residency was besieged by the Indian rebels and Sir Henry was killed during the siege.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The “Kunwar Singh” fought the revolt from which of the following centre?

- a) Kanpur
- b) Faizabad
- c) Jagdishpur
- d) Jhansi

ANS: C

Explanation: In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur.

- An old man in his seventies, he nursed a grudge against the British who had deprived him of his estates.
- He unhesitatingly joined the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Indian Civil Services Act, 1861:

1. Act reserved certain offices for convenanted civil servants.
2. Exam was conducted in England in English language.

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 Civil Services Act, 1861 reserved certain offices for convenanted civil servants but the examination was held in England in English language, based on classical learning of Greek and Latin.

The maximum permissible age was gradually reduced from 23 (in 1859) to 22 (in 1860) to 21 (in 1866) and to 19 (1878).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Dibru-Saikhowa National Park is a national park located in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts, Assam, India.

Source: FORUMIAS

History – Socio – Religious Movements

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the cause/s of socio – religious movements in mid 19th century in British India?

1. Growth of nationalist sentiments
2. Emergence of new economic forces
3. Increased awareness of the world

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 last decades of the nineteenth century, the rising tide of nationalism and democracy also found expression in movements to reform and democratize the social institutions and religious outlook of the Indian people.

Factors such as growth of nationalist sentiments, emergence of new economic forces, spread of education, impact of modern Western ideas and culture and increased awareness of the world strengthened the resolve to reform.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage?

- a) Akshay Kumar Dutt
- b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- c) Swami Vivekananda
- d) Syed Ahmed Khan

ANS: A

Explanation: Akshay Kumar Dutt, for instance, brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following is/are come/s under the school of reformist movements?

1. Aligarh movement
2. Arya Samaj movement
3. Deoband movement

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 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.4) Who among the following was founded the Widow Remarriage Association?

- a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- b) Jagannath Shankar Seth
- c) Bhau Daji
- d) Vishnu Shastri Pandit

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was put relentless efforts to enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891)?

- a) D.K. Karve
- b) Karsondas Mulji
- c) B.M. Malabari
- d) Govind Mahadeo Ranade

ANS: C

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

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

Source: spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following was set up Indian Women's University?

- a) D.K. Karve
- b) Karsondas Mulji
- c) B.M. Malabari
- d) Govind Mahadeo Ranade

ANS: A

Explanation: The Indian Women's University set up by Professor D.K. Karve in 1916 was one of the outstanding institutions imparting education to women.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following was founded the Ladies Social Conference?

- a) Sarla Devi Chaudhurani
- b) Ramabai Ranade
- c) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
- d) Mehribai Tata

ANS: B

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following was All India Women's Conference (AIWC)?

- a) Ramabai Ranade
- b) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
- c) Mehribai Tata
- d) Margaret Cousins

ANS: D

Explanation: The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927, was perhaps the first women's organization with an egalitarian approach. Its first conference was held at Ferguson College, Pune.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following was organized the "All India Scheduled Castes Federation"?

- a) Babasaheb Ambedkar
- b) Sri Narayana Guru
- c) Jyotirao Phule
- d) Kandukuri Veeresalingam

ANS: A

Explanation: Babasaheb Ambedkar, who had experienced the worst form of casteist discrimination during his childhood, fought against upper caste tyranny throughout his life. He organized the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, while several other leaders of the depressed classes founded the All India Depressed Classes Association.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following was coined the "one religion, one caste, one God for mankind"?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: 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

History – Political Organizations before 1885

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Landholders’ Society”:

1. It is also known as Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha.
2. It was marked the beginning of an organised political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.

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 Zamindari Association, more popularly known as the ‘Landholders’ Society’, was founded to safeguard the interests of the landlords.

Although limited in its objectives, the Landholders’ Society marked the beginning of an organised political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following suggestion/s was/were sent by British India Association to British Parliament?

1. Establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character.
2. Separation of executive from judicial functions.
3. Reduction in salaries of higher officers.

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 1851, both the Landholders’ Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association.

It sent a petition to the British Parliament demanding inclusion of some of its suggestions in the renewed Charter of the Company, such as

- (i) establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character;
- (ii) separation of executive from judicial functions;
- (iii) reduction in salaries of higher officers; and
- (iv) Abolition of salt duty, abkari and stamp duties.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following organized “The East India Association”?

- a) Ishwar Chandra Vidya sagar
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- d) D K Karve

ANS: B

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.4) Who among the following established “The Indian League”?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was established the “The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha”?

- a) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- d) Mahadeo Govind Ranade

ANS: D

Explanation: The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following was NOT related to the Madras Mahajan Sabha?

- a) M. Viraraghavachari
- b) B. Subramaniya Aiyer
- c) P. Ananda charlu
- d) Veera raghavulu

ANS: D

Explanation: The Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded in 1884 by M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Ananda charlu.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following was/were related to Indian National Association?

1. Surendranath Banerjea
2. Ananda Mohan Bose
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

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 Association of Calcutta (also known as the Indian National Association) superseded the Indian League and was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose, who were getting discontented with the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Which of the following was/were associated with Bombay Presidency Association?

1. Badruddin Tyabji
2. Pherozshah Mehta
3. K.T. Telang

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Indian National Congress”:

1. The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 72 delegates.
2. It was presided 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: A

Explanation: 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.10) The famous “Saddle Peak National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Andaman Islands
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Hope Island
- d) Goa

ANS: A

Explanation: Saddle Peak National Park is a national park in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India.

- It was set up in 1979 on surrounding areas of Saddle Peak.
- Saddle Peak or Saddle Hills is located on North Andaman Island in India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Source: FORUMIAS

History – Revision

Q.1) Who among the following wrote the “Gift to Monotheists”?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar
- c) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- d) Suresh Sen

ANS: A

Explanation: Rammohan Roy believed in the modern scientific approach and principles of human dignity and social equality. He put his faith in monotheism. He wrote Gift to Monotheists (1809) and translated into Bengali the Vedas and the five Upanishads to prove his conviction that ancient Hindu texts support monotheism.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following founded the Dharma Sabha?

- a) Ram Manohar Lohia
- b) Madan Mohan Malviya
- c) Radhakant Deb
- d) Dayanand Saraswati

ANS: C

Explanation: Raja Radhakant Deb who organised the Dharma Sabha to counter Brahmo Samaj propaganda.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following was/were the associate/s of Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

- 1. David Hare
- 2. Alexander Duff
- 3. Tarachand Chakraborty

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: Roy had David Hare, Alexander Duff, Debendranath Tagore, P.K. Tagore, Chandrashekhar Deb and Tarachand Chakraborty as his associates.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following founded the “Prarthana Samaj”?

- a) Keshab Chandra Sen
- b) Atmaram Pandurang
- c) R.G. Bhandarkar
- d) N.G. Chandavarkar

ANS: B

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following is/are the agenda of the Prarthana Samaj?

- 1. Disapproval of caste system
- 2. Raising the age of marriage for both males and females
- 3. Widow remarriage promotion

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 Prarthana Sabha was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra.

The samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.

There was a four-point social agenda also:

- (i) disapproval of caste system,
- (ii) women’s education,
- (iii) widow remarriage, and
- (iv) raising the age of marriage for both males and females.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following leading figure for the “Young Bengal Movement”?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) Keshub Chandra Sen
- c) Henry Vivian Derozio
- d) Debendranath Tagore

ANS: C

Explanation: During the late 1820s and early 1830s, there emerged a radical, intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal, which came to be known as the ‘Young Bengal Movement’.

A young Anglo-Indian, Henry Vivian Derozio (1809-31), who taught at the Hindu College from 1826 to 1831, was the leader and inspirer of this progressive trend.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following published the “Digdarshan”?

- a) Keshub Chandra Sen
- b) Henry Vivian Derozio
- c) Debendranath Tagore
- d) Balshastri Jambhekar

ANS: D

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. In 1840, he started Digdarshan which published articles on scientific subjects as well as history.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following was related to “Gulamgiri”?

- a) Jyotiba Phule
- b) Dadoba Pandurang
- c) Mehtaji Durgaram
- d) Balshastri Jambhekar

ANS: A

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’s works, Sarvajanik Satyadharma and Gulamgiri, became sources of inspiration for the common masses.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following wrote under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues?

- a) Jyotiba Phule
- b) Dadoba Pandurang
- c) Mehtaji Durgaram
- d) Gopalhari Deshmukh

ANS: D

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

He held the post of a judge under British raj, but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

- a) Odisha
- b) West Bengal
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

ANS: D

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

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST. [SECOND WEEK] 2023

- 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

