

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

14th to 20th August, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



History – Freedom struggle under Moderate & Extremist Phase

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the factor/s of growth of modern nationalism in India?

1. Offshoot of modernization initiated by the British in India.
2. Strong reaction to British imperialist policies in India.
3. Indian Renaissance.

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: 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 was/were moderate/s?

1. Dadabhai Naoriji
2. Pherozshah Mehta
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 national leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjea, S.N. Banerjea who dominated the Congress policies during the early period (1885-1905) were staunch believers in 'liberalism' and 'moderate' politics and came to be labelled as Moderates to distinguish them from the neo-nationalists of the early twentieth century who were referred to as the Extremists.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following was/were method/s of Moderates?

1. Constitutional agitation within the confines of law.
2. Moderates believed that the British wanted to be just to the Indians.
3. Public demands presented to the government through resolutions.

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 moderate political activity involved constitutional agitation within the confines of law and showed a slow but orderly political progress.

- The Moderates believed that the British basically wanted to be just to the Indians but were not aware of the real conditions.
- Therefore, if public opinion could be created in the country and public demands be presented to the government through resolutions, petitions, meetings, etc., the authorities would concede these demands gradually.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following nationalist/s was/were analyzed the political economy of British rule in India and put forward the drain theory?

1. Dadabhai Naoroji
2. R.C. Dutt
3. Dinshaw Wacha

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 early nationalists, led by Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, Dinshaw Wacha and others, carefully analyzed the political economy of British rule in India, and put forward the “drain theory” to explain British exploitation of India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following demand/s was/were put forwarded by early nationalists?

1. Abolition of salt tax
2. Reduction in military expenditure
3. Encouragement to modern industry through tariff protection

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 early nationalists demanded reduction in land revenue, abolition of salt tax, improvement in working conditions of plantation labour, reduction in military expenditure, and encouragement to modern industry through tariff protection and direct government aid.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Arrange the following events in chronological order?

1. Defeat of the Italian army by Ethiopians
2. The Boer wars
3. Japan's victory over Russia

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 defeat of the Italian army by Ethiopians (1896), the Boer wars (1899- 1902) where the British faced reverses and Japan's victory over Russia (1905) demolished myths of European invincibility.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following act/s was/were introduced by the Lord Curzon?

1. The Official Secrets Act
2. The Indian Universities Act
3. The 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 recognize 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.8) Which of the following was/were belong/s to militant school of thought?

1. Raj Narain Bose
2. Ashwini Kumar Datta
3. Aurobindo 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 dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work.

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Which of the following was/were the feature/s of Militant School of Thought?

1. Hatred for foreign rule
2. Direct political action
3. Personal sacrifices required

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 basic tenets of Militant school of thought were:

- hatred for foreign rule; since no hope could be derived from it, Indians should work out their own salvation;
- swaraj to be the goal of national movement;
- direct political action required
- belief in capacity of the masses to challenge the authority;
- Personal sacrifices required and a true nationalist to be always ready for it.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following was headed the congress session of 1906?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Feroz Shah Mehta
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Surendranath Banarjee

ANS: A

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

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, [THIRD WEEK] 2023

beyond a boycott of foreign goods to become a full fledged political mass struggle with the goal of attaining swaraj.

- But the Moderates, dominating the Congress at that time, were not willing to go that far.
- However, a big step forward was taken at the 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

History – Socio Religious Reform Movements

Q.1) Who among the following was the first editor of Kesari?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- c) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- d) Jyotiba Phule

ANS: B

Explanation: Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856-1895) was an educationist and social reformer from Maharashtra.

- He was a cofounder of the New English School, the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College.
- He was a principal of Fergusson College. He was also the first editor of Kesari, the journal started by Lokmanya Tilak.
- Later, he started his own periodical, Sudhakar, which spoke against untouchability and the caste system.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following helped the Gopala Krishna Gokhale to form Servants of India Society?

- a) M.G. Ranade
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Vallabhai Patel
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

ANS: A

Explanation: Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915), a liberal leader of the Indian National Congress, founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 with the help of M.G. Ranade.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Consider the following statements “Social Service League”:

1. It was founded by Narayan Malhar Joshi.
2. Its aim is to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.

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: 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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following founded the All India Trade Union Congress?

- a) N G Ranga
- b) Sahajananda
- c) Narayan Malhar Joshi
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

ANS: C

Explanation: Narayan Malhar Joshi founded the All India Trade Union Congress (1920).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding arya samaj movement?

- 1. It was founded by Dayananda Saraswati.
- 2. The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Bombay in 1875.

w Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The 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.6) Which of the following is/are ideal/s of Arya Samaj?

- 1. The fatherhood of God.
- 2. Equality of the sexes
- 3. Absolute justice

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 Arya Samaj's social ideals comprise, among others, the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of Man, equality of the sexes, absolute justice and fair play between man and man and nation and nation.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following was founded the “Seva Sadan”?

- a) Behramji M. Malabari
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) Lala Hansraj

ANS: A

Explanation: A Parsi social reformer, Behramji M. Malabari (1853- 1912), founded the Seva Sadan in 1908 along with a friend, Diwan Dayaram Gidumal.

Malabari spoke vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following founded the “Dev Samaj”?

- a) Behramji M. Malabari
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) Shiv Narayan Agnihotri

ANS: D

Explanation: Founded in 1887 at Lahore by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri (1850- 1927), earlier a Brahmo 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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The term “Ezhavas” related to which of the following state?

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

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Which of the following was/were related to Justice Movement?

1. C.N. Mudaliar
2. T.M. Nair
3. 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

History – Gandhian Era – I

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

1. He completed law from Clarks University from Washington.
2. He went to South Africa in connection with a case involving his client, Dada Abdullah.

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: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar in the princely state of Kathiawar in Gujarat. His father was a diwan (minister) of the state. Having studied law in England, Gandhi, in 1898, went to South Africa in connection with a case involving his client, Dada Abdullah.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) The “Indian Opinion” paper was started by Gandhi at?

- a) South Africa
- b) Champaran
- c) Kheda
- d) Ahmadabad

ANS: A

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following established the Tolstoy Farm was founded in 1910?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Herman Kallenbach
- d) John Ruskin

ANS: C

Explanation: The Tolstoy Farm was founded in 1910 and named as such by Gandhi’s associate, Herman Kallenbach, after the Russian writer and moralist, whom Gandhi admired and corresponded with.

Besides being an experiment in education, it was to house the families of the satyagrahis and to give them a way to sustain themselves.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following had written the “Unto This Last”?

- a) John Ruskin
- b) John Marshall
- c) Karl Marx
- d) Frederic Evangel

ANS: A

Explanation: The Tolstoy Farm was the second of its kind established by Gandhi. He had set up the Phoenix Farm in 1904 in Natal, inspired by a reading of John Ruskin’s Unto This Last, a critique of capitalism, and a work that extolled the virtues of the simple life of love, labour, and the dignity of human beings.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following was/were participated in compromise for problems of Indian people in South Africa with Gandhi?

- 1. Lord Hardinge
- 2. C.F. Andrews
- 3. General Smuts

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: Through a series of negotiations involving Gandhi, Lord Hardinge, C.F. Andrews and General Smuts, an agreement was reached by which the Government of South Africa conceded the major Indian demands relating to the poll tax, the registration certificates and marriages solemnized according to Indian rights, and promised to treat the issue of Indian immigration in a sympathetic manner.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Which of the following is/are the basic tenet/s of “satygrahi”?

- 1. He was not to submit to what he considered as wrong.
- 2. He was always remaining truthful, non-violent and fearless.
- 3. Methods of satyagraha include non-payment of taxes, and declining honours and positions of authority.

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 evolved the technique of Satyagraha during his stay in South Africa. It was based on truth and non-violence.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, [THIRD WEEK] 2023

He combined some elements from Indian tradition with the Christian requirement of turning the other cheek and the philosophy of Tolstoy, who said that evil could best be countered by non-violent resistance. Its basic tenets were as follows:

- A satyagrahi was not to submit to what he considered as wrong, but was to always remain truthful, non-violent and fearless.
- A satyagrahi works on the principles of withdrawal of cooperation and boycott.
- Methods of satyagraha include non-payment of taxes, and declining honours and positions of authority.
- A satyagrahi should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the wrong-doer. This suffering was to be a part of his love for truth.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following was requested Gandhi to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar?

- a) Rajendra Prasad
- b) Mazhar-ul-Haq
- c) J.B. Kripalani
- d) Rajkumar Shukla

ANS: D

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.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Ahmedabad Mill Strike”:

1. Anusuya Behn went to Gandhi and asked him to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers.
2. Gandhi asked the workers to go on a strike and demand a 50 per cent increase in 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: 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.
- 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.9) Which of the following was/were participated/supported the Kheda Satyagraha?

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
2. Narahari Parikh
3. Ravi Shankar Vyas

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, however, was mainly the spiritual head of the Kheda 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.10) Consider the following statements regarding “Rowlatt Act”?

1. It was officially called as Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act.
2. It was passed on March 1919.

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: 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

History – Gandhian Era – II

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the response to Rowlatt Act?

1. Gandhi called for a mass protest at all India level.
2. Gandhi organised a Satyagraha Sabha.
3. Younger members of Home Rule Leagues and the Pan Islamists are asked to join satyagraha sabha.

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, who had been at the forefront in offering cooperation in the British war effort, and who had even offered to encourage recruitment of Indians into the British Indian forces.

- He called the Rowlatt Act the “Black Act” and argued that not everyone should get punishment in response to isolated political crimes. Gandhi called for a mass protest at all India level.
- But soon, having seen the constitutional protest meet with ruthless repression, Gandhi organised a Satyagraha Sabha and roped in younger members of Home Rule Leagues and the Pan Islamists.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following was/were the member/s of the Hunter Committee/Commission?

1. Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
2. Pandit Jagat Narayan
3. Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: 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.

There were three Indians among the members, namely, Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court; Pandit Jagat Narayan, lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, lawyer from Gwalior State.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) The “White washing bill” was related to which of the following?

- a) Protection of British officers
- b) Health care of English residents in India
- c) British Tea Plantations
- d) Army recruitment

ANS: A

Explanation: Before the Hunter Committee began its proceedings, the government had passed an Indemnity Act for the protection of its officers.

The “white washing bill” as the Indemnity Act was called, was severely criticised by Motilal Nehru and others.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following incident/s was/were reason/s for unity of Hindu – Muslims?

1. The Lucknow Pact
2. The Rowlatt Act agitation brought Hindus and Muslims
3. Radical nationalist Muslims like Mohammad Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasan Imam had now become more influential.

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 post-First World War period also saw the preparation of the ground for common political action by Hindus and Muslims—

- (i) the Lucknow Pact (1916) had stimulated Congress-Muslim League cooperation;
- (ii) the Rowlatt Act agitation brought Hindus and Muslims, and also other sections of the society, together; and
- (iii) radical nationalist Muslims like Mohammad Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasan Imam had now become more influential than the conservative Aligarh school elements who had dominated the League earlier.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following was/were the member/s of the Khilafat Committee?

1. Maulana Azad
2. Ajmal Khan
3. Hasrat Mohani

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 early 1919, a Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of the Ali brothers (Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali), Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani, to

force the British government to change its attitude towards Turkey. Thus, the ground for a country-wide agitation was prepared.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) In which of the following congress session congress working committee (CWC) was started?

- a) Lucknow
- b) Kanpur
- c) Nagpur
- d) Madras

ANS: C

Explanation: December 1920 At the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress made some important organizational changes was made:

- a congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards;
- provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organized;
- ward committees was organized; and
- Entry fee was reduced to four annas.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

- a) West Bengal
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Kerala

ANS: B

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.8) 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.9) Who among the following is NOT related to communist party?

- a) S.A. Dange
- b) Ajit Singh
- c) Nalini Gupta
- d) Shaukat Usmani

ANS: B

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

M.N. Roy was also the first to be elected to the leadership of Comintern.

In 1924, many communists—S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta—were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following was the first president of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Dewan Chaman Lal
- d) Vallabhai Patel

ANS: B

Explanation: The trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) founded in 1920. Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

History – Growth of Revolutionary Organizations

Q.1) Who among the following was NOT a “No Changers”?

- a) C. Rajagopalachari
- b) C R Das
- c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- d) M.A. Ansari

ANS: B

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 ‘No changers’.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following was presided by the All Bengal Students’ Conference 1928?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Rabindranath Tagore

ANS: B

Explanation: All over, students’ leagues were being established and students’ conferences were being held. In 1928, Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the All Bengal Students’ Conference.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following wrote “Bandi Jiwan”?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Sachin Sanyal

ANS: D

Explanation: Sachindra Nath Sanyal founded the Hindustan Republican Association. He was involved in the Ghadar conspiracy and sentenced to life for his involvement.

He was deported to Cellular Jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There he wrote the book titled Bandi Jeevan in 1922.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following was/were associated with “Hindustan Republican Association”?

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

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

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

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following was/were women revolutionaries from Bengal?

1. Pritilata Waddedar
2. Kalpana Dutt
3. Santi 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: There was a large-scale participation of young women especially under Surya Sen. These women provided shelter, carried messages and fought with guns in hand.

- Prominent women revolutionaries in Bengal during this phase included Pritilata Waddedar, who died conducting a raid;
- Kalpana Dutt who was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen and given a life sentence;
- Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chandheri, school girls of Comilla, who shot dead the district magistrate.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) The famous “the Philosophy of the Bomb” book was written by?

- a) Bhagwaticharan Vohra
- b) Mir Ahmed
- c) Fakir Ahmed Mian
- d) Surya Sen

ANS: A

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following was/were the member/s of Nehru Report Committee?

- 1. Tej Bahadur Sapru
- 2. Mangal Singh
- 3. Shuab Qureshi

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: As an answer to Lord Birkenhead’s challenge, an All Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution.

- This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.
- The committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan as its members.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The famous poona pact was related to which of the following?

- a) Army regulations
- b) Separate electorates
- c) Civil services
- d) Local governance

ANS: B

Explanation: Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes on September 24, 1932, the Poona Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes. But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18 per cent of the total in the Central Legislature.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following started the weekly Harijan?

- a) Bhagwaticharan Vohra
- b) Mir Ahmed
- c) Fakir Ahmed Mian
- d) Gandhi

ANS: D

Explanation: Determined to undo the divisive intentions of the government's divide and rule policy, Gandhi gave up all his other preoccupations and launched a whirlwind campaign against untouchability—first from jail and then, after his release in August 1933, from outside jail.

- While in jail, he set up the All India Anti-Untouchability League in September 1932 and started the weekly Harijan in January 1933.
- After his release, he shifted to the Satyagraha Ashram in Wardha as he had vowed in 1930 not to return to Sabarmati Ashram unless swaraj was won.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) The “Simlipal” tiger reserve is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Odisha
- b) West Bengal
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: A

Explanation: Simlipal is a tiger reserve in the Mayurbhanj district in the Indian state of Odisha covering 2,750 km².

It is part of the Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve, which includes three protected areas—Similipal Tiger Reserve, Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary with 191.06 km² and Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary with 272.75 km².

Source: Spectrum Modern India

History – Peasant & Tribal Movements

Q.1) Who among the following led the “Narkelberia Uprising”?

- a) Titu Mir
- b) Shraddananda
- c) Narendranath Datta
- d) Wahab Ali

ANS: A

Explanation: Narkelberia Uprising: Mir Nithar Ali (1782-1831) or Titu Mir inspired the Muslim tenants in West Bengal to rise against landlords, mainly Hindu, who imposed a beard-tax on the Faraizis, and British indigo planters.

Often considered the first armed peasant uprising against the British, these revolts soon took on a religious hue. The revolt later merged into the Wahabi movement.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) The famous “Pagal Panthis” group related to which of the following?

- a) Pune
- b) Gulbarga
- c) Bengal
- d) Amaravathi

ANS: C

Explanation: The Pagal Panthi, a semi-religious group mainly constituting the Hajong and Garo tribes of Mymensingh district (earlier in Bengal), was founded by Karam Shah.

- But the tribal peasants organised themselves under Karam Shah’s son, Tipu, to fight the oppression of the zamindars.
- From 1825 to 1835, the Pagal Panthis refused to pay rent above a certain limit and attacked the houses of zamindars.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

1. Faraizis were the followers of a Muslim sect founded by Haji Shariat-Allah.
2. Faraizis supported the cause of the tenants against the zamindars.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Faraizis were the followers of a Muslim sect founded by Haji Shariat-Allah of Faridpur in Eastern Bengal.

- They advocated radical religious, social and political changes.
- Shariat-Allah son of Dadu Mian (1819-60) organised his followers with an aim to expel the English intruders from Bengal.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, [THIRD WEEK] 2023

- The sect also supported the cause of the tenants against the zamindars.
- The Faraizi disturbances continued from 1838 to 1857. Most of the Faraizis joined the Wahabi ranks.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following was/were cause/s of “Moplah Uprisings”?

1. Hike in tax
2. Reduction of field size
3. Oppression of officials

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: Hike in revenue demand and reduction of field size, coupled with the oppression of officials, resulted in widespread peasant unrest among the Moplahs of Malabar.

Twenty-two rebellions took place between 1836 and 1854. None, however, proved successful.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) The “damni-kol area” was related to which of the following?

- a) Malabar
- b) Rajamahals hills
- c) Garo hills
- d) Abor hills

ANS: B

Explanation: The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial Pahariyas of the Raj Mahal Hills in 1778.

The British were forced to usher in peace by declaring their territory as damni-kol area.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) The “Ulgulan” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Mundas
- b) Kols
- c) Chauras
- d) Mihirs

ANS: A

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

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) The famous “Sidhu and Kanhu” brothers were related to which of the following uprising?

- a) Santhal
- b) Ho
- c) Munda
- d) Chuar

ANS: A

Explanation: Continued oppression of the Santhals, an agricultural people, who had fled to settle in the plains of the Rajmahal hills (Bihar) led to the Santhal rebellion against the zamindars.

- The money-lenders who had the support of the police among others had joined the zamindars to subject the peasants to oppressive exactions and dispossession of lands. The rebellion turned into an anti-British movement.
- Under Sidhu and Kanhu, two brothers, the Santhals proclaimed an end to Company rule, and declared the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal as autonomous. The rebellion was suppressed by 1856.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The “Chakra Bisnoi” was related to which of the following uprising?

- a) Mundas
- b) Santhals
- c) Kols
- d) Khonds

ANS: D

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The “Koya revolt” was related to which of the following?

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

ANS: A

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

They rose once again in 1879-80 under Tomma Sora. Their complaints were oppression by police and moneylenders, new regulations and denial of their customary rights over forest areas.

After the death of Tomma Sora, another rebellion was organised in 1886 by Raja Anantayyar.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) The “rebellion of the Singphos” was related to which of the following?

- a) West Bengal
- b) Assam
- c) Nagaland
- d) Tripura

ANS: B

Explanation: The rebellion of the Singphos in Assam in early 1830 was immediately quelled but they continued to organise revolts.

- An uprising in 1839 saw the death of the British political agent.
- Chief Nirang Phidu led an uprising in 1843, which involved an attack on the British garrison and the death of many soldiers.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

History – Revision

Q.1) Which of the following was/were not satisfied with dominion status as the goal of Congress of 1928 session?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Subhash Bose
3. Satyamurthy

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: It was at the Calcutta session of the Congress in December 1928 that the Nehru Report was approved but the younger elements led by Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Bose and Satyamurthy expressed their dissatisfaction with dominion status as the goal of Congress.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following event/s was/were took place in 1929?

1. Meerut Conspiracy Case
2. Bomb explosion in Central Legislative Assembly
3. Formation of minority Labour government in England

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 initiated the campaign in March 1929 in Calcutta and was arrested. This was followed by bonfires of foreign cloth all over the country.

- Other developments which kept the political temperature high during 1929 included the Meerut Conspiracy Case (March), bomb explosion in Central Legislative Assembly by Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt (April) and the coming to power of the minority Labour government led by Ramsay MacDonald in England in May.
- And Wedgewood Benn became the Secretary of State for India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following was the president of congress session 1929?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Gandhi
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Vallabhai Patel

ANS: A

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru, who had done more than anyone else to popularise the concept of purna swaraj, was nominated the president for the Lahore session of the Congress (December

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, [THIRD WEEK] 2023

1929) mainly due to Gandhi's backing (15 out of 18 Provincial Congress Committees had opposed Nehru).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following decision/s was/were made in congress session 1929?

1. The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.
2. Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.
3. January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day.

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 following major decisions were taken at the Lahore session, 1929.

- The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.
- Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.
- January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) On which river bank the newly adopted tri-color flag of freedom was hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru amidst slogans of Inquilab Zindabad?

- a) Ganga
- b) Yamuna
- c) Indus
- d) Ravi

ANS: D

Explanation: December 31, 1929: At midnight on the banks of River Ravi, the newly adopted tri-color flag of freedom was hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru amidst slogans of Inquilab Zindabad.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Which of the following was/were part of eleven demands of Gandhi to the government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930?

1. Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
2. Introduce total prohibition.
3. Release political prisoners.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

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

1. Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
2. Introduce total prohibition.
3. Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
4. Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.
5. Release political prisoners.
6. Accept Postal Reservation Bill.
7. Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio to 1s 4d
8. Introduce textile protection.
9. Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
10. Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.
11. Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following called as Frontier Gandhi?

- a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- b) Surya Sen
- c) Rajkumar Shukla
- d) Bonga Majhi

ANS: A

Explanation: Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's educational and social reform work among the Pathans had politicised them.

Gaffar Khan, also called Badshah Khan and Frontier Gandhi, had started the first Pushto political monthly Pukhtoon and had organised a volunteer brigade 'Khudai Khidmatgars', popularly known as the 'Red-Shirts', who were pledged to the freedom struggle and non-violence.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Which of the following was/were part of Resolution on National Economic Programme of Karachi Session?

1. substantial reduction in rent and revenue in the case of landholders and peasants
2. exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings
3. relief from agricultural indebtedness

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 Resolution on National Economic Programme included—

- substantial reduction in rent and revenue in the case of landholders and peasants
- exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings
- relief from agricultural indebtedness
- control of usury
- better conditions of work including a living wage, limited hours of work and protection of women workers in the industrial sector
- right to workers and peasants to form unions
- state ownership and control of key industries, mines and means of transport

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Which of the following was/were represented the Government of India for first round table conference?

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Narendra Nath Law
3. Bhupendra Nath Mitra

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 Government of India was represented by Narendra Nath Law, Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.P. Ramaswami Iyer and M. Ramachandra Rao.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Which of the following was/were present along with Gandhi in second round table conference?

1. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
2. A. Rangaswami Iyengar
3. Madan Mohan Malaviya

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 nominated Gandhi as its sole representative. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Madan Mohan Malaviya were also there.

Source: Spectrum Modern India