

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

3rd Week Jan, 2024

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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The Coming of Europeans

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Europeans had arrived in India by the beginning of the sixteenth century.
2. The Battle of Plassey was won by the English East India Company against the Nawab of Bengal.

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 beginning of British rule in India is conventionally ascribed to 1757, after the Battle of Plassey was won by the English East India Company against the Nawab of Bengal. But the Europeans had arrived in India by the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish themselves in India.
2. Vasco da Gama discovered the direct sea route to India from Europe around the Cape of Good Hope.

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 Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish themselves in India.

Vasco da Gama discovered the direct sea route to India from Europe around the Cape of Good Hope at the end of the fifteenth century.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Who among the following European power introduced for the first time “blue water policy”?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Portuguese stopped yearly expeditions and instead decided to appoint a Viceroy. The first Viceroy was Francisco d' Almeida who followed what is known as Blue Water Policy.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Francisco d' Almeida defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa.
2. Albuquerque was in favor of Europeans marrying Indian women and settling down in Portuguese controlled territories.

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: Albuquerque (1509-1515), the successor of Almeida, was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India.

- He defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa.
- He developed Goa into a centre of commerce by making all the ships sail on that route.
- He encouraged people of all faiths to settle in Goa.
- He was in favor of Europeans marrying Indian women and settling down in Portuguese controlled territories.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) In which of the following place/s is/are Dutch settlement/s established?

1. Pulicat
2. Masulipatnam
3. Devanampatinam

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Dutch established control of Masulipatnam in 1605 and they established their settlement at Pulicat in 1610.

The other Dutch colonial forts and possessions include Nagapattinam, Punnakayal, Porto Novo, Cuddalore (Tiruppathiripuliyur) and Devanampatinam.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) In which of the following place, French established its first factory in India?

- a) Surat
- b) Masulipatnam
- c) Pulicat
- d) Pondicherry

ANS: A

Explanation: Berber, a French agent in India obtained a firman [a royal command or authorization] on September 4, 1666 from Aurangzeb and the first French factory was established at Surat in December 1668, much against the opposition of the Dutch.

Within a year the French established another factory at Masulipatnam.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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Q.7) Which of the following is/are French settlement/s in India?

1. Karaikal
2. Mahe
3. Chandranagore

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The French secured Mahe in 1725 and Karaikal in 1739. The French were also successful in establishing and extending their settlements in Qasim Bazaar, Chandranagore and Balasore in the Bengal region.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The governor "Pierre Benoit Dumas" was related to which of the following European power?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Pierre Benoit Dumas (1668–1745) was able French governor in Pondicherry.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The English East India Company, headed by a governor, was managed by a court of 24 Directors.
2. In 1611, King James I obtained from Mughal Emperor Jahangir through William Hawkins, permission for regular trade.

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 group of wealthy merchants of Leadenhall Street in London secured a royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I to have a share in the lucrative spice trade with the East.

- The Company, headed by a governor, was managed by a court of 24 Directors.
- In 1611, King James I obtained from Mughal Emperor Jahangir through William Hawkins, permission for regular trade.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The “Fort St. George” established by English East India Company at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Madras was ceded to East India Company in 1639 by the Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory which was named Fort St. George.

This was the first landholding recorded by the Company on Indian soil.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Important Battles

Q.1) Which of the following item/s is/are exported from India during British period?

- 1. Saltpeter
- 2. Indigo
- 3. Rice

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Bengal, the richest province of the Mughal Empire included present day Bangladesh, and its Nawab had authority over the region constituting present day states of Bihar and Odisha.

Exports from Bengal to Europe consisted of raw products such as saltpeter, rice, indigo, pepper, sugar, silk, cotton textiles, handicrafts, etc.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following supported the East India Company in Battle of Plassey?

- 1. Mir Jafar
- 2. Jagat Seth
- 3. Omichand

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The arrival of a strong force under the command of Robert Clive at Calcutta from Madras strengthened the English position in Bengal.

- Clive forged a secret alliance with the traitors of the nawab—Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh, Jagat Seth (an influential banker of Bengal) and Omichand.

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- Under the deal, Mir Jafar was to be made the nawab that in turn would reward the Company for its services.
- The secret alliance of the Company with the conspirators further strengthened the English position.
- So the English victory in the Battle of Plassey (June 23, 1757) was decided before the battle was even fought.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are correct about the Treaty of 1760?

1. Mir Kasim agreed to cede to the Company the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong.
2. The Company would get half of the share in chunam trade of Sylhet.
3. Mir Kasim agreed to pay off the outstanding dues to the Company.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765.
2. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.

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: 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, and full possession of his estate.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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Q.5) The famous “Wodeyar dynasty” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Madras
- b) Mysore
- c) Warangal
- d) Satara

ANS: B

Explanation: After the battle of Talikota (1565) gave a deadly blow to the great kingdom of Vijayanagara, many small kingdoms emerged from its remnants.

In 1612 a Hindu kingdom under the Wodeyars emerged in the region of Mysore.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The famous “Treaty of Seringapatam” related to which of the following?

- a) Anglo – Mysore war
- b) Nizam – Maratha war
- c) Anglo – Maratha war
- d) Anglo – Carnatic war

ANS: A

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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following took control of Mysore on grounds of mis-governance?

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) Lord Hastings
- c) Lord William Bentinck
- d) Sir John Shore

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1831 William Bentinck took control of Mysore on grounds of misgovernance.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The famous “Treaty of Salbai” was signed between British and?

- a) Marathas
- b) Nizams
- c) Pandayans
- d) Wodeyars

ANS: A

Explanation: Treaty of Salbai (1782): End of the First Phase of the Struggle Warren Hastings, the Governor-General in Bengal, rejected the Treaty of Wadgaon (marathas) and sent a large force of soldiers under Colonel Goddard who captured Ahmedabad in February 1779, and Bassein in December 1780.

- Another Bengal detachment led by Captain Popham captured Gwalior in August 1780.
- In February 1781 the English, under General Camac, finally defeated Sindhia at Sipri.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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Q.9) The famous “Treaty of Bhairowal” was signed between British and?

- a) Marathas
- b) Nizams
- c) Pandayans
- d) Sikhs

ANS: D

Explanation: Treaty of Bhairowal: The Sikhs were not satisfied with the Treaty of Lahore over the issue of Kashmir, so they rebelled. In December, 1846, the Treaty of Bhairowal was signed.

- According to the provisions of this treaty, Rani Jindan was removed as regent and a council of regency for Punjab was set up.
- The council consisted of 8 Sikh sardars presided over by the English Resident, Henry Lawrence.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following introduced the “Policy of Ring-Fence”?

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) Lord Warren Hastings
- c) Lord William Bentinck
- d) Sir John Shore

ANS: B

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

He followed a policy of ring-fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company’s frontiers.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

India under Company’s Rule

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Regulating Act of 1773”:

1. It introduced the element of centralized administration.
2. The directors of the Company were required to submit all correspondence regarding revenue affairs and civil and military administration to the government.

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

- It recognized that the Company’s role in India extended beyond mere trade to administrative and political fields, and introduced the element of centralized administration.
- The directors of the Company were required to submit all correspondence regarding revenue affairs and civil and military administration to the government.
- Thus for the first time, the British cabinet was given the right to exercise control over Indian affairs.

Source: Spectrum

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Q.2) The famous “Pitt’s India Act” was enacted in which of the following year?

- a) 1777
- b) 1779
- c) 1781
- d) 1784

ANS: D

Explanation: Pitt’s India Act of 1784: The Pitt’s India Act gave the British government a large measure of control over the Company’s affairs.

- In fact, the Company became a subordinate department of the State.
- The Company’s territories in India were termed ‘British possessions’.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following act vested the powers of both the governor-general and the commander-in-chief on single person?

- a) Regulating act of 1773
- b) Amendment act of 1781
- c) Pitt’s India act of 1784
- d) The act of 1786

ANS: D

Explanation: The Act of 1786: Cornwallis wanted to have the powers of both the governor-general and the commander-in-chief.

- The new Act conceded this demand and also gave him the power.
- Cornwallis was allowed to override the council’s decision if he owned the responsibility for the decision.
- Later, this provision was extended to all the governors-general.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Which of the following act provided “A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year”?

- a) Regulating act of 1773
- b) Pitt’s India act of 1784
- c) Regulating act of 1793
- d) Charter act of 1813

ANS: D

Explanation: The Charter Act of 1813: A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year. (This was an important statement from the point of State’s responsibility for education.)

Source: Spectrum

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Q.5) Which of the following measure/s was/were introduced by “Lord Cornwallis” to check corruption?

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

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. In 1800, Wellesley set up the Fort William College for training of new recruits.
2. In 1806 the East India College was set up at Hailey bury in England to impart two years’ training to the recruits.

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: 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 Hailey bury in England to impart two years’ training to the recruits.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Indian Civil Service Act, 1861 reserved certain offices for covenanted civil servants.
2. In 1863, Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Indian Civil Service Act, 1861: This Act reserved certain offices for covenanted civil servants but the examination was held in England in English language, based on classical learning of Greek and Latin.

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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

Q.8) Who among the following was introduced the “Statutory Civil Service”?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Hastings
- c) Lord Metcalfe
- d) Lord Lytton

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1878-79, Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service consisting of one-sixth of coveted posts to be filled by Indians of high families through nominations by local governments subject to approval by the secretary of State and the viceroy. But the system failed and was abolished.

Source: Spectrum

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

- a) Village guards
- b) Personal assistants to viceroy
- c) Spies
- d) Revenue officials

ANS: C

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

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Who among the following was abolished the office of superintendent of police (SP)?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Hastings
- c) Lord Bentinck
- d) Lord Lytton

ANS: C

Explanation: Bentinck (governor-general, 1828-35) abolished the office of the SP.

- The collector/magistrate was now to head the police force in his jurisdiction and the commissioner in each division was to act as the SP.
- This arrangement resulted in a badly organized police force, putting a heavy burden on the collector/magistrate.
- Presidency towns were the first to have the duties of collector/magistrate separated.

Source: Spectrum

Revolt 1858 and After Changes

Q.1) Who among the following Governor – General passed the “General Service Enlistment Act”?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: 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

Q.2) Which of the following was/were the revolt/s of Indians in British Army?

- 1. Bengal mutiny
- 2. Vellore mutiny
- 3. Barrackpore mutiny

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: There had been a long history of revolts in the British Indian Army—in Bengal (1764), Vellore (1806), Barrackpore (1825) and during the Afghan Wars (1838-42) to mention just a few.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) The famous “Mangal Pande” was related to which of the following?

- a) The 19th Native Infantry, Berhampur
- b) The 34th Native Infantry, Barrackpore
- c) 7th Awadh Regiment
- d) Meerut regiment

ANS: B

Explanation: 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.

Source: Spectrum

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Q.4) The revolt of 1857 at Kanpur was headed by?

- a) General Bakht Khan
- b) Bahadur Shah
- c) Nana Saheb
- d) Birjis Qadir

ANS: C

Explanation: At Kanpur, the natural choice was Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II.

- He was refused the family title and banished from Poona, and was living near Kanpur.
- Nana Saheb expelled the English from Kanpur, proclaimed himself the peshwa, acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India and declared himself to be his governor.
- Sir Hugh Wheeler, commanding the station, surrendered on June 27, 1857 and was killed on the same day.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) The revolt of 1857 was led by Kunwar Singh at which of the following place?

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

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

Q.6) Which of the following British officer/s was/were fought in 1857 revolt?

1. Sir Colin Campbell
2. Sir Hugh Rose
3. Colonel Neill

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Sir Colin Campbell occupied Kanpur on December 6, 1857. Nana Saheb, defeated at Kanpur, escaped to Nepal in early 1859, never to be heard of again.

- The Rani of Jhansi had died on the battlefield earlier in June 1858. Jhansi was recaptured by Sir Hugh Rose.
- At Benaras, a rebellion had been organised which was mercilessly suppressed by Colonel Neill, who put to death all suspected rebels and even disorderly sepoys.

Source: Spectrum

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Q.7) Which of the following ruler/s was/were “not” participated in 1857 revolt?

1. Sindhia of Gwalior
2. Holkar of Indore
3. Maharaja of Kashmir

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Most Indian rulers refused to join, and often gave active help to the British.

- Rulers who did not participate included the Sindhia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, and the rulers of Patiala, Sindh and other Sikh chieftains and the Maharaja of Kashmir.
- Indeed, by one estimate, not more than one-fourth of the total area and not more than one-tenth of the total population was affected.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Who among the following wrote “Eighteen Fifty Seven”?

- a) V.D. Savarkar
- b) Dr S.N. Sen
- c) Dr R.C. Majumdar
- d) S.B. Chaudhuri

ANS: B

Explanation: Dr S.N. Sen in his Eighteen Fifty Seven considers the revolt as having begun as a fight for religion but ending as a war of independence.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Which of the following was/were the consequence/s of 1857 revolt?

1. The governor-general acquired the additional title of ‘Viceroy’.
2. The era of annexations and expansion had ended and the British promised to respect the dignity and rights of the native princes.
3. The people of India were promised freedom of religion without interference from British officials.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The assumption of the Government of India by the sovereign of Great Britain was announced by Lord Canning at a durbar at Allahabad in the ‘Queen’s Proclamation’ issued on November 1, 1858. (It was by this proclamation that the governor-general acquired the additional title of ‘Viceroy’.)

- Many of the promises made in that proclamation appeared to be of a positive nature to the Indians.
- As per the Queen’s proclamation, the era of annexations and expansion had ended and the British promised to respect the dignity and rights of the native princes.

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- The Indian states were henceforth to recognize the paramount of the British Crown and were to be treated as parts of a single charge.
- The people of India were promised freedom of religion without interference from British officials.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) The famous “Army Amalgamation Scheme” was passed in?

- a) 1859
- b) 1860
- c) 1861
- d) 1868

ANS: C

Explanation: The Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861 moved the Company’s European troops to the services of the Crown.

Further, the European troops in India were constantly revamped by periodical visits to England, sometimes termed as the ‘linked-battalion’ scheme.

Source: Spectrum

Socio – Religious Reforms Movement

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

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

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

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

Q.2) Who among the following founded the “Widow Remarriage Association”?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s.

Source: Spectrum

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Q.3) Who among the following started the “Satya Prakash”?

- a) Jagannath Shankar Seth
- b) Bhau Daji
- c) Karsondas Mulji
- d) Vishnu Shastri Pandit

ANS: C

Explanation: Another prominent worker in this field was Karsondas Mulji who started the Satya Prakash in Gujarati in 1852 to advocate widow remarriage.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) On whose relentless efforts, British India enacted of the Age of Consent Act (1891)?

- a) Jagannath Shankar Seth
- b) B.M. Malabari
- c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- d) Vishnu Shastri Pandit

ANS: B

Explanation: 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

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Sarda Act (1930) increased the marriage age to 18 and 14 for boys and girls.
- 2. The Christian missionaries were the first to set up the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society in 1819.

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 Sarda Act (1930) further pushed up the marriage age to 18 and 14 for boys and girls. The Christian missionaries were the first to set up the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society in 1819.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Charles Wood’s Despatch on Education (1854) laid great stress on the need for female education.
- 2. The Indian Women’s University set up by Professor D.K. Karve in 1916.

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: Charles Wood’s Despatch on Education (1854) laid great stress on the need for female education.

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- In 1914, the Women's Medical Service did a lot of work in training nurses and mid-wives.
- 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

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Sarojini Naidu convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.
2. Ramabai Ranade founded the Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.

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

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Who among the following founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women?

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Ramabai Ranade
- c) Sarla Devi Chaudhurani
- d) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati

ANS: D

Explanation: Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women.

- She pleaded for improvement in the educational syllabus of Indian women before the English Education Commission which was referred to Queen Victoria.
- This resulted in medical education for women which started in Lady Dufferin College.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Who among the following founded the All India Women's Conference (AIWC)?

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Ramabai Ranade
- c) Sarla Devi Chaudhurani
- 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

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

- a) Punjab
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Uttarakhand

ANS: D

Explanation: Rajaji National Park is situated in the state of Uttarakhand, now known as Uttarakhand.

- The picturesque beauty and rich biodiversity of the park serve as its major attractions for both nature lovers as well as wildlife enthusiasts.
- In the year 1983, Rajaji Wildlife Sanctuary of Uttaranchal was merged with Motichur and Chilla wildlife sanctuaries and made into Rajaji National Park.

Source: FORUMIAS

Political Organizations & Moderate Phase of Freedom Struggle

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Madras Native Association (MNA) on 26 February 1852.
2. It was formed due to the efforts of Gajula Lakshminarasu.

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: One of the first attempts to organize and vent the grievances against the British came through the formation of the Madras Native Association (MNA) on 26 February 1852.

- An association of landed and business classes of the Madras Presidency, they expressed their grievances against the Company’s administration in the revenue, education and judicial spheres.
- Gajula Lakshminarasu, who inspired the foundation of MNA, was a prominent businessman in Madras city.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were associated with the “Madras Mahajana Sabha”?

1. Viraraghavachari
2. Ananda Charlu
3. Neelam Sanjeev Reddy

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: After the Madras Native Association became defunct there was no such public organization in the Madras Presidency.

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- As many educated Indians viewed this situation with dismay, the necessity for a political organization was felt and in May 1884 the Madras Mahajana Sabha was organized.
- In the inaugural meeting held on 16 May 1884 the prominent participants were: G. Subramaniam, Viraraghavachari, Ananda Charlu, Rangiah, Balaji Rao and Salem Ramaswamy.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. In December 1884, Allan Octavian Hume, presided over a meeting of the Theosophical Society in Madras.
2. The Indian National Congress was formed on 28 December 1885 in Bombay.

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: In December 1884, Allan Octavian Hume, a retired English ICS officer, presided over a meeting of the Theosophical Society in Madras.

- The formation of a political organization that would work on an all India basis was discussed and the idea of forming the Indian National Congress emerged in this meeting.
- The Indian National Congress was formed on 28 December 1885 in Bombay.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following demand/s was/were raised by Indian National Congress (INC)?

1. It demanded reduction in the land revenue and protection of peasants against exploitation of the zamindars.
2. It demanded Indian representation in the government.
3. It demanded the complete separation of the Executive and the Judiciary.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Opportunity for participation in the government was one of the major demands of the Indian National Congress. It demanded Indian representation in the government.

- High land revenue was one of the major factors that contributed to the oppression of the peasants.
- It demanded reduction in the land revenue and protection of peasants against exploitation of the zamindars.
- Because of the partial treatment against the Indian political activists by English judges it demanded the complete separation of the Executive and the Judiciary.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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Q.5) Which of the following was/were the factor/s of raising Indian Nationalism?

1. Worldwide upsurge of the concepts of nationalism and right of self-determination initiated by the French Revolution.
2. Indian Renaissance.
3. Offshoot of modernization initiated by the British in India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following organized the “East India Association”?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- c) Allan Octavian Hume
- d) Salem Ramaswamy

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: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following started the “the Indian League”?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- c) Allan Octavian Hume
- d) Sisir Kumar Ghosh

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.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

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Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian National Association was founded by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose.
2. The Indian National Association protested against the reduction of age limit in 1877 for candidates of the Indian Civil Service examination.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indian 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.

- It protested against the reduction of age limit in 1877 for candidates of the Indian Civil Service examination.
- The association demanded simultaneous holding of civil service examination in England and India and Indianisation of higher administrative posts.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Who among the following founded the "Poona Sarvajanik Sabha"?

- a) Mahadeo Govind Ranade
- b) B M Malabari
- c) Badruddin Tyabji
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: A

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: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following was/were associated with the "Bombay Presidency Association"?

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

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

Source: Spectrum

Revision

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

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Dr B R Ambedkar

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

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Brahma Sabha in August 1828.
2. The long-term agenda of the Brahma Sabha is to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism.

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: Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Brahma Sabha in August 1828; it was later renamed Brahma Samaj.

The long-term agenda of the Brahma Samaj—to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism—was based on the twin pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) Who among the following organized the “Dharma Sabha”?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Raja Radhakant Deb

ANS: D

Explanation: Rammohan Roy did not want to establish a new religion.

- He only wanted to purify Hinduism of the evil practices which had crept into it.
- Roy’s progressive ideas met with strong opposition from orthodox elements like Raja Radhakant Deb who organized the Dharma Sabha to counter Brahma Samaj propaganda.

Source: Spectrum

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Q.4) Which of the following was/were the associate/s of Raja Rammohan Roy?

1. David Hare
2. Alexander Duff
3. Chandrashekhar Deb

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Who among the following headed the "Tattvabodhini Sabha"?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Maharishi Debendranath Tagore
- d) Raja Radhakant Deb

ANS: C

Explanation: Maharishi Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905), father of Rabindranath Tagore and a product of the best in traditional Indian learning and Western thought, gave a new life to Brahma Samaj and a definite form and shape to the theist movement, when he joined the Samaj in 1842.

Earlier, Tagore headed the Tattvabodhini Sabha (founded in 1839) which, along with its organ Tattvabodhini Patrika in Bengali, was devoted to the systematic study of India's past with a rational outlook and to the propagation of Rammohan's ideas.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Who among the following founded the "Prarthana Samaj in Bombay"?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Atmaram Pandurang
- c) Maharishi Debendranath Tagore
- d) Raja Radhakant Deb

ANS: B

Explanation: In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. Earlier, the Brahma ideas spread in Maharashtra.

Source: Spectrum

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Q.7) Which of the following was/were member/s of “Prarthana Samaj”?

1. Mahadeo Govind Ranade
2. R.G. Bhandarkar
3. N.G. Chandavarkar

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Mahadeo Govind Ranade (1842-1901), joined the samaj in 1870, and much of the popularity of and work done by the society was due to his efforts.

His efforts made the samaj gain an all-India character. Other leaders of the samaj were R.G. Bhandarkar (1837- 1925) and N.G. Chandavarkar (1855-1923).

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) The “Henry Vivian Derozio” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Mahar movement of Maharashtra
- b) Young Bengal movement
- c) Malabar movement of Kerala
- d) Justice movement of Madras

ANS: B

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

Q.9) Consider the following statements about “Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar”:

1. In 1850, he became the principal of Sanskrit College.
2. He worked as secretary of Bethune School.

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 great scholar and reformer, Vidyasagar’s ideas were a happy blend of Indian and Western thought.

- He believed in high moral values, was a deep humanist and was generous to the poor. In 1850, he became the principal of Sanskrit College.
- As secretary of Bethune School (established in 1849), he was one of the pioneers of higher education for women in India.

Source: Spectrum

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Q.10) Who among the following started the “Darpan” newspaper?

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Atmaram Pandurang
- c) Maharishi 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. He started the newspaper Darpan in 1832.

Source: Spectrum