

ForumIAS

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# Prelims Marathon

1<sup>st</sup> week July, 2024

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*HISTORY*  
*ECONOMICS*  
*POLITY*  
*SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*  
*GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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FORUMIAS



## Prelims Marathon Compilation July [First Week] 2024

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## Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) and India and Neighborhood policy

**Q.1) Which of the following was/were reason/s for rise in militant nationalism?**

1. The Natu brothers were deported without trial.
2. Repressive laws under IPC Section 124 A.
3. Official Secrets Act curbed freedom of press.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The nationalists were wide awake to the fact that instead of giving more rights to the Indians, the government was taking away even the existing ones.

- 1892 — The Indian Councils Act was criticised by nationalists as it failed to satisfy them.
- 1897 — The Natu brothers were deported without trial and Tilak and others, imprisoned on charges of sedition.
- 1898 — Repressive laws under IPC Section 124 A were further amplified with new provisions under IPC Section 156 A
- 1904 — Official Secrets Act curbed freedom of press.
- 1904 — Indian Universities Act ensured greater government control over universities, which it described as factories producing political revolutionaries.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.2) Which of the following was/were repeatedly urged the nationalists to rely on the character and capacities of the Indian people?**

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Aurobindo Ghosh
3. Bipin Chandra Pal

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** There was a growing faith in self-effort. Tilak, Aurobindo and Bipin Chandra Pal repeatedly urged the nationalists to rely on the character and capacities of the Indian people.

A feeling started gaining currency that the masses had to be involved in the battle against colonial government as they were capable of making the immense sacrifices needed to win freedom.

**Source: Spectrum**

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**Q.3) Who among the following gave the political message that “India for the Indians”?**

- Swami Vivekananda
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Intellectuals like Swami Vivekananda, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Swami Dayananda Saraswati inspired many young nationalists with their forceful and articulate arguments, painting India's past in brighter colours than the British ideologues had.

- These thinkers exploded the myth of western superiority by referring to the richness of Indian civilization in the past.
- Dayananda's political message was 'India for the Indians'.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.4) Which of the following nationalist/s was/were comes under “Militant School of Thought”?**

- Raj Narain Bose
- Aurobindo Ghosh
- Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

**ANS: C**

**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**

**Q.5) Which of the following was/were basic tenet/s of “Militant School of Thought”?**

- Hatred for foreign rule.
- Swaraj to be the goal of national movement
- Indirect political action required

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The basic tenets of this 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;

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- 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**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements:**

1. The British government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1903.
2. Bengal retained Calcutta as its capital, while Dacca became the capital of Eastern 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 British government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1903.

- The idea was to have two provinces: Bengal comprising Western Bengal as well as the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Bengal retained Calcutta as its capital, while Dacca became the capital of Eastern Bengal.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.7) Who among the following was the president of Indian National Congress in 1905?**

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Syed Haider Raza

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the president ship of Gokhale, resolved to (i) condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon, and (ii) support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.8) Who among the following said "make the administration under present conditions impossible by an organized refusal to do anything which will help either the British commerce in the exploitation of the country or British officialdom in the administration of it"?**

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

**ANS: D**

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

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The purpose, as Aurobindo put it, was to “make the administration under present conditions impossible by an organized refusal to do anything which will help either the British commerce in the exploitation of the country or British officialdom in the administration of it”.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.9) Who among the following established the “Swadesh Bandhab Samiti”?**

- a) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
- b) Ashwini Kumar Dutta
- c) Subramania Siva
- d) Ajit Singh

**ANS: B**

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

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.10) Who among the following was part of “Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company”?**

- a) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
- b) Ashwini Kumar Dutta
- c) Subramania Siva
- d) Ajit Singh

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** V.O. Chidambaram Pillai’s venture into a national shipbuilding enterprise—Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company—at Tuticorin, however, gave a challenge to the British Indian Steam Navigation Company.

**Source: Spectrum**

## Socio - Religious movement in the latter half of 19th Century and early 20th century

**Q.1) Who among the following established the “Arya Mahila Samaj”?**

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Pandita Sarabhai
- c) Pandita Ramabai
- d) Savitri Phule

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Pandita Ramabai was foremost among the Indian leaders who worked for the emancipation of women.

- She came from a learned family and was a great scholar of Sanskrit and addressed many learned groups in different parts of the country.
- She was given the title of “Pandita” and “Saraswati” for her deep knowledge of Sanskrit.
- After the death of her husband two years later she returned to Poona and started the Arya Mahila Samaj with the help of leaders like Ranade and Bhandarkar.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.2) Which of the following was/were associated with “Pandita Ramabai”?**

1. Sharada Sadan
2. Mukti Sadan
3. Widows remarriage association

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Ramabai started the Sharada Sadan (shelter for homeless) for the destitute widows with the help of Ranade and Bhandarkar.

- But soon she was accused of converting Hindu women to Christianity and hence had to shift her activities to Khedgoan near Poona.
- She established a Mukti Sadan (freedom house) there. Soon there were 2000 children and women in the house. Vocational training was given make them self-reliant.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) The famous “Sri Narayana Guru” related to which of the following state?**

- a) Assam
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Kerala
- d) Maharashtra

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Ezhavas movement emerged in Kerala and was born out of conflict between the depressed classes and the upper castes.

It was started by Sri Narayana Guru (1854- 1928) spearheading a social movement of the Ezhavas of Kerala, a community of toddy tappers.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following issue/s was/were taken up by “Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Yogam”?**

1. Right of admission to public schools
2. Recruitment to government services
3. Access to roads and entry to temples

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A great scholar in Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit, Sri Narayana Guru established the Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Yogam in 1902.

The SNDP Yogam took up several issues such as (i) right of admission to public schools. (ii) Recruitment to government services. (iii) Access to roads and entry to temples; and (iv) political representation.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.5) The famous “Vaikom Satyagraha” related to which of the following?**

- a) Temple entry
- b) Bonded labor
- c) Tax exemption
- d) Vernacular education

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Even though the Guru himself was not directly involved in the movement, the Vaikom Satyagraha, organized to protest against the ban on the entry of Ezhavas on the temple streets of Vaikom made a deep impact on subsequent temple entry movements.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Aligarh Movement”:**

- 1. It was started by Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875.
- 2. Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran.

**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:** Aligarh Movement was started by Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875. He wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Who among the following started the magazine “Tahdhib ul-Akhluq”?**

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
- c) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- d) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Syed’s progressive social ideas were propagated through his magazine Tahdhib ul-Akhluq (Improvement of Manners and Morals).

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Who among the following founded the “Muhammdan Anglo–Oriental College”?**

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
- c) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- d) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In order to promote English education among the Muslims, Syed Ahmad Khan founded in 1875 a modern school at Aligarh, which soon developed into the Muhammdan Anglo–Oriental College (1877). This college was to become the Muslim University after his death. It became the nursery of Muslim political and intellectual leaders.

**Source: NCERT**



**Q.9) Who among the following founded the “Ahmadiya movement”?**

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
- c) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- d) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Ahmadiya movement founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed (1835–1908) in 1889 established a different trend.

While emphasizing the return to the original principles enunciated in the Quran, Ghulam Ahmed became controversial when he claimed to be a Messiah, which was considered heretical by mainstream Islam.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding “Deoband Movement”:**

- 1. It is a reformist movement.
- 2. It was established in Deoband in Saranpur district by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi.

**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 Deoband movement was organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulemas as a revivalist movement with the twin objective of propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims.

The movement was established in Deoband in Saranpur district (by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi (1833-1877) and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi (1828–1905) to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.

**Source: NCERT**

## **The Gandhian Era - I**

**Q.1) With respect to modern India, “Dada Abdullah” related to which of the following?**

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) M k Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhai patel

**ANS: C**

**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**

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**Q.2) Which of the following category/categories of Indians stayed in South Africa?**

1. The indentured Indian labor.
2. The merchants.
3. The ex-indentured laborers.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Indians in South Africa consisted of three categories—one, the indentured Indian labour, mainly from south India, who had migrated to South Africa after 1890 to work on sugar plantations; two, the merchants—mostly Meman Muslims who had followed the labourers; and three, the ex-indentured labourers who had settled down with their children in South Africa after the expiry of their contracts.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.3) Who among the following started the news paper “Indian Opinion”?**

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) M k Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhai patel

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** During this phase, 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**

**Q.4) Who among the following was toured the whole country mobilizing public opinion in support of the Indians in South Africa against “Transvaal Immigration Act”?**

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) M k Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhai patel

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Indians protested the Transvaal Immigration Act, by illegally migrating from Natal into Transvaal.

- The government held these Indians in jails. Miners and plantation workers went on a lightning strike.
- In India, Gokhale toured the whole country mobilizing public opinion in support of the Indians in South Africa.
- Even the viceroy, Lord Hardinge, condemned the repression and called for an impartial enquiry.

**Source: Spectrum**

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**Q.5) Which of the following is/are basic tenet/s of “Satyagraha”?**

1. A satyagrahi was not to submit to what he considered as wrong.
2. A satyagrahi works on the principles cooperation and non-boycott.
3. A satyagrahi should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the wrong-doer.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

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

**Q.6) Consider the following statements:**

1. Gandhi was returned to India from South Africa in January 1915.
2. Gandhi decided to tour the country the next one year and see for himself the condition of the masses.

**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:** Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. His efforts in South Africa were well known not only among the educated but also among the masses.

- He decided to tour the country the next one year and see for himself the condition of the masses.
- He also decided not to take any position on any political matter for at least one year.

**Source: Spectrum**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation July [First Week] 2024

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

- a) Rajendra Prasad
- b) Rajkumar Shukla
- c) Mahadeo Desai
- d) Narhari Parekh

**ANS: B**

**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.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.8) With respect to British India, the “tinkathia system” related to which of the following?**

- a) Indigo plantation
- b) Rubber plantation
- c) Cotton
- d) Tobacco

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The European planters had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 part of the total land (called tinkathia system).

- When towards the end of the nineteenth century German synthetic dyes replaced indigo, the European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants in order to maximize their profits before the peasants could shift to other crops.
- Besides, the peasants were forced to sell the produce at prices fixed by the Europeans.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.9) Which of the following was/were associated with “Champaran Satyagraha”?**

1. Brajkishore Prasad
2. Anugrah Narayan Sinha
3. Ramnavmi Prasad

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**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.

- Within a decade, the planters left the area. Gandhi had won the first battle of civil disobedience in India.
- Other popular leaders associated with Champaran Satyagraha were Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Ramnavmi Prasad and Shambhusharan Varma.

**Source: Spectrum**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation July [First Week] 2024

**Q.10) Consider the following statements:**

1. World Wetlands Day is celebrated each year on 2 February to raise awareness about wetlands.
2. "Wetlands and Human Wellbeing" is the theme for World Wetlands Day 2024.

**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:** World Wetlands Day is celebrated each year on 2 February to raise awareness about wetlands.

- This day also marks the anniversary of the Convention on Wetlands, which was adopted as an international treaty in 1971.
- "Wetlands and Human Wellbeing" is the theme for World Wetlands Day 2024.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

## The Gandhian Era – II

**Q.1) In which of the following place, Gandhi had first hunger strike in British India?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Ahmadabad Mill Strike (1918) — First Hunger Strike: In March 1918, Gandhi intervened in a dispute between cotton mill owners of Ahmadabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.2) Who among the following went to Gandhi for help in fighting for justice, in Ahmadabad Mill Strike?**

- a) Ambalal Sarabhai
- b) Anusuya Sarabhai
- c) Sardar Vallabhai patel
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**ANS: B**

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

- The workers of the mill turned to Anusuya Sarabhai for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Sarabhai was a social worker who was also the sister of Ambalal Sarabhai, one of the mill owners and the president of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association (founded in 1891 to develop the textile industry in Ahmedabad), for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Behn went to Gandhi, who was respected by the mill owners and workers, and asked him to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers.

**Source: Spectrum**

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**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Kheda Satyagraha”:**

1. It was a first non cooperation movement in British India.
2. Gandhi asked the Kheda farmers not to pay the taxes.

**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:** Kheda Satyagraha (1918)—First Non Cooperation: Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat.

- According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission.
- The Gujarat Sabha, consisting of the peasants, submitted petitions to the highest governing authorities of the province requesting that the revenue assessment for the year 1919 is suspended.
- The government, however, remained adamant and said that the property of the farmers would be seized if the taxes were not paid.
- Gandhi asked the farmers not to pay the taxes. Gandhi, however, was mainly the spiritual head of the struggle.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.4) Which of the following was/were part of “Kheda Satyagraha”?**

1. Narahari Parikh
2. Mohanlal Pandya
3. Ravi Shankar Vyas

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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**

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**Q.5) Which of the following gains had found by Gandhi from Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda events?**

1. He demonstrated to the people the efficacy of his technique of satyagraha.
2. He found his feet among the masses and came to have a surer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the masses.
3. He acquired respect and commitment of many, especially the youth.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Gains from Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda:

- Gandhi demonstrated to the people the efficacy of his technique of satyagraha.
- He found his feet among the masses and came to have a surer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the masses.
- He acquired respect and commitment of many, especially the youth.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.6) In which of the following year, the Defense of India Regulations Act (Rowlatt Act) was passed?**

- a) 1916
- b) 1917
- c) 1918
- d) 1919

**ANS: D**

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

- One of them was dropped, but the other—an extension to the Defence of India Regulations Act 1915—was passed in March 1919.
- It was what was officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, but popularly known as the Rowlatt Act.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.7) Who among the following was/were resigned from Imperial Legislative Council against Rowlatt Act?**

1. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
2. Madan Mohan Malaviya
3. Jawaharlal Nehru

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

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

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

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.8) With reference to British India, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal related to which of the following event?**

- a) Champaran Satyagraha
- b) Ahmadabad mill strike
- c) Kheda Satyagraha
- d) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919): Amritsar was the worst affected by violence. In the beginning there was no violence by the protestors.

- Indians shut down their shops and normal trade and the empty streets showed the Indians' displeasure at the British betrayal.
- On April 9, two nationalist leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal, were arrested by the British officials without any provocation except that they had addressed protest meetings, and taken to some unknown destination.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.9) Who among the following is not a member of Jallianwala Bagh “Disorders Inquiry Committee”?**

- a) Ajit Singh
- b) Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
- c) Pandit Jagat Narayan
- d) Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan

**ANS: A**

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

- The purpose of the commission was to “investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab, about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them”.
- 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**

**Q.10) Which of the following was the first Tiger reserve in India?**

- a) Palamau
- b) Panna
- c) Bandipur
- d) Periyar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** There are a total of 54 tiger reserves in India, safeguarding a total area of 75,796.83 square kilometers.



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- This constitutes over 2.3% of the country's total land, a significant increase from the original nine reserves covering 18,278 square kilometers in 1973.
- First tiger reserve was set up in 1973 as Palamau Tiger Reserve in Jharkhand.
- Most recently declared tiger reserve is Veerangana Durgavati Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh.
- These reserves are important for protecting the tigers that live in India.

Source: FORUMIAS

### Growth of revolutionary organizations in India and abroad

**Q.1) Who among the following was/were wants to end to the boycott of legislative councils and enter into politics?**

1. C R Das
2. Motilal Nehru
3. Ajmal Khan

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

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

- A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the movement.
- One section led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm.

Source: Spectrum

**Q.2) Who among the following was/were part of "No-changers" school of thought?**

1. C. Rajagopalachari
2. Vallabhbhai Patel
3. M.A. Ansari

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**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

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**Q.3) Who among the following was not part of responsivists among Swarajists?**

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- c) N.C. Kelkar
- d) C. Rajagopalachari

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Responsivists among Swarajists—Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya and N.C. Kelkar—advocated cooperation with the government and holding of office wherever possible.

- Besides they also wanted to protect the so-called Hindu interests.
- The communal elements accused leaders like Motilal Nehru, who did not favour joining the council, of being anti-Hindu even as Muslim communalists called the Swarajists anti-Muslim.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.4) Which of the following was/were communists?**

- 1. S.A. Dange
- 2. Muzaffar Ahmed
- 3. Shaukat Usmani

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

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

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Communist Party of India (CPI)”:**

- 1. It was formed in 1920 in Tashkent by M.N. Roy.
- 2. The Indian Communist Conference of 1925 at Kanpur formalized the foundation of the CPI.

**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 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 1925, the Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur formalised the foundation of the CPI.

**Source: Spectrum**

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**Q.6) With reference British India, the famous “Rampa region” related to which of the following?**

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Andhra region

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In the United Provinces peasant agitations were for revision of tenancy laws, lower rents, protection against eviction and relief from indebtedness.

Similar peasant agitations took place in the Rampa region of Andhra, in Rajasthan, in ryotwari areas of Bombay and Madras.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

- 1. The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded in 1920.
- 2. The first May Day was celebrated in India in Madras in 1923.

**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 trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) founded in 1920. Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary. Tilak was also one of the moving spirits.

In 1923, the first May Day was celebrated in India in Madras.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.8) Which of the following was/were major leaders of revolutionary policies?**

- 1. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
- 2. Shiv Verma
- 3. Jaidev Kapur

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Nearly all major leaders of revolutionary policies had been enthusiastic participants in the Non-Cooperation Movement and included Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Surya Sen, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Chandrasekhar Azad, Shiv Verma, Bhagwaticharan Vohra, Jaidev Kapur and Jatin Das.

**Source: Spectrum**

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**Q.9) Which of the following was/were founded the Hindustan Republican Association/Army?**

1. Ramprasad Bismil
2. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
3. Bhagat Singh

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** 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**

**Q.10) Which of the following was/were part of Kakori Robbery case?**

1. Ashfaqullah
2. Roshan Singh
3. Rajendra Lahiri

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

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

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

**Source: Spectrum**

## Peasants and Tribal Movements and women movements in colonial India and after independence

**Q.1) Which of the following problems were faced by peasants in zamindari areas?**

1. High rents
2. Unpaid labor
3. Illegal evictions

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The peasants suffered from high rents, illegal levies, arbitrary evictions and unpaid labour in zamindari areas.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.2) With respect to British India, the “Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas” related to?**

- a) Indigo revolt
- b) Pabna movement
- c) Deccan movement
- d) Mappila movement

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In Bengal, the indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, exploited the local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on their lands instead of the more paying crops like rice.

- The planters forced the peasants to take advance sums and enter into fraudulent contracts which were then used against the peasants.
- The anger of the peasants exploded in 1859 when, led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district, they decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.3) With respect to British India, the “pabna revolt” related to which of the following?**

- a) Bengal
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Kashmir

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Pabna Agrarian Leagues: During the 1870s and 1880s, large parts of Eastern Bengal witnessed agrarian unrest caused by oppressive practices of the zamindars.

- The zamindars resorted to enhanced rents beyond legal limits and prevented the tenants from acquiring occupancy rights under Act X of 1859.
- To achieve their ends, the zamindars resorted to forcible evictions, seizure of cattle and crops and prolonged, costly litigation in courts where the poor peasant found himself at a disadvantage.

**Source: Spectrum**

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**Q.4) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system.
2. American civil war has no impact on Deccan region.

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

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

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.5) With reference to peasant movements in British India, the term "bedakhali" related to?**

- a) Evictions
- b) Barren land
- c) Irrigation system
- d) Feudal lands

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** After the 1857 revolt, the Awadh taluqdars had got back their lands. This strengthened the hold of the taluqdars or big landlords over the agrarian society of the province.

The majority of the cultivators were subjected to high rents, summary evictions (bedakhali), illegal levies, renewal fees or nazrana.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.6) Which of the following were associated with "United Provinces Kisan Sabha"?**

1. Gauri Shankar Mishra
2. Indra Narayan Dwivedi
3. Madan Mohan Malaviya

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists, kisan sabhas were organised in UP.

The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was set up in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi. Madan Mohan Malaviya supported their efforts.

**Source: Spectrum**

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**Q.7) Who among the following started the newspaper “Bharat Shramjeevi”?**

- a) Sorabjee Shapoorji
- b) Sasipada Banerjea
- c) Narain Meghajee Lokhanday
- d) G. Subramanya Aiyar

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** 1870 Sasipada Banerjea started a workingmen’s club and newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.8) Who among the following said “imperialism and militarism are the twin children of capitalism”?**

- a) Subramaniya Siva
- b) Chidambaram Pillai
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Dewan Chaman Lal

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The All India Trade Union Congress was founded on October 31, 1920.

- The Indian National Congress president for the year, Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary.
- Lajpat Rai was the first to link capitalism with imperialism— “imperialism and militarism are the twin children of capitalism”.

**Source: Spectrum**

**Q.9) The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial Pahariyas of?**

- a) Theni hills
- b) Annamallai hills
- c) Raj Mahal Hills
- d) Indravati hills

**ANS: C**

**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**

**Q.10) With reference to tribal uprisings, the “Buddho Bhagat” related to?**

- a) Kol uprisings
- b) Pahariya rebellion
- c) Rampa revolt
- d) Theni revolt

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Kols, alongwith other tribes, are inhabitants of Chhotanagpur. This covered Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau and the western parts of Manbhum.

- The trouble in 1831 started with large-scale transfers of land from Kol headmen to outsiders like Hindu, Sikh and Muslim farmers and money-lenders who were oppressive and demanded heavy taxes.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation July [First Week] 2024

- Besides, the British judicial and revenue policies badly affected the traditional social conditions of the Kols.
- The Kols resented this and in 1831, under the leadership of Buddho Bhagat, the Kol rebels killed or burnt about a thousand outsiders. Only after large-scale military operations could order is restored.

**Source: Spectrum**

### Revision

**Q.1) Which of the following was/were objectives/demands of the Indian National Congress (INC)?**

1. It demanded Indian representation in the government.
2. The Congress advocated the imposition of heavy tax on the imported goods for the benefit of swadeshi goods.
3. Indianisation of services through simultaneous Indian Civil Services Examinations in England and India was a major demand of the Congress.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The major objectives and demands of INC were:

- **Constitutional:** Opportunity for participation in the government was one of the major demands of the Indian National Congress. It demanded Indian representation in the government.
- **Economic:** 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. The Congress also advocated the imposition of heavy tax on the imported goods for the benefit of swadeshi goods.
- **Administrative:** Higher officials who had responsibility of administration in India were selected through civil services examinations conducted in Britain. This meant that educated Indians who could not afford to go to London had no opportunity to get high administrative jobs. Therefore, Indianisation of services through simultaneous Indian Civil Services Examinations in England and India was a major demand of the Congress.
- **Judicial:** 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: NCERT**



## Prelims Marathon Compilation July [First Week] 2024

**Q.2) Which of the following represented the congress (INC) in its early stage of formation?**

1. Lawyers
2. Doctors
3. Teachers

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The early nationalists in the INC came from the elite sections of the society. Lawyers, college and university teachers, doctors, journalists and such others represented the Congress.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Who among the following was not part of radical school of thought?**

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) C Rajagopalachari

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** From the late 1890s there were growing differences within the INC. Leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were advocating radical approaches instead of merely writing petitions, prayers and memorandums.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Who among the following raised the clarion call "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"?**

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Tilak raised the clarion call "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it".

Tilak and his militant followers were now requesting Swaraj instead of economic or administrative reforms that the moderates were requesting through their petitions and prayers.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following founded and edited the journals "Voice of India and RastGoftar"?**

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Gopala Krishna Goakhale
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Most stalwarts of the early freedom movement were involved in journalism.

Dadabhai Naoroji founded and edited two journals called Voice of India and RastGoftar.

**Source: NCERT**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation July [First Week] 2024

**Q.6) Who among the following called as “Grand Old Man of Indian Nationalism”?**

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) M K Gandhi
- c) Gopala Krishna Goakhale
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the ‘Grand Old Man of Indian Nationalism’, was a prominent early nationalist.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following was/were comes under the “Home Charges” of British India?**

- 1. Profits to Company shareholders living in Britain
- 2. Guaranteed interest to investors in railways
- 3. Interest for the money borrowed from England to meet war expenses

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Naoroji argued that India had exported an average of 13 million pounds worth of goods to Britain each year from 1835 to 1872 with no corresponding return.

- The goods were in lieu of payments for profits to Company shareholders living in Britain, guaranteed interest to investors in railways, pensions to retired officials and generals, interest for the money borrowed from England to meet war expenses for the British conquest of territories in India as well as outside India.
- All these, going in the name of Home Charges, Naoroji asserted, made up a loss of 30 million pounds a year.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following organization founded earliest in British India?**

- a) Madras Native Association
- b) East India Association
- c) Madras Mahajana Sabha
- d) Indian National Congress

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Elected to the British Parliament in 1892, Dadabhai Naoroji founded the India Society (1865) and the East India Association (1866) in London.

Modern intelligentsia formed political organization like Madras Native Association (1852), Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884) and Indian National Congress (1885) to voice their opinions and grievances.

**Source: NCERT**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation July [First Week] 2024

**Q.9) Which of the following was/were correctly matched?**

**Place - Journal**

1. Karnataka – Swadesamitran
2. Maharashtra – Kesari
3. Yugantar – Bengal

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The prominent development during the Swadeshi period was the growth of the vernacular press (newspapers published in Indian languages) in various parts of India.

- The nationalistic tone of the vernacular press became more pronounced during this time.
- The role played by Swadesamitran in Tamil Nadu, Kesari in Maharashtra, and Yugantar in Bengal is a few examples.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Who among the following founded the “Dawn Society”?**

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Satish Chandra
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Surendranath Banarjee

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The idea of education in vernacular language made its appearance much before the swadeshi movement with the foundation of Dawn Society by Satish Chandra in 1902.

**Source: NCERT**