

ForumIAS

F

# Prelims Marathon

4<sup>th</sup> Week June, 2024

---

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

---

FORUMIAS



## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

### INDEX

The Bhakthi and Sufi Movement .....	2
Revision.....	5
Coming of Europeans.....	9
Important Battles and Treaties .....	12
India under the Company's rule .....	15
The revolts of 1858 and its aftermath (Administrative Changes) .....	20
Socio - Religious movement in the first half of 19th Century .....	23
Political organizations prior to 1885 and Freedom Struggle under Moderate Phase.....	26
Revision.....	30

## The Bhakthi and Sufi Movement

**Q.10) Which of the following connotation/s is/are covered under the “Bhakti”?**

1. Service
2. Piety
3. Worship

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The term Bhakti has different connotations. It includes service, piety, faith and worship. But it also has an extended meaning.

It is an enactment of emotion, aesthetics and sensitivity.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Who among the following not “Azhwars”?**

- a) Nadamuni
- b) Periyalvar
- c) Andal
- d) Sundarar

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Azhwars composed moving hymns addressed to Vishnu. They were compiled in the Nalayira Divviyaprabandham by Nadamuni, at the end of the ninth century.

- Periyalvar lived in Srivilliputtur during the reign of Pandyan king Maravarman Srivallabha in the ninth century.
- The themes are mostly Krishna’s childhood. Krishna is the hero in Andal’s hymns.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Adi Sankara”:**

1. Sankara’s non-dualism had its roots in Upanishadic philosophy.
2. He looked upon Saiva and Vaishnava worship as two equally important aspects of the Vedic religion.

**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:** Against the background of the emerging pan-Indian need for an ideology to evolve statehood, a new doctrine was expounded by Sankara from Kaladi, Kerala.

- With his new doctrine of Maya (illusion) he held debates with his counterparts from different sects of religions and won over them.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

- Fundamentally, Sankara's Advaita or non-dualism had its roots in Vedanta or Upanishadic philosophy.
- Sankara looked upon Saiva and Vaishnava worship as two equally important aspects of the Vedic religion.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "Sri Ramanujar":**

1. He accepted the monist ideology of Adi Sankara.
2. He took interest in propagating the doctrine of Bhakti to social groups outside the varnashrama system.

**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:** Ramanuja was a teacher-reformer and a great organiser. He challenged the monist ideology of Adi Sankara and in his effort to widen the social base to include social groups other than Brahmins.

- Ramanuja took interest in propagating the doctrine of Bhakti to social groups outside the varnashrama system.
- He influenced some temple authorities to permit the social groups outside the varnashrama system to enter into temple at least once a year.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. Bhakti means devotional surrender to a supreme god for attaining salvation.
2. Bhagavad Gita talks about the path of bhakti.

**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:** Bhakti as a religious concept means devotional surrender to a supreme god for attaining salvation.

Even though texts such as the Bhagavad Gita talk about the path of bhakti, or bhakti-marga, the movement gained force only in this period.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Buddhism and Jainism were predominantly patronized by the merchant class.
2. The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes, and it was critical of Buddhists and Jains.

**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:** Buddhism and Jainism were predominantly patronized by the merchant class and they were also supported by the state.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes, and it was critical of Buddhists and Jains. This also led to a fight for royal patronage.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Who among the following not part of “Thevaram”?**

- a) Appar
- b) Sambandar
- c) Sundarar
- d) Maravarman Arikesari

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The bhakti literature, mostly puranas and hagiographical texts, provide information about the religious conflicts in Tamilnadu.

Thevaram consists of the hymns by the three Nayanmars: Appar (Thirunavukkarasar), Sambandar (Thirugnanasambandar) and Sundarar

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following is/are trait/s of “non-conformist movements”?**

- 1. Pro – caste
- 2. Anti – vedic
- 3. Anti – puranic

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The new political and social situation created conditions for the growth of non-conformist movements with anti-caste, anti-vedic and anti-puranic traditions.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) The terms “Wali and Darvesh” are related to which of the following?**

- a) Spies
- b) Soldiers
- c) Bodyguards
- d) Saints

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In parallel with the Bhakti movement in Hinduism, Sufism played a similar role in Islam.

The terms Sufi, Wali, Darvesh and Fakir are used for Muslim saints who attempted to develop their intuitive faculties through ascetic exercises, contemplation, renunciation and self denial.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following is/are sufi order/s?**

1. Chistis
2. Suhrawardis
3. Qadiriya

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Sufism crystallized into various 'Silsilahs' or orders. The most popular Sufi orders were Chistis, Suhrawardis, Qadiriya and Naqshbandis.

**Source: NCERT**

## Revision

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding "Sufism":**

1. Its presence is in only urban areas.
2. It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism.

**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:** Sufism took root in both rural and urban areas, and exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.

It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism, orthodoxy, falsehood and hypocrisy, and endeavored to create a new world order in which spiritual bliss was the ultimate goal.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following was/were feature/s of "Bhakti movement"?**

1. The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism.
2. Bhakti reformers believed in freedom from the cycle of life and death.
3. Bhakti reformers advocated that the salvation could be attained only by deep devotion and faith in God.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Salient Features of Bhakti Movement:

1. The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism (oneness of God)

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

2. They believed in freedom from the cycle of life and death. They advocated that the salvation could be attained only by deep devotion and faith in God.
3. They emphasized the self-surrender for obtaining the bliss and grace of God.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. Kabir was probably a weaver.
2. Kabir was a disciple of Ramananda.

**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:** Kabir is probably the most important cultural figure of medieval India.

- His iconoclastic poetry which ridiculed ostentatiousness and ritual, and emphasized the universality of god won many adherents.
- Little concrete historical evidence is available on his life. He was probably a weaver.
- Said to be a disciple of Ramananda, he learnt Vedanta philosophy from him.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "ravidas":**

1. He was one of the disciples of the bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.
2. His devotional songs were included in the Sikh Scriptures.

**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:** Ravidas was a poet saint of the bhakti movement during the 15th to 16th century.

- The life details of Ravidas are uncertain and contested. Most scholars believe he was born in a family of tanners.
- Ravidas was one of the disciples of the bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.
- **Ravidas' devotional songs were included in the Sikh Scriptures.**

**Source: NCERT**



## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. Guru Nanak founded the Sikh religion.
2. Guru Govind Singh was the last guru of Sikhs.

**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 saint with the biggest institutional influence was Guru Nanak (1469–1539) who founded the Sikh religion which shows undoubted syncretic influence.

- The politics of the times created conflicts with the Mughal Empire leading to persecution which resulted in the martyrdom of its gurus.
- Guru Govind Singh was the last guru. After him the Granth Sahib was considered the guru.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) The famous saint “Chaitanya” belonged to which of the following region?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Goa
- d) West Bengal

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Chaitanya of Bengal represents an aspect of the bhakti movement that is very different from that seen in the lives and teachings of Kabir and his successors.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Namadeva”:**

1. He belonged to satara district of Maharashtra.
2. He was a devotee of Vitthala of Pandarpur.

**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:** Namadeva, a son of a tailor and an inhabitant of the village of Naras Vamani in Satara district of Maharashtra, under the influence of Saint Janadeva, was converted to the path of bhakti.

A staunch devotee of Vitthala of Pandarpur, Namdeva spent much of his time in worship along with his followers, chanting mostly in his own verses.

**Source: NCERT**



## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. Chaitanya of Bengal belonged to the philosophical school of Madhavacharya.
2. Ramananda belonged to the philosophical school of Ramanuja.

**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:** While Chaitanya of Bengal belonged to the philosophical school of Madhavacharya (a chief advocate of Dvaita school of vedhanta), Ramananda was of Ramanuja's philosophical thought.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?**

1. Meherji Rana – Hinduism
2. Monserrate – Christianity
3. Hira Vijaya Suri – Zoroastrianism

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Akbar discussed personally with the leading lights of different religions like Purushotam and Devi (Hinduism), Meherji Rana (Zoroastrianism), the Portugese Aquaviva and Monserrate (Christianity) and Hira Vijaya Suri (Jainism) to ascertain the Truth.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The term "Tauhid-i-Ilahi" related to which of the following?**

- a) Akbar's philosophy
- b) Village council
- c) Secret agents
- d) Revenue agents

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The exact word used by Akbar and Badauni to illustrate the philosophy of Akbar is Tauhid-i-Ilahi namely Din Ilahi. Tauhid-i-Ilahi literally meant divine monotheism.

**Source: NCERT**

## Coming of Europeans

**Q.1) With reference to coming of Europeans to India, which of the following spices were imported to Europe?**

1. Cinnamon
2. Cloves
3. Pepper

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

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

**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.
- Their original intention was to procure pepper, cinnamon, cloves and other spices for the European markets and participate in the trade of the Indian Ocean.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

1. Albuquerque discovered the direct sea route to India from Europe.
2. Portuguese conquered Goa on the west coast in 1510.

**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 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.
- Subsequently, the Portuguese conquered Goa on the west coast in 1510.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) The famous "Zamorin" was the ruler of which of the following region?**

- a) Calicut
- b) Mysore
- c) Ratnagiri
- d) Pondicherry

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** During his first voyage Vasco da Gama came with 170 men in three vessels. The cordiality of Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut, made him comfortable.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

He journeyed back on 29 August 1498 with only fifty five surviving men and of the three ships, two were laden with Indian goods.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Vasco da Gama”:**

1. On his second visit to India, he moved from Calicut to Cochin.
2. He established a factory in Cochin and a prison at Kannur.

**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:** On 29 October 1502 Gama visited Calicut for the second time with a fleet of 20 vessels. Gama moved from Calicut to Cochin as its harbour was better.

Before he returned to Portugal he established a factory [warehouse] in Cochin and a prison at Kannur.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Portuguese in India”:**

1. The first Viceroy was Francisco d’ Almeida.
2. Francisco d’ Almeida followed the Blue Water Policy.

**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 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,’ and accordingly, he added more ships to strengthen the navy rather than adding more settlements.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) Who among the following defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa?**

- a) Vasco da Gama
- b) Francisco d’ Almeida
- c) Albuquerque
- d) Nino da Cunha

**ANS: C**

**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.

**Source: NCERT**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

**Q.7) In Pulicat, located 60 kilometers north of Chennai, who among the following built the Castle Geldria?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Portuguese who established a control over Pulicat since 1502 were overthrown by the Dutch. In Pulicat, located 60 kilometers north of Chennai, the Dutch built the Castle Geldria.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Dutch East India Company in India”:**

- 1. Pulicat served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.
- 2. A gun powder factory was also set up by the Dutch to augment their military power.

**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:** Pulicat served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company. Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries.

Nutmeg, cloves, and mace too were sent from here to Europe. A gun powder factory was also set up by the Dutch to augment their military power.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “French East India Company”:**

- 1. The first French factory was established at Surat in December 1668.
- 2. Francis Martin made Pondicherry the strategic centre of French settlements in India.

**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 French traders arrived in Madagascar (in Africa) in 1602. Though the French colonized Madagascar, they had to abandon it in 1674, excepting a small coastal trading post.

- 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.
- Pondicherry in 1673 was a small fishing village. Francis Martin who became the Governor of Pondicherry later had spent four years in Madagascar before arriving Surat. He made Pondicherry the strategic centre of French settlements in India.

**Source: NCERT**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

**Q.10) Which of the following is/are settlements of Danes in India?**

1. Tranquebar
2. Serampore
3. Lakshadweep Islands

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Danes: Denmark and Norway (together till 1813) possessed colonial settlements in India and Tamil Nadu. Tarangambadi or Tranquebar in Tamil Nadu, Serampore in West Bengal and Nicobar Islands were their possessions in India.

**Source: NCERT**

## Important Battles and Treaties

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding East India Company:**

1. William Hawkins obtained trade permission from Jahangir.
2. Prince Khurram granted trading privileges in Gujarat.

**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.
- The Viceroy of Gujarat, Prince Khurram granted trading privileges, but the British could not operate freely because the Portuguese exercised a powerful influence in the region.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

1. Madras was ceded to East India Company in 1639 by the Raja of Chandragiri.
2. Fort St. George was the first landholding recorded by the Company on Indian soil.

**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:** 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.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

Source: NCERT

**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Charter of 1683 empowered the Company to raise military forces and the right to declare war or make peace with the powers in America, Africa and Asia.
2. In 1688 Madras had a municipal government with a Mayor.

**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 Charter of 1683 empowered the Company to raise military forces and the right to declare war or make peace with the powers in America, Africa and Asia.

In 1688 Madras had a municipal government with a Mayor. In 1693 the Company obtained another grant of three villages surrounding Madras and in 1702 five more villages were granted.

Source: NCERT

**Q.4) With reference to British India, the area "Sultanuti" belongs to which of the following?**

- a) Madras
- b) Masulipatinam
- c) Calcutta
- d) Surat

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The trading rights for the British in Bengal were obtained only in 1680.

- Local officials interfered with the trading rights of the British and this resulted in the Company declaring war with the ruler representing the Mughals.
- Peace was restored in 1690 and the Company established its first settlement at Sultanuti, a site which became the future Calcutta.

Source: NCERT

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. British had fought three Carnatic wars
2. The Carnatic is a region in South India lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast.

**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 had to fight three wars (1746- 1763) with the French to establish their supremacy, which in history are called the Carnatic wars.

The Carnatic is a region in South India lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast.

Source: NCERT



## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

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

1. France and the English signed the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle in 1748.
2. Under this treaty the British and the French ceased their hostilities in India.

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 1748, France and the English had signed the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle. Under this treaty the British and the French ceased their hostilities in India.

It was agreed that the French would hand over Madras to the British in return for Louisburg in North America.

**Source: NCERT**

### Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Battle of Plassey”?

1. It recognized the Company’s sovereignty over Calcutta.
2. Mir Jaffar also agreed for a Company’s resident in the court.

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 battle of Plassey (1757) changed the position of the British from being a commercial power to that of a territorial power.

- It confirmed the privileges obtained by the Company and replaced Siraj-ud-daula with the betrayer Mir Jaffar.
- The Company’s sovereignty over Calcutta was recognized and it was given sufficient land to maintain a military force. Mir Jaffar also agreed for a Company’s resident in the court.

**Source: NCERT**

### Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Battle of Buxer”:

1. It was fought in 1757.
2. The victory of the British led to the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765).

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:** After fleeing from Bengal Mir Qasim aligned with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and the Nawab of Oudh, Shuja-ud-daulah, who were equally aggrieved by the interference of the Company in their internal affairs. They declared war against the British.



## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

- The battle was fought at Buxar (1764). By virtue of its superior armed the Company forces won the battle.
- The victory of the British led to the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) by Robert Clive with Shah Alam II.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) The famous “battle of Wandiwash” was fought between French and?**

- a) British
- b) Danes
- c) Portuguese
- d) Spanish

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Battle of Wandiwash was a battle in India between the French and the British in 1760. The battle was part of the Third Carnatic War fought between the French and British colonial empires, which itself were a part of the global Seven Years' War. It took place at Vandavasi in Tamil Nadu.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The “Kuno National Park” is often seen in news related to?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Kuno National Park is a national park and Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh, India. It derives its name from Kuno River.

It was established in 1981 as a wildlife sanctuary with an initial area of 344.686 km<sup>2</sup> in the Sheopur and Morena districts. In 2018, it was given the status of a national park.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

## India under the Company's rule

**Q.1) Which of the following was/were outcome of treaty of Allahabad made by Robert Clive?**

1. The emperor granted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company.
2. The emperor Shah Alam II gets the districts of Allahabad and Kora, and an annual allowance of 26 lakhs of rupees from the revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
3. The province of Oudh was restored to Shuja-ud-daula on the payment of war indemnity.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Under the pretext of corruption in Bengal administration Clive was appointed Governor of Fort William. Clive did not like his predecessor Vansittart's decision restoring Oudh to Shah Alam.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

- So he called for fresh negotiation with Shuja-ud-daulah. As a result of this, two treaties of Allahabad were signed.
- The emperor granted the Diwani (revenue administration) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company.
- The emperor Shah Alam II was to get the districts of Allahabad and Kora, besides an annual allowance of 26 lakhs of rupees from the revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- The province of Oudh was restored to Shuja-ud-daula on the payment of war indemnity. The treaties held the Nawab of Bengal responsible for the governance of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

**Source: NCERT**

### Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Regulating Act of 1773 imposed on the court of Directors the legal obligation of informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury.
2. The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counselors sat as a Board of Revenue discussed revenue matters.

**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 Regulating Act of 1773 imposed on the court of Directors the legal obligation of informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury.

The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counselors sat as a Board of Revenue which discussed revenue matters.

**Source: NCERT**

### Q.3) Which of the following act separated the civil and military establishments in India?

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Settlement act of 1781
- c) Pitt India Act of 1784
- d) Regulating act of 1793

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Pitt India Act of 1784 separated the civil and military establishments in India.

**Source: NCERT**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

**Q.4) In which of the following area/s, the “permanent settlement system” was implemented by East India Company?**

1. Bengal
2. Bihar
3. Orissa

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Governor-General Cornwallis, himself a big landlord, wanted to create landlords after the British model in India. Cornwallis came to a settlement with the revenue farmers.

- This resulted in the creation of a new type of middlemen, called zamindars, reducing the cultivators to the position of mere tenants.
- This settlement that Cornwallis made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1793, in pursuance of the instruction from the Directors, is called the Permanent Settlement.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Which of the following was/were reason/s of failure of “Village Lease System (Mirasdari)”?**

1. Bad monsoons
2. Low price of grains
3. Long period of lease

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Under the Village Lease system the assessment of each village was to be fixed for a period of three years based on the actual collections over a series of past years.

- In districts where mirasi rights existed, the mirasdar was made responsible for the rent collections.
- In districts where the mirasi rights did not exist, an arrangement was made with the village headman.
- This system failed due to various reasons such as bad monsoons, low price of grains and the short period of lease.

**Source: NCERT**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “ryotwari system”:**

1. It was formulated by Governor Thomas Munro.
2. The peasant was entitled to possession of land so long as he paid the land revenue.

**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:** By 1814 the Court of Directors had decided to introduce the ryotwari system.

- This was a system formulated by Governor Thomas Munro. Under this system the ryot, an Anglicization by the British in India of the Arabic word ra'iyah, meaning a peasant or cultivator, was the proprietor and tax payer of the land.
- The government dealt with him directly without the intervention of any middlemen. The peasant was entitled to possession of land so long as he paid the land revenue.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following state/s was/were annexed under “Subsidiary Alliance system”?**

1. Hyderabad
2. Mysore
3. Lucknow

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Before Wellesley, the Company concluded alliances with Indian princes. The Nizam and the Nawab of Oudh received subsidies for the maintenance of British contingents.

- Such forces were generally stationed outside the State concerned. Payment was made in cash. Difficulties arose when the payments were not promptly paid.
- Wellesley broadened the scope of this arrangement by his Subsidiary Alliance System, bringing under it Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, the Maratha Peshwa, the Bhonsle (Kolhapur) and Sindhia (Gwalior).

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following state was first to fall to the policy of “Doctrine of Lapse”?**

- a) Nagpur
- b) Satara
- c) Lucknow
- d) Gwalior

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Traditionally Hindu custom allowed the adoption of a son in the absence of male heirs. The adopted son had the right to inherit property.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

- Before Dalhousie's arrival, the custom was to obtain the sanction of the Company government before or after adoption.
- Governor General Dalhousie held that the paramount power could legally refuse to sanction adoption in the case of rulers of States dependent on it.
- This meant that dependent States could be regarded as lapsed to the paramount power, by its refusal to sanction the succession of adopted sons.
- By applying this policy known as Doctrine of Lapse, the first state to fall was Satara.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following reform/s was/were introduced by the Lord Cornwallis?**

1. The collection of revenue was separated from administration and justice.
2. He deprived the collectors of their judicial function and confined them to revenue collection.
3. Civil and criminal courts were thoroughly reorganized.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Cornwallis organized company administration securing the services of William Jones, a judge and an Orientalist.

- He set up machinery for the detection and punishment of crime, thereby ending the dual system of government established by Clive. The collection of revenue was separated from administration and justice.
- He deprived the collectors of their judicial function and confined them to revenue collection. Civil and criminal courts were thoroughly reorganized.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The famous "Galathea Bay National Park" is recently seen in news located at?**

- a) Andaman
- b) Chennai
- c) Vellore
- d) Mysore

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Galathea National Park is a national park located in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

It is located on the island of Great Nicobar in the Nicobar Islands, which lie in the eastern Indian Ocean.

**Source: NCERT**

## The revolts of 1858 and its aftermath (Administrative Changes)

**Q.1) The famous “Wodeyars dynasty” related to which of the following?**

- a) Goa
- b) Mysore
- c) Warangal
- d) Madurai

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Mysore was a small feudatory kingdom under the Vijayanagar Empire. After Vijayanagar fell in 1565, the ruling dynasty of Wodeyars asserted their independence and the Raja Wodeyar ascended the throne in 1578.

The capital moved from Mysore to Srirangapatnam in 1610. Wodeyar dynasty continued to reign until 1760, when the real power changed hands to Haider Ali who was appointed Dalwai or prime minister.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following districts is/are part of Northern Sarkars?**

- 1. Guntur
- 2. Ganjam
- 3. Godavari

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In the third Carnatic War Colonel Forde while conducting the forces from Bengal captured Masulipatnam in 1759.

This led to a treaty with Salabad Jung, who ceded the Northern Sarkars to the British (districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavari, Krishna and Guntur).

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

- 1. A Palayakkarar was bound to pay a fixed annual tribute or supply troops to the king and to keep order and peace over a particular area.
- 2. Palayakkarars had judicial powers and dispensed justice over civil and criminal cases.

**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 Palayakkarar was bound to pay a fixed annual tribute or supply troops to the king and to keep order and peace over a particular area.



## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

- In order to enable him to perform these duties and attend to other services, a certain number of villages were granted for revenue collection.
- In addition he was presented with several titles and privileges. Palayakkarars had judicial powers and dispensed justice over civil and criminal cases.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) The terms “janmi and kanamdar” related to which of the following?**

- a) Agriculture
- b) Spies
- c) Traders
- d) Money lenders

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The British took over Malabar in 1792, they sought to revamp the land relations by creating individual ownership in land.

- The traditional system provided for an equal sharing of the net produce of the land by the janmi (holder of janmam tenure), the kanamdar (holder of kanam tenure), and the cultivator.
- The British system upset this arrangement by recognising the janmi as absolute owners of land, with right to evict tenants, which did not exist earlier.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “kol uprisings”:**

1. The immediate cause of uprising was the action of the Raja of Chotanagpur in leasing several villages to the non tribals.
2. The forms of rebellion consisted of attacks on the properties of the outsiders.

**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:** Kols as tribals inhabited in Chotanagpur and Singbhum region of Bihar and Orissa.

- The immediate cause of their uprising was the action of the Raja of Chotanagpur in leasing several villages to the non-tribals.
- The Kols of Sonapur and Tamar took the initiative in organizing a revolt against the thikadars (tax collectors).
- The forms of rebellion consisted of attacks on the properties of the outsiders, but not their lives. Plunder and arson, were the chief modes of peasant protest.

**Source: NCERT**



## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

**Q.6) Who among the following published the book “The War of Indian Independence”?**

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Chandrasekhar Azad
- c) V.D. Savarkar
- d) Fazal Khan

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** V.D. Savarkar, in his *The War of Indian Independence*, published in 1909, argued that what the British had till then described as merely mutiny was, in fact, a war of independence, much like the American War of Independence.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Which presidency or province appointed the “Inam Commission” in 1852?**

- a) Madras presidency
- b) Bengal province
- c) Bombay presidency
- d) United province

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In the wake of the Inam Commission (1852) appointed by Bombay government to enquire into the cases of “land held rent-free without authority,” more than 21,000 estates were confiscated.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following was/were reasons for outbreak of 1857 revolt?**

1. Abolition of sati
2. Legalization of remarriage of Hindu widows
3. Prohibition of infanticide

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Act of 1856 providing for enrolment of high caste men as sepoys in the Bengal army stipulated that future recruits give up martial careers or their caste scruples.

This apart, acts such as the abolition of sati, legalization of remarriage of Hindu widows, prohibition of infanticide were viewed as interference in religious beliefs.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) The famous “Lex Loci Act” related to which of the following?**

- a) Caste
- b) Education
- c) Agriculture
- d) Railways

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In 1850, to the repugnance of orthodox Hindus, the Lex Loci Act was passed permitting converts to Christianity to retain their patrimony (right to inherit property from parents or ancestors).

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

Source: NCERT

**Q.10) The Bahadur Shah II captured in September 1857 and he was exiled to?**

- a) Myanmar
- b) Tibet
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Nepal

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Bahadur Shah II, captured in September 1857, was tried and declared guilty. He was exiled to Rangoon (Myanmar), where he died in November 1862 at the age of 87. With his death the Mughal dynasty came to an end.

Source: NCERT

### Socio - Religious movement in the first half of 19th Century

**Q.1) Which of the following trait/s were affected the traditional knowledge of Indian Sub - continent?**

- 1. British administration
- 2. English education
- 3. European literature

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, India had produced a small English-educated intelligentsia, closely associated with British administration or British trade.

- The ideas and the work of the Christian missionaries had already begun to have its impact.
- Bengal was the first province to be affected by the British influence and so it was here that several ideas of reform originated.
- British administration, English education, and European literature brought to India a new wave of thoughts that challenged traditional knowledge.

Source: NCERT

**Q.2) "Our position is not that truths are to be in all religions, but that all established religions of the World are true" - said by?**

- a) Raja Rammohun Roy
- b) Syed Ahmed Khan
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) M K Gandhi

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** As Keshab Chandra Sen said, 'Our position is not that truths are to be in all religions, but that all established religions of the World are true.'

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

Source: NCERT

**Q.3) Which of the following was/were given impetus to social reform movements?**

1. Social Conference
2. Servants of India
3. Christian missionaries

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The organizations such as the Social Conference, Servants of India and the Christian missionaries were instrumental in giving an impetus to the social reform movements.

Source: NCERT

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

1. Raja Rammohun Roy established the Brahmo Samaj in August, 1828.
2. Raja Rammohun Roy long term agenda was to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism for which he drew authority from the Vedas.

**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 Rammohun Roy, was a man of versatile genius. He established the Brahmo Samaj in August, 1828.

- The Brahmo Samaj was committed to “the worship and adoration of the eternal, unsearchable, immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe”.
- His long term agenda was to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism for which he drew authority from the Vedas.

Source: NCERT

**Q.5) Which of the following was/were contributions of “Brahmo Samaj”?**

1. It denounced polytheism.
2. It condemned the caste system.
3. It wanted the abolition of child marriage.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The overall contribution of Brahmo Samaj can be summed up as follows:

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.  
Visit [academy.forumias.com](https://academy.forumias.com) for our mentor based courses.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

1. It denounced polytheism, idol worship, and the faith in divine avatars (incarnations)
2. It condemned the caste system, dogmas and superstitions.
3. It wanted the abolition of child marriage, purdah system and the practice of sati
4. It supported widow remarriage

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) Who among the following wrote the play “Brahmo Samaja Natakam”?**

- a) Devendranath Tagore
- b) Keshub Chandra Sen
- c) Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar
- d) Sarojini Naidu

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In Tamilnadu, Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar was an adherent of the Samaj and he wrote a play titled Brahmo Samaja Natakam to expound the ideas of the Samaj.

Source: NCERT

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

1. M. G. Ranade
2. R. G. Bhandarkar
3. K.T. Telang

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** An off-shoot of the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang (1823– 98).

The Prarthana Samaj as an organization never had any great influence but its members, like M. G. Ranade (1852-1901), R. G. Bhandarkar, and K.T. Telang, were among the great leaders of nineteenth century Maharashtra and they became the founders of the social reform movement in later years.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Prarthana Samaj”:**

1. It is consciously linked with the bhakti tradition of the Maharashtrian saints.
2. It continued its work mainly through educational work directed at women and workers at the lower level.

**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:** Prarthana Samaj was similar to Brahmo Samaj, but it was consciously linked with the bhakti tradition of the Maharashtrian saints.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

- The Prarthana Samaj continued its work mainly through educational work directed at women and workers at the lower level.
- It concentrated on social reforms like inter-dining, inter-marriage, remarriage of widows, and uplift of women and depressed classes.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Who among the following was mainly associated with National Social Conference?**

- a) M G Ranade
- b) Raja Rammohun Roy
- c) Keshub Chandra Sen
- d) Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The National Social Conference organized at the initiative of M.G. Ranade met each year immediately after the Indian National Congress (1885) annual sessions.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following organization/s was/were involved by "M.G. Ranade"?**

1. Prarthana Samaj
2. Widow Marriage Association
3. Deccan Education Society

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Justice Ranade was an erudite scholar with a keen intellect and under his able guidance the Prarthana Samaj became the active centre of a new social reformation in western India.

He was one of the founders of the Widow Marriage Association and was an ardent promoter of the famous Deccan Education Society.

**Source: NCERT**

## Political organizations prior to 1885 and Freedom Struggle under Moderate Phase

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding "Madras Native Association":**

1. It is an association of landed and business classes of the Madras Presidency.
2. It was founded by 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.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

- 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: NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following was/were associated with "Madras Mahajana Sabha (MMS)"?**

1. Viraraghavachari
2. Ananda Charlu
3. Balaji Rao

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

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

**ANS: C**

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

- As many educated Indians viewed this situation with dismay, the necessity for a political organisation was felt and in May 1884 the Madras Mahajana Sabha was organised.
- 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: NCERT**

**Q.3) Who among the following associated with "Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha"?**

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Max Mueller
- c) Monier Williams
- d) R.G. Bhandarkar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha was formed in 1836 by associates of Raja Rammohan Roy.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following issue/s raised by "British Indian Association"?**

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

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In 1851, both the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association.



## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

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

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

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “East India Association”:**

1. It was organized by Raja Rammohan Roy.
2. Its aim is to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare.

**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 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: NCERT**

**Q.6) Who among the following started the “Indian League”?**

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) R.G. Bhandarkar
- 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: NCERT**

**Q.7) Who among the following started the “Poona Sarvajanik Sabha”?**

- a) Surendranath Banerjea
- b) Ananda Mohan Bose
- c) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- d) Mahadeo Govind Ranade

**ANS: D**

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

**Source: NCERT**



## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

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

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

**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: NCERT**

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Landholders’ Society”:**

1. It marked the beginning of an organized political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.
2. Later it merged into the British Indian Association.

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

- Although limited in its objectives, the Landholders’ Society marked the beginning of an organised political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.
- In 1851, both the Landholders’ Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following was/were associated with “The Rahnumai Madayasn Sabha (Religious Reform Association)”?**

1. Naoroji Furdonji
2. Dadabhai Naoroji
3. K. R. Cama

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Rahnumai Madayasn Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English educated Parsis for the “regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity”.

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

The movement had Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee as its leaders.

**Source: NCERT**

### Revision

**Q.1) Who among the following was the founder of the "Arya Samaj"?**

- M.G. Ranade
- Atmaram Pandurang
- R. G. Bhandarkar
- Dayananda Saraswati

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The founder of the Arya Samaj was Dayananda Saraswati (1824–83). Dayananda, a Gujarati, left home in his youth to become an ascetic.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

- Dayananda Saraswati published the Satyarth Prakash.
- Dayananda Saraswati made a call to "Back to the Vedas".

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In 1875 Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj and published his major work the Satyarth Prakash. In his view, contemporary Hinduism had become degenerate.

- Therefore he rejected puranas, polytheism, and idolatry, the role of Brahmin priests, pilgrimages, many rituals and the prohibition on widow marriage.
- As a good Sanskrit scholar, he made a call to "Back to the Vedas".

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

- Arya Samaj is a revivalist movement.
- Swami Dayananda's sphere of influence was largely in the Punjab region.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Swami Dayananda's sphere of influence was largely in the Punjab region where the trading community of Khatri experienced great mobility in colonial times.

Arya Samaj is considered to be a revivalist movement.

**Source: NCERT**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Ramakrishna Paramahansa”:**

1. He had a deep faith in the inherent truth of all religions.
2. He expounded his views in short stories and admirable parables.

**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:** As we saw above, the early reform movements in Bengal were radical, questioning and criticising tradition very strongly.

- In response to this emerged the Ramakrishna Mission as an important religious movement.
- Ramakrishna Paramahansa (1836–1886), a poor priest in a temple at Dakshineswar near Kolkata, had no formal education but led an intense spiritual life.
- He had a deep faith in the inherent truth of all religions and tested its belief by performing religious service in accordance with the practices of different religions.
- He expounded his views in short stories and admirable parables which were compiled by an admirer as Ramakrishna Kathamrita (The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna).

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following considered “all the religious views are but different ways to lead to the same goal”?**

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Dayananda Saraswati
- d) Chandavarkar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Ramakrishna Paramahansa (1836–1886), a poor priest in a temple at Dakshineswar near Kolkata, had no formal education but led an intense spiritual life.

- He had a deep faith in the inherent truth of all religions and tested its belief by performing religious service in accordance with the practices of different religions.
- According to him ‘all the religious views are but different ways to lead to the same goal.’

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) Who among the following called as “Narendranath Dutta”?**

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Dayananda Saraswati
- d) Chandavarkar

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The most famous among Ramakrishna Paramahansa disciples was a young graduate of the Calcutta University named Narendranath Dutta, afterwards famously called Swami Vivekananda (1863–1902).

**Source: NCERT**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

**Q.7) Who among the following attended in 1893 the famous, 'Parliament of Religions' at Chicago, and made a deep impact on those congregated there?**

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Dayananda Saraswati
- d) Chandavarkar

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Swami Vivekananda attended in 1893 the famous, 'Parliament of Religions' at Chicago, and made a deep impact on those congregated there.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. Theosophical Society, founded by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in the United States of America in 1875.
2. They came to India in 1879 and established their headquarters at Adyar in 1886.

**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:** Even as Indian intellectuals felt challenged by western Enlightenment and rationalistic movements, there was a strain of thinking in the West which looked to the East for spiritual salvation.

- From this idea emerged the Theosophical Society, founded by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in the United States of America in 1875.
- They came to India in 1879 and established their headquarters at Adyar in 1886.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Who among the following founded the "Satya Shodak Samaj (Society for Seeking Truth)"?**

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Dayananda Saraswati
- d) Jyotiba Phule

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Phule held radical views on social, religious, political and economic issues. He considered the caste system as an antithesis of the principle of human equality.

- He sought to raise the morale of the non-Brahmins and united them to revolt against the centuries old inequality and social degradation.
- Towards this end Phule founded the Satya Shodak Samaj (Society for Seeking Truth) in 1875.

**Source: NCERT**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation June [Fourth Week] 2024

**Q.10) Who among the following wrote the “Gulamgiri”?**

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- b) B R Ambedkar
- c) Pandita Ramabai
- d) Jyotiba Phule

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Jyotiba Phule sought to raise the morale of the non-Brahmins and united them to revolt against the century's old inequality and social degradation.

Towards this end Phule founded the Satya Shodak Samaj (Society for Seeking Truth) in 1875. His most important book is Gulamgiri (Slavery).

**Source: NCERT**