

IAS34.COM Daily Quiz Solutions: Day 6

Q1. Arrange the following battles into chronological order:

- A. Battle of Karnal
- B. Battle of Bedara
- C. Third battle of Panipat
- D. Battle of Wandiwash

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) A-B-C-D
- (b) B-A-D-C
- (c) A-B-D-C
- (d) A-D-C-B

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Mughal army was defeated by Nader Shah in the Battle of Karnal on 13th February 1739.
- **The Battle of Chinsurah (also known as the Battle of Biderra) took place in Hugli, Bengal, on 25 November 1759** during the Seven Years' War between British East India Company and the Dutch East India Company which were arrived to help Mir Jafar against the British. The war made the British overthrew Mir Jafar and replaced him with his son-in-law Mir Kasim Ali Khan. With the failure of the Hugli expedition in 1759, Dutch naval power received a further setback in India against British.
- **Battle of Wandiwash was fought between French and British in 1760.**
- **Third battle of Panipat was fought between Maratha and Ahmad shah Abdali in 1761.**

Source: Modern History (Old NCERT), Chapter 1-3

Q2. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1. First Carnatic War: Diplomatic efforts of Dupleix
- 2. Second Carnatic War: Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
- 3. Third Carnatic War: Seven Years war in Europe

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2, and 3

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- The First Carnatic War was provoked by the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1742 between the two countries due to the War of Austrian Succession. By 1745 the war spread to India where French and English East India Companies were rivals in trade and political influence. In 1748, the **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle** ended the war in Europe and this also restored the peace between France and England.
- The second war was the outcome of the **diplomatic efforts of Dupleix**, the French Governor-General in India. In 1748 he saw an opportunity when Nizam of Hyderabad Asaf Jah I died and a war for succession broke out. There was a trouble in Arcot also. Dupleix pledged French support for Nizam's grandson Muzaffar Zang for Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib for Arcot. Thus, a tripartite understanding between French, Muzaffar Zang and Chanda Sahib developed. On the other hand, British pledged support to Nasir Zang for Hyderabad and Muhammad Ali for Arcot. In this war, both France and England were at peace in Europe. Thus, this was an unofficial war between the two companies.
- The Third Carnatic war was a local version of the **Seven Years war in Europe**. The conflict between the France and England got renewed in 1756 in Europe, in the form of Seven Years War, which is coterminous with the Third Carnatic War. The French forces in south were led by Coout De Lally. The British forces under Sir Eyre Coote, defeated the French in the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 and besieged Pondicherry. The Third Carnatic War put an end to the French ambitions to create a colonial empire in India. When the Seven Years war ended with the war concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Source: Modern History (Old NCERT), Chapter 4

Q3. Consider the following statements:

1. Burhan-ul-Mulk founded the autonomous Bengal state in 1724.
2. Murshid Quli Khan was also known as Nizam-ul-Mulk.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- Bengal as a separate state was founded by Murshid Quli Khan in 1724.
- Saadat Khan or, Burhan-ul-Mulk, was made the Nawab of Awadh in 1722. Subsequently, he behaved like an independent ruler.
- Asaf Jah was also known as Nizam-ul-Mulk who founded Hyderabad in 1724.

Source: Modern History (Old NCERT), Chapter 2

Q4. Arrange the following treaties into chronological order:

1. Treaty of Mangalore
2. Treaty of Madras
3. Treaty of Srirangapatnam

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1-2-3
- (b) 2-1-3
- (c) 3-1-2
- (d) 2-3-1

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–69) resulted Hyder Ali gain some measure of success against the British, almost capturing Madras. **Treaty of Madras, 1769** ended the war.
- In the second Anglo-Mysore war, Marathas, Nizam together with Haidar Ali fought against the British. Haider Ali captured Arcot in 1780. British then managed to secure Marathas support. Haider Ali died in 1782 during the Second Anglo-Mysore War and his son Tipu succeeded him. **Treaty of Mangalore in 1784** ended the war by which both parties agreed to return the captured territories and prisoners to each other.
- In the third war, Marathas, Nizam and British together fought against Tipu Sultan. **Treaty of Srirangapatnam was signed by Tipu in 1792**. The terms of the Treaty were dictated by the British.

Source: Modern History (Old NCERT), Chapter 4

Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. The First Anglo-Maratha War began with the Treaty of Surat and ended with the Treaty of Salbai.
2. The Treaty of Salbai was signed between Raghunath Rao and the British.
3. The Treaty of Purandhar was signed between British and Nana Fadnavis.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- The First Anglo-Maratha War began with the Treaty of Surat and ended with the Treaty of Salbai.
- The Struggle for power between the infant Sawai Madhav Rao and Raghunath Rao was the main cause for the First Anglo-Maratha War. Madhav Rao got the support of Nana Phadnavis. Raghunath Rao, sought for British help to be installed as Peshwa against Madhav Rao.
- The British (Bombay Presidency) entered into an agreement with Raghunath Rao at Surat in 1775, which is known as the **treaty of Surat**.
- The British Calcutta Council condemned and annulled the Treaty of Surat by another treaty, the **Treaty of Purandhar with Nana Fadnavis** but the revenues of Salsette and Broach districts were retained by the British which led to the War.
- At Wadgaon in 1779, the combined Maratha forces fought with the forces of the British and Raghunath Rao. In the battle of Wadgaon, the Marathas defeated British, therefore, Treaty of Wadgaon was signed by British as dictated by Marathas.
- Mahadji Sindia was compelled to sign the **Treaty of Salbai in May 17, 1782**. Status quo was maintained as per the treaty. British acknowledged Madhavrao as the Peshwa of the Maratha Empire.

Source: Modern History (Old NCERT), Chapter 4

Q6. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. Holkar: Nagpur
2. Scindia: Gwalior
3. Bhosale: Satara
4. Gaikwad: Baroda

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 4 only

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- The seats of power of the four Maratha confederacies are **Indore (Holkar), Gwalior (Scindia), Baroda (Gaikwad), and Nagpur (Bhosale)**.

Source: Modern History (Old NCERT), Chapter 2

Q7. Portugal was incapable of maintaining for long its trade monopoly or its dominion in India. Which of the following were the reasons?

1. It followed a polity of religious intolerance.

2. Its population was less than a million.
3. It became a Spanish dependency in 1580.
4. In 1662 it gave the Island of Bombay to British.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- Many causes were responsible for the failure of the Portuguese Empire in India.
- After the death of Alfonso de Albuquerque, no strong person was sent by the Portuguese Government to India and the result was that the Portuguese Empire began to disintegrate in India.
- The Portuguese administration in India was very corrupt.
- **The Portuguese followed the policy of 'Sword or Christianity' in India. They used all kinds of methods for the conversions of Indians to Christianity. Their coercive methods created bitterness in the minds of the people.**
- **Portugal was a small country with very small population. Its resources were not sufficient for the conquest of a country like India.**
- **In 1580 Portugal came under the control of Spain and as a result the Spanish interests predominated the Portuguese interests.** Various restrictions were put on the Portuguese in the interest of the Spain.
- Portuguese could not grow much due to the power of Great Mughals. Although their naval force was powerful, but due to rise of Dutch and British naval powers, they had to succumb.
- **In 17th century, British were more powerful than Portuguese. Later, in 1662, they gave the Island of Bombay to British in dowry.**

Source: Modern History (Old NCERT), Chapter 3

Q8. Black Hole Tragedy is related to____

- (a) Second Carnatic War
- (b) First Anglo-Maratha War
- (c) Battle of Plassey
- (d) None of the above

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

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- The Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's troops occupied Calcutta in **June 1756** and took many British soldiers and officers as prisoners. The prisoners were kept in a tiny cell in Fort William. The cell, with a capacity of only 6 people, was stuffed with 146 prisoners.
- This incident, called the Black Hole Tragedy of Calcutta, led to the deaths of most of the prisoners.

Source: Modern History (Old NCERT), Chapter 4

Q9. At which of the following places British established their first factory in India?

- (a) Surat
- (b) Masulipatnam
- (c) Fort William
- (d) Fort Saint George

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **The first factory of British East India company was established in Masulipatnam, East coast of India in 1611.**
- **The factory at Surat was established in 1613, Fort St. George in 1632, and Fort St. William in 1697.**

Source: Modern History (Old NCERT), Chapter 3

Q10. Arrange the following European powers into chronological order of their establishment of factories in India:

- A. Dutch
- B. English
- C. Danes
- D. French

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) A-B-C-D
- (b) B-A-D-C
- (c) A-C-B-D
- (d) C-A-D-B

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **The Dutch founded their first factory in Masaulipatanam in 1605.**
- **English established their first factory in 1611 at Masulipatanam (as per Old NCERT Class 12)**

- Danes established their first factory in 1620 at Tranqueber (Tamil Nadu).
- French established their first factory at Surat in 1667.

Source: Modern History (Old NCERT), Chapter 3

Q11. Consider the following statement regarding national policy on bio-fuels:

1. It sets an indicative target of 1.0% blending of ethanol in petrol and 5% blending of bio-diesel in diesel by 2030.
2. It allows production of ethanol from damaged food grains like wheat, broken rice etc. which are unfit for human consumption.
3. The policy prohibits conversion of surplus quantities of food grains to ethanol.

Which of the above statements are *incorrect*?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- The National Policy on Biofuels-2018 approved by the Government envisages an indicative target of **20% blending of ethanol in petrol and 5% blending of bio-diesel in diesel by 2030.**
- The policy also allows conversion of surplus quantities of food grains to ethanol, based on the approval of National Biofuel Coordination Committee.

Q12. Consider the following statements:

1. UNICEF along with ministry of women and child development conducted India first comprehensive national nutrition survey (CNNS).
2. CNNS records malnutrition along with non-communicable diseases like diabetes and hypertension.
3. United nations declared 2020-30 as UN decade of action on nutrition.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- CCNS was conducted by **UNICEF in collaboration with Ministry of health and family welfare.**
- **2016-25 is the UN decade for action on nutrition.**

Q13. Consider the following statements:

1. HS Stands for Harmonized System and it is a 10-digit identification code.
2. It was developed by the WTO (World Trade Organization).
3. It is also known as universal economic language for goods since custom officers' use HS Code to clear every commodity that enters or crosses any international border.
4. Recently ministry of commerce has allotted a separate HS code for Khadi.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) All of the above

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- HS Stands for Harmonized System and it is a **six-digit identification code.**
- It was developed by the **WCO** (World Customs Organization) and custom officers use HS Code to clear every commodity that enters or crosses any international border.

Q14. Consider the following pairs:

1. Pochampally Ikat: Tamil nadu
2. Wangkhei Phee: Nagaland
3. Chakhao: Manipur
4. Channapatna toys: Karnataka

Which of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only

(d) All of the above

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Pochampally Ikat is a saree made in Telangana. The Indian government's official airplane company, Air India, has its cabin crew wear specially designed Pochampally silk sarees.
- **Wangkhei Phee is a textile fabric made of white cotton and woven by women of Manipur.**

Q15. Consider the following statements:

1. Tiger census is a biennial exercise conducted by NTCA.
2. In the latest census Madhya Pradesh saw the highest number of tigers at closely followed by Karnataka and Maharashtra.
3. The count of tigers in India has risen to 2967, in 2018, according to this census.
4. Chhatisgarh and Mizoram saw a decline in their tiger numbers.

Which of the above statements are **incorrect**?

(a) 1 and 2.

(b) 2 and 3.

(c) 3 and 4.

(d) All of the above

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Tiger censuses is conducted **every 4 year by wildlife institute of India.**
- On the occasion of International Tiger Day, results of the fourth cycle of All India Tiger Estimation – 2018 was released. Madhya Pradesh saw the highest number of tigers at 526, closely followed by Karnataka at 524 with Uttarakhand at number 3 with 442 tigers.