



ForumIAS

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# Prelims Marathon

January, 2021

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*HISTORY*

*ECONOMICS*

*POLITY*

*SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*

*GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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## *Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following factors led to rise in militant nationalism in British India?

1. Recognition of the true nature of British Rule.
2. Growth of Self-confidence and Self-respect.
3. Growth of Education.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A radical trend of a militant nationalist approach to political activity started emerging in the 1890s and it took a concrete shape by 1905. As an adjunct to this trend, a revolutionary wing also took shape.

Many factors contributed to the rise of militant nationalism:

- Recognition of the true nature of British Rule.
- Growth of Self-confidence and Self-respect.
- Growth of Education.
- International influences like Japan – Russia War.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 288 – 289.

**Q.2)** Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. The Battle of Adwa.
2. The Boer wars.
3. The Japan – Russia War.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

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

- Also, the nationalists were inspired by the nationalist movements worldwide—in Ireland, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and China.
- The Indians realized that a united people willing to make sacrifices could take on the mightiest of empires.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 289.

**Q.3)** Three P's (prayer, petition and protest) is related to which of the following?

- a) Moderates
- b) Extremists

- c) Revolutionarists
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The objective of the Early Nationalists (Moderates) was to influence the British government and the British public.

- To achieve this objective, they followed some methods; three P's was one of them.
- They made use of three P's i.e. Petitions, Prayers and Protests.
- They sent petitions, requests and letters of protest to the British government to look into the problems of the Indians.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 290.

**Q.4)** Which of the following freedom fighter (s) is/are related to militant school of thought?

1. Aurobindo Ghosh.
2. Raj Narain Bose.
3. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** By the dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work.

- These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal;
- Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab.
- Tilak emerged as the most outstanding representative of this school of thought.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 290.

**Q.5)** The news paper "Hitabadi" was started by which of the following?

- a) Surendranath Banerjee
- b) Dwijendranath Tagore
- c) K.K. Mitra
- d) Prithwishchandra Ray

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In the period 1903-1905, the leadership was provided by men like Surendranath Banerjee, K.K. Mitra and Prithwishchandra Ray.

The methods adopted were petitions to the government, public meetings, memoranda, and propaganda through pamphlets and newspapers such as Hitabadi (Dwijendranath Tagore), Sanjibani and Bengalee (Surendranath Banerjee).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 292.

**Q.6)** Which of the following provision (s) is/are made by Congress towards Bengal Partition?

1. To condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon.
2. To support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.
3. To take anti – partition movement throughout the British India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the presidentship of Gokhale, resolved to

- condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon, and
- support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.

The militant nationalists led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh wanted the movement to be taken outside Bengal to other parts of the country and go beyond a boycott of foreign goods to become a full fledged political mass struggle with the goal of attaining swaraj.

But the Moderates, dominating the Congress at that time, were not willing to go that far.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 293 - 294.

**Q.7)** In which Indian National Congress Session Proclaimed the “self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies” of Australia or Canada?

- a) Bombay Session – 1904
- b) Benares Session – 1905
- c) Calcutta Session – 1906
- d) Surat Session – 1907

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A big step forward was taken at the Congress session held at Calcutta (1906) under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji, where it was declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was “self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies” of Australia or Canada.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 294.

**Q.8)** Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding National Council of Education was set up in 1906?

1. It was set up to organize a system of education— literary, scientific and technical—on national lines and under national control.
2. Education was to be imparted through the Vernacular Medium.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Bengal National College, inspired by Tagore’s Shantiniketan, was set up with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal.

- Soon national schools and colleges sprang up in various parts of the country.
- On August 15, 1906, the National Council of Education was set up to organise a system of education— literary, scientific and technical—on national lines and under national control.
- Education was to be imparted through the vernacular medium.

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- A Bengal Institute of Technology was set up for technical education and funds were raised to send students to Japan for advanced learning.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 296 - 297.

**Q.9)** Arrange the following acts in chronological order:

1. The Seditious Meetings Act.
2. Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act.
3. The Indian Press Act.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The government launched a massive attack on the Extremists. Between 1907 and 1911, five new laws were brought into force to check anti-government activity. These legislations included the Seditious Meetings Act, 1907; Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908; Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908; and the Indian Press Act, 1910.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 306.

**Q.10)** “We shall die to awaken the nation”, was the call of which of the following freedom fighter?

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Bagha Jatin

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** “We shall die to awaken the nation”, was the call of Bagha Jatin.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 319.

## *Socio-Religious Movements latter half of 19<sup>th</sup> Century & early 20<sup>th</sup> Century*

**Q.1)** Which of the following is/are revivalist schools of thought in British India?

1. Arya Samaj
2. Deoband Movement
3. Aligarh Movement

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The reform movements could broadly be classified into two categories—the reformist movements like the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, the Aligarh Movement, and the revivalist movements like Arya Samaj and the Deoband movement.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 215.

**Q.2)** Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

- | Person              | : | Association                       |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. D. K. Karve      | : | President of Council of Education |
| 2. J. E. D. Bethune | : | The Indian Women's University     |
| 3. Sarojini Naidu   | : | Governor of United Province       |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Christian missionaries were the first to set up the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society in 1819.

- The Bethune School, founded by J.E.D. Bethune, president of the Council of Education in Calcutta in 1849 was the first fruit of the powerful movement for women's education that arose in the 1840s and 1850s.
- The Indian Women's University set up by Professor D.K. Karve in 1916 was one of the outstanding institutions imparting education to women.
- Sarojini Naidu went on to become the president of the Indian National Congress (1925) and later the governor of the United Provinces (1947-49).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 219.

**Q.3)** Who among the following believed that the man working for women's up-liftment lived 'under the shade of Manu'?

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



**ANS: A**

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

- Considered as the first major Indian women's organisation set up by a woman, its objectives included promotion of education for women, abolition of the purdah system and improvement in the socio-economic and political status of woman all over India.
- Sarla Devi believed that the man working for women's upliftment lived 'under the shade of Manu'.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 220.

**Q.4)** Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. The All India Women's Conference (AIWC).
2. Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad).
3. Bharat Stree Mahamandal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: C**

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

- In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.
- The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927, was perhaps the first women's organisation with an egalitarian approach.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 220 - 221.

**Q.5)** "All India Harijan Sangh" was established by which of the following?

- a) B. R. Ambedkar
- b) Jyotirao Phule
- c) Gandhiji
- d) Kandukuri Veeresalingam

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Gandhi always had in mind the objective of eradicating untouchability by root and branch. His ideas were based on the grounds of humanism and reason.

- He argued that the Shastras did not sanction untouchability and, even if they did, they should be ignored since truth cannot be confined within the covers of a book.
- In 1932, he founded the All India Harijan Sangh.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 223.

**Q.6)** "One religion, one caste, one God for mankind" was coined by?

- a) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- b) Sri Narayana Guru
- c) Dayanand Saraswathi
- d) Swami Vivekananda

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** During the 1920s in South India, the non-brahmins organised the Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

- There were numerous other movements demanding that the ban on the entry of lower castes into temples be lifted.
- Sri Narayana Guru in Kerala led a lifelong struggle against upper caste domination.
- He coined the slogan “one religion, one caste, one God for mankind”, which his disciple Sahadaran Ayyapan changed into “no religion, no caste, no God for mankind”.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 224.

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

1. It was established by Mahadeo Govind Ranade with the help of Keshab Chandra Sen.
2. It was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay.

- Earlier, the Brahmo ideas spread in Maharashtra. A precursor of the Prarthana Samaj was the Paramahansa Sabha, something like a secret society to spread liberal ideas and encourage the breakdown of caste and communal barriers.
- The Prarthana Sabha was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra.
- The samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 234.

**Q.8)** The work “Gulamgiri” was written by?

- a) Gandhiji
- b) Jyotirao Phule
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) B. R. Ambedkar

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Phule’s works, Sarvajanic Satyadharma and Gulamgiri, became sources of inspiration for the common masses.

- Phule used the symbol of Rajah Bali as opposed to the brahmins’ symbol of Rama.
- Phule aimed at the complete abolition of the caste system and socio-economic inequalities; he was against Sanskritic Hinduism.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 238.

**Q.9)** The weekly “Hitechhu” was founded by?

- a) Gopalhari Deshmukh
- b) Atmaram Pandurang
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) Mehtaji Durgaram

**ANS: A**



**Explanation:** Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra.

- He held the post of a judge under British raj, but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues.
- He started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 238.

**Q.10)** Consider the following statements regarding the “Servants of India Society”:

1. It was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale with the help of Dadabhai Naoroji.
2. The aim of the society was to train national missionaries for the service of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**ANS: A**

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

- The aim of the society was to train national missionaries for the service of India;
- to promote, by all constitutional means, the true interests of the Indian people;
- and to prepare a cadre of selfless workers who were to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 239.

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## *The Gandhian Era – I (Till Simon Commission)*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following is/are the features of the Montford Reforms (the Government of India Act, 1919)?

1. Introduction of diarchy at provincial level.
2. Subjects like finance and local government was kept under reserved subjects.
3. In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province the governor could take over the administration of transferred subjects.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In line with the government policy contained in Montagu's statement of August 1917, the government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms. Based on these, the Government of India Act, 1919 was enacted.

The main features of the Montford Reforms were as follows:

- The Act introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government.
- Subjects were divided into two lists: 'reserved' which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and 'transferred' subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc.
- In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province the governor could take over the administration of transferred subjects also.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 343.

**Q.2)** Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the Government of India Act, 1919?

- a) A bicameral arrangement was introduced at central level.
- b) Council of State had tenure of 5 years and had only male members.
- c) The legislators could ask questions and pass adjournment motions and vote a part of the budget.
- d) The lower house or Central Legislative Assembly would consist of 185 members.

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A bicameral arrangement was introduced. The lower house or Central Legislative Assembly would consist of 145 members (41 nominated and 104 elected— 52 General, 30 Muslims, 2 Sikhs, 20 Special) and the upper house or Council of State would have 60 members, of which 26 were to be nominated and 34 elected—20 General, 10 Muslims, 3 Europeans and 1 Sikh (as per the figures given by Subhash Kashyap).

- The Council of State had tenure of 5 years and had only male members, while the Central Legislative Assembly had tenure of 3 years.
- The legislators could ask questions and supplementary, pass adjournment motions and vote a part of the budget, but 75 per cent of the budget was still not votable.

- Some Indians found their way into important committees including finance.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 345.

**Q.3)** “Indian Opinion” news paper was started by which of the following?

- a) Gandhiji
- b) Gopala Krishna Goakhle
- c) Annie Besant
- d) Tilak

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Gandhi relied on sending petitions and memorials to the authorities in South Africa and in Britain hoping that once the authorities were informed of the plight of Indians, they would take sincere steps to redress their grievances as the Indians were, after all, British subjects.

To unite different sections of Indians, he set up the Natal Indian Congress and started a paper Indian Opinion.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 348.

**Q.4)** Consider the following statements regarding “Champaran Satyagraha”:

- 1. Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar.
- 2. The European planters were practicing the tinkathia system in champaran.

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 was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar.

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 353.

**Q.5)** Who among the following approached Gandhi to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers (Ahmedabad Mill Strike)?

- a) Pandita Ramabhai Chaudari
- b) Anusuya Sarabhai
- c) Annie Besant
- d) Sarojini Naidu

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In March 1918, Gandhi intervened in a dispute between cotton mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.

- 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 Modern India Page no, 354.

**Q.6)** “Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal” are associated with which of the following?

- a) Alipore Conspiracy case
- b) Meerut Conspiracy case
- c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- d) Chauri Chaura Movement

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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.

- This caused resentment among the Indian protestors who came out in thousands on April 10 to show their solidarity with their leaders.
- On Baisakhi day, a large crowd of people mostly from neighbouring villages, unaware of the prohibitory orders in the city, gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, a popular place for public events, to celebrate the Baisakhi festival.
- Local leaders had also called for a protest meeting at the venue. It is not clear how many in the 20,000 odd people collected there were political protestors, but the majority were those who had collected for the festival.
- The troops surrounded the gathering under orders from General Dyer and blocked the only exit point and opened fire on the unarmed crowd.
- No warning was issued; no instruction to disperse was given. An unarmed gathering of men, women and children was fired upon as they tried to flee.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 359.

**Q.7)** Which of the following are the members of Disorders Inquiry Committee (Hunter Committee/Commission)?

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, ordered that a committee of inquiry be formed to investigate the matter.

- So, 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.

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- 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 Modern India Page no, 361.

**Q.8)** In September 1920 at a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established. Which of the following is/are part of programme?

1. Boycott of government schools and colleges.
2. Boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead.
3. Boycott of legislative councils.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** September 1920, at a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established. The programme was to include—

- boycott of government schools and colleges;
- boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead;
- boycott of legislative councils;
- boycott of foreign cloth and use of khadi instead; also practice of hand-spinning to be done;
- Renunciation of government honours and titles; the second phase could include mass civil disobedience including resignation from government service, and non-payment of taxes.
- During the movement, the participants were supposed to work for Hindu-Muslim unity and for removal of untouchability, all the time remaining non-violent.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 370.

**Q.9)** “Congress working committee (CWC)” of 15 members was established in which of the following session?

- a) Calcutta Session – 1919
- b) Nagpur Session – 1920
- c) Madras Session – 1921
- d) Lahore Session – 1929

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** December 1920, at the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress—

- Some important organisational changes were made: a congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards;
- Provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organised;
- ward committees was organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas.



Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 371.

**Q.10)** "The Indian National Liberal Federation" was founded by which of the following?

- a) Gandhi
- b) G.S. Kharpade
- c) Surendranath Banerjea
- d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Montagu report of 1918 was made public, there was a divide in the Congress over it. The moderates welcomed it while the extremists opposed it.

- This led to a schism in the Congress with moderate leaders forming the "Indian National Liberal Federation" in 1919.
- The party (INLF) was founded by Surendra Nath Banarjea and some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 371.



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## *The Gandhian Era – till Independence*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following Indian National Congress (INC) Session was preside by Gandhi?

- a) Gaya Session – 1922
- b) Kakinada Session – 1923
- c) Belgaum Session – 1924
- d) Kanpur Session – 1925

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The 1924 Belgaum (now Belgavi) session of the Indian National Congress – the only Congress session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 382.

**Q.2)** Which of the following is/are communists in British India?

- 1. S. A. Dange
- 2. Nalini Gupta
- 3. Shaukat Usmani

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

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

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 386.

**Q.3)** Which of the following parties/associations is/are related with caste movements?

- 1. Justice party.
- 2. Ezhavas.
- 3. Unionist party.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** As in earlier periods, the varied contradictions of the Indian society found expression in caste associations and movements. These movements could be divisive, conservative and at times potentially radical, and included:

- Justice Party (Madras)
- Self-respect movement (1925) under “Periyar”—E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Madras)
- Satyashodhak activists in Satara (Maharashtra)

- Bhaskar Rao Jadhav (Maharashtra)
- Mahars under Ambedkar (Maharashtra)
- Radical Ezhavas under K. Aiyappan and C. Kesavan in Kerala
- Yadavs in Bihar for improvement in social status
- Unionist Party under Fazl-i-Hussain (Punjab).

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 387 – 388.

**Q.4)** “Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt” were thrown a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 to protest against the passage of which of the following bills?

1. Public Safety Bill.
2. Trade disputes Bill.
3. The Passport (Entry into India) Bill.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The HSRA leadership now decided to let the people know about its changed objectives and the need for a revolution by the masses.

- Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 to protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill aimed at curtailing civil liberties of citizens in general and workers in particular.
- The bombs had been deliberately made harmless and were aimed at making ‘the deaf hear’.
- The objective was to get arrested and to use the trial court as a forum for propaganda so that people would become familiar with their movement and ideology.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 391.

**Q.5)** Which of the following are the recommendations of Nehru Report?

1. Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions.
2. Rejection of separate electorates.
3. Rejection of Linguistic Provinces.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Nehru Report confined itself to British India, as it envisaged the future link-up of British India with the princely states on a federal basis. For the dominion it recommended:

- Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians (much to the chagrin of younger, militant section—Nehru being prominent among them).
- Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far;

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- Instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority (and not in those where Muslims were in majority, such as Punjab and Bengal) in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats.
- Linguistic provinces.
- Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 403 – 404.

**Q.6)** “Independence for India League” was set up by which of the following?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Sachin Sanyal

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Not only were the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh communalists unhappy about the Nehru Report, but the younger section of the Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose was also angered.

- The younger section regarded the idea of dominion status in the report as a step backward, and the developments at the All Parties Conference strengthened their criticism of the dominion status idea.
- Nehru and Subhash Bose rejected the Congress’ modified goal and jointly set up the Independence for India League.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 407.

**Q.7)** 1929 – Lahore session of Indian National Congress (INC) was presided by?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Jawaharlal Nehru, who had done more than anyone else to popularize the concept of purna swaraj, was nominated the president for the Lahore session of the Congress (December 1929) mainly due to Gandhi’s backing (15 out of 18 Provincial Congress Committees had opposed Nehru).

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 408 – 411.

**Q.8)** To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. Which of the following demand is NOT part of eleven demands?

- a) Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- b) Introduce partial prohibition.
- c) Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
- d) Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.

**ANS: B**

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

- Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- Introduce total prohibition.
- Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
- Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.
- Release political prisoners.
- Accept Postal Reservation Bill.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 413.

**Q.9)** “Vaikom Satyagraha” has prominence in Indian National Movement related to which of the following?

- a) Malabar area
- b) Coromandal area
- c) Baluchistan
- d) West Bengal

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In Malabar area, K. Kelappan, a Nair Congress leader famed for the Vaikom Satyagraha, organised salt marches. P. Krishna Pillai, the future founder of the Kerala Communist movement, heroically defended the national flag in the face of police lathi-charge on Calicut beach in November 1930.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 416.

**Q.10)** The Communal Award was announced by the British prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932 was based on which of the following committee/commission recommendations?

- a) Lothian Committee
- b) Sadler Commission
- c) Raleigh Commission
- d) Welby commission

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932.

- The Communal Award, based on the findings of the Indian Franchise Committee (also called the Lothian Committee), established separate electorates and reserved seats for minorities, including the depressed classes which were granted seventy-eight reserved seats.
- Thus, this award accorded separate electorates for Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, depressed classes, and even to the Marathas for some seats in Bombay.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 434.

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## *Growth of Revolutionary Organizations in India and Abroad*

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**Q.1)** “Anushilan Samiti” was founded by which of the following?

- a) Chandra Sekhar Azad
- b) Prafulla Chaki
- c) Khudiram Bose
- d) Promotha Mitter

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The first revolutionary groups were organised in 1902 in Midnapore (under Jnanendranath Basu) and in Calcutta (the Anushilan Samiti founded by Promotha Mitter, and including Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others.)

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 316 – 317.

**Q.2)** “The remedy lies with the people. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force.” Written in which of the following news paper/weekly?

- a) Yugantar
- b) Native opinion
- c) Indian opinion
- d) Kesari

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In April 1906, an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly Yugantar and conducted a few abortive ‘actions’.

- By 1905 - 06, several newspapers had started advocating revolutionary violence.
- For instance, after severe police brutalities on participants of the Barisal Conference (April 1906), the Yugantar wrote: “The remedy lies with the people. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force.”

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 317.

**Q.3)** The Alipore conspiracy case, variously called Manicktolla bomb conspiracy or Muraripukur conspiracy is related to which of the following?

- a) Mitra mela
- b) Swadesh Bandhab Samiti
- c) Anushilan Samiti
- d) Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The whole Anushilan group was arrested including the Ghosh brothers, Aurobindo and Barindra, who were tried in the Alipore conspiracy case, variously called Manicktolla bomb conspiracy or Muraripukur conspiracy.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 317.

**Q.4)** “Zimmerman Plan” is related to which of the following?

- a) Constitutional Reforms in British India.



- b) British Congress Committee to frame rules regarding war expenditure.
- c) All-India insurrection plan to overthrow British Government.
- d) To reform local and urban bodies in British government.

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** During the First World War, the Jugantar party arranged to import German arms and ammunition through sympathizers and revolutionaries abroad.

Jatin asked Rashbehari Bose to take charge of Upper India, aiming to bring about an all-India insurrection in what has come to be called the 'German Plot' or the 'Zimmerman Plan'.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 318 – 319.

**Q.5)** "Ramosi Peasant Force" – was organized a revolutionary activity against the British in which of the following area?

- a) Bengal Province
- b) North West Frontier Province
- c) Bombay Province
- d) Madras Province

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The first of the revolutionary activities in Maharashtra was the organization of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879, which aimed to rid the country of the British by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines.

It hoped to raise funds for its activities through dacoities. It was suppressed prematurely.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 320.

**Q.6)** "Punjabee" newspaper was founded by which of the following?

- a) Ajit Singh
- b) Bhagat Singh
- c) Lalchand Falak
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Punjab extremism was fuelled by issues such as frequent famines coupled with rise in land revenue and irrigation tax, practice of 'begar' by zamindars and by the events in Bengal.

Among those active here were Lala Lajpat Rai who brought out Punjabee (with its motto of self-help at any cost).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 320.

**Q.7)** Consider the following statements regarding the "Indian Home Rule Society":

1. It was founded in Madras Province to promote national movement.
2. It was founded by Annie Besant.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**ANS: C**



**Explanation:** Shyamji Krishnavarma had started in London in 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society—'India House'—as a centre for Indian students, a scholarship scheme to bring radical youth from India, and a journal The Indian Sociologist.

Revolutionaries such as Savarkar and Hardayal became the members of India House.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 321.

**Q.8)** Which of the following pair (s) is/are correctly matched?

Organization	:	Location
1. Ghadar Party	:	San Francisco
2. Swadesh Sevak Home	:	Seattle
3. United India House	:	Vancouver

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Ghadr Party was a revolutionary group organised around a weekly newspaper The Ghadr with its headquarters at San Francisco and branches along the US coast and in the Far East.

To carry out revolutionary activities, the earlier activists had set up a 'Swadesh Sevak Home' at Vancouver and 'United India House' at Seattle.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 322 – 323.

**Q.9)** The "Berlin Committee for Indian Independence" was established by?

- a) Lala Hardayal
- b) Maulana Azad
- c) Hasrat Mohani
- d) Rashbehari Bose

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915 by Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal and others with the help of the German foreign office under 'Zimmerman Plan'.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 324.

**Q.10)** "Mitra Mela"—a secret society organised by which of the following?

- a) Savarkar
- b) Lala Hardayal
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Bala Gangadhar Tilak

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 1899—Mitra Mela—a secret society organised by Savarkar and his brother.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 326.

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## *Peasant, Tribal and Women Movements in Colonial India*

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**Q.1)** Consider the following statements regarding “Chuar Uprising”:

1. Chuar aboriginal tribesmen belong to the Jungle Mahal of Midnapore district and Bankura district of Bengal.
2. They held their lands under a kind of feudal tenure.
3. They are strongly attached to the soil.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Famine, enhanced land revenue demands and economic distress goaded the Chuar aboriginal tribesmen of the Jungle Mahal of Midnapore district and also of the Bankura district (in Bengal) to take up arms.

They held their lands under a kind of feudal tenure, but were not strongly attached to the soil, being always ready to change from farming to hunting, at the bidding of their jungle chiefs or zamindars.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 170 – 171.

**Q.2)** The Kols resented against the British policies and outsiders 1831, under the leadership of?

- a) Durjan Singh
- b) Shyam Ganjan
- c) Buddho Bhagat
- d) Subla Singh

**ANS: C**

**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.
- 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 be restored.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 171.

**Q.3)** The origin of “Ho tribal uprising” of British period is belong to which of the following area?

- a) Singhbhum
- b) Midnapore
- c) Jaisalmer

d) Rampa chodavaram

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Raja of Parahat organised his Ho tribals to revolt against the occupation of Singhbhum (now in Jharkhand). The revolt continued till 1827 when the Ho tribals were forced to submit.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 172.

**Q.4)** The tribal leaders “Sidhu and Kanhu” are belong to which of the following uprising?

- a) Munda uprisings
- b) Kol uprisings
- c) Rampa revolt
- d) Santhal uprisings

**ANS: D**

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

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 172.

**Q.5)** Which of the following are the factors of impoverishment of Indian peasantry?

1. Colonial economic policies.
2. Ruin of the handicrafts leading to overcrowding of land.
3. Colonial administrative and judicial system.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The impoverishment of the Indian peasantry was a direct result of the transformation of the agrarian structure due to—

- colonial economic policies,
- ruin of the handicrafts leading to overcrowding of land,
- the new land revenue system,
- Colonial administrative and judicial system.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 644.

**Q.6)** Consider the following statements regarding “Indigo Revolt”:

1. Europeans forced the Bengal peasants to grow indigo crop on their land.
2. It is led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas.
3. The Bengali intelligentsia played a significant role by supporting the peasants’ cause.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: D**

**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.
- The Bengali intelligentsia played a significant role by supporting the peasants' cause through newspaper campaigns, organisation of mass meetings, preparing memoranda on peasants' grievances and supporting them in legal battles.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 645.

**Q.7)** "Pabna Agrarian Movement" was related to which of the following province?

- a) Madras
- b) North West Frontier
- c) Bengal
- d) Central Province

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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.
- Having had enough of the oppressive regime, the peasants of Yusufshahi Pargana in Patna district formed an agrarian league or combination to resist the demands of the zamindars.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 646.

**Q.8)** "American Civil War" is associated or related to which of the following movements in British India?

- a) Deccan riots
- b) Indigo revolt
- c) Eka movement
- d) Moplah movement

**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 Modern India page no, 646 – 647.

**Q.9)** The All India Kisan Congress/Sabha was founded by?

- a) N. G. Ranga
- b) Swami Sahjanand Saraswati
- c) Ali Musaliar
- d) Baba Ramchandra

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** All India Kisan Congress/sabha was founded in Lucknow in April 1936 with Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary. A kisan manifesto was issued and a periodical under Indulal Yagnik started.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 652.

**Q.10)** Karshak Sanghams (peasants' organisations) came into existence in 1930's in which of the following area?

- a) United Province
- b) Bengal Province
- c) Malabar area
- d) North West Frontier Province

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In the Malabar region, the peasants were mobilised mainly by the Congress Socialist Party activists.

- Many "Karshak Sanghams" (peasants' organisations) came into existence.
- The most popular method was the marching of jaths or peasants groups to the landlords to get their demands accepted.
- One significant campaign by the peasants was in 1938 for the amendment of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

Source: Spectrum Modern India page no, 652.



## *Revision*

**Q.1)** The Parliament of Religions held in 1893, is attended by Swami Vivekananda was held at?

- a) Georgia
- b) Chicago
- c) Florida
- d) Philadelphia

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** At the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893, Swami Vivekananda made a great impression on people by his learned interpretations.

- The keynote of his opening address was the need for a healthy balance between spiritualism and materialism.
- Envisaging a new culture for the whole world, he called for a blend of the materialism of the West and the spiritualism of the East into a new harmony to produce happiness for mankind.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 242.

**Q.2)** Which of the following is/are the objectives of Arya Samaj?

1. To promote inter – caste and widow remarriages.
2. To promote gender equality.
3. To promote social services like helping the people in crises like floods, famines and earthquakes.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Dayananda subscribed to the Vedic notion of chaturvarna system in which a person was not born in any caste but was identified as a brahmin, kshatriya, vaishya or shudra according to the occupation the person followed.

- The Arya Samaj fixed the minimum marriageable age at twenty-five years for boys and sixteen years for girls.
- Swami Dayananda once lamented the Hindu race as “the children of children”.
- Inter-caste marriages and widow remarriages were also encouraged.
- Equal status for women was the demand of the Samaj, both in letter and in spirit.
- The Samaj also helped the people in crises like floods, famines and earthquakes.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 244 - 245.

**Q.3)** “Seva Sadan” was founded by which of the following?

- a) Behramji M. Malabari
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Swami Shraddhanand
- d) Lala Hansraj



**ANS: A**

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

- Malabari spoke vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus.
- It was his efforts that led to the Age of Consent Act regulating the age of consent for females, Seva Sadan specialised in taking care of those women who were exploited and then discarded by society.
- It catered to all castes and provided the destitute women with education, and medical and welfare services.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 246 - 247.

**Q.4)** The trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in British India founded in which of the following year?

- a) 1919
- b) 1920
- c) 1921
- d) 1922

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) founded in 1920.

- Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary.
- Tilak was also one of the moving spirits.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 387.

**Q.5)** "Bandi Jeevan" book was written by which of the following?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Tilak
- c) Bhagat Singh
- d) Sachin Sanyal

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Sachin Sanyal was sentenced to life for his involvement in the conspiracy and was imprisoned at Cellular Jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where he wrote his book titled Bandi Jeevan (A Life of Captivity, 1922).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 389.

**Q.6)** Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutt, Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chandheri are associated with which of the following?

- a) Women members of Congress Working Committee.
- b) Members of Women league of Indian Social conference.
- c) Revolutionary terrorists.
- d) Members of Women wing of Executive Council of Governor General.

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** There was a large-scale participation of young women especially under Surya Sen. These women provided shelter, carried messages and fought with guns in hand.

- Prominent women revolutionaries in Bengal during this phase included Pritilata Waddedar, who died conducting a raid;

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- Kalpana Dutt who was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen and given a life sentence;
- Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chandheri, school girls of Comilla, who shot dead the district magistrate. (December 1931);
- and Bina Das who fired point blank at the governor while receiving her degree at the convocation (February 1932).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 393.

**Q.7)** Which of the following is/are the Delhi proposals of Muslim League?

1. Joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims.
2. Equal representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly.
3. Formation of four new Muslim majority provinces— Sindh, Baluchistan, Assam and North-West Frontier Province.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Earlier, in December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution. These proposals, which were accepted by the Madras session of the Congress (December 1927), came to be known as the 'Delhi Proposals'.

These were:

- joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
- one-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;
- representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
- formation of three new Muslim majority provinces— Sindh, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 404 - 405.

**Q.8)** Which of the following personality organized a march from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast to break the salt law?

- a) Chidambaram Pillai
- b) C. Rajagopalachari
- c) K. Kelappan
- d) Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In April 1930, C. Rajagopalachari organised a march from Thiruchirapalli (Trichinapoly as it was called by the British) to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore (or Thanjavur) coast to break the salt law.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 416.

**Q.9)** "Pukhtoon" – a monthly political magazine was famous in British India is belongs to which of the following area?

- a) Malabar Area
- b) Orissa
- c) North West Frontier Province

d) Central Province

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Peshawar, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's educational and social reform work among the Pathans had politicized them.

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 418.

**Q.10)** Who among the following was the president of "Haripura" Congress session?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subhash Bose
- c) Rajendra Prasad
- d) Pattabhi Sitaramaiaha

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** At the Congress meeting in Haripura, Gujarat, in February 1938, Bose was unanimously elected president of the session.

- He was firm in his belief that the Congress ministries in the provinces had immense revolutionary potential, as he said in his presidential address.
- Bose also talked of economic development of the country through planning and was instrumental in setting up a National Planning Committee later.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 468.

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## *Consolidation of India after Independence*

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**Q.1)** In which year the Government of India passes the Official Languages Act?

- a) 1962
- b) 1963
- c) 1964
- d) 1965

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The language issue was further clarified by Parliament in 1963 through the Official Languages Act which stated that Hindi was to become the official language in India from 1965.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 715.

**Q.2)** In which of the following Congress Session had made efforts to recognize regional linguistic identities and divided India into 21 linguistic units for its organizational set up?

- a) 1919 – Amritsar
- b) 1920 – Nagpur
- c) 1921 – Ahmadabad
- d) 1922 – Gaya

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Congress in its 1920's session in Nagpur had made efforts to recognise regional linguistic identities and divided India into 21 linguistic units for its organisational set up.

Many provincial Congress committees were set up on the basis of linguistic zones, which often did not coincide with the administrative divisions of British India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 715.

**Q.3)** Due to continuous demands, the Constituent Assembly, in June 1948, appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission, which is headed by?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- c) S.K. Dhar
- d) Vallabhbhai Patel

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Due to continuous demands, the Constituent Assembly, in June 1948, appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission, and headed by Justice S.K. Dhar, to enquire into the need of linguistic provinces.

- The Dhar Commission, however, opposed such a move in the interest of national integration.
- Consequently the Constituent Assembly decided not to include the linguistic principle in the constitution.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 716.

**Q.4)** In August 1951, “Swami Sitaram”, a Congressman and Gandhian leader, started a fast unto death for a linguistic province – was belongs to which region?

- a) Assam
- b) Gujarat
- c) Karnataka
- d) Andhra

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The first demand for a linguistic province was seen in the Telugu-speaking region of Andhra.

- In August 1951, Swami Sitaram, a Congressman and Gandhian leader started a fast unto death.
- While he broke his fast after thirty-five days, the movement was renewed in December 1952, by another Gandhian follower, Potti Sriramulu who died after fasting for fifty-six days.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 716.

**Q.5)** Who among the following is NOT a member of States Reorganization Commission (SRC) in 1953?

- a) Fazl Ali
- b) K.M. Panikkar
- c) Jaya Prakash Narayan
- d) Hridaynath Kunzru

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The creation of Andhra encouraged other linguistic groups to intensify their movements for their own state or for rectification of their boundaries on a linguistic ground.

- Under popular pressure, Nehru government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in August 1953.
- The commission, comprising Justice Fazl Ali, K.M. Panikkar and Hridaynath Kunzru as members, submitted its report in October 1955;
- Its recommendations were accepted with some modifications and implemented quickly.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 716 – 717.

**Q.6)** In November 1956, the States Reorganization Act was passed which provided for how many States and Union Territories?

- a) 12 States and 7 Union Territories
- b) 13 States and 7 Union Territories
- c) 14 States and 6 Union Territories
- d) 15 States and 6 Union Territories

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In November 1956, the States Reorganization Act was passed which provided for fourteen states and six centrally administered territories, but many of these states still contained sizeable linguistic minorities and regional economic disparities.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 717.

**Q.7)** The PEPSU States were merged with which of the following State?

- a) Punjab
- b) Jammu & Kashmir



- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Rajasthan

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In an exception to the linguistic principle, in 1956, the states of PEPSU were merged with Punjab.

Punjab remained a trilingual state having three language speakers—Punjabi, Hindi and Pahari.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 717.

**Q.8)** After Independence, which State first won the election other than the Congress party?

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Perhaps the first time people exercised their right of choice for a party other than the Congress was when they voted the Communists into power in Kerala in 1957.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 718.

**Q.9)** "Praja Socialist Party (PSP)" was formed by merging which of the following parties?

- a) Congress Socialist Party (CSP) and Bharatiya Jan Sangh
- b) Congress Socialist Party and Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (KMPP)
- c) Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (KMPP) and Bharatiya Jan Sangh
- d) Communist Party and Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (KMPP)

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In September 1952, the CSP merged with the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (KMPP) to form a new party—Praja Socialist Party (PSP).

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 718.

**Q.10)** Who among the following founded the Swatantra Party?

- a) Rammanohar Lohia
- b) M. R. Masani
- c) Acharya Kripalani
- d) C. Rajagopalachari

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Founded in August 1959, the Swatantra Party was a nonsocialist, constitutionalist and secular conservative party having distinguished leaders like C. Rajagopalachari (who resigned from the Congress), Minoo Masani, N.G. Ranga and K.M. Munshi, most of them being veteran Congress leaders.

Source: Spectrum Modern India Page no, 721.



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## *Indian Constitution: Historical Underpinnings, Evolution & Making of the Constitution*

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**Q.1)** The Regulating Act 1773 has a great constitutional importance due to which of the following?

1. It was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India.
2. It recognized, for the first time, the political, Financial and administrative functions of the Company.
3. It laid the foundations of central administration in India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Regulating act of 1773 was of great constitutional importance as

- It was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India;
- It recognized, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the Company; and
- It laid the foundations of central administration in India.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.2)** Which of the following is/are the features of Act of Settlement, 1781?

1. It exempted the Governor-General and the Council from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for the acts done by them in their official capacity.
2. It laid down that the appeals from the Provincial Courts could be taken to the Supreme Court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In a bid to rectify the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773, the British Parliament passed the Amending Act of 1781, also known as the Act of Settlement.

The features of this Act were as follows:

- It exempted the Governor-General and the Council from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for the acts done by them in their official capacity.
- Similarly, it also exempted the servants of the company from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for their official actions.

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- It excluded the revenue matters and the matters arising in the collection of revenue from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- It provided that the Supreme Court was to have jurisdiction over all the inhabitants of Calcutta.
- It also required the court to administer the personal law of the defendants i.e., Hindus were to be tried according to the Hindu law and Muslims were to be tried according to the Mohammedan law.
- It laid down that the appeals from the Provincial Courts could be taken to the Governor-General-in-Council and not to the Supreme Court.
- It empowered the Governor-General- in - Council to frame regulations for the Provincial Courts and Councils.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.3)** Which of the following Act distinguish the commercial and political functions of the Company?

- a) Regulating Act of 1773.
- b) Act of Settlement, 1781.
- c) Pitts India Act, 1784.
- d) None of the above.

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Pitts India Act, 1784 distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.4)** Which of the following is/are features of Charter Act of 1813?

1. It opened the Indian economy to all British Merchants.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
3. It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The features of Charter Act of 1813 were as follows:

- It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants.
- However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
- It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
- It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.5)** Which of the following words are mentioned in Objectives Resolution?

1. Fraternity
2. Equality

3. Republic
4. Justice
5. Freedom
6. World Peace

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- b) 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- c) 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly. It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure. It read:

- "This Constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an Independent Sovereign Republic and to draw up for her future governance a Constitution.
- Wherein the territories that now comprise British India, the territories that now form the Indian States and such other parts of India as are outside India and the States as well as other territories as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all; and
- wherein the said territories, whether with their present boundaries or with such others as may be determined by the Constituent Assembly and thereafter according to the law of the Constitution, shall possess and retain the status of autonomous units together with residuary powers and exercise all powers and functions of Government and administration save and except such powers and functions as are vested in or assigned to the Union or as are inherent or implied in the Union or resulting there from; and
- where in all power and authority of the sovereign independent India, its constituent parts and organs of Government are derived from the people; and
- Where in shall be guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice, social, economic and political; equality of status of opportunity, and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality; and
- Where in adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes; and
- Where by shall be maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea and air according to justice and the law of civilized nations; and
- This ancient land attains its rightful and honoured place in the world and makes its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind."

This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947. It influenced the eventual shaping of the constitution through all its subsequent stages. Its modified version forms the Preamble of the present Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.6)** Who among the following was headed the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Patel.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.7)** The structural part of the Indian Constitution is, to a large extent, derived from which of the following?

- a) British Constitution
- b) Spanish Constitution
- c) Government of India Act, 1935
- d) American Constitution

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The structural part of the Constitution is, to a large extent, derived from the Government of India Act of 1935.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.8)** The Indian Constitution has been described as 'quasi-federal' by whom among the following?

- a) K.C. Wheare
- b) Morris Jones
- c) Granville Austin
- d) Ivor Jennings

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Indian Constitution has been variously described as 'federal in form but, unitary in spirit', 'quasi-federal' by K.C. Wheare, 'bargaining federalism' by Morris Jones, 'co-operative federalism' by Granville Austin, 'federation with a centralizing tendency' by Ivor Jennings and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.9)** Which of the following is/are the features of Parliamentary form of Government?

- 1. Presence of real and nominal executives.
- 2. Majority party rule.
- 3. Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The parliamentary system is also known as the 'Westminster' Model of Government, responsible Government and Cabinet Government. The Constitution establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre, but also in the states.

The features of parliamentary government in India are:

- Presence of nominal and real executives;
- Majority party rule,

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- Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature,
- Membership of the ministers in the legislature,
- Leadership of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister,
- Dissolution of the lower House (Lok Sabha or Assembly).

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.10)** Which of the following is the 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Fundamental duties
- c) Preamble
- d) Directive Principles of State Policy

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Directive Principles of State Policy is a 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution.

- They are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution.
- They can be classified into three broad categories – socialistic, Gandhian and liberal intellectual.

Source: Laxmikanth.



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## *The Preamble, The Union and its Territory, Citizenship*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following is not a device of direct democracy?

- a) Presidential System
- b) Recall
- c) Referendum
- d) Plebiscite

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Democracy is of two types: direct and indirect. In direct democracy, the people exercise their supreme power directly as is the case in Switzerland. There are four devices of direct democracy, namely, Referendum, Initiative, Recall and Plebiscite. In indirect democracy, on the other hand, the representatives elected by the people exercise the supreme power and thus carry on the government and make the laws. This type of democracy, also known as representative democracy, is of two kinds: parliamentary and presidential.

The Indian Constitution provides for representative parliamentary democracy under which the executive is responsible to the legislature for all its policies and actions. Universal adult franchise, periodic elections, rule of law, independence of judiciary, and absence of discrimination on certain grounds are the manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** Consider the following statements with respect to Preamble:

- 1. Italian constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble
- 2. It contains the summary or essence of the Constitution

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:** American Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. Many countries, including India, followed this practice. The term 'preamble' refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution. It contains the summary or essence of the Constitution. N A Palkhivala, an eminent jurist and constitutional expert, called the Preamble as the 'identity card of the Constitution.'

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** Consider the following statements with respect to secular state of India:

- 1. The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978.
- 2. The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of belief, faith and worship.
- 3. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws.

Which of the following given below codes are correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India stands for a secular state. Hence, it does not uphold any particular religion as the official religion of the Indian State. The following provisions of the Constitution reveal the secular character of the Indian State:

- The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
- The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of belief, faith and worship.
- The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws (Article 14).
- The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion (Article 15).
- Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment (Article 16).
- All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate any religion (Article 25).
- Every religious denomination or any of its section shall have the right to manage its religious affairs (Article 26).
- No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion of a particular religion (Article 27).

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** Consider the following statements with respect to Justice in Preamble of Indian Constitution:

1. The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces social and political justice only.
2. A combination of social justice and political justice denotes what is known as 'distributive justice'.
3. The ideal of Justice has been taken from Russian Revolution.

Which of the statements given above is/are **Not** correct?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms-social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, color, race, religion, sex and so on. It means absence of privileges being extended to any particular section of the society, and improvement in the conditions of backward classes (SCs, STs and OBCs) and women.

Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income and property.

A combination of social justice and economic justice denotes what is known as 'distributive justice'.

Political justice implies that all citizens should have equal political rights, equal access to all political offices and equal voice in the government.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** Consider the following statements with respect to Citizenship:

1. Articles 5 to 11 of the Constitution deals with Citizenship.
2. Constitution contains permanent and elaborate provisions related to Citizenship.

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 Constitution deals with the citizenship from Articles 5 to 11 under Part II. However, it contains neither any permanent nor any elaborate provisions in this regard. It only identifies the persons who became citizens of India at its commencement (i.e., on January 26, 1950).

It does not deal with the problem of acquisition or loss of citizenship subsequent to its commencement. It empowers the Parliament to enact a law to provide for such matters and any other matter relating to citizenship.

Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Citizenship Act, 1955, which has been amended in 1957, 1960, 1985, 1986, 1992, 2003, 2005, 2015 and 2019.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** Consider the following statement about the state of Sikkim:

1. Till 1947, Sikkim was an Indian princely state ruled by Chogyal.
2. In 1947, after the lapse of British paramountcy, Sikkim became a 'protectorate' of India.
3. The 35th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Till 1947, Sikkim was an Indian princely state ruled by Chogyal. In 1947, after the lapse of British paramountcy, Sikkim became a 'protectorate' of India, whereby the Indian Government assumed responsibility for the defence, external affairs and communications of Sikkim. In 1974, Sikkim expressed its desire for greater association with India.

Accordingly, the 35<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (1974) was enacted by the parliament. This amendment introduced a new class of statehood under the constitution by conferring on Sikkim the status of an 'associate state' of the Indian Union. For this purpose, a new Article 2A and a new schedule (Tenth Schedule containing the terms and conditions of association) were inserted in the Constitution. This experiment, however, did not last long as it could not fully satisfy the aspirations of the people of Sikkim.

In a referendum held in 1975, they voted for the abolition of the institution of Chogyal and Sikkim becoming an integral part of India. Consequently, the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state). This amendment amended the First and the Fourth Schedules to the Constitution and added a new Article 371-F to provide for certain special provisions with

respect to the administration of Sikkim. It also repealed Article 2A and the Tenth Schedule that were added by the 35th Amendment Act of 1974.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

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

1. Citizens are full members of the Indian State and owe allegiance to it. They enjoy all civil and political rights.
2. In India, only a citizen by birth and not a naturalised citizen is eligible for the office of President.

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:** Like any other modern state, India has two kinds of people—citizens and aliens. Citizens are full members of the Indian State and owe allegiance to it. They enjoy all civil and political rights. Aliens, on the other hand, are the citizens of some other state and hence, do not enjoy all the civil and political rights. They are of two categories—friendly aliens or enemy aliens.

Friendly aliens are the subjects of those countries that have cordial relations with India. Enemy aliens, on the other hand, are the subjects of that country that is at war with India. They enjoy lesser rights than the friendly aliens, eg, they do not enjoy protection against arrest and detention (Article 22).

Along with the above rights, the citizens also owe certain duties towards the Indian State, as for example, paying taxes, respecting the national flag and national anthem, defending the country and so on.

In India both a citizen by birth as well as a naturalised citizen is eligible for the office of President while in USA, only a citizen by birth and not a naturalised citizen is eligible for the office of President.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Which of the following statement is correct about Article 1 of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Article 1 has only used the name India.
- b) India is Union of States
- c) India is a Federation of States
- d) Preamble used the term India while Article 1 used the term Bharat.

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'. This provision deals with two things: one, name of the country, and two, type of polity.

There was no unanimity in the Constituent Assembly with regard to the name of the country. Some members suggested the traditional name (Bharat) while other advocated the modern name (India). Hence, the Constituent Assembly had to adopt a mix of both ('India, that is, Bharat')

Secondly, the country is described as 'Union' although its Constitution is federal in structure. According to Dr B R Ambedkar, the phrase 'Union of States' has been preferred to 'Federation of States' for two reasons: one, the Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American Federation; and two, the states have no right



to secede from the federation. The federation is an Union because it is indestructible. The country is an integral whole and divided into different states only for the convenience of administration.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Which of the following commission/committee accepted language to be basis for state reorganization?

- a) Dhar Commission
- b) JVP Committee
- c) Fazl Ali Commission
- d) None of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The integration of princely states with the rest of India has purely an ad hoc arrangement. There has been a demand from different regions, particularly South India, for reorganisation of states on linguistic basis. Accordingly, in June 1948, the Government of India appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission under the chairmanship of S K Dhar to examine the feasibility of this. The commission submitted its report in December 1948 and recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.

This created much resentment and led to the appointment of another Linguistic Provinces Committee by the Congress in December 1948 itself to examine the whole question afresh. It consisted of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya and hence, was popularly known as JVP Committee. It submitted its report in April 1949 and formally rejected language as the basis for reorganization of states.

The creation of Andhra state intensified the demand from other regions for creation of states on linguistic basis. This forced the Government of India to appoint (in December 1953) a three-member States Reorganisation Commission under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali to re-examine the whole question. Its other two members were K M Panikkar and H N Kunzru. It submitted its report in September 1955 and broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of states. But, it rejected the theory of 'one language- one state'.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** Which of the following term was not in the original Preamble of India?

- a) Integrity
- b) Unity
- c) Democratic
- d) Republic

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Preamble in its present form reads:

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN

SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the [unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twentysixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.



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The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly. It has been amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976), which added three new words: socialist, secular and integrity.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

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## *Fundamental Rights*

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**Q.1)** Consider the following statements:

1. The original constitution consists of six fundamental rights.
2. The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the government to all persons without any discrimination.

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: D**

**Explanation:** The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35.

- In this regard, the framers of the Constitution derived inspiration from the Constitution of USA (i.e., Bill of Rights).
- The **Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution** to all persons without any discrimination.
- They uphold the equality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest and unity of the nation.
- **Originally, the Constitution provided for seven Fundamental Rights.**

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.2)** Consider the following statements regarding right to property:

1. It was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976.
2. It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution.

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 right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

- It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution.
- So at present, there are only six Fundamental Rights.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.3)** Which of the following is/are the features of Fundamental Rights?

1. Total fundamental rights are available to both citizens and foreigners.
2. They are absolute and qualified in nature.
3. All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution are characterized by the following:

- Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.
- They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts.
- Thus, they strike a balance between the rights of the individual and those of the society as a whole, between individual liberty and social control.
- All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state. However, some of them are also available against the action of private individuals.
- Some of them are negative in character, that is, place limitations on the authority of the State, while others are positive in nature, conferring certain privileges on the persons.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.4)** Which of the following statement is NOT correct about Fundamental Rights?

- a) They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement.
- b) Aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court for their violation or enforcement.
- c) Parliament can curtail or repeal fundamental rights by an ordinary act.
- d) They can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Fundamental Rights are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.

- They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court. Hence, the aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal against the judgment of the high courts.
- They are not sacrosanct or permanent. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act. Moreover, this can be done without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.
- They can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.5)** Article 12 has defined the term "State" for the purposes of Part III. Which of the following is/are come under the definition of State?

1. Executive and Legislative organs of Union and State government.
2. Statutory authorities.
3. Civil society.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The term 'State' has been used in different provisions concerning the fundamental rights. Hence, Article 12 has defined the term for the purposes of Part III. According to it, the State includes the following:

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- Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union government.
- Government and legislature of states, that is, executive and legislative organs of state government.
- All local authorities, which is, municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts, etc.
- All other authorities, that is, statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc.
- Thus, State has been defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. It is the actions of these agencies that can be challenged in the courts as violating the Fundamental Rights.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.6)** Which of the following is NOT part of Right to equality?

- a) Equality before law and equal protection of laws.
- b) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- c) Abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practice.
- d) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Right to equality (Articles 14–18):

- Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14).
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).
- Abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practice (Article 17).
- Abolition of titles except military and academic (Article 18).

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.7)** Which of the following Fundamental Right is NOT available to Foreigners?

- a) Equality before law and equal protection of laws.
- b) Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- c) Right to elementary education.
- d) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

FR available only to citizens and not to foreigners	FR available to both citizens and foreigners (except enemy aliens)
1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).	1. Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14).
2. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).	2. Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20).
3. Protection of six rights regarding freedom of : (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession (Article 19).	3. Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21).
4. Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21).	4. Right to elementary education (Article 21A).

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Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.8)** “No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof” – describes in which of the following Article of Indian Constitution?

- a) Article 102
- b) Article 103
- c) Article 104
- d) Article 105

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** No Member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof (Article 105).

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.9)** Which Article of Indian Constitution scope and extent was tested by Supreme Court in famous Mandal case?

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 25

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In the famous Mandal case (1992), the scope and extent of Article 16(4), which provides for reservation of jobs in favour of backward classes, has been examined thoroughly by the Supreme Court.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.10)** Which constitutional amendment act added article 21 – A to fundamental rights?

- a) 61<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment act
- b) 65<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment act
- c) 81<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment act
- d) 86<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment act

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Article 21 A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine.

- Thus, this provision makes only elementary education a Fundamental Right and not higher or professional education.
- This provision was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.

Source: Laxmikanth.



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## *Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties*

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**Q.1)** “Instrument of Instructions” is related to which of the following?

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Fundamental duties
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) Both A and C

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Directive Principles resemble the ‘Instrument of Instructions’ enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

- In the words of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, ‘the Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935.
- What is called Directive Principles is merely another name for the instrument of instructions.
- The only difference is that they are instructions to the legislature and the executive’.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.2)** Which of the following provisions of Indian Constitution seeks to establish economic and social democracy in the country?

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Fundamental duties
- d) Preamble

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State.

- They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution.
- They embody the concept of a ‘welfare state’ and not that of a ‘police state’, which existed during the colonial era.
- In brief, they seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.3)** Which of the following provisions of Indian Constitution are fundamental in the governance of the country?

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Emergency Provisions
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) Constitutional bodies

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution (Article 37) itself says that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

**Q.4)** “To promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order permeated by justice and to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities” – is described in which of the following Article?

- a) Article 36
- b) Article 37
- c) Article 38
- d) Article 42

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** To promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order permeated by justice—social, economic and political— and to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.5)** Which of the following provisions are covered under Article 39 of Directive Principles of State policy?

1. Right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.
2. Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production.
3. To secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** To secure

- the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens;
- the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good;
- prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production;
- equal pay for equal work for men and women;
- preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse; and
- opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.6)** “To organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government” – is related to which of the following?

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 44
- c) Article 46
- d) Article 51

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** To organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40).

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.7)** Which of the following directive principles is/are added under 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children.
2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.
3. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:

- To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
- To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
- To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
- To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A).

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.8)** Which of the following committee recommended the separate chapter for fundamental duties in Indian constitution?

- a) Sarkaria Committee
- b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Administrative reforms commission
- c) Swaran Singh committee
- d) Punchhi Commission

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975–1977).

The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.9)** “Article 51A” of Indian Constitution is associated with?

- a) Ratification of International Conventions
- b) Wild Life Protection
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Congress Government at Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.

- This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution.
- This new part consists of only one Article, that is, Article 51A which for the first time specified a code of ten fundamental duties of the citizens.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.10)** “Champakam Dorairajan” case was associated with which of the following?

- a) Dispute between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
- b) Dispute between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.
- c) Dispute between Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties.
- d) Dispute between Directive Principles of State Policy and Preamble.

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The justiciability of Fundamental Rights and non-justiciability of Directive Principles on the one hand and the moral obligation of State to implement Directive Principles (Article 37) on the other hand have led to a conflict between the two since the commencement of the Constitution.

In the Champakam Dorairajan case (1951), the Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles, the former would prevail.

Source: Laxmikanth.

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## *Amendment of Constitution, Basic Structure of the Constitution, Emergency Provisions*

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**Q.1)** Consider the following provisions:

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Election of the President and its manner
3. Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament

Which of the provisions given above is/are amended by a special majority of Parliament?

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The majority of the provisions in the Constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting. The expression 'total membership' means the total number of members comprising the House irrespective of fact whether there are vacancies or absentees.

'Strictly speaking, the special majority is required only for voting at the third reading stage of the bill but by way of abundant caution the requirement for special majority has been provided for in the rules of the Houses in respect of all the effective stages of the bill'.

The provisions which can be amended by this way includes:

1. Fundamental Rights;
2. Directive Principles of State Policy; and
3. All other provisions which are not covered by the first and third categories.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** Consider the following statements with respect to the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution:

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated in either House of Parliament or the state legislature.
2. The bill cannot be introduced by a private member.

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: D**

**Explanation:** Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.



2. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.
3. The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.
4. Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.
5. If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.
6. After duly passed by both the Houses of Parliament and ratified by the state legislatures, where necessary, the bill is presented to the president for assent.
7. The president must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.
8. After the president's assent, the bill becomes an Act (i.e., a constitutional amendment act) and the Constitution stands amended in accordance with the terms of the Act.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** Consider the following statement about President's Rule in India:

1. Article 356 and Article 365 mentions the grounds of proclamation of President's Rule in India.
2. The presidential proclamation imposing President's Rule is not subjected to judicial review.

Which of the statements given above is/are **Not** correct?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 355 imposes a duty on the Centre to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is this duty in the performance of which the Centre takes over the government of a state under Article 356 in case of failure of constitutional machinery in state. This is popularly known as 'President's Rule'. It is also known as 'State Emergency' or 'Constitutional Emergency'.

The President's Rule can be proclaimed under Article 356 on two grounds —one mentioned in Article 356 itself and another in Article 365.

The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the satisfaction of the President in invoking Article 356 final and conclusive which could not be challenged in any court on any ground. But, this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 implying that the satisfaction of the President is not beyond judicial review.

In Bommai case (1994), the Supreme Court said that imposition of President's Rule in a state under Article 356 is subject to judicial review.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** Which of the following Amendments comes under Article 368?

1. Simple Majority
2. Special Majority
3. Special Majority with half of the states ratification

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 368 provides for two types of amendments, that is, by a special majority of Parliament and also through the ratification of half of the states by a simple majority. But, some other articles provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the Constitution by a simple majority of Parliament, that is, a majority of the members of each House present and voting (similar to the ordinary legislative process). Notably, these amendments are not deemed to be amendments of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** In which of the following cases Supreme Court used the power of Judicial Review?

- 1. Bank Nationalisation case
- 2. Keshavananda Bharati Case
- 3. National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act, 2014

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court used the power of judicial review in various cases, as for example, the Golaknath case (1967), the Bank Nationalisation case (1970), the Privy Purses Abolition case (1971), the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Minerva Mills case (1980), and so on. In 2015, the Supreme Court declared both the 99th Constitutional Amendment, 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act, 2014 as unconstitutional and null and void.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** Which of the following consider statements are Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution?

- 1. Secular character of the Constitution
- 2. Federal character of the Constitution
- 3. Welfare state (socio-economic justice)

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The present position is that the Parliament under Article 368 can amend any part of the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights but without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. However, the Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify as to what constitutes the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. From the various judgments, the

following have emerged as 'basic features' of the Constitution or elements / components / ingredients of the 'basic structure' of the constitution:

1. Supremacy of the Constitution
2. Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity
3. Secular character of the Constitution
4. Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
5. Federal character of the Constitution
6. Unity and integrity of the nation
7. Welfare state (socio-economic justice)
8. Judicial review
9. Freedom and dignity of the individual

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** Which of the following directions given by centre on the proclamation of financial emergency?

1. To observe the specified canons of financial propriety.
2. To reduce the salaries and allowances of all class of persons serving in the state except the high court judges.
3. To reserve all money bills and other financial bills for the consideration of the President.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** While the proclamation of financial emergency (under Article 360) is in operation, the Centre can give directions to the states:

- (i) to observe the specified canons of financial propriety;
- (ii) to reduce the salaries and allowances of all class of persons serving in the state (including the high court judges); and
- (iii) to reserve all money bills and other financial bills for the consideration of the President.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Consider the following statements with respect to National Emergency (Article 352):

1. President proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet
2. President can declare a national emergency only on the actual occurrence of war or external aggression

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:** Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. It may be noted that the president can declare a national emergency even before

the actual occurrence of war or external aggression or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger.

The President, however, can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet. This means that the emergency can be declared only on the concurrence of the cabinet and not merely on the advice of the prime minister.

In 1975, the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi advised the president to proclaim emergency without consulting her cabinet. The cabinet was informed of the proclamation after it was made, as a fait accompli. The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 introduced this safeguard to eliminate any possibility of the prime minister alone taking a decision in this regard.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** The 'special majority provision' for every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance was introduced by which of the following amendment act?

- a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- b) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act
- c) It was an original Constitutional provision
- d) 48th Constitutional Amendment Act

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority that is, (a) a majority of the total membership of that house, and (b) a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting.

This special majority provision was introduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Previously, such resolution could be passed by a simple majority of the Parliament.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** Consider the following statements with respect to suspension of fundamental rights under Article 359 of Indian Constitution:

- 1. Article 359 suspends Fundamental Rights under Article 19 for the entire duration of Emergency.
  - 2. Article 359 operates in case of both External Emergency as well as Internal Emergency.
- 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:** Article 358 is confined to Fundamental Rights under Article 19 only whereas Article 359 extends to all those Fundamental Rights whose enforcement is suspended by the Presidential Order.

Article 358 automatically suspends the fundamental rights under Article 19 as soon as the emergency is declared. On the other hand, Article 359 does not automatically suspend any Fundamental Right. It only empowers the president to suspend the enforcement of the specified Fundamental Rights.

Article 358 operates only in case of External Emergency (that is, when the emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression) and not in the case of Internal Emergency (ie, when the Emergency is declared on the ground of armed rebellion). Article

359, on the other hand, operates in case of both External Emergency as well as Internal Emergency.

Article 358 suspends Fundamental Rights under Article 19 for the entire duration of Emergency while Article 359 suspends the enforcement of Fundamental Rights for a period specified by the president which may either be the entire duration of Emergency or a shorter period.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

ForumIAS



## *Revision*

**Q.1)** Fazl Ali Commission identified which of the following factors that can be taken into account in any scheme of reorganization of states?

1. One-Language One-State
2. Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country
3. Financial, economic and administrative considerations

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The creation of Andhra state intensified the demand from other regions for creation of states on linguistic basis. This forced the Government of India to appoint (in December 1953) a three-member States Reorganisation Commission under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali to re-examine the whole question.

Its other two members were K M Panikkar and H N Kunzru. It submitted its report in September 1955 and broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of states. But, it rejected the theory of 'one language- one state'.

Its view was that the unity of India should be regarded as the primary consideration in any redrawing of the country's political units. It identified four major factors that can be taken into account in any scheme of reorganisation of states:

- (a) Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country.
- (b) Linguistic and cultural homogeneity.
- (c) Financial, economic and administrative considerations.
- (d) Planning and promotion of the welfare of the people in each state as well as of the nation as a whole.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** Consider the following statements regarding the "demand for constituent assembly":

1. In 1935 the communist party of India officially demanded a constituent assembly to frame the constitution of India.
2. In 1938, Subhash Chandra Bose declared that the constitution of free India must be framed without outside interference.
3. The constituent assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise.

Which of the statements given above is/are **Not** correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** It was in 1934 that the idea of constituent assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M. N. Roy, a pioneer of communist movement in India.

In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.

In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf the INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise'.

The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** Consider the following statements with regard to "Objectives Resolution":

1. On December 13, 1946 Dr. B.R Ambedkar moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the constituent assembly.
  2. Objectives Resolution modified version forms present Directive principles of state 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: D**

**Explanation:** On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly. It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure. Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947.

It influenced the eventual shaping of the constitution through all its subsequent stages. Its modified version forms the Preamble of the present constitution.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** Which article of the constitution of India deals with the India's foreign policy and promotes international peace and security?

- a) Article 51
- b) Article 50
- c) Article 49
- d) Article 48

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** India's foreign policy aims at the promotion of international peace and security. Article 51 of the Constitution (Directive Principles of State Policy) directs the Indian State to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honorable relations between nations, foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

Beside peace is necessary to promote the economic development of nations. Jawaharlal Nehru said: "Peace to us is not just a fervent hope; it is emergent necessity".

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution making. Consider the following pairs:

**Committee**

1. Union powers committee
2. Union constitution committee
3. Rules of procedure committee

**Headed by**

Jawaharlal Nehru  
B R Ambedkar  
Sardar patel

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making. Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees. The names of these committees and their chairmen are given below:

Major Committees

1. Union Powers Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Patel
4. Drafting Committee – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas – Sardar Patel. This committee had the following five sub-committees:
  - (a) Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani
  - (b) Minorities Sub-Committee – H.C. Mukherjee
  - (c) North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee – Gopinath Bardoloi
  - (d) Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee – A.V. Thakkar
  - (e) North-West Frontier Tribal Areas Sub-Committee
6. Rules of Procedure Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
7. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) – Jawaharlal Nehru
8. Steering Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** Consider the following statements with respect to secular state of India:

1. The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978.
2. The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of belief, faith and worship.

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 Constitution of India stands for a secular state. Hence, it does not uphold any particular religion as the official religion of the Indian State. The following provisions of the Constitution reveal the secular character of the Indian State:

- The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
- The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of belief, faith and worship.
- The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws (Article 14).
- The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion (Article 15).
- Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment (Article 16).

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- All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate any religion (Article 25).
- Every religious denomination or any of its section shall have the right to manage its religious affairs (Article 26).
- No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion of a particular religion (Article 27).

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** Consider the following statements with respect to Fundamental Duties:

1. Fundamental Duties were added to constitution by 42nd constitutional amendment.
2. Under 42nd constitutional amendment total 11 duties were added to constitution.

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 rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable, the original constitution contained only the fundamental rights and not the fundamental duties.

In other words, the framers of the Constitution did not feel it necessary to incorporate the fundamental duties of the citizens in the Constitution. However, they incorporated the duties of the State in the Constitution in the form of Directive Principles of State Policy.

Later in 1976, the fundamental duties of citizens were added in the Constitution. In 2002, one more Fundamental Duty was added.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Which among the following provision of Indian constitution came into force on November 26, 1949 itself?

- a) Finance Commission
- b) Planning Commission
- c) Election commission
- d) National Human Rights Commission

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Some provisions of the Constitution pertaining to citizenship, elections, provisional parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, and short title contained in Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393 came into force on November 26, 1949 itself. The remaining provisions (the major part) of the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. This day is referred to in the Constitution as the 'date of its commencement', and celebrated as the Republic Day.

January 26 was specifically chosen as the 'date of commencement' of the Constitution because of its historical importance. It was on this day in 1930 that Purna Swaraj day was celebrated, following the resolution of the Lahore Session (December 1929) of the INC. With the commencement of the Constitution, the Indian Independence Act of 1947 and the Government of India Act of 1935, with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, were repealed. The Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act (1949) was however continued.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Which of the following Articles are **NOT** Suspended during National Emergency?

- a) Articles 19 and 20
- b) Articles 20 and 21
- c) Articles 21 and 22
- d) Articles 22 and 23

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the idea of political democracy. They operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature. They are justiciable in nature, that is, they are enforceable by the courts for their violation.

The aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court which can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo warranto for the restoration of his rights. However, the Fundamental Rights are not absolute and subject to reasonable restrictions.

Further, they are not sacrosanct and can be curtailed or repealed by the Parliament through a constitutional amendment act. They can also be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** In which of the following case, the Supreme Court held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles'?

- a) Keshavananda Bharathi Case 1973
- b) Menaka Gandhi Case 1978
- c) Minerva Mills Case 1980
- d) None of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles'.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth



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## *Centre - State Relations*

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**Q.1)** Which State Appointed Rajamannar Committee to give recommendations on Inter-State Relation?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In 1969, the Tamil Nadu Government (DMK) appointed a three-member committee under the chairmanship of Dr P V Rajamannar to examine the entire question of Centre-state relations and to suggest amendments to the Constitution so as to secure utmost autonomy to the states. The committee submitted its report to the Tamil Nadu Government in 1971.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** Consider the following statements with respect to Inter-State council:

1. Article 262 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states.
2. Parliament can establish such a council to serve the public interest.

Which of the statements given above is/are **Not** correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states. Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment. He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** The setting up of the Inter-state Council in 1990 was meant to perform which of the following function?

- a) Substitute the National Development Council
- b) Strengthen the federal provisions of the constitution.
- c) Be an institutional interface between judiciary and the government.
- d) Provide membership to local customary bodies.

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states. Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment. He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.

In pursuance of the above recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, the Janata Dal Government headed by V. P. Singh established the Inter-State Council in 1990.

The council is a recommendatory body on issues relating to inter-state, Centre–state and Centre–union territories relations. It aims at promoting coordination between them by examining, discussing, and deliberating on such issues. Its duties, in detail, are as follows:

- investigating and discussing such subjects in which the states or the centre have a common interest.
- making recommendations upon any such subject for the better coordination of policy and action on it; and
- deliberating upon such other matters of general interest to the states as may be referred to it by the chairman.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** The Punchhi Commission report was related to which among the following?

- a) Centre-State Relations
- b) Fiscal Federalism
- c) Electoral Reforms
- d) Creation of new states

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Punchhi Commission: The Second commission on Centre-State Relations was set-up by the Government of India in April 2007 under the Chairmanship of Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of India.<sup>28</sup> It was required to look into the issues of Centre-State relations keeping in view the sea-changes that have taken place in the polity and economy of India since the Sarkaria Commission had last looked at the issue of Centre-State relations over two decades ago.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** The funds under Statutory Grants to the states are charged upon which of the following?

- a) Consolidated Fund of India
- b) Contingency Fund of India
- c) Public Accounts of India
- d) from the direct tax accounts of the central government

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Statutory Grants:** Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state. Also, different sums may be fixed for different states. These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.

Apart from this general provision, the Constitution also provides for specific grants for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes in a state or for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas in a state including the State of Assam.

The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

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

1. The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects is vested in the Parliament.
2. The residuary power of legislation does not include the power to levy residuary 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: A**

**Explanation:** The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament. This residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.

From the above scheme, it is clear that the matters of national importance and the matters which require uniformity of legislation nationwide are included in the Union List. The matters of regional and local importance and the matters which permit diversity of interest are specified in the State List. The matters on which uniformity of legislation throughout the country is desirable but not essential are enumerated in the concurrent list. Thus, it permits diversity along with uniformity.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** Consider the following statements about Finance Commission:

1. Article 280 provides for a Finance Commission.
2. It is a Quasi-Judicial Body.

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:** Article 280 provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the President every fifth year or even earlier. It is required to make recommendations to the President on the following matters:

- The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between the states, the respective shares of such proceeds.
- The principles which should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre (i.e., out of the Consolidated Fund of India).
- The measures needed to augment the Consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats and the municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the State Finance Commission.
- Any other matter referred to it by the President in the interests of sound finance.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Consider the following statements about Sarkaria Commission:

1. It was formed to examine and review the working of existing arrangements between the Centre and states in all spheres and recommend appropriate changes and measures.
2. The Commission was in favour of structural changes.

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:** In 1983, the Central government appointed a three-member Commission on Centre–state relations under the chairmanship of R S Sarkaria, a retired judge of the Supreme Court.

The commission was asked to examine and review the working of existing arrangements between the Centre and states in all spheres and recommend appropriate changes and measures. It was initially given one year to complete its work, but its term was extended four times.

The Commission did not favour structural changes and regarded the existing constitutional arrangements and principles relating to the institutions basically sound. But, it emphasised on the need for changes in the functional or operational aspects. It observed that federalism is more a functional arrangement for co-operative action than a static institutional concept.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Which among the following is not a constitutional body?

- a) Finance Commission
- b) Inter-State Council
- c) Zonal Council
- d) Election Commission

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.

While forming these zones, several factors have been taken into account which includes: the natural divisions of the country, the river systems and means of communication, the cultural and linguistic affinity and the requirements of economic development, security and law and order.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** Consider the following statements about Zonal Councils:

1. Zonal Councils are established under State Reorganization Act, 1956.
2. The Act divided the country into six zones namely, northern, central, eastern, western, southern and North-eastern.

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 Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.

In addition to the above Zonal Councils, a North-Eastern Council was created by a separate Act of Parliament—the North-Eastern Council Act of 1971.<sup>8</sup> Its members include Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunchal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Sikkim. Its functions are similar to those of the zonal councils, but with few additions.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

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## *President, Vice President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers*

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**Q.1)** With reference to the president's oath, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. President swears to execute the office faithfully.
2. President devotes himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.
3. President devotes himself to promote cooperative federalism.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: Statement 1 is correct.** Before entering upon his office, the President has to make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to **faithfully execute the office**.

**Statement 2 is correct.** President swears to devote himself to the **service and well-being of the people of India**.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** President sears to preserve protect and defend the Constitution and the law and there is no mention of promoting cooperative federalism in the constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** With reference to the executive powers of the President, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
2. He appoints the comptroller and auditor general of India and determines his salary and tenure.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Indian President is the head of the state and he is also called the first citizen of India. He is a part of Union Executive, provisions of which are dealt with Article 52-78 including articles related to President (Article 52-62). **All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.**

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The **President appoints the comptroller and auditor general of India and he does not determine his salary and tenure.** The salary and other conditions of service of the CAG are determined by the Parliament of India through "The Comptroller and Auditor-General (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971".

Source: Laxmikanth



**Q.3)** With reference to the Union Executive, which of the following are consists of Union Executive?

1. The President
2. The Vice President
3. The Attorney General of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice- President, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India. Articles 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** With reference to the Veto power of President, which of the following veto powers are enjoyed by President of India?

1. Absolute Veto
2. Pocket Veto
3. Suspensive Veto
4. Qualified Veto

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** When a bill is introduced in the Parliament, Parliament can pass the bill and before the bill becomes an act, it has to be presented to the Indian President for his approval. **It is up to the President of India to either reject the bill, return the bill or withhold his/her assent to the bill. The choice of the President over the bill is called the veto power.**

The veto power enjoyed by the executive in modern states can be classified into the following **four types**:

- **Absolute veto**, which is, withholding of assent to the bill passed by the legislature.
- **Qualified veto**, which can be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority.
- **Suspensive veto**, which can be overridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority.
- **Pocket veto**, which is, taking no action on the bill passed by the legislature.

Of the above four, **the President of India is vested with three- absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto.** There is no qualified veto in the case of Indian President; it is possessed by the American President.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** With reference to the Ordinance making power of President, which of the following Article is related to Ordinance?

- a) Article 121
- b) Article 122

- c) Article 123
- d) Article 124

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. These ordinances have the same force and effect as an act of Parliament but are in the nature of temporary laws.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** With reference to the qualifications of the Vice President, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** To be eligible for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfill the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** With reference to the Prime Minister of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president.
2. The salary and allowances of the Prime Minister are determined by the Parliament from time to time.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president.

- However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time.
- So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.
- The salary and allowances of the Prime Minister are determined by the Parliament from time to time.

- He gets the salary and allowances that are payable to a member of Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** “There shall be a council of ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice” – is related to which of the following article of Indian constitution?

- a) Article 74
- b) Article 75
- c) Article 76
- d) Article 77

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 74 - There shall be a council of ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

However, the President may require the council of ministers to reconsider such advice and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha – provision is added to Constitution by which amendment?

- a) 65<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- b) 78<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- c) 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment
- d) 94<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

Source: Laxmikanth.

**Q.10)** All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed and to be taken in the name of?

- a) President
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

- Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the President.
- Further, the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

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## *Parliament & State Government*

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**Q.1)** Due to Covid – 19 Pandemic, the government has decided to cancel the winter **session of Parliament**. Consider the following statements:

1. The process of summoning the Parliament has clearly mentioned in the Constitution.
  2. According to rules of business of Parliament, India has a fixed Parliamentary calendar.
- 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:**

**Statement 1 is correct: The summoning of Parliament is specified in Article 85 of the Constitution.** Like many other articles, it is based on the provision of Government of India Act, 1935.

**Statement 2 is incorrect: India does not have a fixed parliamentary calendar.** By convention (i.e. not provided by the Constitution), Parliament meets for three sessions in a year.

- The longest, Budget Session (1st session) starts towards the end of January and concludes by the end of April or first week of May. The session has a recess so that Parliamentary Committees can discuss the budgetary proposals.
- The second session is the three-week Monsoon Session, which usually begins in July and finishes in August.
- Winter Session (3rd session) is held from November to December.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** With reference to the Parliament of India, which of the following consists of Parliament?

1. The President
2. The Lok Sabha
3. The Rajya Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People.

- In 1954, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively.
- The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House (Second Chamber or House of Elders) and the Lok Sabha is the Lower House (First Chamber or Popular House).
- The former represents the states and union territories of the Indian Union, while the latter represents the people of India as a whole.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** Consider the following statements regarding the Rajya Sabha:

1. The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.
  2. All states are equally represented in Rajya Sabha.
- 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 representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.

- The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- The seats are allotted to the states in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population. Hence, the number of representatives varies from state to state.
- For example, Uttar Pradesh has 31 members while Tripura has 1 member only.
- However, in USA, all states are given equal representation in the Senate irrespective of their population.
- USA has 50 states and the Senate has 100 members –2 from each state.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** Which Constitutional Amendment reduced the age of voter from 21 to 18?

- a) 24<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- b) 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- c) 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- d) 61<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The election is based on the principle of universal adult franchise. Every Indian citizen who is above 18 years of age and who is not disqualified under the provisions of the Constitution or any law is eligible to vote at such election. The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988.

Source: Laxmikanth

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

1. Rajya Sabha is a continuing chamber and not subject to dissolution.
2. Lok Sabha is not a continuing chamber and subjected to dissolution.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Rajya Sabha (first constituted in 1952) is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution. However, one-third of its members retire every second year.



## PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2021

- Their seats are filled up by fresh elections and presidential nominations at the beginning of every third year. The retiring members are eligible for re-election and renomination any number of times.
- Unlike the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha is not a continuing chamber. Its normal term is five years from the date of its first meeting after the general elections, after which it automatically dissolves.
- However, the President is authorised to dissolve the Lok Sabha at any time even before the completion of five years and this cannot be challenged in a court of law.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** Article 112 of Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) Qualifications of Members of Lok Sabha
- b) Whip
- c) Annual Financial Statement
- d) Joint Sitting of two houses

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution refers to the budget as the 'annual financial statement'. In other words, the term 'budget' has nowhere been used in the Constitution. It is the popular name for the 'annual financial statement' that has been dealt with in Article 112 of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** Part VI of Indian Constitution is deals with which of the following?

- a) Union Territories
- b) State Legislature
- c) Scheduled Languages
- d) Citizenship

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Articles 168 to 212 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the state legislature. Though these are similar to that of Parliament, there are some differences as well.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Which of the following state does NOT have bicameral legislature?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Madhya Pradesh

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** There is no uniformity in the organisation of state legislatures. Most of the states have an unicameral system, while others have a bicameral system. At present (2019), only six states have two Houses (bicameral). These are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Consider the following statements:

1. The maximum members of state legislature are fixed at 500.

2. The governor can nominate one member from the Anglo-Indian community.  
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 legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60. The governor can nominate one member from the Anglo-Indian community, if the community is not adequately represented in the assembly.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** With reference to the qualifications of a member of state legislature, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. He must be a citizen of India.
- 2. He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorised by the Election Commission for this purpose.
- 3. He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the state legislature.

- (a) He must be a citizen of India.
- (b) He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorised by the Election Commission for this purpose. In his oath or affirmation, he swears
  - (i) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India
  - (ii) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
- (c) He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the legislative council and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the legislative assembly.
- (d) He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

## *Executive (Union and State)*

**Q.1)** Consider the following statements:

1. The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
2. When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion only the ministers from Lok Sabha resigns.

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 fundamental principle underlying the working of parliamentary system of government is the principle of collective responsibility.

- Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission. They work as a team and swim or sink together.
- When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the council of ministers, all the ministers have to resign including those ministers who are from the Rajya Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** With reference to the Cabinet, which of the following roles is/are played by Cabinet?

1. It is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
2. It is the chief policy formulating body of the Central government.
3. It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The role of Cabinet:

- It is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
- It is the chief policy formulating body of the Central government.
- It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government.
- It is chief coordinator of Central administration.
- It is an advisory body to the president and its advice is binding on him.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** Which of the following Cabinet Committee deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs?

- a) The Political Affairs Committee
- b) The Economic Affairs Committee

- c) The Parliamentary Affairs Committee
- d) The Appointment Committee

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The following four are the more important cabinet committees:

- The Political Affairs Committee deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs.
- The Economic Affairs Committee directs and coordinates the governmental activities in the economic sphere.
- Appointments Committee decides all higher-level appointments in the Central Secretariat, Public Enterprises, Banks and Financial Institutions.
- Parliamentary Affairs Committee looks after the progress of government business in the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** Which of the following cabinet committee is NOT headed by Prime Minister?

- a) The Political Affairs Committee
- b) The Economic Affairs Committee
- c) The Parliamentary Affairs Committee
- d) The Appointment Committee

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The following four are the more important cabinet committees:

- The Political Affairs Committee deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs.
- The Economic Affairs Committee directs and coordinates the governmental activities in the economic sphere.
- Appointments Committee decides all higher-level appointments in the Central Secretariat, Public Enterprises, Banks and Financial Institutions.
- Parliamentary Affairs Committee looks after the progress of government business in the Parliament.

The first three committees are chaired by the Prime Minister and the last one by the Home Minister. Of all the Cabinet Committees, the most powerful is the Political Affairs Committee, often described as a "Super-Cabinet".

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** "Part V" of Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) Citizenship
- b) Fundamental Duties
- c) Parliament
- d) The Union Territories

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Articles 79 to 122 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

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

1. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250.
2. The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the president.

- At present, the Rajya Sabha has 245 members. Of these, 229 members represent the states, 4 members represent the union territories and 12 members are nominated by the president.
- The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** Consider the following statements regarding the parliamentary legislation in the state field:

1. Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution to make laws on the state list.
2. Resolution should pass with a simple majority.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter.

- Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting.
- The resolution remains in force for one year; it can be renewed any number of times but not exceeding one year at a time.
- The laws cease to have effect on the expiration of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Oath or Affirmation by the President?

1. President swears to faithfully execute the office.
2. President swears to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law.
3. President Swears to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Oath or Affirmation by the President.

Before entering upon his office, the President has to make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation. In his oath, the President swears:

- to faithfully execute the office;
- to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law; and
- to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Consider the following statements regarding the Prime Minister of India:

1. The term of the Prime Minister is fixed for five years and he holds office during the pleasure of the president.
2. Article 75 of the Indian Constitution contains the procedure for selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president.

- However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time.
- So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.
- The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
- Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president.

Source: Laxmikanth

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

1. The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members.
2. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the Parliament.

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 Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting).

- Whenever the office of the Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy.
- The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

## *Courts*

**Q.1)** Consider the following statements regarding the qualifications of Supreme Court Judge:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have been a Judge of a High Court for 5 years.
3. He should have been Advocate of a High Court for 7 years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. (A) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years; or (B) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or (C) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

From the above, it is clear that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** The concept of “Public Interest Litigation” was first time introduced in which of the following country?

- a) France
- b) Britain
- c) USA
- d) Japan

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated and developed in the USA in the 1960s.

- In the USA, it was designed to provide legal representation to previously unrepresented groups and interests.
- It was undertaken in recognition of the fact that the ordinary marketplace for legal services fails to provide such services to significant segments of the population and to significant interests.

Such groups and interests include the poor, environmentalists, consumers, racial and ethnic minorities, and others.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** Consider the following statements regarding the “National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)”:

1. It is a constitutional body under Article 39A of the constitution.
2. It was constituted to monitor and evaluate implementation of legal aid programmes.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all.

- Articles 14 and 22(1) of the Constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all.
- In the year 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament which came into force on 9th November, 1995 to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.
- The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) is a statutory body that has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** Recently, the state government of Kerala and Chhattisgarh has invoked the Article 131. Article 131 of Indian Constitution is related to which of the following?

- a) Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- b) Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in civil matters.
- c) Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in criminal matters.
- d) Jurisdiction and powers of the federal court under existing law to be exercisable by the Supreme Court.

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Amid nationwide protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, or CAA, 2019, and the threat of non-cooperation by some States with the Central government's plan to update the National Population Register (NPR) and possibly establish a National Register of Indian Citizens, Kerala has filed a suit in the Supreme Court of India seeking to declare the CAA as unconstitutional.

- Meanwhile, Chhattisgarh has also filed a similar suit, challenging the constitutional validity of the National Investigation Agency Act.
- Both have invoked Article 131, which confers exclusive jurisdiction on the top court to adjudicate disputes between two or more States, or between States and the Centre.
- Article 131 confers exclusive jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in disputes involving States, or the Centre on the one hand and one or more States on the other. This means no other court can entertain such a dispute.
- It is well-known that both High Courts and the Supreme Court have the power to adjudicate cases against the State and Central governments.
- In particular, the validity of any executive or legislative action is normally challenged by way of writ petitions — under Article 226 of the Constitution in respect of High Courts, and, in respect to fundamental rights violations, under Article 32 in the Supreme Court.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** Consider the following statements regarding the “Lok adalat”:

1. It is a statutory forum for conciliatory settlement of legal disputes.
2. Its awards are enforceable, binding on the parties and final as no appeal lies before any court against them.

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 Legal Services Authorities Act (1987) has established a nation-wide network to provide free and competent legal aid to the poor and to organize lok adalat for promoting equal justice.

- Lok adalat is a statutory forum for conciliatory settlement of legal disputes.
- It has been given the status of a civil court.
- Its awards are enforceable, binding on the parties and final as no appeal lies before any court against them.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** Which of the following statement is NOT correct about “Attorney General of India”?

- a) Article 75 has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India.
- b) He is the highest law officer in the country.
- c) He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.
- d) Both A and C.

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constitution (Article 76) has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India.

- He is the highest law officer in the country.
- The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president.
- He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.
- In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the president.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** The Integrated system of courts is adopted from which of the following?

- a) British Constitution
- b) American Constitution
- c) Japanese Constitution
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high court's below it.

- Under a high court (and below the state level), there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts, that is, district courts and other lower courts.
- This single system of courts, adopted from the Government of India Act of 1935, enforces both Central laws as well as the state laws.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Which of the following dispute (s) is/are considered under Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

1. Between the Centre and one or more states.
2. Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side.
3. Between two or more states.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. More elaborately, any dispute:

- Between the Centre and one or more states; or
- Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side; or
- Between two or more states.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Which of the following is/are come (s) under appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

1. Appeals in constitutional matters
2. Appeal by special leave
3. Appeals in criminal matters

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** As mentioned earlier, the Supreme Court has not only succeeded the Federal Court of India but also replaced the British Privy Council as the highest court of appeal. The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgments of the lower courts.

It enjoys a wide appellate jurisdiction which can be classified under four heads:

- Appeals in constitutional matters.
- Appeals in civil matters.
- Appeals in criminal matters.
- Appeals by special leave.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** "Article 143" of the Constitution of India is deals with which of the following?

- a) Original Jurisdiction
- b) Writ Jurisdiction
- c) Advisory Jurisdiction
- d) A Court of Record



**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution (Article 143) authorises the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters:

- On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise.
- On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments.

Source: Laxmikanth

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## *Constitutional Bodies*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following is NOT a permanent Constitutional body?

- a) Finance Commission
- b) Election Commission
- c) Union Public Service Commission
- d) State Public Service commission

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Constitutional bodies are important bodies in India that derive their powers and authorities from the Indian Constitution.

They are specifically mentioned in the Constitution, meaning they have dedicated articles. Any change in the mechanism of these bodies would require a constitutional amendment. Important bodies such as the Finance Commission, the UPSC, the Election Commission, the CAG, National Commissions for SCs and STs, etc. are constitutional bodies.

Finance Commission is non-permanent constitutional body.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** Article 324 is related to which of the following?

- a) Finance Commission
- b) Election Commission
- c) Comptroller and Auditor General
- d) Union Public Service Commission

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** With reference to the Union Public Service Commission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. It is the central recruiting agency in India.
- 2. The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is the central recruiting agency in India.

- It is an independent constitutional body in the sense that it has been directly created by the Constitution.

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- The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India.
- The Constitution, without specifying the strength of the Commission has left the matter to the discretion of the president, who determines its composition.
- Usually, the Commission consists of nine to eleven members including the chairman.

Source: Laxmikanth

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

1. A State Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the President of India.
2. The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years.

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:** A State Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the governor of the state.

The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the Governor.

The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier (in the case of UPSC, the age limit is 65 years).

Source: Laxmikanth

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

1. Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states.
2. JSPSC is a constitutional body.

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 Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states.

- While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the Constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned.
- Thus, a JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body.
- The two states of Punjab and Haryana had a JSPSC for a short period, after the creation of Haryana out of Punjab in 1966.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** Which article empowered the President to constitute a GST Council by an order?

- a) 279A

- b) 280
- c) 269
- d) 270

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 101st Amendment Act of 2016 paved the way for the introduction of a new tax regime (i.e. goods and services tax - GST) in the country. The smooth and efficient administration of this tax requires co-operation and coordination between the centre and the states. In order to facilitate this consultation process, the amendment provided for the establishment of a Goods and Services Tax Council or the GST Council.

The amendment inserted a new Article 279-A in the Constitution. This Article empowered the President to constitute a GST Council by an order. Accordingly, the President issued the order in 2016 and constituted the Council.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** Which amendment act bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs?

- a) 89th Constitutional Amendment Act
- b) 91st Constitutional Amendment Act
- c) 86th Constitutional Amendment Act
- d) 65th Constitutional Amendment Act

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In order to safeguard the interests of the STs more effectively, it was proposed to set up a separate National Commission for STs by bifurcating the existing combined National Commission for SCs and STs. This was done by passing the 89<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003. This Act further amended Article 338 and inserted a new Article 338-A in the Constitution. The separate National Commission for STs came into existence in 2004.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Consider the following statements about Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities:

1. It was created in pursuance of the provision of Article 350-A of the Constitution.
2. The Commissioner has his headquarters at Allahabad.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In pursuance of the provision of Article 350-B of the Constitution, the office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities was created in 1957. He is designated as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

The Commissioner has his headquarters at Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh). He has three regional offices at Belgaum (Karnataka), Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Kolkata (West Bengal). Each is headed by an Assistant Commissioner.

The Commissioner is assisted at headquarters by Deputy Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner. He maintains liaison with the State Governments and Union Territories through nodal officers appointed by them.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Who among the following is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country?

- a) Finance Minister
- b) CAG
- c) President
- d) RBI Governor

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India (Article 148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). He is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels—the Centre and the state. His duty is to uphold the Constitution of India and laws of Parliament in the field of financial administration.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** Consider the following statement about Attorney-General of India:

- 1. Article 76 has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India.
- 2. The Attorney General is a member of the Central cabinet.

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 Constitution (Article 76) has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India. He is the highest law officer in the country. The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.

The AG is not a member of the Central cabinet. There is a separate law minister in the Central cabinet to look after legal matters at the government level.

Source: Laxmikanth



## *Revision*

**Q.1)** Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India divides legislative, executive, Judicial and financial powers between the Centre and the states.
2. Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states.

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 Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the Centre and the states.

- However, there is no division of judicial power as the Constitution has established an integrated judicial system to enforce both the Central laws as well as state laws.
- Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states is drawn from which of the following source?

- a) American Constitution
- b) Australian Constitution
- c) British Constitution
- d) Government of India Act, 1935.

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule.

- The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for a three-fold enumeration, viz., federal, provincial and concurrent.
- The present Constitution follows the scheme of this act but with one difference, that is, under this act, the residuary powers were given neither to the federal legislature nor to the provincial legislature but to the governor-general of India.
- In this respect, India follows the Canadian precedent.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** “Alternative Scheme of Devolution” was introduced by 80<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act on the recommendation of which of the following finance commission?

- a) 8<sup>th</sup> finance commission
- b) 10<sup>th</sup> finance commission
- c) 13<sup>th</sup> finance commission
- d) 14<sup>th</sup> finance commission

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The 80th Amendment was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of the 10th Finance Commission.

- The Commission recommended that out of the total income obtained from certain central taxes and duties, 29% should go to the states.
- This is known as the 'Alternative Scheme of Devolution' and came into effect retrospectively from April 1, 1996.
- This amendment has brought several central taxes and duties like Corporation Tax and Customs Duties at par with Income Tax (taxes on income other than agricultural income) as far as their constitutionally mandated sharing with the states is concerned.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** Which of the following members participate in the election of President of India?

1. Elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.
2. Elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states.
3. Nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of Electoral College consisting of:

- the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
- the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
- the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

Thus, the nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Pondicherry do not participate in the election of the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** "Article 72" of Indian Constitution deals with?

- a) Pardoning powers of President
- b) Collective responsibility of Council of Ministers
- c) Attorney General of India
- d) None of the above

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 72 of the Constitution empowers the President to grant pardons to persons who have been tried and convicted of any offence in all cases where the:

- Punishment or sentence is for an offence against a Union Law;
- Punishment or sentence is by a court martial (military court); and
- Sentence is a sentence of death.

The pardoning power of the President is independent of the Judiciary; it is an executive power.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** Before the Prime Minister enters upon his office, who among the following administers to him the oaths of office and secrecy?

- a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- b) Speaker of the house
- c) President
- d) Attorney General of India

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Before the Prime Minister enters upon his office, the president administers to him the oaths of office and secrecy. In his oath of office, the Prime Minister swears:

- to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India,
- to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,
- to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, and
- to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** “The Cabinet is the steering wheel of the ship of the state” – described by who among the following?

- a) Lowell
- b) Sir John Marriott
- c) Gladstone
- d) Ramsay Muir

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The various comments made by the eminent political scientists and constitutional experts on the role of cabinet in Britain hold good in the Indian context also. These are mentioned below.

**Ramsay Muir:** “The Cabinet is the steering wheel of the ship of the state.”

**Lowell:** “The Cabinet is the keystone of the political arch”.

**Sir John Marriott:** “The Cabinet is the pivot around which the whole political machinery revolves”.

**Gladstone:** “The Cabinet is the solar orb around which the other bodies revolve”.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Which of the following Union Territories of India have representation in Rajya Sabha?

- 1. Ladakh
- 2. Jammu & Kashmir
- 3. Delhi

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The representatives of each union territory in the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college specially constituted for the purpose.

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- This election is also held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- Out of the nine union territories, only three (Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir) have representation in Rajya Sabha.
- The populations of other six union territories are too small to have any representative in the Rajya Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** The first session after each general election and the first session of every fiscal year is addressed by the president – which is known as?

- a) Censure motion
- b) Dilatory Motion
- c) Motion of Thanks
- d) No-Day-Yet-Named Motion

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The first session after each general election and the first session of every fiscal year is addressed by the president.

- In this address, the president outlines the policies and programmes of the government in the preceding year and ensuing year.
- This address of the president, which corresponds to the 'speech from the Throne in Britain', is discussed in both the Houses of Parliament on a motion called the 'Motion of Thanks'.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** "Article 117" of Indian Constitution is deals with?

- a) Money bill
- b) Annual Financial Statement
- c) Financial Bill
- d) All of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Financial bills are those bills that deal with fiscal matters, that is, revenue or expenditure. However, the Constitution uses the term 'financial bill' in a technical sense. Financial bills are of three kinds:

- Money bills–Article 110
- Financial bills (I)–Article 117 (1)
- Financial bills (II)–Article 117 (3)

Source: Laxmikanth

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## *Non – Constitutional Bodies*

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**Q.1)** Consider the following statements:

1. NITI Aayog is a statutory body
2. NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of 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: B**

**Explanation:** NITI Aayog, like that of the Planning Commission, was also created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet). Hence, it is also neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.

- In other words, it is a non-constitutional or extra-constitutional body (i.e., not created by the Constitution) and a non-statutory body (not created by an Act of the Parliament).
- NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.
- While designing strategic and long-term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

Source: Laxmikanth

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

1. The National Human Rights Commission is a non-statutory body.
2. The commission is the watchdog of human rights in the country.

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 National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

The commission is the watchdog of human rights in the country, that is, the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** With reference to the National Human Rights Commission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The chairperson of the commission should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The chairperson and members are appointed by the Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.

- The chairperson should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court and members should be a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a high court and three persons (out of which atleast one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.
- The chairperson and members are appointed by the president on the recommendations of a six-member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, leaders of the Opposition in both the Houses of Parliament and the Central home minister.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** With reference to the functions of National Human Rights Commission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation.
2. To intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
3. To review the factors including acts of terrorism that inhibits the enjoyment of human rights.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The functions of the Commission are:

- To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant, either suo motu or on a petition presented to it or on an order of a court.
- To intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
- To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendation thereon.
- To review the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.
- To review the factors including acts of terrorism that inhibits the enjoyment of human rights and recommend remedial measures.
- To study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** With reference to the Central Information Commission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It was constituted through under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005).
2. The members of the commission were appointed by President.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Central Information Commission was established by the Central Government in 2005.

- It was constituted through an Official Gazette Notification under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005). Hence, it is not a constitutional body.
- The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners. The Commission, when constituted initially, had five commissioners including the Chief Information Commissioner.
- At present (2019), the Commission has six Information Commissioners apart from the Chief Information Commissioner.
- They are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** The Central Vigilance Commission was established under the recommendation of which of the following?

- a) Sarkaria Commission
- b) Punchi Commission
- c) Santhanam Committee
- d) Second ARC commission

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption<sup>1</sup> (1962–64).

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** Which of the following agency would take up the case against corruption under Whistle Blower Resolution?

- a) Central Vigilance Commission
- b) Central Bureau of Investigation
- c) National Human Rights commission
- d) Enforcement Directorate

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In 2004, the CVC has been designated as the agency to receive and act on complaints or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or misuse of office from whistle blowers under the “Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers’ Resolution” (PIDPI), which is popularly known as “Whistle Blowers” Resolution.

The Commission is also empowered as the only designated agency to take action against complainants making motivated or vexatious complaints.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** With Reference to the Central Bureau of Investigation, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Personnel.
2. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office.
- The Special Police Establishment (which looked into vigilance cases) setup in 1941 was also merged with the CBI.
- The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–1964).
- The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Which of the following country created first Ombudsman Institution?

- a) Japan
- b) New Zealand
- c) Sweden
- d) Finland

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The institution of Ombudsman was first created in Sweden in 1809.

- 'Ombud' is a Swedish term and refers to a person who acts as the representative or spokesman of another person.
- According to Donald C. Rowat, Ombudsman refers to "an officer appointed by the legislature to handle complaints against administrative and judicial action."

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act was passed in which of the following year?

- a) 2010
- b) 2011
- c) 2012
- d) 2013

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 provided for the establishment of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States.

- These institutions are statutory bodies without any constitutional status.

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- They perform the function of an "ombudsman" and inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for related matters.

Source: Laxmikanth

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## *Elections*

**Q.1)** “Part XV” of the Indian Constitution is related to which of the following?

- a) Tribunals
- b) Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits
- c) Elections
- d) Languages

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Articles 324 to 329 in Part XV of the Constitution make the following provisions with regard to the electoral system in our country.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** The Election Commission has the power of superintendence, direction and conduct of elections. Which of the following bodies is/are comes under the mandate of Election Commission?

- 1. The Parliament
- 2. The State Legislature
- 3. The Local government

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution (Article 324) provides for an independent Election Commission in order to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

The power of superintendence, direction and conduct of elections to the Parliament, the state legislatures, the office of the President and the office of the Vice-President is vested in the Commission.

Source: Laxmikanth

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

- 1. There is to be only one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to the Parliament and the state legislatures.
- 2. No person is to be ineligible for inclusion in the electoral roll on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.

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:** There is to be only one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to the Parliament and the state legislatures.

- Thus, the Constitution has abolished the system of communal representation and separate electorates which led to the partition of the country.



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- No person is to be ineligible for inclusion in the electoral roll on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.
- Further, no person can claim to be included in any special electoral roll for any constituency on grounds only of religion, race, caste or sex or any of them.
- Thus, the Constitution has accorded equality to every citizen in the matter of electoral franchise.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** “Article 323B” of Indian Constitution is related to which of the following?

Special officer for Linguistic minorities

Tribunal for the adjudication of election disputes

Goods and Service Tax council

Central Administrative Tribunal

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 323B empowers the appropriate legislature (Parliament or state legislature) to establish a tribunal for the adjudication of election disputes.

It also provides for the exclusion of the jurisdiction of all courts (except the special leave appeal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) in such disputes.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** With reference to the time of elections, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Elections for the Lok Sabha and every state Legislative Assembly have to take place every five years, unless called earlier.
2. The Prime Minister can dissolve Lok Sabha and call a General Election before five years is up.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Elections for the Lok Sabha and every state Legislative Assembly have to take place every five years, unless called earlier.

The President can dissolve Lok Sabha and call a General Election before five years is up, if the Government can no longer command the confidence of the Lok Sabha, and if there is no alternative government available to take over.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** With reference to the schedule of elections, which of the following statements is/are NOT correct?

1. The Constitution states that there can be no longer than six months between the last session of the dissolved Lok Sabha and the recalling of the new House.
2. The formal process for the elections starts with the issuance of election notification.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** When the five-year limit is up, or the legislature has been dissolved and new elections have been called, the Election Commission puts into effect the machinery for holding an election.

- The Constitution states that there can be no longer than six months between the last session of the dissolved Lok Sabha and the recalling of the new House, so elections have to be concluded before then.
- The formal process for the elections starts with the Notification or Notifications calling upon the electorate to elect Members of a House.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** The official campaign of elections ends before in how many hours?

- a) 24 hours
- b) 48 hours
- c) 72 hours
- d) 90 hours

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The official campaign lasts at least two weeks from the drawing up of the list of nominated candidates, and officially ends 48 hours before polling closes.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Which of the following lays down broad guidelines as to how the political parties and candidates should conduct themselves during the election campaign?

- a) Model procedure code
- b) Model Election code
- c) Model code of conduct
- d) Model ethics code

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** During the election campaign, the political parties and contesting candidates are expected to abide by a Model Code of Conduct evolved by the Election Commission on the basis of a consensus among political parties.

- The model code lays down broad guidelines as to how the political parties and candidates should conduct themselves during the election campaign.
- It is intended to maintain the election campaign on healthy lines, avoid clashes and conflicts between political parties or their supporters and to ensure peace and order during the campaign period and thereafter, until the results are declared.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** With reference to the voting procedure, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. No polling stations should have to deal with more than 1500 voters.
2. Each polling station is open for at least eight hours on the day of the election.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Voting is by secret ballot. Polling stations are usually set up in public institutions, such as schools and community halls.

- To enable as many electors as possible to vote, the officials of the Election Commission try to ensure that there is a polling station within two kilometers of every voter, and that no polling stations should have to deal with more than 1500 voters.
- Each polling station is open for at least eight hours on the day of the election.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** With reference to the election petitions, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Any elector or candidate can file an election petition if he or she thinks there has been malpractice during the election.
2. An election petition is an ordinary civil suit.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Any elector or candidate can file an election petition if he or she thinks there has been malpractice during the election.

- An election petition is not an ordinary civil suit, but treated as a contest in which the whole constituency is involved.
- Election petitions are tried by the High Court of the state involved, and if upheld can even lead to the restaging of the election in that constituency.

Source: Laxmikanth

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## *Governance & e – Governance*

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**Q.1)** Consider the following statements regarding the Open Government Data Platform India:

1. It is a platform for supporting Open Data initiative of Government of India.
2. It is a joint initiative of Government of India and US Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India - data.gov.in - is a platform for supporting Open Data initiative of Government of India.

- The portal is intended to be used by Government of India Ministries/ Departments their organizations to publish datasets, documents, services, tools and applications collected by them for public use.
- It intends to increase transparency in the functioning of Government and also open avenues for many more innovative uses of Government Data to give different perspective.
- The Open Government Data Platform India is a joint initiative of Government of India and US Government.
- Open Government Data Platform India is also packaged as a product and made available in open source for implementation by countries globally.

Source: Mygov.com

**Q.2)** The term “e-Pramaan” is related to which of the following?

- a) Medicine distribution
- b) Authentication
- c) Educational Services
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** e-Pramaan is a National e-Authentication service offered by DeitY.

- e-Pramaan provides a simple, convenient and secure way for the users to access government services via internet/mobile as well as for the government to assess the authenticity of the users.
- e-Pramaan builds up confidence and trust in online transactions and encourages the use of the e-services as a channel for service delivery.

Source: Press Information Bureau

**Q.3)** Which of the following is the first state in India to operationalise a law that makes social audit of government programmes and schemes a part of government practice?

- a) Meghalaya
- b) Mizoram
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Kerala

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Meghalaya became the first state in India to operationalise a law that makes social audit of government programmes and schemes a part of government practice. Chief Minister of Meghalaya launched 'The Meghalaya Community Participation and Public Services Social Audit Act, 2017', at a national convention in Shillong.

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** Consider the following statements regarding the Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS):

1. It is a web-based application created by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeITY).
2. It is applicable to 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: D**

**Explanation:** Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS) is a web based application created by the Department of Legal Affairs under the Ministry of Law and Justice.

- The idea is to make the legal data available at one single point and streamline the procedure of litigation matters conducted on behalf of Union of India.
- It is in line with Digital India to digitalise the details of court cases and bring various stakeholders on a single platform.
- At present it is applicable to civil cases only.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.5)** "COMMIT (Comprehensive Online Modified Modules on Induction Training)" is developed by Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) with the help of which of the following?

- a) United Nations Development Programme
- b) International Monetary Fund
- c) World Trade Organization
- d) World Bank

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** COMMIT (Comprehensive Online Modified Modules on Induction Training) is developed by DoPT in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

- Comprehensive Online Modified Modules on Induction Training (COMMIT) for State Government officials.
- The objective of this training programme is to improve the public service delivery mechanism and provide citizen centric administration through capacity building of officials who interact with the citizens on day-to-day basis.
- Advantage of COMMIT is that it is cost effective and has the potential to cover about 3.3 lakh officials annually, compared to 10,000 officials under existing 12-Day Induction Training Programme (ITP).

Source: Press Information Bureau



**Q.6)** Consider the following statements regarding the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission:

1. It was established by executive resolution.
2. The commission is headed by secretary of consumer affairs ministry.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is incorrect: The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), India is a quasi-judicial commission in India which was set up in 1988 under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. Its head office is in New Delhi.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The commission is headed by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India. The commission is presently headed by Justice R K Agrawal, former judge of the Supreme Court of India.

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** Consider the following statements regarding the "Law Commission of India":

1. It is a statutory body.
  2. It is constituted for every five years.
- 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: D**

**Explanation:** The Law Commission of India is a non-statutory body constituted by the Government of India from time to time.

- The Commission was originally constituted in 1955 and is re-constituted every three years.
- The tenure of twenty-first Law Commission of India was upto 31st August, 2018.
- The various Law Commissions have been able to make important contribution towards the progressive development and codification of Law of the country.
- The Law Commission has so far submitted 277 reports.

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Consider the following statements regarding Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT):

1. CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants.
2. CAT is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908.

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: D**

**Explanation:** The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) was set up in 1985 with the principal bench at Delhi and additional benches in different states.

- At present, it has 17 regular benches, 15 of which operate at the principal seats of high courts and the remaining two at Jaipur and Lucknow.
- These benches also hold circuit sittings at other seats of high courts.
- The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.
- Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defence services.
- However, the members of the defence forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.
- The CAT is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908. It is guided by the principles of natural justice.

These principles keep the CAT flexible in approach. Only a nominal fee of 50 is to be paid by the applicant. The applicant may appear either in person or through a lawyer.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Which of the following pension scheme (s) is/are run by the Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA)?

1. National Pension System (NPS)
2. Atal Pension Yojana
3. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority Act was passed on 19th September 2013 and the same was notified on 1st February 2014.

- PFRDA is regulating NPS, subscribed by employees of Govt. of India, State Governments and by employees of private institutions/organizations & unorganized sectors.
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY), a pension scheme launched by Government of India and run by PFRDA is focused on the unorganized sector workers.
- Under the APY, minimum guaranteed pension of Rs. 1,000/- or 2,000/- or 3,000/- or 4,000 or 5,000/- per month will start after attaining the age of 60 years depending on the contributions by the subscribers for their chosen pension amount.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.10)** The “eShakti” initiative, sometimes seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Self Help Groups (SHG)
- b) Old age pension
- c) School Scholarship
- d) Women Scientist programme

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** eShakti or Digitization of SHGs is an initiative of Micro Credit and Innovations Department of NABARD in line with our Hon'ble PM statement, 'we move with the dream of electronic digital India...'

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- Digital India is an Rs 1.13-lakh crore initiative of Government of India to integrate the government departments and the people of India and to ensure effective governance. It is to "transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy".
- Keeping in view the Government of India's mission for creating a digital India, NABARD launched a project for digitization of all Self-Help Group (SHG) in the country.
- The project is being implemented in 250 districts across the country.

Source: The Hindu

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## *RTI, Citizens Charter & Anti – Corruption*

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**Q.1)** The Right to information Act is often seen in news was passed in which of the following year?

- a) 2001
- b) 2003
- c) 2005
- d) 2009

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court held that in Indian democracy, people are the masters and they have the right to know about the working of the government.

Thus, the government enacted the Right to Information act in 2005 which provides machinery for exercising this fundamental right.

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** The Raj Narain vs the State of Uttar Pradesh case was related to which of the following?

- a) Right to information
- b) Anti – corruption
- c) Citizen Charter
- d) Social Audit

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The right to information is a fundamental right under Article 19 (1) of the Indian Constitution. In 1976, in the Raj Narain vs the State of Uttar Pradesh case, the Supreme Court ruled that Right to information will be treated as a fundamental right under article 19.

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** Section 2(h) of Right to Information Act is often seen in news is related to?

- a) Maintain and proactively disclose information.
- b) Public Authorities
- c) Prescribes simple procedure for securing information.
- d) Fixes time limit for providing information(s) by PIOs.

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Section 2(h) of RTI Act is that public authorities means all authorities and bodies under the Constitution or any other law, and inter alia includes all authorities under the Central, state governments and local bodies. The civil societies substantially funded, directly or indirectly, by the public funds also fall within the ambit.

**Q.4)** With reference to the recent amendments to Right to Information bill, 2019, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The term of the central Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners will be prescribed by Parliament.

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2. The salaries, allowances and other terms of service of the Chief Information Commissioner and the Information Commissioners shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

**Table 1: Comparison of the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 and the Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

Provision	RTI Act, 2005	RTI (Amendment) Bill, 2019
<b>Term</b>	The Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and Information Commissioners (ICs) (at the central and state level) will hold office for a term of five years.	The Bill removes this provision and states that the central government will notify the term of office for the CIC and the ICs.
<b>Quantum of Salary</b>	The salary of the CIC and ICs (at the central level) will be equivalent to the salary paid to the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners, respectively.  Similarly, the salary of the CIC and ICs (at the state level) will be equivalent to the salary paid to the Election Commissioners and the Chief Secretary to the state government, respectively.	The Bill removes these provisions and states that the salaries, allowances, and other terms and conditions of service of the central and state CIC and ICs will be determined by the central government.
<b>Deductions in Salary</b>	The Act states that at the time of the appointment of the CIC and ICs (at the central and state level), if they are receiving pension or any other retirement benefits for previous government service, their salaries will be reduced by an amount equal to the pension.  Previous government service includes service under: (i) the central government, (ii) state government, (iii) corporation established under a central or state law, and (iv) company owned or controlled by the central or state government.	The Bill removes these provisions.

**Q.5)** The term Principle of Non-Refoulement often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Economic offender
- b) Refugees
- c) Right to property
- d) Polluters pay principle.

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Non-refoulement is a fundamental principle of international law. It prohibits states from forcibly returning refugees to conditions that caused them to flee their homes in the first place, where they would be likely in danger of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

Source: Press Information Bureau



**Q.6)** The “Global Social Mobility Index” is released by which of the following International Institution?

- a) UNESCO
- b) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- c) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- d) UNICEF

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** India has been ranked very low at 76th place out of 82 countries on a new Social Mobility Index compiled by the World Economic Forum, while Denmark has topped the charts.

The report, released ahead of the 50th Annual Meeting of the WEF, also lists India among the five countries that stand to gain the most from a better social mobility score that seeks to measure parameters necessary for creating societies where every person has the same opportunity to fulfill his potential in life irrespective of socioeconomic background.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.7)** The Corruption Perception Index is released by which of the following?

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Bank
- c) Transparency International
- d) International Criminal Court

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Corruption Perceptions Index is released by the Transparency International annually. The latest edition is the Corruption Perceptions Index 2019 which was released in January 2020. The index includes the ranks of the 180 countries or territories based on the perceived levels of public sector corruption.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.8)** “Sevottam model” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Public Service Delivery
- b) Corruption
- c) Governance Index
- d) None of the above

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Sevottam Model is a model proposed by 2nd ARC (Administrative Reforms Commission) for public Service Delivery.

- The word, Sevottam, is a combination of two Hindi words: ‘Seva’ (service) and ‘Uttam’ (excellence).
- Sevottam Model is now regarded as a standard model for providing services in citizen centric governance.
- The model is developed by rectifying the drawbacks in the earlier mechanisms of public service delivery like Citizen Charters (CC) and is gradually adopted by various departments under Central and State government.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** The task of coordination, formulation, and operationalization of citizen’s charters are done by?

- a) Department of Personnel

- b) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
- c) NITI Aayog
- d) Department of Social Welfare

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The task of coordination, formulation, and operationalization of citizen's charters are done by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG).

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** The "Gender Social Norms Index" is released by which of the following institution?

- a) United Nations Environment Programme
- b) UNICEF
- c) World Bank
- d) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Nine in 10 people are prejudiced against women, such as thinking university education is more important for men or that men deserve jobs more if work is scarce, the United Nations said.

More than a quarter of men and women also think it is justified for a husband to beat his wife, found the Gender Social Norms Index by the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), designed to measure how social beliefs obstruct gender equality.

Source: The Hindu

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## *Civil Society and Social Audit*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following is the first state to pass legislation on Social Audit?

- a) Tripura
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Meghalaya

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In April 2017, Meghalaya became the first State in the country to pass social audit legislation, the Meghalaya Community Participation and Public Services Social Audit Act. This Act mandated social audits across 21 schemes and 11 departments.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.2)** Foreign funding of voluntary organizations in India is regulated under which of the following act?

- a) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 2010
- b) Societies Registration Act, 1860
- c) Foreign Investment Regulation Act, 1988
- d) None of the above

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 2010

- Foreign funding of voluntary organizations in India is regulated under FCRA act which is implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The Act ensures that the recipients of foreign contributions adhere to the stated purpose for which such contribution has been obtained.
- Under the Act, organisations are required to register themselves every five years.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.3)** Under which of the following act/acts Non – Governmental Organizations is/are registered?

1. Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860
2. Religious Endowments Act, 1863
3. Indian Trusts Act

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** NGOs are groups of ordinary citizens that are involved in a wide range of activities that may have charitable, social, political, religious or other interests.

- NGOs are helpful in implementing government schemes at the grassroots.
- In India, NGOs can be registered under a plethora of Acts such as the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860, Religious Endowments Act, 1863, Indian Trusts Act, etc.

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

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**Q.4)** The Self-Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Project launched by which of the following?

- a) Regional Rural Banks
- b) Cooperative Societies
- c) NABARD
- d) Scheduled Commercial Banks

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The SHG Bank Linkage Project launched by NABARD in 1992 has blossomed into the world's largest microfinance project.

NABARD along with RBI permitted SHGs to have a savings account in banks from the year of 1993. This action gave a considerable boost to the SHG movement and paved the way for the SHG-Bank linkage program.

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** "Kudumbashree" programme often seen in news is associated with which of the following state?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Telangana

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Kudumbashree was launched in Kerala in 1998 to wipe out absolute poverty through community action.

- It is the largest women empowering project in the country.
- It has three components i.e., microcredit, entrepreneurship and empowerment.
- It has three tier structure - neighborhood groups (SHG), area development society (15-20 SHGs) and Community development society (federation of all groups).
- Kudumbashree is a government agency that has a budget and staff paid by the government. The three tiers are also managed by unpaid volunteers.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.6)** Consider the following statements regarding the report "Healthy States, Progressive India":

1. It was prepared by NITI Aayog with the help of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
2. It ranks states and Union territories innovatively on their year-on-year incremental change in health outcomes.

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 report has been developed by NITI Aayog, with technical assistance from the World Bank, and in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

It ranks states and Union territories innovatively on their year-on-year incremental change in health outcomes, as well as, their overall performance with respect to each other.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.7)** Which of the following is/are NOT correctly matched?

<b>Government to Consumer (G2C) initiative</b>	<b>State</b>
1. e-Seva	: Tamil Nadu
2. Sukhmani centres	: Haryana
3. Lok-mitra project	: Rajasthan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** A key component of e-governance is to provide governments with a citizen-friendly face. Naturally, G2C (government-to-citizens) is an important element of all e-governance projects.

- FirstGov in the US, e-Envoy of the UK, e-Taiwan, e-Citizen in Singapore, e-Korea, e-Malaysia, Victoria Online in Australia and Government Online in Canada are award-winning G2C services in the world.
- Closer home, e-Seva in Andhra Pradesh, Friends in Kerala, Sukhmani centres in Punjab, the Lok-Mitra project in Rajasthan, Coimbatore-Online in Tamil Nadu and BangaloreOne in Karnataka are some of the pioneering G2C initiatives in India.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.8)** The Time to Care report, sometimes in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Wealth Inequality
- b) Civil Society
- c) Social Inclusion
- d) Climate refugees

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** India's richest 1% hold more than four-times the wealth held by 953 million people who make up for the bottom 70% of the country's population, while the total wealth of all Indian billionaires is more than the full-year budget.

- Releasing the study Time to Care, ahead of the 50th Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum (WEF), rights group Oxfam also said the world's 2,153 billionaires have more wealth than the 4.6 billion people who make up 60 per cent of the planet's population.
- The report flagged that global inequality is shockingly entrenched and vast and the number of billionaires has doubled in the last decade, despite their combined wealth having declined in the last year.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.9)** The "Empowered Action Group (EAG) States" often seen in news, which of the following states are under EAG?

- 1. Bihar
- 2. Uttar Pradesh
- 3. Jharkhand
- 4. Madhya Pradesh
- 5. Odisha
- 6. Himachal Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the code given below:



- a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- b) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- c) 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** India's MMR has declined from 130 per 1 lakh live births in 2014-2016 to 122 per 1 lakh live births in 2015-2017 as per the recently released Sample Registration System (SRS) 2015-2017 bulletin for MMR. A decline of 8 points (6.2%) has been observed.

- The bulletin categorizes the country into three groups: Empowered Action Group (EAG), Southern States and other states.
- The following states are comes under EAG are Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.10)** Which of the following are the **criteria** for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule?

1. Preponderance of tribal population.
2. Compactness and reasonable size of the area.
3. Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighboring areas.
4. Area surrounded by forests.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** As per the Constitutional provision under Article 244 (1) of the Constitution of India, the 'Scheduled Areas' are defined as 'such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas' – as per paragraph 6(1) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.

These criteria are not spelt out in the Constitution of India but have become well established. Accordingly, since the year 1950 to 2007 Constitutional Order relating to Scheduled Areas has been notified.

Source: Ministry of Tribal Welfare

## *Public Policy*

**Q.1)** With reference to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It Provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural skilled and unskilled labour.
2. It aims to decrease migration of labour from rural to urban areas.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has the following objectives:

- Provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural unskilled labour
- Increase economic security
- Decrease migration of labour from rural to urban areas

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** Which of the following schemes were merged to form Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)?

1. Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana
2. Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
3. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy scheme launched by merging two schemes namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generating employment opportunities by establishing micro-enterprises in urban and rural areas in the non-farm sector.

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** The "Recognition of Prior Learning" is the component of which of the following scheme?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- b) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana
- c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- d) None of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** PMKVY is a Skill Certification Scheme that aims to encourage the youth population of the country to take up training which is Industry- Relevant and builds them in Skill Development.

The scheme was launched with an intention to provide secure livelihoods for the individuals participating in the training. PMKVY will also certify the previous learning experiences or skills of the individuals under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

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

<b>List</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Subject</b>
1. Union List	:	Public health
2. State List	:	Regulation of mines and mineral development
3. Concurrent List	:	Electricity

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Public health and sanitation, Regulation of mines and mineral development comes under State list. Electricity is in Concurrent list.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** With reference to the “Indra Sawhney Case”, which of the following element/elements is/are declared as Basic feature/structure of Indian Constitution?

- 1. Rule of Law
- 2. Independence of Judiciary
- 3. Liberalism

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In Indra Sawhney Case (1992) (popularly known as the Mandal Case), the Supreme Court declared “Rule of Law” is the Basic Structure/element of Indian Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** Which of the following institutions is/are headed by Prime Minister?

- 1. NITI Aayog
- 2. Inter-state council
- 3. National water resources council
- 4. National Integration council

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Prime Minister has various other roles. These are:

- He is the chairman of the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog), National Development Council, National Integration Council, Inter-State Council and National Water Resources Council.

- He plays a significant role in shaping the foreign policy of the country.
- He is the chief spokesman of the Union government.
- He is the crisis manager-in-chief at the political level during emergencies.
- As a leader of the nation, he meets various sections of people in different states and receives memoranda from them regarding their problems, and so on.
- He is leader of the party in power.
- He is political head of the services.

Source: Governance in India by Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** Consider the following statements regarding to “Zonal Councils”:

1. Zonal Councils are established under States Reorganization Act, 1956.
2. Act divided the country into six zonal councils.
3. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the zonal councils.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Re-organization Act of 1956.

- The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.
- Each zonal council consists of the following members: (a) home minister of Central government. (b) Chief Ministers of all the States in the zone. (c) Two other ministers from each state in the zone. (d) Administrator of each union territory in the zone.
- The home minister of Central government is the common chairman of the five zonal councils.
- Each chief minister acts as a vice-chairman of the council by rotation, holding office for a period of one year at a time.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** Which of the following is/are functional items of “Eleventh Schedule”?

1. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.
2. Food processing industries.
3. Roads and Water ways.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Eleventh Schedule It contains the following 29 functional items placed within the purview of panchayats:

- Agriculture, including agricultural extension
- Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation
- Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
- Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry

- Fisheries
- Social forestry and farm forestry
- Minor forest produce
- Small-scale industries, including food processing industries
- Khadi, village and cottage industries
- Rural housing
- Drinking water
- Fuel and fodder
- Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
- Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Consider the following statements regarding to Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalaya Yojana (DDU-GKY):

1. Scheme was launched by Ministry of Skill Development in 2014
2. Scheme aim is to transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce.

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 Government has informed that around 4.39 lakh candidates have been trained during 2018-19 and 2019-20 under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalaya Yojana (DDU-GKY).

It was launched in 2014 by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) as a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

Scheme aim is to transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.10)** Consider the following statements regarding to Inter-State council:

1. Article 262 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states
2. Parliament can establish such a council to serve the public interest

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: D**

**Explanation:** Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states.

Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment.

He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.

Source: Laxmikanth



## *Revision*

**Q.1)** With reference to the Central Vigilance Commission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is a multi-member body consists of chairman and not more than five vigilance commissioners.
2. They are appointed by President of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The CVC is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (chairperson) and not more than two vigilance commissioners.

They are appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal on the recommendation of a three-member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Union minister of home affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.2)** The Special Police Establishment is often seen in news is associated with?

- a) Central Bureau of Investigation
- b) Central Vigilance Commission
- c) National Investigation Agency
- d) Enforcement Directorate

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office.
- The Special Police Establishment (which looked into vigilance cases) setup in 1941 was also merged with the CBI.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** Which of the following country was the first from Commonwealth Group established Ombudsman System?

- a) Australia
- b) India
- c) New Zealand
- d) Myanmar

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** From Sweden, the institution of Ombudsman spread to other Scandinavian countries– Finland (1919), Denmark (1955) and Norway (1962).

New Zealand is the first Commonwealth country in the world to have adopted the Ombudsman system in the form of a Parliamentary Commissioner for Investigation in 1962.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4)** With reference to the National Investigation Agency (NIA), which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It was established under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
2. The director – general of NIA is appointed by central government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in 2009 under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA Act).

- It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country.
- The NIA is headed by a Director-General. He is appointed by the central government.
- His powers are similar to the powers exercisable by a Director-General of Police in respect of the police force in a state.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.5)** Who among the following is the ex – office chairman of the National Disaster Management Authority?

- a) Home Minister
- b) Defense Minister
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Finance Minister

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The NDMA consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding nine.

- The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA. The other members are nominated by the chairperson of the NDMA.
- The chairperson of the NDMA designates one of the members as the vice-chairperson of the NDMA.
- The vice-chairperson has the status of a Cabinet Minister while the other members have the status of a Minister of State.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6)** “Articles 82 and 170” of Indian constitution are related to which of the following?

- a) Readjustment of territorial constituencies
- b) Prime minister and Chief Minister
- c) President and Governor
- d) None of the above

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution of India provide for readjustment and the division of each State into territorial constituencies (Parliamentary constituencies and Assembly constituencies) on the basis of the 2001 census by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may, by law, determine.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7)** “Tarkunde Committee” was associated with which of the following?

- a) States re – organization

- b) Electoral reforms
- c) Local governance
- d) e – Governance

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The various committees and commissions which have examined our electoral system, election machinery as well as election process and suggested reforms are mentioned here.

- Joint Parliamentary Committee on Amendments to Election Laws (1971–72).
- Tarkunde Committee was appointed in 1974 by Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP) during his “Total Revolution” movement. This unofficial committee submitted its report in 1975.
- Dinesh Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms (1990)
- Vohra Committee on the Nexus between Crime and Politics (1993)
- Election Commission of India Recommendations on Electoral Reforms (1998).
- Indrajit Gupta Committee on State Funding of Elections (1998)

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8)** “Part X” of the Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) Anti-Defection
- b) Scheduled and Tribal Areas
- c) Election Commission
- d) Foreign Affairs

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 244 in Part X of the Constitution envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as ‘scheduled areas’ and ‘tribal areas’.

The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in any state except the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, on the other hand, deals with the administration of the tribal areas in the four northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9)** Which of the following Article (s) of Indian Constitution is/are deals with the reservation in services/posts?

1. Article 16
2. Article 46
3. Article 335

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The relevant Articles of the Constitution which govern the entire reservation set up are the following:

- Article 16(4): Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward

class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

- Article 46: The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.
- Article 335: The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10)** Consider the following statements regarding the National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC):

1. It is a government undertaking owned by both Central and state governments.
2. It is an apex corporation for the all-round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependants throughout India.
3. It is the nodal agency for implementation of the Central Sector Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC), A wholly owned Govt. of India Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/o SJ&E) was set up on 24th January 1997 as a Company "Not for Profit" under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.

- NSKFDC is in operation since October 1997, as an Apex Corporation for the all-round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependants throughout India, through various loan and non-loan based schemes.
- Apart from operating various loan and non-loan-based schemes for the upliftment of the target group, NSKFDC is playing a vital role in elimination of manual scavenging - the worst surviving symbol of untouchability.
- NSKFDC has been designated as the Nodal Agency for implementation of the Central Sector Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

Source: The Hindu

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## *Solar system & the Earth & basics of Latitude and Longitude*

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**Q.1)** “Immanuel Kant and Laplace” was worked and developed which of the following?

- a) Big Bang Theory
- b) Binary Theory
- c) Nebular Hypothesis
- d) None of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A large number of hypotheses were put forth by different philosophers and scientists regarding the origin of the earth.

- One of the earlier and popular arguments was by German philosopher Immanuel Kant.
- Mathematician Laplace revised it in 1796. It is known as Nebular Hypothesis.

Source: Fundamental of Physical Geography, Chapter – 2

**Q.2)** “The hypothesis/theory considered that the planets were formed out of a cloud of material associated with a youthful sun, which was slowly rotating” – is described about which of the following?

- a) Nebular Hypothesis
- b) Binary Theory
- c) Big Bang Theory
- d) None of the above

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** One of the earlier and popular arguments was by German philosopher Immanuel Kant. Mathematician Laplace revised it in 1796. It is known as Nebular Hypothesis.

- The hypothesis considered that the planets were formed out of a cloud of material associated with a youthful sun, which was slowly rotating.
- Later in 1900, Chamberlain and Moulton considered that a wandering star approached the sun. As a result, a cigar-shaped extension of material was separated from the solar surface.
- As the passing star moved away, the material separated from the solar surface continued to revolve around the sun and it slowly condensed into planets.

Source: Fundamental of Physical Geography, Chapter – 2

**Q.3)** The following experiment – “Take a balloon and mark some points on it to represent the galaxies. Now, if you start inflating the balloon, the points marked on the balloon will appear to be moving away from each other as the balloon expands” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Kepler’s law
- b) Big Bang theory
- c) Continental drift theory
- d) Sea – floor spreading theory



**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The most popular argument regarding the origin of the universe is the Big Bang Theory. It is also called expanding universe hypothesis.

- Edwin Hubble, in 1920, provided evidence that the universe is expanding.
- As time passes, galaxies move further and further apart. You can experiment and find what the expanding universe means.
- Take a balloon and mark some points on it to represent the galaxies. Now, if you start inflating the balloon, the points marked on the balloon will appear to be moving away from each other as the balloon expands.
- Similarly, the distance between the galaxies is also found to be increasing and thereby, the universe is considered to be expanding.

Source: Fundamental of Physical Geography, Chapter – 2

**Q.4)** With reference to the solar system, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Earth, Venus, Jupiter and Mars are also called as terrestrial planets.
2. The asteroid belt lies between Earth and Mars.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Out of the eight planets, mercury, Venus, earth and mars are called as the inner planets as they lie between the sun and the belt of asteroids the other four planets are called the outer planets.

- Alternatively, the first four are called Terrestrial, meaning earth-like as they are made up of rock and metals, and have relatively high densities.
- The rest four are called Jovian or Gas Giant planets. Jovian means Jupiter-like.

Source: Fundamental of Physical Geography, Chapter – 2

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

1. The solar wind blew off lots of gas and dust from the terrestrial planets.
2. The terrestrial planets are smaller and their lower gravity could not hold the escaping gases.

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 difference between terrestrial and Jovian planets can be attributed to the following conditions:

- The terrestrial planets were formed in the close vicinity of the parent star where it was too warm for gases to condense to solid particles. Jovian planets were formed at quite a distant location.
- The solar wind was most intense nearer the sun; so, it blew off lots of gas and dust from the terrestrial planets. The solar winds were not all that intense to cause similar removal of gases from the Jovian planets.

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- The terrestrial planets are smaller and their lower gravity could not hold the escaping gases.

Source: Fundamental of Physical Geography, Chapter – 2

**Q.6)** Which of the following Planet has highest number of satellites?

- a) Earth
- b) Jupiter
- c) Neptune
- d) Uranus

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

The Solar System								
	Mercury	Venus	Earth	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune
Distance*	0.387	0.723	1.000	1.524	5.203	9.539	19.182	30.058
Density@	5.44	5.245	5.517	3.945	1.33	0.70	1.17	1.66
Radius#	0.383	0.949	1.000	0.533	11.19	9.460	4.11	3.88
Satellites	0	0	1	2	about 53	about 53	about 27	13

\* Distance from the sun in astronomical unit i.e. average mean distance of the earth is 149,598,000

km = 1 @ Density in gm/cm<sup>3</sup>

# Radius: Equatorial radius 6378.137 km = 1

Source: <http://planetarynames.wr.usgs.gov/page/planets>

Source: Fundamental of Physical Geography, Chapter – 2

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

**Period : Major event**

- 1. Tertiary : First Reptiles
- 2. Cretaceous : Extinction of Dinosaurs
- 3. Quaternary : Modern Man

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

**Geological Time Scale**

Eons	Era	Period	Epoch	Age/ Years Before Present	Life/ Major Events
	Cainozoic (From 65 million years to the present times)	Quaternary	Holocene Pleistocene	0 - 10,000 10,000 - 2 million	Modern Man Homo Sapiens
		Tertiary	Pliocene Miocene	2 - 5 million 5 - 24 million	Early Human Ancestor Ape: Flowering Plants and Trees
			Oligocene Eocene Palaeocene	24 - 37 million 37 - 58 Million 57 - 65 Million	Anthropoid Ape Rabbits and Hare Small Mammals : Rats – Mice
	Mesozoic 65 - 245 Million Mammals	Cretaceous Jurassic Triassic		65 - 144 Million 144 - 208 Million 208 - 245 Million	Extinction of Dinosaurs Age of Dinosaurs Frogs and turtles
	Palaeozoic 245 - 570 Million	Permian		245 - 286 Million	Reptile dominate-replace amphibians
		Carboniferous		286 - 360 Million	First Reptiles: Vertebrates: Coal beds
		Devonian Silurian		360 - 408 Million 408 - 438 Million	Amphibians First trace of life on land: Plants
		Ordovician Cambrian		438 - 505 Million 505 - 570 Million	First Fish No terrestrial Life : Marine Invertebrate
	Proterozoic Archean  Hadean	Pre-Cambrian 570 Million - 4,800 Million		570 - 2,500 Million 2,500 - 3,800 Million 3,800 - 4,800 Million	Soft-bodied arthropods Blue green Algae: Unicellular bacteria Oceans and Continents form – Ocean and Atmosphere are rich in Carbon dioxide
	Origin of Stars  Supernova Big Bang			5,000 Million  12,000 Million 13,700 Million	Origin of the sun  Origin of the universe

Source: Fundamental of Physical Geography, Chapter – 2

**Q.8)** The term 'Ekman Spiral' is related to which of the following?

- Milky Way
- Cyclone
- Coriolis Effect
- Jet stream

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Ekman spiral, named after Swedish scientist Vagn Walfrid Ekman (1874-1954) who first theorized it in 1902, is a consequence of the Coriolis Effect.

- When surface water molecules move by the force of the wind, they, in turn, drag deeper layers of water molecules below them.
- Each layer of water molecules is moved by friction from the shallower layer, and each deeper layer moves more slowly than the layer above it, until the movement ceases at a depth of about 100 meters (330 feet).

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- Like the surface water, however, the deeper water is deflected by the Coriolis Effect- to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.
- As a result, each successively deeper layer of water moves more slowly to the right or left, creating a spiral effect.
- Because the deeper layers of water move more slowly than the shallower layers, they tend to “twist around” and flow opposite to the surface current.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.9)** With reference to the “International Date line”, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It functions as a “line of demarcation”.
2. It has no legal international status.
3. It is a straight line.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The International Date Line, established in 1884, passes through the mid-Pacific Ocean and roughly follows a 180 degrees longitude north-south line on the Earth.

- It is located halfway round the world from the prime meridian—the zero degrees longitude established in Greenwich, England, in 1852.
- The International Date Line functions as a “line of demarcation” separating two consecutive calendar dates.
- When you cross the date line, you become a time traveler of sorts! Cross to the west and its one day later; cross back and you’ve “gone back in time.”
- Despite its name, the International Date Line has no legal international status and countries are free to choose the dates that they observe.
- While the date line generally runs north to south from pole to pole, it zigzags around political borders such as eastern Russia and Alaska’s Aleutian Islands.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.10)** “EGA-WLS formula” is related to which of the following?

- a) Atmospheric pressure
- b) Time measurement
- c) Ocean acidification
- d) Thermal insulation

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Since the earth makes one complete rotation of 360° in one day or 24 hours, it passes through 15° in one hour or 1° in 4 minutes.

- The earth rotates from west to east, so every 15° we go eastwards, local time is advanced by 1 hour.
- If we know G.M.T, to find local time, we merely have to add or subtract the difference in the number of hours from the given longitude, as illustrated below.
- A simple memory aid for this will be East-Gain-Add (E.G.A.) and West-Lose-Subtract (W.L. S.).

Source: G C Leong

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## *Continents & Oceans and Ocean Currents*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following statements is/are correct about the “Solar System”?

1. All planets rotate around their axis in counter-clockwise motion.
2. Mars is often considered as Earth’s twin because of their close proximity in size, mass and density

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Prograde rotation indicates that the motion is in the same direction as the Sun’s rotation. Retrograde rotation is in the opposite direction.

- Most planets in our solar system, including Earth, rotate counter-clockwise or prograde direction, but Venus and Uranus are said to have a retrograde or clockwise rotation around their axis.
- The tilt angle of a planet is measured relative to the orbital plane of the planet, and most planets’ axes form an almost perpendicular angle to the orbital plane.
- Venus, twice the distance away from the sun, is the next closest planet after Mercury. It is often considered as Earth’s twin because of their close proximity in size, mass and density.

Source: G C leong

**Q.2)** Which of the following statements is/are correct about “Great and Small Circles”?

1. A Great Circle is any circle that circumnavigates the Earth and passes through the center of the Earth.
2. Equator and all longitudes are great circles.
3. Circles which do not pass through the centre of the earth are the small circles.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A Great Circle is any circle that circumnavigates the Earth and passes through the center of the Earth.

- A great circle always divides the Earth in half, thus the Equator is a great circle (but no other latitudes) and all lines of longitude are great circles.
- The shortest distance between any two points on the Earth lies along a great circle. Circles which do not pass through the centre of the earth are the small circles.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.3)** Which of the following statements is/are correct about “Lithosphere or Crust”?

1. Crust is only 10% of the Earth’s mass and contains all known life in the universe.

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2. Continental lithosphere is slightly denser than Oceanic lithosphere.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The crust is called Lithosphere because it is a sphere of solid rocks (LITHOS meaning stones or rocks).

- Crust is only 1% of earth's mass and contains all known life in the universe.
- There are two types of lithosphere: oceanic lithosphere and continental lithosphere.
- Oceanic lithosphere is associated with oceanic crust, and is slightly denser than continental lithosphere.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.4)** Which of the following statements is/are correct about "Block Mountains"?

- 1. The orogenic forces lead to the formation of Block Mountains.
- 2. Examples of Block Mountains are the Atlas, Zagros and Elburg mountains.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Block Mountains.

The forces of faulting, also known as epeirogenic forces, lead to the formation of Block Mountains.

- Examples of Block Mountains are the Vosges (France) and the Black Forest Mountains in Europe.
- Salt Range of Pakistan and Sierra Nevada mountains of California, USA.
- Atlas, Zagros and Elburg mountains are examples of Fold Mountains.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.5)** Which of the following are the causes of "Ocean Currents"?

- 1. Level of salinity
- 2. Temperature
- 3. The Earth's rotation
- 4. Earthquakes or storms

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Surface currents in the ocean are driven by global wind systems that are fueled by energy from the sun.

- Patterns of surface currents are determined by wind direction, Coriolis forces from the Earth's rotation, and the position of landforms that interact with the currents.

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- Surface wind-driven currents generate upwelling currents in conjunction with landforms, creating deepwater currents.
- Currents may also be caused by density differences in water masses due to temperature (thermo) and salinity (haline) variations via a process known as thermohaline circulation.
- These currents move water masses through the deep ocean—taking nutrients, oxygen, and heat with them.
- Occasional events such as huge storms and underwater earthquakes can also trigger serious ocean currents, moving masses of water inland when they reach shallow water and coastlines.
- Earthquakes may also trigger rapid down slope movement of water-saturated sediments, creating strong turbidity currents.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.6)** Which of the following is/are NOT “Warm Ocean Current”?

1. The Gulf Stream
2. The North Atlantic Drift
3. The Labrador Current
4. The Oyashio Current

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Cold currents flow toward the equator on the eastern side of ocean basins. Examples of cold ocean currents include the Canary Current in the North Atlantic, the California Current in the North Pacific, and the Benguela Current in the South Atlantic.

- Cold currents can also flow out of far northern regions. The Labrador Current flows out of Baffin Bay and past Labrador, the coastal part of the Canadian province of Newfoundland.
- The current carries icebergs from Baffin Bay, creating a hazard for ships in the North Atlantic. The Labrador Current meets the Gulf Stream off the coast of Newfoundland.
- When warm, moist air from the Gulf Stream blows over the cold Labrador Current, water vapor condenses. This results in some of the thickest fogs in the world.
- Two other important cold currents originate in northern regions. The East Greenland Current flows into the North Atlantic through the Strait of Denmark.
- The Oyashio Current flows through the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska and into the North Pacific.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.7)** Which of the following factors are affecting the ocean salinity?

1. Evaporation
2. Freezing of Ice
3. Rivers
4. Wind flow

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only

- c) 1, 3 and 4 only  
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** All waters in nature, whether rain water or ocean water, contain dissolved mineral salts. Salinity is the term used to define the total content of dissolved salts in sea water. Factors affecting ocean salinity are mentioned below:

- The salinity of water in the surface layer of oceans depends mainly on evaporation and precipitation.
- Surface salinity is greatly influenced in coastal regions by the fresh water flow from rivers, and in Polar Regions by the processes of freezing and thawing of ice.
- Wind, also influences salinity of an area by transferring water to other areas.
- The ocean currents contribute to the salinity variations. Salinity, temperature and density of water are interrelated. Hence, any change in the temperature or density influences the salinity of water in an area.

Source: NCERT - Fundamental of Physical Geography

**Q.8)** Which of the following hills is/are example/examples of “Residual Mountains”?

1. Nilgiri hills
2. Parasnath hills
3. Rajmahal hills

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Mountains that have been eroded by the agents of degradation such as winds, rain, frost and running water leaving behind only the hard rocks are known as residual mountains.

These hard rocks that are left behind are known as the residual mountains. Examples of Residual Mountains are Niligiri, Parasnath and Rajmahal hills in India.

Source: ICSE – Total Geography Class – IX

**Q.9)** Which of the following are examples of Fold Mountains?

1. Himalayas
2. Rockies
3. Alps

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Fold Mountains are created through a process called orogeny. An orogenic event takes millions of years to create a fold mountain.

- When a tectonic plate gets pressure from two sides, it gets folded. Some of its portion becomes elevated and forms the mountains.

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- The depressions form the valleys. The Himalayas, the Rockies, the Andes and the Alps are examples of Fold Mountain.
- They are the young mountains of the world and hence they have some of the highest peaks of the world.

Source: ICSE – Total Geography Class – IX

**Q.10)** Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

<b>Mechanism/Process</b>	:	<b>Rock</b>
1. Mechanically formed sedimentary rock	:	Sandstone
2. Organically formed sedimentary rock	:	Dolomites
3. Chemically formed sedimentary rock	:	Shale

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediments. There are three basic types of sedimentary rocks.

- Clastic sedimentary rocks such as breccia, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and shale are formed from mechanical weathering debris.
- Chemical sedimentary rocks, such as rock salt, iron ore, chert, flint, some dolomites, and some limestone, form when dissolved materials precipitate from solution.
- Organic sedimentary rocks such as coal, some dolomites, and some limestone, form from the accumulation of plant or animal debris.

Source: G C Leong

## *Geomorphology and Bio – Geography*

**Q.1)** Consider the following statements regarding the Dharwar Rock System:

1. These are the oldest igneous rocks.
2. The Aravali mountain range has been made with these rocks.

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:** Dharwar system is later than the Archean system but older than the other systems.

- The Dharwar period of rock formation has been largely fixed from 2500 million years ago to 1800 million years ago.
- Dharwar Rock System is special because it is the first metamorphic sedimentary rocks in India.
- They are named Dharwar system because they were first studied in Dharwar region of Karnataka.
- But they are also found in Aravallis, Tamil Nadu, Chota-nagpur plateau, Meghalaya, Delhi, and the Himalayas region.
- The Dharwar rocks are rich in iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, gold, silver etc.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.2)** The “Latosols” are predominantly found in which of the following areas?

- a) Temperate areas
- b) Polar areas
- c) Desert areas
- d) Tropical areas

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Latosols are soils found under tropical rainforests which have a relatively high content of iron and aluminum oxides. They are typically classified as oxisols or ferralsols.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.3)** Arrange the following minerals according to their hardness in ascending order:

1. Talc
2. Gypsum
3. Fluorite
4. Diamond

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- b) 1 – 3 – 2 – 4
- c) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
- d) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4



**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Hardness — relative resistance being scratched; ten minerals are selected to measure the degree of hardness from 1-10. They are:

1. talc;
2. gypsum;
3. calcite;
4. fluorite;
5. apatite;
6. feldspar;
7. quartz;
8. topaz;
9. corundum;
10. Diamond.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

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

1. The phenomenon of wearing down of relief variations of the surface of the earth through erosion is known as gradation.
2. The earth's surface is being continuously subjected to by external forces originating within the earth's atmosphere and by internal forces from within the earth.

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 earth's crust is dynamic. You are well aware that it has moved and moves vertically and horizontally. Of course, it moved a bit faster in the past than the rate at which it is moving now.

- The differences in the internal forces operating from within the earth which built up the crust have been responsible for the variations in the outer surface of the crust.
- The earth's surface is being continuously subjected to external forces induced basically by energy (sunlight).
- Of course, the internal forces are still active though with different intensities. That means, the earth's surface is being continuously subjected to by external forces originating within the earth's atmosphere and by internal forces from within the earth.
- The external forces are known as exogenic forces and the internal forces are known as endogenic forces.
- The actions of exogenic forces result in wearing down (degradation) of relief/elevations and filling up (aggradation) of basins/ depressions, on the earth's surface.
- The phenomenon of wearing down of relief variations of the surface of the earth through erosion is known as gradation.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.5)** Which of the following are geomorphic agents?

1. Ground water
2. Winds
3. Glaciers

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A process is a force applied on earth materials affecting the same.

- An agent is a mobile medium (like running water, moving ice masses, wind, waves and currents etc.) which removes, transports and deposits earth materials.
- Running water, groundwater, glaciers, wind, waves and currents, etc., can be called geomorphic agents.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.6)** Which of the following events are comes under diastrophism?

- 1. Orogenic movement
- 2. epeirogenic movement
- 3. Earthquakes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** All processes that move, elevate or build up portions of the earth's crust come under diastrophism. They include:

- orogenic processes involving mountain building through severe folding and affecting long and narrow belts of the earth's crust;
- epeirogenic processes involving uplift or warping of large parts of the earth's crust;
- earthquakes involving local relatively minor movements;
- plate tectonics involving horizontal movements of crustal plates.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.7)** Which of the following are the processes of chemical weathering?

- 1. Carbonation
- 2. Reduction
- 3. Hydration

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A group of weathering processes viz; solution, carbonation, hydration, oxidation and reduction act on the rocks to decompose, dissolve or reduce them to a fine clastic state through chemical reactions by oxygen, surface and/or soil water and other acids.

- Water and air (oxygen and carbon dioxide) along with heat must be present to speed up all chemical reactions.

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- Over and above the carbon dioxide present in the air, decomposition of plants and animals increases the quantity of carbon dioxide underground.
- These chemical reactions on various minerals are very much similar to the chemical reactions in a laboratory.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.8)** The words “macchia, maquis and chaparral” are related to which of the following?

- a) Shrub vegetation
- b) Tropical vegetation
- c) Tundra vegetation
- d) Alpine vegetation

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Chaparral is sclerophyllous vegetation that is tolerant of seasonal drought.

- It consists of small trees, woody grasses and oleose, xerophytic shrubs that form a nearly continuous cover of intertwined branches.
- Usually less than 10 per cent of the ground is bare, though the proportion may be higher at inhospitable sites.
- Where annual precipitation is in the range 250–500 mm, plants may be only 1–2 m high, while crowns may reach 3.5–4 m where precipitation is 500–750 mm.
- In California chaparral is common at elevations of 300–1500 m. It occupies 3.4 million ha (8.5 per cent) of the state, particularly in its southern part and at moderate elevations.
- The European synonym for chaparral, maquis (in Italian, macchia, plural macchie), is derived from the Corsican word for a species of sun rose (Cistus), which is often a striking component of the maquis community.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.9)** Consider the following statements regarding the “Tropical Thorn Forest”:

1. These occur in areas with rainfall less than 50 cm.
2. Important species found here are oak, teak and sal.
3. The forests are given an expression of scrub vegetation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Tropical thorn forests occur in the areas which receive rainfall less than 50cm

- These consist of a variety of grasses and shrubs. It includes semi-arid areas of south west Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- In these forests, plants remain leafless for most part of the year and give an expression of scrub vegetation.
- Important species found are babool, ber, and wild date palm, khair, neem, khejri, palas, etc. Tussocky grass grows upto a height of 2 m as the under growth.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.10)** The term “Abyssal Plain” is related to which of the following?

- a) The plain which is formed due to glacial deposition.
- b) The plain which is formed due to river deposits.

- c) The underground plains are formed due water deposition and erosion.
- d) It is an underwater plain on the deep ocean floor.

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** An abyssal plain is an underwater plain on the deep ocean floor, usually found at depths between 3,000 metres (9,800 ft) and 6,000 metres (20,000 ft).

Lying generally between the foot of a continental rise and a mid-ocean ridge, abyssal plains cover more than 50% of the Earth's surface.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

## *Climatology*

**Q.1)** With reference to the solar radiation, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Earth receives energy from sun through long wavelengths.
2. Earth receives 2.5 calories per sq. cm per minute at the top of its atmosphere.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The earth's surface receives most of its energy in short wavelengths.

- The energy received by the earth is known as incoming solar radiation which in short is termed as insolation.
- As the earth is a geoid resembling a sphere, the sun's rays fall obliquely at the top of the atmosphere and the earth intercepts a very small portion of the sun's energy.
- On an average the earth receives 1.94 calories per sq. cm per minute at the top of its atmosphere.

Source: NCERT Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.2)** Which of the following factor/factors is/are affecting the solar output which reaches earth's surface?

1. Earth's distance from the sun
2. Distribution of land and sea
3. Atmospheric circulation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The solar output received at the top of the atmosphere varies slightly in a year due to the variations in the distance between the earth and the sun.

- During its revolution around the sun, the earth is farthest from the sun (152 million km) on 4th July.
- This position of the earth is called aphelion. On 3rd January, the earth is the nearest to the sun (147 million km). This position is called perihelion.
- Therefore, the annual insolation received by the earth on 3<sup>rd</sup> January is slightly more than the amount received on 4th July.
- However, the effect of this variation in the solar output is masked by other factors like the distribution of land and sea and the atmospheric circulation.

Source: NCERT Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.3)** The amount and the intensity of insolation vary during a day, in a season and in a year. Which of the following factors are influences the insolation?

1. The length of the day



2. The rotation of the earth
3. The angle of inclination of the sun's rays
4. The transparency of the atmosphere

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The amount and the intensity of insolation vary during a day, in a season and in a year. The factors that cause these variations in insolation are:

- the rotation of earth on its axis;
- the angle of inclination of the sun's rays;
- the length of the day;
- the transparency of the atmosphere;
- the configuration of land in terms of its aspect.

Source: NCERT Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.4)** Which of the following clouds are patchy gray or white clouds that often have a dark honeycomb-like appearance?

- a) Cumulus clouds
- b) Cirrus clouds
- c) Altocumulus clouds
- d) Stratocumulus clouds

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** All clouds are made up of basically the same thing: water droplets or ice crystals that float in the sky.

But all clouds look a little bit different from one another, and sometimes these differences can help us predict a change in the weather.

- Cirrus clouds are delicate, feathery clouds that are made mostly of ice crystals. Their wispy shape comes from wind currents which twist and spread the ice crystals into strands.
- Altocumulus clouds have several patchy white or gray layers, and seem to be made up of many small rows of fluffy ripples. They are lower than cirrus clouds, but still quite high. They are made of liquid water, but they don't often produce rain.
- Cumulus clouds look like fluffy, white cotton balls in the sky. They are beautiful in sunsets, and their varying sizes and shapes can make them fun to observe!
- Stratocumulus clouds are patchy gray or white clouds that often have a dark honeycomb-like appearance.

Source: NCERT XI Fundamentals of Physical geography and G C Leong

**Q.5)** Which of the following is/are NOT ideal conditions for temperature inversion?

1. Long days, so that the outgoing radiation is greater than the incoming radiation.
2. Clear skies, which allow unobstructed escape of radiation.
3. Calm and stable air, so that there is no vertical mixing at lower levels.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Temperature inversion is a reversal of the normal behavior of temperature in the troposphere, in which a layer of cool air at the surface is overlain by a layer of warmer air. (Under normal conditions, temperature usually decreases with height).

Ideal Conditions for Temperature Inversion:

- Long nights, so that the outgoing radiation is greater than the incoming radiation.
- Clear skies, which allow unobstructed escape of radiation.
- Calm and stable air, so that there is no vertical mixing at lower levels.

Source: NCERT XI Fundamentals of Physical geography

**Q.6)** Consider the following statements regarding the Savanna Climate:

1. It has alternate wet and dry seasons similar to monsoon climate but has considerably less annual rainfall.
2. It is confined within the tropics and subtropics.

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:** Savanna Climate is a type of climate has alternate wet and dry seasons similar to monsoon climate but has considerably less annual rainfall.

- Also, there is no distinct rainy season like in monsoon climate.
- It is confined within the tropics and is best developed in Sudan, hence its name the Sudan Climate.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.7)** The term isohyet is associated with which of the following?

- a) Rainfall
- b) Oceanic depth
- c) Atmospheric pressure
- d) Mountain heights

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** An isohyet is also known as isohyetal line, and it is a line on a map which connects points that have the same amounts of precipitation in a given period or for a particular storm. The method used in estimating average rainfall across a particular area is known as an isohyetal method.

- Isotherm: a line on a map connecting points having the same temperature at a given time or on average over a given period.
- Isobar: A line drawn on a weather map connecting points of equal pressure is called an isobar. The isobars are generated from mean sea level pressure reports and the pressure values are given in millibars.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.8)** Which of the following clouds form very near to the earth's surface?

- a) Nimbus clouds
- b) Cirrus clouds

- c) Cumulus clouds
- d) Stratus clouds

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Nimbus clouds are black or dark gray. They form at middle levels or very near to the surface of the earth. These are extremely dense and opaque to the rays of the sun. Sometimes, the clouds are so low that they seem to touch the ground. Nimbus clouds are shapeless masses of thick vapour.

Source: NCERT XI Fundamentals of Physical geography

**Q.9)** Which of the following are refer as the Roaring Forties, Furious Fifties and Shrieking or Stormy Sixties?

- a) Easterlies
- b) Westerlies
- c) Horse latitudes
- d) Doldrums

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Roaring Forties take shape as warm air near the equator rises and moves toward the poles.

- Warm air moving pole-ward (on both sides of the equator) is the result of nature trying to reduce the temperature difference between the equator and at the poles created by uneven heating from the sun.
- This process sets up global circulation cells, which are mainly responsible for global-scale wind patterns.
- The air descends back to Earth's surface at about 30 degrees' latitude north and south of the equator. This is known as the high-pressure subtropical ridge, also known as the horse latitudes.
- Here, as the temperature gradient decreases, air is deflected toward the poles by the Earth's rotation, causing strong westerly and prevailing winds at approximately 40 degrees. These winds are the Roaring Forties.
- The Roaring Forties in the Northern Hemisphere don't pack the same punch that they do in the Southern Hemisphere.
- This is because the large land masses of North America, Europe, and Asia obstructing the airstream, whereas, in the southern hemisphere, there is less land to break the wind in South America, Australia, and New Zealand.
- While the Roaring Forties may be fierce, 10 degrees south are even stronger gale-force winds called the Furious Fifties.
- And 10 degrees south of the Furious Fifties lay the Screaming Sixties! We can thank the intrepid sailors of yore for these wildly descriptive terms.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.10)** "It is called after the types of vegetation, like low growing mosses, lichens and flowering plants. This is the region of permafrost where the sub soil is permanently frozen" – describes which of the following?

- a) Ice cap climate
- b) Cold snow forest climate
- c) Tundra climate
- d) Mediterranean climate

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The tundra climate (ET) is so called after the types of vegetation, like low growing mosses, lichens and flowering plants.

- This is the region of permafrost where the sub soil is permanently frozen.
- The short growing season and water logging support only low growing plants.
- During summer, the tundra regions have very long duration of day light.

Source: NCERT XI Fundamentals of Physical geography

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## *Landforms formed due to erosion and depositional agents*

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**Q.1)** With reference to the landforms formed due to running water, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The erosional landforms made by running water are associated with vigorous and youthful rivers flowing over steep gradients.
2. The gentler the river channels in gradient or slope, the greater is the deposition.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** There are two components of running water. One is overland flow on general land surface as a sheet. Another is linear flow as streams and rivers in valleys.

- Most of the erosional landforms made by running water are associated with vigorous and youthful rivers flowing over steep gradients.
- With time, stream channels over steep gradients turn gentler due to continued erosion, and as a consequence, lose their velocity, facilitating active deposition.
- There may be depositional forms associated with streams flowing over steep slopes. But these phenomena will be on a small scale compared to those associated with rivers flowing over medium to gentle slopes.
- The gentler the river channels in gradient or slope, the greater is the deposition.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.2)** The peneplain is associated with which of the following erosion?

- a) Rill erosion
- b) Gully erosion
- c) Stream erosion
- d) Glacial erosion

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Peneplain is a region that is almost a plain. It is formed due to erosion by rivers (stream erosion) and rain, that continues until almost all the elevated portions are worn down; the most resistant rocks generally stand above the general level of the land.

When a peneplain is raised, it becomes a Plateau, which is then dissected by the river as they pass through a fresh cycle from youth to old age.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.3)** “Potholes and Plunge pools” are associated with which of the following landforms?

- a) Erosional landforms
- b) Depositional landforms
- c) Glacial landforms
- d) None of the above



**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Over the rocky beds of hill-streams more or less circular depressions called potholes form because of stream erosion aided by the abrasion of rock fragments.

- Once a small and shallow depression forms, pebbles and boulders get collected in those depressions and get rotated by flowing water and consequently the depressions grow in dimensions.
- A series of such depressions eventually join and the stream valley gets deepened.
- At the foot of waterfalls also, large potholes, quite deep and wide, form because of the sheer impact of water and rotation of boulders.
- Such large and deep holes at the base of waterfalls are called plunge pools.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.4)** “Natural levees and point bars” are associated with which of the following landforms?

- a) Sand dunes
- b) V – shaped valleys
- c) Floodplains
- d) Atolls

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Natural levees and point bars are some of the important landforms found associated with floodplains.

- Natural levees are found along the banks of large rivers. They are low, linear and parallel ridges of coarse deposits along the banks of rivers, quite often cut into individual mounds.
- Point bars are also known as meander bars. They are found on the concave side of meanders of large rivers and are sediments deposited in a linear fashion by flowing waters along the bank.
- They are almost uniform in profile and in width and contain mixed sizes of sediments.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.5)** “They hang as icicles of different diameters and normally they are broad at their bases and taper towards the free ends showing up in a variety of forms” – is related to which of the following?

- a) Stalagmites
- b) Uvalas
- c) Stalactites
- d) Sinkhole

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Stalactites hang as icicles of different diameters. Normally they are broad at their bases and taper towards the free ends showing up in a variety of forms.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.6)** Which of the following given below is NOT a depositional landform by glaciers?

- a) Cirque
- b) Moraines
- c) Eskers
- d) Drumlins

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Cirques are the most common of landforms (erosional) in glaciated mountains. The cirques quite often are found at the heads of glacial valleys.

- The accumulated ice cuts these cirques while moving down the mountain tops.
- They are deep, long and wide troughs or basins with very steep concave to vertically dropping high walls at its head as well as sides.
- A lake of water can be seen quite often within the cirques after the glacier disappears. Such lakes are called cirque or tarn lakes.
- There can be two or more cirques one leading into another down below in a stepped sequence.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.7)** Which among the following is NOT a rapid mass movement of rocks or debris?

- a) Earthflow
- b) Creep
- c) Avalanche
- d) Landslide

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Mass Movements transfer the mass of rock debris down the slopes under the direct influence of gravity. That means, air, water or ice does not carry debris with them from place to place but on the other hand the debris may carry with it air, water or ice.

- The movements of mass may range from slow to rapid, affecting shallow to deep columns of materials and include creep, flow, slide and fall.
- Creep can occur on moderately steep and soil covered slopes. Movement of materials is extremely slow and imperceptible except through extended observation. Material involved can be soil or rock debris.
- Landslides are relatively rapid and perceptible movements. The materials involved are relatively dry. The size and shape of the detached mass depends on the nature of discontinuities in the rock, the degree of weathering and the steepness of the slope.
- Movement of water saturated clayey or silty earth materials down low-angle terraces or hillsides is known as Earthflow.
- Avalanche is more characteristic of humid regions with or without vegetation cover and occurs in narrow tracks on steep slopes. Debris avalanche is similar to snow avalanche.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.8)** The process of metamorphism in which some rocks grains or minerals get arranged in layers or lines. Such an arrangement of minerals or grains in metamorphic rocks is called as?

- a) Foliation
- b) Exfoliation
- c) Plug
- d) Banding

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In the process of metamorphism in some rocks grains or minerals get arranged in layers or lines. Such an arrangement of minerals or grains in metamorphic rocks is called foliation or lineation.

- Sometimes minerals or materials of different groups are arranged into alternating thin to thick layers appearing in light and dark shades.

- Such a structure in metamorphic rocks is called banding and rocks displaying banding are called banded rocks.
- Types of metamorphic rocks depend upon original rocks that were subjected to metamorphism.
- Metamorphic rocks are classified into two major groups-foliated rocks and non-foliated rocks.
- Gneissoid, granite, syenite, slate, schist, marble, quartzite etc. are some examples of metamorphic rocks.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.9)** Which among the following weathering process result in the formation of caves?

- a) Hydration
- b) Carbonation
- c) Oxidation
- d) Solution

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Carbonation is the reaction of carbonate and bicarbonate minerals and is a common process helping in breaking down of feldspars and carbonate minerals.

- Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and soil air is absorbed by water, to form carbonic acid that acts as a weak acid.
- Calcium carbonates and magnesium carbonates are dissolved in carbonic acid and are removed in solution without leaving any residue resulting in cave formation.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.10)** Consider the following statements regarding Mass Movements:

1. Mass movement is aided by gravity and other geomorphic agents like running water, wind, waves etc.
2. Since the debris of rocks move from one place to another, it is a form of erosion.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Mass movements transfer the mass of rock debris down the slopes under the direct influence of gravity.

- That means, air, water or ice doesn't carry debris with them from place to place but on the other hand the debris may carry with it air, water or ice.
- The movements of mass may range from slow to rapid, affecting shallow to deep columns of materials and include creep, flow, slide and fall. Gravity exerts its force on all matter, both bedrock and the products of weathering.
- So, weathering is not a pre-requisite for mass movement though it aids mass movements. Mass movements are very active over weathered slopes rather than over un-weathered materials.
- Mass movements are aided by gravity and no geomorphic agent like running water, glaciers, wind, waves and currents participate in the process of mass movements.
- That means mass movements do not come under erosion though there is a shift (aided by gravity) of materials from one place to another.

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- Materials over the slopes have their own resistance to disturbing forces and will yield only when force is greater than the shearing resistance of the materials.
- Weak unconsolidated materials, thinly bedded rocks, faults, steeply dipping beds, vertical cliffs or steep slopes, abundant precipitation and torrential rains and scarcity of vegetation etc., favor mass movements.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

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## *Introduction: Location, Area and boundaries of India*

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**Q.1)** Which of the following statement is NOT correct about Andaman & Nicobar Islands?

- a) Duncan passage separates Little Andaman from South Andaman.
- b) Ten Degree Channel separates Great Andaman group from Nicobar group.
- c) Saddle peak in South Andaman is the highest peak.
- d) Andaman Islands are divided into three main islands i.e. North, Middle and South.

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Andaman Islands are divided into three main islands i.e. North, Middle and South. Duncan passage separates Little Andaman from South Andaman.

- The Great Andaman group of islands in the north is separated by the Ten Degree Channel from the Nicobar group in the south. Among the Nicobar Islands, the Great Nicobar is the largest.
- It is the southernmost island and is very close to Sumatra island of Indonesia. The Car Nicobar is the northernmost.
- Some of the islands are fringed with coral reefs. Many of them are covered with thick forests.
- Most of the islands are mountainous. Saddle peak (737 m) in North Andaman is the highest peak.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

**Q.2)** “Cho-la” pass is located in which of the following state?

- a) Sikkim
- b) Assm
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Sikkim is a land of dramatic contours. Rugged mountains, deep valleys and dense forests consort with raging rivers, lakes and waterfalls to create a visual feast.

- The state has the steepest rise in altitude over the shortest distance and has within its 7,096 sq. kms the entire climatic range, from tropical to temperate to alpine.
- Located between these towering mountain ranges are passes like Nathu-la, Jelep-la, Cho-la and many others which were at one time important corridors of passage between Sikkim and Tibet.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

**Q.3)** The “Indian Standard Meridian” NOT passes through which of the following States?

- 1. Uttar Pradesh
- 2. Madhya Pradesh
- 3. Jharkhand
- 4. Chhattisgarh
- 5. Tamil Nadu

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only



- b) 3, 4 and 5 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) 3 and 5 only

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Indian Standard Meridian passes through mostly 5 states which are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

**Q.4)** Which of the following State (s) of India is/are share (s) border with three countries?

- 1. Sikkim
- 2. Arunachal Pradesh
- 3. West Bengal

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** India has a land frontier of 15,106.7 km. The total length of the coastline of India is 7,516.6 km. India shares its border with seven countries namely Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka.

- Arunachal Pradesh shares border with Bhutan, China and Myanmar.
- West Bengal shares border with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal.
- Sikkim shares border with Bhutan, China and Nepal.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

**Q.5)** Which of the following pair (s) is/are NOT correctly matched?

<b>Pass</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Significance</b>
1. Zoji la (Pass)	:	Connects Srinagar to Leh
2. Banihal Pass	:	Satluj River flows through this Pass
3. Nathu la (Pass)	:	Chumbi River flows through this Pass

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Zoji La: Zoji La is a high mountain pass located in the Kargil district of Ladakh.

- The pass links Leh and Srinagar and provides an important link between Union Territories of Ladakh and Kashmir.
- In 2018, the Zojila tunnel project was launched.
- The tunnel is Asia's longest and strategic bi-directional tunnel, which will provide all-weather connectivity between Srinagar, Kargil and Leh.

Banihal Pass: It is in Jammu & Kashmir. The National Highway No.1A that links Srinagar to Jammu goes through it.

NOTE: Satluj River flows through Shipki La (Pass).

Nathu La: It is in Sikkim. It gives way to Tibet from Darjeeling and Chumbi Valley. The Chumbi River flows through this pass.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment and ICSE – X Total Geography

**Q.6)** Which of the following pair (s) is/are correctly matched?

<b>Peak</b>		<b>hills/Range</b>
1. Anai Mudi	:	Anamalai hills
2. Doda Beta	:	Nilgiri hills
3. Guru Shikhar	:	Aravali range

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Anamudi is a mountain located in the Indian state of Kerala.

- It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and South India, at an elevation of 2,695 metres.
- Its parental hills are Anaimalai hills.
- Doda beta is the highest peak of nilgiri hills while Guru Shikhar is the highest peak of Aravali Range located in Rajasthan.

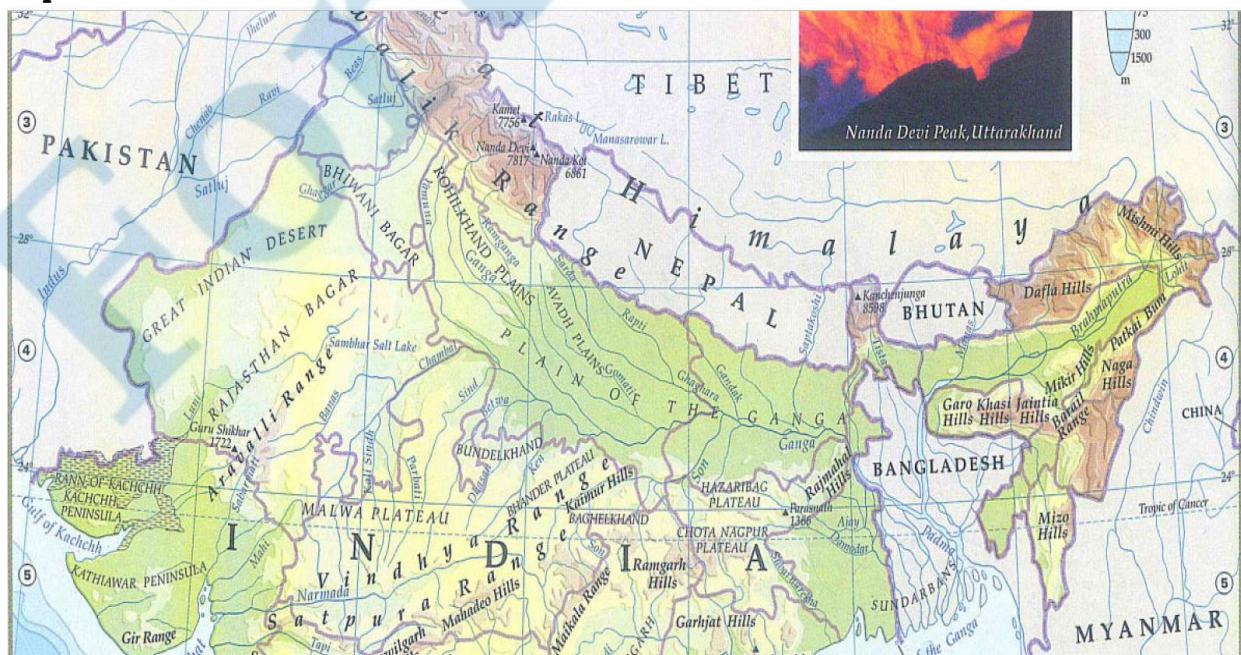
Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment and ICSE – X Total Geography

**Q.7)** Which of the following river rises north of the tropic of cancer in India?

- a) Kaveri River
- b) Godavari River
- c) Parbati River
- d) Dhasan River

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**



Source: Oriental Blackswan Atlas

**Q.8)** Which of the following factors are affecting the Indian monsoon?

1. The existence and circulation of the upper air jet stream in the troposphere.
2. Occurrence of heavy-light snow over the Tibetan Plateau.
3. Changes in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The term monsoon has been derived from the Arabic word mausin or from the Malayan word monsin meaning 'season'.

Monsoons are seasonal winds (Rhythmic wind movements - Periodic Winds) which reverses their direction with the change of season.

Factors affecting monsoon in India-

- The differential heating of the landmass of Asia and the Indian Ocean.
- The existence of the Himalayan ranges and the Tibetan Plateau.
- The occurrence of heavy-light snow over the Tibetan Plateau.
- The existence and circulation of the upper air jet stream in the troposphere.
- Changes in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean have been known to have an inverse relationship with the Indian summer monsoon rainfall. This means if there is a cold phase in the Atlantic, it can bring more rainfall to India and vice versa.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

**Q.9)** Port Blair, the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is located on?

- a) Car Nicobar
- b) Little Andaman
- c) South Andaman
- d) Middle Andaman

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Port Blair is located on South Andaman Island.



Source: Oxford Atlas

**Q.10)** Three important rivers of the Indian sub-continent have their source near the Mansarovar Lake in the Great Himalayas. Which among the following are the rivers?

- a) Indus, Jhelum and Sutlej
- b) Sutlej, Yamuna and Brahmaputra
- c) Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej
- d) Sutlej, Jhelum and Yamuna

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Lake Manasa sarovar is relatively round in shape with the circumference of 88 km (54.7 mi).

- Its depth reaches a maximum depth of 90 m (300 ft) and its surface area is 320 km<sup>2</sup> (123.6 sq mi).
- It is connected to nearby Lake Rakshastal by the natural Ganga Chhu channel.
- Lake Manasarovar is near the source of the Sutlej, which the easternmost large tributary of the Indus, is nearby are the sources of the Brahmaputra River, the Indus River, and the Ghaghara, an important tributary of the Ganges.

Source: ICSE – X Total Geography



## *Revision*

**Q.1)** Which among the following is/are the indirect source of information about the interiors of Earth?

1. Seismic Activities
2. Volcanic Eruption
3. Meteors

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The earth's radius is 6,370 km. No one can reach the centre of the earth and make observations or collect samples of the material.

- Most of our knowledge about the interior of the earth is largely based on estimates and inferences. Yet, a part of the information is obtained through direct observations and analysis of materials.
- Volcanic eruption forms another source of obtaining direct information. As and when the molten material (magma) is thrown onto the surface of the earth, during volcanic eruption it becomes available for laboratory analysis. However, it is difficult to ascertain the depth of the source of such magma.
- Indirect Sources: Another source of information is the meteors that at times reach the earth. However, it may be noted that the material that becomes available for analysis from meteors, is not from the interior of the earth.
- The material and the structure observed in the meteors are similar to that of the earth. They are solid bodies developed out of materials same as, or similar to, our planet.
- Hence, this becomes yet another source of information about the interior of the earth.
- The other indirect sources include gravitation, magnetic field, and seismic activity.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

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

**Discontinuity**

**Layers**

- |                            |   |                                  |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Moho Discontinuity      | : | Separates Crust and mantle       |
| 2. Gutenberg Discontinuity | : | Separates mantle and core        |
| 3. Connardo Discontinuity  | : | Separates Felsic and Mefic layer |

Which of the above given pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The portion of the interior beyond the crust is called the mantle. The mantle extends from Moho's discontinuity to a depth of 2,900 km. The upper portion of the mantle is called asthenosphere.



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- Connardo's discontinuity separates upper felsic layer of continent from mafic layer. It is only present within continental crust and not in the oceanic layer.
- While the Gutenberg discontinuity separates the lower mantle from the core. It is present at about 2900 km of depth.

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.3)** Which one of the following is NOT a luminous object?

- a) Sun
- b) Electric Lamp
- c) Candle
- d) Moon

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Moon is a non-luminous object because as we know that luminous objects emit light on their own while non-luminous objects emit light with the help of luminous objects.

Here sun is a luminous object so moon takes light from the sun and emits light in our surrounding and our environment.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.4)** Sonoran is a desert located in which of the following Continent?

- a) Antarctica
- b) Europe
- c) Asia
- d) North America

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Sonoran Desert, also called Desierto de Altar, arid region covering 120,000 square miles (310,800 square km) in southwestern Arizona and southeastern California, U.S., and including much of the Mexican state of Baja California Sur, part of Baja California State, and the western half of the state of Sonora.

Subdivisions of the hot, dry region include the Colorado and Yuma deserts.

Source: G C Leong

**Q.5)** India has the longest land frontier with which of the following countries?

- a) Nepal
- b) China
- c) Myanmar
- d) Bangladesh

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** India has 15,106.7 Km of land border and a coastline of 7,516.6 Km including island territories. The length of our land borders with neighboring countries is as under:

Name of the country	Length of the border (in Km)
Bangladesh	4,096.7
China	3,488
Pakistan	3,323
Nepal	1,751
Myanmar	1,643
Bhutan	699

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**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2021**

Afghanistan	106
Total	15,106.7

Source: NCERT – XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography

**Q.6)** India's climate is most affected by which of the following two winds?

- a) North-East monsoon and South-West monsoon
- b) North-West monsoon and South-East monsoon
- c) North-East monsoon and South-East monsoon
- d) North-West monsoon and South-West monsoon

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The climate of India is described as a monsoon type. This type of climate is found in south and south-east Asia. However, there are variations in climatic conditions in the country itself. The coastal regions of India show the least amount of difference between the temperatures of night and day. In the interior regions, the difference in temperatures of day and night is huge.

The climate of India depends greatly on monsoon winds. The monsoons usually happen due to the differential heating of land and water.

- The Advancing Monsoon (Rainy Season) or South west Monsoon: By early June, the trade winds of the southern winds bring abundant moisture to the country. The windward side of the Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall, more than 250 cm. The monsoon is known for its uncertainties. While it causes heavy floods in one part, it may be responsible for droughts in the other. It is also irregular in arrival and retreat.
- Retreating Monsoons (Transition Season) or North-east Monsoon: During October-November, the monsoons become weaker. The sun moves towards the south. By the beginning of October, monsoon withdraws from the Northern Plains. There is a transition from hot rainy season to dry winter season.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

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

1. Sikkim is the only state in India to share border with only one state.
2. Chhattisgarh has maximum number of neighboring states.

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: D**

**Explanation:** Sikkim and Meghalaya are the only two states in India to share border with just one state. Sikkim shares border with West Bengal while Meghalaya shares border with Assam.

- Uttar Pradesh is the only state which has maximum number of neighboring state. Uttar Pradesh shares border with 9 states, which are Uttarakhand, HP, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Jharkhand.
- The second highest number of neighboring states is 7. Both Assam and Chhattisgarh shares border with 7 other states.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

**Q.8)** On which of the following hill ranges “Guru Shikhar” peak is situated?

- a) Aravali Hills
- b) Garo Hills
- c) Mahadeo hills
- d) Satmala Hill

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Guru Shikhar is located at a height of 1772 meters above sea level. This mountain peak is located at a distance of 15 km from Mount Abu in the Aravalli range. It is the highest peak in the Aravali Range.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

**Q.9)** Which of the following statements is/are correct about Konkan coast?

- 1. It extends from Mumbai to South Karnataka.
- 2. It has high annual range of temperature.
- 3. It receives rainfall by the Arabian Sea branch of Southwest monsoon.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** India's climate is controlled by a number of factors which can be broadly divided into two groups — factors related to location and relief, and factors related to air pressure and winds. With a long coastline, large coastal areas have an equable climate.

- Areas in the interior of India are far away from the moderating influence of the sea. Such areas have extremes of climate.
- That is why the people of Mumbai and the Konkan coast have hardly any idea of extremes of temperature and the seasonal rhythm of weather.
- On the other hand, the seasonal contrasts in weather at places in the interior of the country such as Delhi, Kanpur and Amritsar affect the entire sphere of life.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

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

- 1. India is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world.
- 2. The tropic of Capricorn divides country into two equal parts.

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:** India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the main land extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E.

- The Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2021**

- The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world. It is clear that India is the seventh largest country of the world.
- India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km.

Source: NCERT – XI India Physical Environment

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