

ForumIAS

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## Prelims Marathon

29<sup>th</sup> May to 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2023

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*HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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FORUMIAS



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## *Science & Technology*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “India’s first private launch pad”:**

1. It is designed by Agnikul and executed by ISRO and IN-SPACE.
2. It is built to support liquid & solid - stage controlled launches.

**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:** India’s first private launch pad unveiled at Sriharikota: Designed by Agnikul (a startup) and executed in support of ISRO and IN-SPACE.

It is specifically built to support liquid-stage controlled launches.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.2) The term “Kessler Syndrome” is recently seen in news is related to?**

- a) Space Debris
- b) Ocean Garbage
- c) Fertilizer Pollution
- d) Nuclear Waste

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Kessler Syndrome is a theoretical scenario in which Earth's orbit is overpopulated with objects and debris, preventing the use of satellites in certain sections of Earth's orbit.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.3) Recently, WHO Director-General laid the foundation stone for world's first and only Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (GCTM) at?**

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Jamnagar
- c) Allahabad
- d) Kedarnath

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Recently, WHO Director-General laid the foundation stone for world's first and only Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (GCTM) at Jamnagar in Gujarat.

According to WHO, Traditional medicine (TM) is the sum of the knowledge, skill, and practices based on the theories, beliefs, and experiences indigenous to different cultures, for treatment of physical and mental illness

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.4) The “NIKSHAY Portal” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Tuberculosis information
- b) Mineral resources data
- c) Sustainable agriculture
- d) Renewable energy

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** NIKSHAY Portal: It is the National TB information system to manage patient information and monitor program activity throughout the country.

It provides a National Data repository of TB information for advanced analytics.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.5) Which of the following multilateral agency is NOT related to One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026)?**

- a) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
- d) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Recently, four multilateral agencies have launched a One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026) (OH JPA). Launched by: the ‘Quadripartite’ comprising:

- United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
- UN Environment Programme (UNEP),
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Organisation for Animal Health.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.6) In rice fortification, which of the following nutrient/s is/are contain mandatory micronutrient/s?**

- 1. Iron
- 2. Folic acid
- 3. Zinc

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Rice Fortification: It is a process of adding micronutrients to rice.

- Rice, when fortified, shall contain mandatory micronutrients (Iron, Folic Acid, and Vitamin B12).
- Optional (Zinc, Vitamin A, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin, and Pyridoxine) as per levels given by Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2018.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “BrahMos supersonic cruise missile”:**

1. It is a two-stage missile.
2. It operates at fire and forgets principle.

**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:** BrahMos is a universal long range supersonic cruise missile system that can be launched from land, sea and air against surface and sea-based targets.

- It is a two-stage missile with a solid propellant booster engine as first stage and liquid ramjet as second stage. It operates at fire and forget principle.
- The range of the missile was originally capped at 290 km as per obligations of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)
- Following India’s entry in MTCR in 2016, it was decided to extend the range to 450 km and to 600 km at a later stage.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.8) The “Mrugavani National Park” is often seen in news is located at?**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Mrugavani National Park is a national park located in Hyderabad, Telangana State, India.

- It is situated at Chilkur in Moinabad mandal, 20 km from MGBS and covers an area of 3.6 square kilometres or 1211 acres.
- It is home to a 600 different types of plant life. The Park is home to around 350 spotted deer.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.9) “Daroji Sloth Bear Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located at?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Daroju Sloth Bear Sanctuary is the first Sloth Bear Sanctuary in India and Asia, declared exclusively for the protection and conservation of Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), an endangered, Schedule I (as per the Wildlife Protection Act 1972) species is located in Karnataka.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY. [FIFTH WEEK] 2023**

**Source:** [https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(bbguiwyxfycwfgd45tdox3ui\)\)/English/WildLifeSanctuary.aspx](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(bbguiwyxfycwfgd45tdox3ui))/English/WildLifeSanctuary.aspx)

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

- a) Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Assam
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Tripura

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Manas National Park is a national park, UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site, Project Tiger reserve, biosphere reserve and an elephant reserve in Assam, India.

Located in the Himalayan foothills, it is contiguous with Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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## *Indian Constitution*

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**Q.1) Which of the following act was designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'GovernorGeneral of Bengal'?**

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- c) Regulating Act, 1793
- d) Charter Act, 1813

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Regulating Act, 1773 designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'GovernorGeneral of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him.

The first such Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.2) Which of the following act was for the first time laid the foundations of central administration in India?**

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- c) Regulating Act, 1793
- d) Charter Act, 1813

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Regulating Act of 1773: This act 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 recognised, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the Company; and
- it laid the foundations of central administration in India.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.3) Which of the following act was established the Supreme Court at Calcutta?**

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- c) Regulating Act, 1793
- d) Charter Act, 1813

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Regulating Act, 1773 provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) comprising one chief justice and three other judges.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.4) Which of the following was/were the feature/s of Pitt's India Act, 1784?**

1. It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.
2. It created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs.
3. It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions in India.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Pitt's India Act of 1784 features was as follows:

- It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.
- It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs, but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government.
- It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions in India.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Charter Act of 1793":**

1. It extended the trade monopoly of the Company in India for another period of twenty years.
2. The members of the Board of Control and their staff were to be paid out of the Indian revenues.

**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:** Charter Act of 1793, features of this Act was as follows:

- It extended the overriding power given to Lord Cornwallis over his council, to all future Governor-Generals and Governors of Presidencies.
- It gave the Governor-General more powers and control over the governments of the subordinate Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.
- It extended the trade monopoly of the Company in India for another period of twenty years.
- It provided that the Commander-in-Chief was not to be a member of the Governor-General's council, unless he was so appointed.
- It laid down that the members of the Board of Control and their staff was, henceforth, to be paid out of the Indian revenues.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.6) Which of the following act was abolished the trade monopoly of East India Company in India?**

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Regulating act, 1793
- c) Charter Act, 1813
- d) Charter Act, 1833

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Charter Act, 1813 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.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.7) Which of the following act set aside one lakh rupees for promotion of education?**

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Regulating act, 1793
- c) Charter Act, 1813
- d) Charter Act, 1833

**ANS: C**

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

**Source: Spectrum Modern India**

**Q.8) Which of the following act was ended the Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea?**

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Regulating act, 1793
- c) Charter Act, 1813
- d) Charter Act, 1833

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Charter Act of 1833:

- The lease of 20 years to the Company was further extended. Territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown.
- The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
- All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonisation of India.

**Source: Spectrum Modern India**



**Q.9) The famous “Kaziranga National Park” is often seen in news related to?**

- a) Kerala
- b) Assam
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Kaziranga National Park is a protected area in the northeast Indian state of Assam.

- Spread across the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River, its forests, wetlands and grasslands are home to tigers, elephants and the world’s largest population of Indian one-horned rhinoceroses.
- Ganges River dolphins swim in the park’s waters. It’s visited by many rare migratory birds, and gray pelicans roost near Kaziranga village.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.10) The “Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news located at?**

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Nagaland
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Kerala

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Established in the year 1983 by the government of Nagaland, Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over an area of 640 hectares.

- It was planned to preserve Blyth’s Tragopan, a vulnerable pheasant.
- Landscape: This wildlife sanctuary is set up on the slopes of Saramati Mountain.
- Being remote and less accessible, hence less disturbed with the abundance of biodiversity.
- The place also receives heavy rainfall that adds to the beauty and diversity of the wildlife.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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## *Indian Constitution – Historical Underpinning's*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Charter Act of 1813”:**

1. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
2. It authorized the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons.

**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:** Charter Act of 1813: the features of the act 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.
- It provided for the spread of western education among the inhabitants of the British territories in India.
- It authorized the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons. They could also punish the persons for not paying taxes.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.2) Which of the following act made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India?**

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Regulating act, 1793
- c) Charter Act, 1813
- d) Charter Act, 1833

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Charter Act of 1833, made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.

Thus, the act created, for the first time, Government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India. Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Charter Act of 1833”:**

1. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India.
2. The East India Company became a purely administrative 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:** The Charter Act, 1833 features were as follows:

- It deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India.
- The laws made under the previous acts were called as Regulations, while laws made under this act were called as Acts.
- It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body.
- It provided that the Company’s territories in India were held by it ‘in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors’.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Charter Act of 1853”:**

1. It separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General’s council.
2. It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.

**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:** Charter Act of 1853 separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General’s council. It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councilors to the council.

- In other words, it established a separate Governor-General’s legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
- This legislative wing of the council functioned as a miniParliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament.
- Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.
- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. The covenanted civil service was, thus, thrown open to the Indians also.
- Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Government of India Act of 1858”:**

1. It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India.
2. It ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

**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:** Government of India Act of 1858 provided that India, henceforth, was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty.

- It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India.
- He (Viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning, thus, became the first Viceroy of India.
- It ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.6) Which of the following act was created the Secretary of State for India?**

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Charter Act, 1833
- c) Charter Act, 1853
- d) Government of India Act, 1858

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Government of India Act of 1858 created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration.

The secretary of state was a member of the British Cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.7) Which of the following was/were nominated to legislative council by Viceroy Lord Canning in 1862?**

1. The Raja of Benaras
2. The Maharaja of Patiala
3. The Sir Dinkar Rao

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Indian Councils Act of 1861 made a beginning of the representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY. [FIFTH WEEK] 2023**

- It, thus, provided that the Viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council.
- In 1862, Lord Canning, the then Viceroy, nominated three Indians to his legislative council—the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.8) Which of the following act was also known as Morley-Minto Reforms?**

- a) Indian Councils Act, 1862
- b) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- d) Government of India Act, 1919

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Indian Councils Act, 1909 is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India).

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.9) The famous "Periyar National Park" is often seen in news located at?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Periyar National Park, also known as Periyar Tiger Reserve, is in the mountainous Western Ghats of Kerala, southern India.

- This wildlife sanctuary is home to tigers and a significant elephant population, as well as rare lion-tailed macaques, sambar deer, leopards and Indian bison.
- In the park's north, Periyar Lake is popular for boat rides. Farther north, spice plantations surround the town of Kumily.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Mukurthi National Park is a 78.46 km<sup>2</sup> protected area located in the western corner of the Nilgiris Plateau west of Ootacamund hill station in the northwest corner of Tamil Nadu state in the Western Ghats mountain range of South India. The park was created to protect its keystone species, the Nilgiri tahr.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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## *Indian Constitution – The Preamble*

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**Q.1) Which of the following act was introduced the “Separate Electorate” to Muslims?**

- a) Indian Councils Act, 1862
- b) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- d) Government of India Act, 1919

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Indian Councils Act, 1909 introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of ‘separate electorate’.

Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act ‘legalized communalism’ and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

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

- a) The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921.
- b) It introduced the system of “Dyarchy”.
- c) It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.
- d) It proposed that the all members of the Viceroy’s executive Council were to be Indian.

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as MontaguChelmsford Reforms (Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India).

- It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts– transferred and reserved. This dual scheme of governance was known as ‘dyarchy’–a term derived from the Greek word diarche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.
- It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. It required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy’s executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief) were to be Indian.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.3) The famous “Simon Commission” was related to which of the following?**

- a) Educational Reforms
- b) Constitution Making
- c) Police Reforms
- d) Military Expenditure

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In November 1927 itself (i.e., 2 years before the schedule), the British Government announced the appointment a seven-member statutory commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report on the condition of India under its new Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity**

**Q.4) Which of the following was/were the recommendation/s of Simon Commission?**

1. The continuation of Dyarchy.
2. The extension of responsible Government in the provinces.
3. The establishment of a federation.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The commission submitted its report in 1930 and recommended the abolition of dyarchy, extension of responsible Government in the provinces, establishment of a federation of British India and princely states, continuation of communal electorate and so on.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.5) The famous "Poona Pact" was related to which of the following?**

- a) Communal Award
- b) Constitutional Making
- c) Primary health care
- d) Education

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, announced a scheme of representation of the minorities, which came to be known as the Communal Award.

- The award not only continued separate electorates for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans but also extended it to the depressed classes (Scheduled Castes).
- Gandhiji was distressed over this extension of the principle of communal representation to the depressed classes and undertook fast unto death in Yerawada Jail (Poona) to get the award modified.
- At last, there was an agreement between the leaders of the Congress and the depressed classes.
- The agreement, known as Poona Pact, retained the Hindu joint electorate and gave reserved seats to the depressed classes.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "Government of India Act of 1935":**

1. It introduced the provincial autonomy.
2. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.

**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:** Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.

It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.7) Which of the following was/were the features of Indian Independence Act of 1947?**

1. It ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state.
2. It provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan.
3. It abolished the office of Viceroy.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** on June 3, 1947, the British Government made it clear that any Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly of India (formed in 1946) cannot apply to those parts of the country which were unwilling to accept it.

- On the same day (June 3, 1947), Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy of India, put forth the partition plan, known as the Mountbatten Plan.
- The plan was accepted by the Congress and the Muslim League. Immediate effect was given to the plan by enacting the Indian Independence Act (1947).
- It ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state from August 15, 1947.
- It provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with the right to secede from the British Commonwealth.
- It abolished the office of Viceroy and provided, for each dominion, a governor general, who was to be appointed by the British King on the advice of the dominion cabinet.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.8) Which of the following country was first to introduce the "Preamble"?**

- a) United States of America
- b) Canada
- c) New Zealand
- d) Australia

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 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: Laxmikanth's Polity**



**Q.9) Who among the following was drafted the objectives resolution or Preamble?**

- a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) N.A. Palkhivala
- d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.10) Which of the following was/were introduced by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act?**

- 1. Socialist
- 2. Secular
- 3. Integrity

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** 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: Laxmikanth's Polity**

## *Indian Constitution*

**Q.1) Who among the following was the first person to put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- c) M.N. Roy
- d) B. R. Ambedkar

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** It was in 1934 that the idea of a 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.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding the "Constituent Assembly":**

1. It was formulated under the scheme of Cabinet Mission Plan.
2. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.

**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 Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the princely states.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding "Constituent Assembly":**

1. Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities.
2. The representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely 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: C**

**Explanation:** Each province and princely state (or groups of states in case of small states) were to be allotted seats in proportion to their respective population. Roughly, one seat was to be allotted for every million population.

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- Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities—Muslims, Sikhs and General (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.
- The representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

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

- a) The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.
- b) The Muslim League participated in the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan.
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly.
- d) The Constituent Assembly had two Vice-Presidents.

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan.

- The meeting was, thus, attended by only 211 members. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice.
- Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly. Similarly, both H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. In other words, the Assembly had two Vice-Presidents.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.5) Who among the following was moved the famous "objectives resolution"?**

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) B. R. Ambedkar
- d) V.T. Krishnamachari

**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.

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "Constituent Assembly":**

1. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 made the Constituent Assembly Sovereign body.
2. The total expenditure incurred on making the Constitution amounted to ₹1Crore.

**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 Indian Independence Act of 1947 made the following three changes in the position of the Assembly:

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- The Assembly was made a fully sovereign body, which could frame any Constitution it pleased.
- The Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly, which is, making of the Constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country.
- The Muslim League members (hailing from the areas included in the Pakistan) withdrew from the Constituent Assembly for India.
- The Constitution-makers had gone through the Constitutions of about 60 countries, and the Draft Constitution was considered for 114 days.
- The total expenditure incurred on making the Constitution amounted to ₹64 lakh.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.7) Who among the following was headed the "Provincial Constitution Committee"?**

- a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Provincial Constitution Committee was headed by Sardar Patel.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.8) Who among the following was NOT a member of Drafting Committee?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) B. R. Ambedkar
- c) N. Gopaldaswamy Ayyangar
- d) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947.

It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution. It consisted of seven members. They were:

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
- N. Gopaldaswamy Ayyangar
- Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- Dr. K.M. Munshi
- Syed Mohammad Saadullah
- N. Madhava Rau (He replaced B.L. Mitter who resigned due to ill-health)
- T.T. Krishnamachari (He replaced D.P. Khaitan who died in 1948)

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.9) The Constitution as adopted on November 26, 1949, contained which of the following?**

1. Preamble
2. 395 Articles
3. 8 Schedules

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Constitution as adopted on November 26, 1949, contained a Preamble, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. The Preamble was enacted after the entire Constitution was already enacted.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.10) The Jaldapara National Park is recently seen in news related to?**

- a) Kerala
- b) Assam
- c) Odisha
- d) West Bengal

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Jaldapara National Park is a national park situated at the foothills of Eastern Himalayas in Alipurduar Sub-Division of Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal and on the bank of river Torsa.

Jaldapara is situated at an altitude of 61 m. and is spread across 216.51 km<sup>2</sup> (83.59 sq mi) of vast grassland with patches of riverine forests.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

## *Indian Constitution – Salient Features*

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

1. The Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world.
2. No other Constitution in the world has so many Articles and Schedules.

### **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:** Constitutions are classified into written, like the American Constitution, or unwritten, like the British Constitution.

- The Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world. It is a very comprehensive, elaborate and detailed document.
- Originally (1949), the Constitution contained a Preamble, 395 Articles (divided into 22 Parts) and 8 Schedules.
- Presently (2019), it consists of a Preamble, about 470 Articles (divided into 25 Parts) and 12 Schedules.
- The various amendments carried out since 1951 have deleted about 20 Articles and one Part (VII) and added about 95 Articles, four Parts (IVA, IXA, IXB and XIVA) and four Schedules (9, 10, 11 and 12).
- No other Constitution in the world has so many Articles and Schedules.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

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

<b>Context</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Source</b>
1. Structural part of Indian Constitution	:	British Constitution
2. Philosophical part of the Constitution	:	Government of India Act, 1935
3. Political part of the Constitution	:	Irish Constitution

### **Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) None
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

### **ANS: A**

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

- The philosophical part of the Constitution (the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy) derives their inspiration from the American and Irish Constitutions, respectively.

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- The political part of the Constitution (the principle of Cabinet Government and the relations between the Executive and the Legislature) has been largely drawn from the British Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.3) Which of the following amendment/s is/are comes under Article 368 of Indian Constitution?**

1. Simple Majority
2. Special Majority
3. Special Majority with Half of States ratification

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India is neither rigid nor flexible, but a synthesis of both. Article 368 provides for two types of amendments:

- Some provisions can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, i.e., a two-third majority of the members of each House present and voting, and a majority of the total membership of each House.
- Some other provisions can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and with the ratification by half of the total states.

At the same time, some provisions of the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the Parliament in the manner of ordinary legislative process. Notably, these amendments do not come under Article 368.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are Federal Feature/s of the Indian Constitution?**

1. Division of Powers
2. Written Constitution
3. Flexibility of Constitution

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government.

It contains all the usual features of a federation, viz., two Governments, division of powers, written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

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

1. The term Federation has nowhere been used in the Constitution.
2. Article 1 of Indian Constitution, describes India as a Union of 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: C**

**Explanation:** The term 'Federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution.

Article 1, on the other hand, describes India as a 'Union of States' which implies two things: one, Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the states; and two, no state has the right to secede from the federation.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.6) Who among the following was described Indian Constitution as "quasi-federal"?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 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's Polity**

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are feature/s of Parliamentary form of Government?**

1. Presence of Nominal Executive
2. Majority party rule
3. Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 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's Polity**

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

1. The Indian Constitution establishes a judicial system that is integrated as well as independent.
2. The Supreme Court stands at the top of the integrated judicial system 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: C**

**Explanation:** The Indian Constitution establishes a judicial system that is integrated as well as independent.

- The Supreme Court stands at the top of the integrated judicial system in the country.
- Below it, there are high courts at the state level. Under a high court, there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts, that is, district courts and other lower courts.
- This single system of courts enforces both the central laws as well as the state laws, unlike in USA, where the federal laws are enforced by the federal judiciary and the state laws are enforced by the state judiciary.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.9) Which of the following article is NOT suspended during the emergency rule?**

- a) Article 13
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 18
- d) Article 20

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** 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: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.10) The “Tiakarpada Wildlife Sanctuary” is often seen in news is located at?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Tikarpada Wildlife Sanctuary located in the village of Tikarpada, Angul district, Orissa is a famous sanctuary that houses a varied species of fauna and flora.

- Spread across an area of 795.52 km<sup>2</sup>, the wildlife sanctuary is encircled by the fantabulous Satkosia gorge, a 22 km long gorge formed by the flowing Mahanadi amidst bounteous hills.
- A “Rescue & Rehabilitation Centre” situated in the Mahanadi eco system aids in the sustainment of various endangered crocodiles.

**Source:** <https://www.visitorissa.in/tikarpada-wildlife-sanctuary-orissa.html>

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## *Indian Constitution*

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

1. The Directive Principles are not enforceable by the courts for their violation.
2. The Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of 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: C**

**Explanation:** The Directive Principles are meant for promoting the ideal of social and economic democracy. They seek to establish a 'welfare state' in India.

- However, unlike the Fundamental Rights, the directives are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- Yet, the Constitution itself declares 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'.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.2) 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) Gopalan Case
- b) Golaknath Case
- c) Menaka Gandhi Case
- d) Minerva Mills Case

**ANS: D**

**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: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.3) Which of the following statement is NOT correct about Fundamental Duties?**

- a) The original constitution did not provide for the Fundamental Duties of the citizens.
- b) The Fundamental Duties are added to the Constitution by 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment.
- c) The Fundamental Duties are Justiciable.
- d) The Fundamental Duties are recommended by Swaran Singh Committee.

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The original constitution did not provide for the Fundamental Duties of the citizens.

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- These were added during the operation of internal emergency (1975–77) by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 added one more fundamental duty.
- The Part IV-A of the Constitution (which consists of only one Article 51-A) specifies the eleven Fundamental Duties.
- However, like the Directive Principles, the duties are also non-justiciable in nature.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.4) Which of the following provision/s of Constitution is/are reveal the secular character of the Indian State?**

1. The Preamble
2. Article 14
3. Article 16

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**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).

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.5) Which of the following Article of Indian Constitution says that State shall endeavor to secure for all the citizens a Uniform Civil Code?**

- a) Article 13
- b) Article 32
- c) Article 40
- d) Article 44

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The State shall endeavor to secure for all the citizens a Uniform Civil Code (Article 44).

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.6) Which of the following Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?**

- a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act
- b) 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act
- c) 56<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act
- d) 61<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Indian Constitution adopts universal adult franchise as a basis of elections to the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies.

- Every citizen who is not less than 18 years of age has a right to vote without any discrimination of caste, race, religion, sex, literacy, wealth and so on.
- The voting age was reduced to 18 years from 21 years in 1989 by the 61<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.7) Which of the following Article of Constitution of India has the provisions related to President Rule?**

- a) Article 349
- b) Article 350
- c) Article 356
- d) Article 360

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution envisages three types of emergencies, namely:

- National emergency on the ground of war or external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 352);
- State emergency (President's Rule) on the ground of failure of Constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356) or failure to comply with the directions of the Centre (Article 365); and
- Financial emergency on the ground of threat to the financial stability or credit of India (Article 360).

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.8) The Schedule 11 and 12 of Indian Constitution related to which of the following?**

- a) Local Government
- b) Seats allocation of Rajya Sabha
- c) Anti - Defection
- d) Goods & Services Tax

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 gave constitutional recognition to the panchayats (rural local governments) by adding a new Part IX and a new Schedule 11 to the Constitution.

Similarly, the 74th Amendment Act of 1992 gave constitutional recognition to the municipalities (urban local governments) by adding a new Part IX-A and a new Schedule 12 to the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.9) Which of the following Constitutional Amendment act gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies?**

- a) 91<sup>st</sup>
- b) 94<sup>th</sup>
- c) 97<sup>th</sup>
- d) 101<sup>th</sup>

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

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

- a) Chhattisgarh
- b) Odisha
- c) West Bengal
- d) Assam

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Indravati National Park is a national park located in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh state in India.

The park derives its name from the Indravati River, which flows from east to west and forms the northern boundary of the reserve with the Indian state of Maharashtra.

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**