

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

August, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



History – Provincial Kingdoms (Deccan & Northern India)

Q.1) Who among the following built the famous “Golconda fort”?

- a) Nizam Shahis
- b) Qutb Shahis
- c) Barid Shahis
- d) Adil Shahis

ANS: B

Explanation: Qutub Shahis of Golconda: Founded by Quli Qutub Shah, who built the famous Golconda fort.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.2) With reference to Bahamani Kingdom, the term “taraf” related to which of the following?

- a) Province
- b) District
- c) Division
- d) Village

ANS: A

Explanation: The Bahmani administrative system was well-organised. The Sultanate was divided into four (before Gawan; Gawan divided the Sultanate into eight units) administrative units called ‘taraf ’ or provinces.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.3) Which of the following province/s was/were part of the “Bahamani Kingdom”?

- 1. Daultabad
- 2. Bidar
- 3. Berar

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 Bahmani administrative system was well-organised.

- The Sultanate was divided into four (before Gawan; Gawan divided the Sultanate into eight units) administrative units called ‘taraf ’ or provinces.
- These provinces were Daultabad, Bidar, Berar, and Gulbarga.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2023

Q.4) Who among the following lost the battle against the Portuguese and gave the site of “Diu”?

- a) Hasan Gangu
- b) Muzaffar Shah
- c) Ahmed Shah
- d) Mahmud Begarha

ANS: D

Explanation: Mahmud Begarha (c.1459–1511 CE): In c. 1507 CE, Mahmud led an expedition against the Portuguese (who had settled on the western coast) to break their trade monopoly, which was causing immense harm to the Muslim traders.

For this, he sought help of the ruler of Egypt but he was unsuccessful and finally he had to give the Portuguese a site for a factory in Diu.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.5) The famous Mandu fort was built by which of the following?

- a) Mahmud Khalji
- b) Ghiyas-ud-Din
- c) Hoshang Shah
- d) Dilawar Khan Ghori

ANS: C

Explanation: Hoshang Shah is also remembered for his wonderful taste in architecture.

- It was he who made Mandu one of the most impregnable forts of India.
- Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh (earlier called Narmadapur) was founded by Hoshang Shah.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.6) Who among the following was defeated the Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi at Ghatoli?

- a) Rana Sanga
- b) Rana Kumbha
- c) Maharana Raimal
- d) Rana Hammira

ANS: A

Explanation: Rana Sanga (c.1508–1528 CE): Originally called Sangram Singh, the grandson of Rana Kumbha was a ferocious and brave Rajput ruler who fought several battles.

- He also defeated the Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi in c.1518 CE at Ghatoli (near Gwalior).
- Lodhi, reportedly stunned by this Rajput aggression, moved again against Sanga’s army in c.1519 CE, but was humbled again at Dholpur.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.7) The famous “battle of Khanwa” was happened between Rana Sanga and?

- a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- b) Ibrahim Lodhi
- c) Babur
- d) Humayun

ANS: C

Explanation: According to some legends, it was on the invitation of Rana Sanga that Babur invaded India in c. 1526 CE.

- But just after a year, Rana Sanga fought against Babur in the famous battle of Khanwa near Fatehpur Sikri (c.1527 CE).
- The Rajput forces of Rana Sanga, supplemented by the contingents of Hasan Khan Mewati and the Afghan Mahmud Lodhi and Raja Medini Rai of Alwar, fought against Babur.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.8) The legendary poet, saint and passionate devotee of Lord Krishna “Meera Bai” was daughter in law of?

- a) Rana Sanga
- b) Rana Kumbha
- c) Maharana Raimal
- d) Rana Hammira

ANS: A

Explanation: It is pertinent to note that poet, saint and passionate devotee of Lord Krishna, the legendary Meera Bai, was the daughter in law of Maharana Sanga, and Maharana Pratap too belonged to his lineage.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.9) The famous “Rajatarangini” - history of Kashmir written by which of the following?

- a) Kalhana
- b) Bilhana
- c) Kalidasa
- d) Nanyya

ANS: A

Explanation: In Rajatarangini (a history of Kashmir written by Kalhana in the mid12th century) it is stated that the valley of Kashmir was formerly a lake.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2023

Q.10) The “Lohara dynasty” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Malwa
- b) Merwar
- c) Kashmir
- d) Pala's

ANS: C

Explanation: In the 11th century, the rulers were followers of Shaivism, and Shaivism was the central religion in Kashmir.

The oppressive taxation, corruption, internecine fights, and rise of the Damaras (feudal lords) during the unpopular rule of the Lohara dynasty (c. 1003–1320 CE) paved way for foreign invasions of Kashmir.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

History – The Mughals

Q.1) Consider the following statements “Babur”:

1. He was the founder of the Mughal Empire.
2. In first battle of panipat he defeated the sikander lodhi.

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 Mughal Empire was founded by Babur, a Central Asian ruler who claimed lineage from Timur (the founder of the Timurid Empire) on his father’s side and from Chagatai, the second son of the Mongol ruler Chengiz Khan, on his mother’s side.

- The First Battle of Panipat (c.1526 CE): This was one of the decisive battles of Indian history, fought between Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur.
- Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated and Babur was not only able to take control of Delhi and Agra but also got the rich treasure of Lodhis.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.2) The terms “Rumi and Tulguma” were associated with which of the following?

- a) Guilds
- b) Warfare methods
- c) Slave labors
- d) Pastoralists

ANS: B

Explanation: Babur effectively applied the Rumi (Ottoman) method of warfare, also known as Tulguma system of warfare, wherein he encircled Ibrahim Lodhi’s army from both flanks. From the centre, his cavalry mounted attack with arrows and gun-fires under expert Ottoman gunners Ustad Ali and Mustafa, whereas the trenches and barricades provided adequate defence against the march of the enemy.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.3) The battle of chanderi was took place between which of the following?

- a) Babur and Sikander lodhi
- b) Babur and Mahumad lodhi
- c) Babur and Rana Sanga
- d) Babur and Medini Rai

ANS: D

Explanation: Battle of Chanderi (c.1528 CE): This battle was fought between Babur and Medini Rai, the Rajput ruler of Malwa.

In spite of the great valour with which the Rajputs fought, Babur faced little difficulty in overcoming Medini Rai. With his defeat, resistance across Rajputana was completely shattered.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Babur”:

1. He popularized the use of gun powder.
2. He introduced the char bagh system of gardens.

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: Babur introduced new mode of warfare and led to the popularisation of gun powder, cavalry, and artillery in India.

- Although gunpowder was used earlier too in India, it is Babur who popularised its use.
- Introduced Char-Bagh and symmetrically laid out gardens with running waters and fountains.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.5) Who among the following wrote the “Humayun-nama”?

- a) Humayun
- b) Gulbadan Begum
- c) Rumi Khan
- d) Hamida Banu Begum

ANS: B

Explanation: Humayun’s half sister Gulbadan Begum wrote Humayun-nama.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.6) The famous city “Dinapanah” built by which of the following?

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Akbar
- d) Shershah

ANS: B

Explanation: Humayun built a new city at Delhi which he named Dinapanah, and constructed the Jamali mosque and mosque of Isa Khan at Delhi.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.7) Who among the following was died from an accidental explosion of gun powder?

- a) Humayun
- b) Mahumad Shah
- c) Babur
- d) Sher shah

ANS: D

Explanation: Sher Shah’s last campaign was against Kalinjar (Bundelkhand), in which he succeeded but died from an accidental explosion of gun powder in c.1545 CE.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2023

Q.8) With reference to Sher Shah Administration, the term “mauza” related to?

- a) Province
- b) Paraganas
- c) Divisions
- d) Village

ANS: D

Explanation: Although his rule lasted for only five years, he organised a brilliant administrative system which served as inspiration to not only the Mughal administration but to the British too.

- The empire was divided into forty seven sarkars. Chief Shiqdar (law and order) and Chief Munsif (judge) were the two officers in charge of the administration in each sarkar.
- Each sarkar was divided into several parganas.
- Shiqdar (military officer), Amil (land revenue), Fotedar (treasurer), and Karkuns (accountants) were in charge of the administration of each pargana.
- Mauza (village) was lowest level of administration.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.9) The ministry of “Diwan-i-Rasalat” deals with?

- a) Communications
- b) Treasury
- c) War
- d) Foreign affairs

ANS: D

Explanation: There were also many administrative units called iqtas. The government was highly centralised and consisted of several departments.

The king was assisted by four important ministers:

- Diwan-i- Wizarat – Also called Wazir, in charge of Revenue and Finance.
- Diwan-i-Ariz – In charge of the Army.
- Diwan-i-Rasalat – Foreign Minister
- Diwan-i-Insha – Minister for Communications.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.10) With reference to Sher Shah Administration, the term “Qanungo” related to?

- a) Intelligence officer
- b) Revenue records officer
- c) Chief judicial officer
- d) Endowment officer

ANS: B

Explanation: The land revenue administration was very well organised and revenue officers were called Amils while Qanungo were the officials in charge of maintaining revenue records.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

History – The Mughals

Q.1) Which of the following measure/s was/were introduced by “Sher Shah Suri”?

1. Patta and Qabuliyat
2. Dam – silver coins
3. Rupayia – copper coins

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: A

Explanation: Sher Shah introduced two documents: Patta (amount each peasant had to pay) Qabuliyat (Deed of agreement).

- Sher Shah also introduced new copper coins called Dam and it is interesting to note that they were in circulation till c.1835 CE.
- He was also the first ruler to introduce silver Rupayia (1 Rupayia = 64 dams) and gold coin (Ashrafi/Mohur).

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.2) Which of the following highway/s was/were lay down by the “Sher Shah”?

1. Sonargaon to Sind
2. Agra to Burhampur
3. Jodhpur to Chittor

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: Sher Shah also improved the communications by building roads, called arteries of the empire. He laid four important highways. They were:

- Sonargaon to Sind: He restored the old imperial road (the Grant Trunk road by Ashoka) and also restored the Uttarapatha which connected Tamralipti (Bengal) to Purushpur (Peshawar).
- Agra to Burhampur.
- Jodhpur to Chittor.
- Lahore to Multan.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.3) The term “Khasa Kail” was related to which of the following?

- a) Slaves
- b) Fort guards
- c) Personal royal force
- d) Nobles

ANS: C

Explanation: The military administration was also efficiently reorganised and Sher Shah revived Alauddin’s Chehra and Dagh system.

- He personally supervised recruitment of soldiers and paid them directly.
- He divided the army into sawars (serving as linchpin of entire organisation), elephants and frontmen.
- He maintained his personal royal force called Khasa Kail.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.4) Which of the following architectural feature/s was/were seen during Akbar period?

- 1. Use of sandstone
- 2. Use of arches
- 3. Colored patterns on the interiors

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: During the reign of Akbar, many indigenous art styles were encouraged leading to the common use of sandstone, the use of arches (mainly in a decorative form) and the decoration that comprised mainly of boldly carved or inlaid patterns complemented by brightly coloured patterns on the interiors.

He built the Agra fort in red sandstone. His other forts are at Lahore and Allahabad.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.5) Which of the following was/were constructed in “Fatehpur Sikri’ by Akbar?

- 1. Jama Masjid
- 2. Buland Darwaza
- 3. Panch Mahal

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: Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri (city of victory) near Agra, and a palace-cum-fort complex in it. Many buildings in Gujarati and Bengali styles are found in this complex.

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- The most magnificent building in it is the Jama Masjid and the gateway to it called Buland Darwaza (the Lofty Gate), the height of which is 176 ft.
- It was built in c.1572 CE to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat.
- Other important buildings at Fatehpur Sikri are Jodha Bai's palace, the Panch Mahal with five storeys built in the plan of a Buddhist Vihara, the Diwani-Khas, the Diwan-i-Aam, and Sheikh Salim Chisti's tomb.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.6) Who among the following wrote the "Ramcharitmanas"?

- a) Tulsidas
- b) Abul Fazl
- c) Abul Faizi
- d) Abdul Qadir Badauni

ANS: A

Explanation: From the time of Akbar, Hindi poets were attached to the Mughal court. The most influential Hindi poet was Tulsidas, who wrote the Hindi version of the Ramayana, the Ramcharitmanas.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.7) With reference to the administration of Akbar, the territories of the empire were divided into?

1. Jagir
2. Inam
3. Khalsa

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 Mughals retained many features of the administrative system of the Sultanate and Sher Shah Suri's administration.

The administration was highly centralised and the territories of the empire were divided into Jagir, Khalisa (income went directly to the royal exchequer), and Inam (lands allowed to learned and religious men).

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Mir Bakshi”:

1. He was the head of the military administration.
2. He was the head of the intelligence and information agencies of the empire.

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 head of the military administration was Mir Bakshi who was also considered as head of the nobility.

The Mir Bakshi was also the head of the intelligence and information agencies of the empire.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.9) Who among the following was the officer in-charge of the royal household and royal karkhanas?

- a) Mir bakshi
- b) Mir Saman
- c) Wazir
- d) Muhtasibs

ANS: B

Explanation: The Mir Saman was the officer in-charge of the royal household and royal karkhanas.

- He was responsible for all kinds of purchases, manufacturing of different articles for the use, and their storage for the royal household.
- Only nobles who enjoyed the complete confidence of the emperor were appointed to this office.
- The maintenance of etiquette at the court, the control of the royal body guard, etc., was all under his supervision.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.10) With reference to the administration of Akbar, the term “Suba” was related to?

- a) Province
- b) Sarkar
- c) Paraganas
- d) Village

ANS: A

Explanation: The Mughal empire was divided into twelve subas or provinces by Akbar.

These were Allahabad, Agra, Awadh, Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Bihar, Bengal, Delhi, Kabul, Lahore, Malwa, and Multan. Later on Ahmednagar, Berar, and Khandesh were added.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

History – The Later Mughals

Q.1) The Captain Hawkins and Thomas Roe visited India during the reign of?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: B

Explanation: The British visited Machlipatnam during Jahangir's reign. Captain Hawkins (c.1608–11 CE) and Thomas Roe (c.1615–19 CE) visited his court. Thomas Roe got the farman for setting up an English factory at Surat.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding "Jahangir":

- 1. He started the practice of Pietra Durra.
- 2. He built Shalimar and Nishant gardens in Kashmir.

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: Art and Architecture during Jahangir's reign: The practice of putting up buildings in marble and decorating the walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones (known as Pietra Durra) started during his reign.

Jahangir built Moti Masjid at Lahore and his own mausoleum at Lahore. He laid a number of gardens such as the Shalimar and Nishant gardens in Kashmir.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.3) Which of the following was/were the painter/s worked under Jahangir?

- 1. Bishan Das
- 2. Ustad Mansur
- 3. Abul Hasan

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: Mughal painting reached its zenith under Jahangir. He employed a number of painters like Abul Hasan, Bishan Das (regarded as master of portraits), Madhu, Anant, Manohar, Govardhan and Ustad Mansur (specialist in animal painting).

- The use of 'Halo' or 'Divine lights' behind king's head started under him.

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- Apart from painting the scenes of hunting, battles and royal courts, progress was made in portrait painting and paintings of animals.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.4) Which of the following was/were constructed by “Shah Jahan”?

1. Sheesh Mahal
2. Red Fort
3. Mussaman Burj

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: Mosque-building reached its peak during Shah Jahan’s reign. He built the Moti Masjid at Agra (built entirely in white marble), the Sheesh Mahal and Mussaman Burj at Agra (where he spent his last years in captivity), while the Jama Masjid at Delhi was built in red stone.

- The climax of fort-building reached during the reign of Shah Jahan.
- The famous Red Fort at Delhi with its Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-Am, and Diwan-i-Khas was his creation.
- He also built the Jama Masjid in Delhi, Shalimar Bagh in Lahore, and the city of Shahjahanabad.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.5) Who among the following was translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language?

- a) Inayat Khan
- b) Dara Shikoh
- c) Manucci
- d) Peter Mundy

ANS: B

Explanation: Shah Jahan also patronised many writers and historians like Inayat Khan, who wrote Shah Jahan Nama.

His son Dara Shikoh translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.6) The term “bohra” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Farmers
- b) Royal guards
- c) Spies
- d) Trade specialists

ANS: D

Explanation: Seth, bohra traders specialised in long distance trade while local traders were called banik.

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Another class of traders known as banjaras, were specialised in carrying bulk goods and used to move to long distances with their goods on the back of oxen.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.7) The term “hundis” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Financial document
- b) Donations to god
- c) Pots for funerals
- d) Ornaments storage pits

ANS: A

Explanation: The movement of goods was also facilitated by the growth of a financial system which permitted easy transmission of money from one part of the country to another. This was done through the use of hundis, a paper document promising payment of money after a fixed period of time at a discount and certain place.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.8) Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of?

- a) Rafi-us-Daula
- b) Rafi-us-Darajat
- c) Mohd. Shah Rangeela
- d) Farrukh Siyar

ANS: C

Explanation: The weakness of the empire was exposed when Nadir Shah not only invaded India but also imprisoned the Mughal Emperor (Mohd. Shah Rangeela/ Roshan Akhtar) and looted Delhi in c.1739 CE.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.9) Who among the following Mughal Emperor fought the battle of plassey?

- a) Alamgir II
- b) Ahmad Shah
- c) Farrukh Siyar
- d) Shah Alam II

ANS: A

Explanation: The famous Battle of Plassey (c.1757 CE) was fought during tenure of Alamgir II.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.10) Who among the following conferred the title of “Raja” on Ram Mohan Roy?

- a) Shah Alam II
- b) Akbar II
- c) Bahadur Shah II
- d) Ahmad Shah

ANS: B

Explanation: Akbar II conferred the title of ‘Raja’ on Ram Mohan Roy.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

History – Other Provincial Kingdoms

Q.1) Which of the following was/were correctly matched?

Founder	:	State
1. Saadat Khan	:	Awadh
2. Murshid Quli Khan	:	Hyderabad
3. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah	:	Bengal

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: A

Explanation: The founder of the Awadh state was Saadat Khan, whereas the founder of Bengal was Murshid Quli Khan and the founder of Hyderabad state was Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah. All three were former governors of these provinces and powerful members of the Mughal nobility.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.2) The “Ijaradari system” was related to which of the following?

- a) Farming system
- b) Iron production system
- c) Tax collection system
- d) Defense system

ANS: C

Explanation: An interesting aspect pertaining to administration of these states (provincial kingdoms) was that in these states, many reforms were undertaken in the field of revenue assessment and even the zamindari system.

- In these states, revenue was collected in cash with great strictness from all zamindars.
- As a result of this, many zamindars had to borrow money and thus there was rise of the bankers and moneylenders or mahajans.
- Both the state and the landed class depended on them for loans. Gradually, there was a rise in the status of these bankers who not only became powerful but also started to influence the administration.
- This also resulted in development of a new system known as Ijaradari system, under which the state auctioned its right to collect taxes to the highest bidders known as Ijaredars, who were usually bankers and mahajans.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.3) Who among the following was popularized the “Hindu-pad-padshahi”?

- a) Baji Rao I
- b) Balaji Vishwanath Bhatt
- c) Ramchandra Pant Amatya
- d) Moreshwar Pingale

ANS: A

Explanation: Baji Rao I (c.1720–1740 CE): Eldest Son of Balaji Vishwanath who succeeded him as Peshwa at the young age of twenty.

He preached and popularised the idea of Hindu-padpadshahi (Hindu Empire) to secure the support of the Hindu chiefs against the common enemy, the Mughals.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.4) Who among the following peshwa of Maratha fought the third battle of panipat?

- a) Madhav Rao
- b) Balaji Baji Rao I
- c) Baji Rao I
- d) Balaji Vishwanath

ANS: B

Explanation: Balaji Baji Rao I/ Nana Sahib I (c.1740–61 CE): Balaji Baji Rao succeeded his father as Peshwa at the young age of nineteen and was appointed as Peshwa by Shahuji.

Marathas fought the Third Battle of Panipat (c.1761 CE) when Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India, in which the Marathas were defeated.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.5) Who among the following was signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British?

- a) Madhav Rao
- b) Balaji Baji Rao I
- c) Baji Rao II
- d) Balaji Vishwanath

ANS: C

Explanation: Baji Rao II (c.1796–1818 CE): Son of Raghunath Rao and the last Peshwa.

Weakest and most incompetent Peshwa who signed the humiliating Treaty of Bassein with the British (c. 1802 CE), which gave the British effective control of not only the Maratha region but also of Deccan and western India.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.6) Which of the following was/were correctly matched?

1. The Gaikwads of Baroda
2. The Holkars of Indore
3. The Bhonsles of Nagpur

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 Gaikwads of Baroda: The Gaikwads, who gathered prominence in c.1720 CE, were initially subordinate not only to the Bhonsles but also to the powerful Dabhade family.

- The Holkars of Indore: In the case of the Holkars, there was marked and rapid rise in their status and wealth. Though initially they had very little political power, by the c.1730s their prominent ruler, Malhar Rao Holkar, consolidated his position and succeeded in obtaining a large share of the chauth collection in Malwa, eastern Gujarat, and Khandesh.
- The Bhonsles of Nagpur: The Bhonsles of Nagpur were clearly subordinate to the Satara rulers. An important ruler from this line was Raghuji Bhonsle (c.1727–55 CE), who was responsible for the Maratha incursions on Bengal and Bihar in the 1740s and early 1750s. He occupied Orissa from Nawab Alivardi Khan.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding administration of Marathas:

1. Chauth and sardeshmukhi were two major sources of revenue for Marathas.
2. These two taxes were collected on the lands of Marathas.

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: Chauth and sardeshmukhi were two major sources of revenue and it is interesting to note that these taxes were collected not in the Maratha kingdom but in the neighbouring territories of the Mughal Empire or Deccan sultanates.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.8) The famous “Martanda Varma and Rama Varma” were belonged to which of the following state?

- a) Travancore
- b) Mysore
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Odisha

ANS: A

Explanation: In the south, several states did make a determined effort during this period to consolidate their power by the use of access to sea and ports.

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Principal among these were Travancore in Kerala under Martanda Varma and Rama Varma, and Mysore under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.9) The famous Wodeyar dynasty is related to which of the following?

- a) Travancore
- b) Mysore
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Odisha

ANS: B

Explanation: Under the rulers of the Vadiyar (or Wodeyar) dynasty, such as Kanthirava Narasaraja and Chikka Devaraja, Mysore emerged as an important state.

- Mysore being a landlocked kingdom was dependent on trade and military supplies brought through the ports of the Indian east coast.
- As these ports came increasingly under European control, Mysore's vulnerability increased.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.10) The "Kuno National Park" is often seen in news located at?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Gujarat

ANS: B

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

It was established in 1981 as a wildlife sanctuary with an initial area of 344.686 km² in the Sheopur and Morena districts. In 2018, it was given the status of a national park.

Source: FORUMIAS

History – The Bhakti & Sufi Movement

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the characteristic/s of Bhakti movement?

1. Non – ritualistic
2. Use of vernacular language
3. Encouraged women’s participation

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 Bhakti saints usually emerged from lower castes, preached a religion which was non-ritualistic and open to all without any distinction of caste or creed, encouraged women to join in the gatherings, and taught in the local vernacular languages.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.2) Which of the following Islam characteristic/s was/were influenced the Bhakti Movement in North India?

1. Monotheism
2. Equality of brotherhood
3. Rejection of rituals

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 northern medieval Bhakti Movement had the influence of the spread of Islam in India.

The distinctive characteristics of Islam such as Monotheism or belief in one God, equality and brotherhood of man, and rejection of rituals and class divisions certainly influenced the Bhakti Movement of this era.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.3) Which of the following was/were the characteristic/s of Saguna Bhaktas?

1. Upheld the caste system
2. Idol worship
3. Emergence of new sects

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: The Bhakti movement is also divided into two different ideological streams of 'Saguna' (those poet-saints who composed verses extolling a god with attributes or form) and 'Nirguna' (those extolling god without and beyond all attributes or form).

- For instance, the Saguna Bhaktas like Tulsidas upheld the caste system and the supremacy of the Brahmans, and preached a religion of surrender and simple faith in a personal God, having a strong commitment towards idol worship.
- On the other hand, the Nirguna Bhaktas like Kabir rejected the varnashrama and all conventions based on caste distinctions.
- They championed new values, helping the emergence of new groups and new unorthodox or protestant sects.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "Sankaracharya":

1. He was born in Andhra Pradesh and moved to north India.
2. He advocated the philosophy of Advaita.

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: Sankaracharya: Great thinker, distinguished philosopher, and leader of the Hindu revivalist movement of the 9th century, which gave a new orientation to Hinduism.

He was born in Kaladi (Kerala) and propounded the Advaita (Monism) philosophy and Nirgunabrahman (god without attributes).

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.5) Which of the following was/were written by Sankaracharya?

1. Upadesh Shastri
2. Vivek Chudamani
3. Bhaja Govindum Stotra

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: Sankaracharya wrote commentary on the Bhagvat Gita, on the Brahmasutra and the Upanishads, and wrote books like: (a) Upadesh Shastri (b) Vivek Chudamani (c) Bhaja Govindum Stotra.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "Ramanuja":

1. He advocated the philosophy of Vishista Advaitavada.
2. He founded the Shrivaishnava sect.

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: Ramanuja: Born at Sriperumbudur near modern Chennai in the 12th century. He opposed the mayavada of Shankara and advocated the philosophy of Vishista Advaitavada (qualified monism), and founded the Shrivaishnava sect. According to him, God is Saguna Brahman.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.7) Who among the following propounded the philosophy of Bheda Abheda?

- a) Nimbraka
- b) Madhavacharya
- c) Ramanujam
- d) Vallabhacharya

ANS: A

Explanation: Nimbraka: Younger contemporary of Ramanujam who propounded the Dvaita advaita philosophy and the philosophy of Bheda Abheda (difference/ non-difference).

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.8) Which of the following was/were belong to Vithoba cult?

1. Tukaram
2. Namdeva
3. Vallabhacharya

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: The three great saints belonging to the Vithoba cult were Jnaneswar, Jnanadeva, Namdeva, and Tukaram.

The Bhakti movement in Maharashtra centred around the shrine of Vithoba or Vitthal, the residing deity of Pandharpur, who was regarded as a manifestation of Krishna.

That is why it is also known as the Pandharpur movement, which led to great cultural and social development in Maharashtra such as the development of Marathi literature, elevation in the status of women, breaking of caste barriers, etc.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.9) Who among the following is NOT part of Dadupanth tradition?

- a) Vidyapati
- b) Hardas
- c) Ravidas
- d) Dadu

ANS: A

Explanation: Namdeva is considered one the five revered gurus in the Dadupanth tradition within Hinduism, the other four being Dadu, Kabir, Ravidas, and Hardas.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.10) Who among the following was the spiritual guide of Shivaji?

- a) Vidyapati
- b) Hardas
- c) Ramdasa
- d) Dadu

ANS: C

Explanation: Ramdasa was born in c.1608 CE and was the spiritual guide of Shivaji.

He wrote Dasabodha, combining his vast knowledge of various sciences and arts with the principles of spiritual life.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

History – Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Kabir”:

1. He was the disciple of Ramananda.
2. His poet verses are found in the Sikh Holy Scripture, Adi Granth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Kabir: Among the disciples of Ramananda, one of the most famous was Kabir. He was a 15th century Bhakti poet and saint, whose verses are found in the Sikh Holy Scripture, Adi Granth.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.2) Who among the following was/were influenced by the “Kabir”?

1. Raidas
2. Guru Nanak
3. Dhanna

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: Kabir is regarded as the greatest of the mystic saints and his followers are called Kabirpanthis.

Among those who were influenced by Kabir were Raidas, who was a tanner by caste, from Benares, Guru Nanak, who was a Khatri merchant from Punjab, and Dhanna, who was a Jat peasant from Rajasthan.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.3) Who among the following popularized the “Sankirtan/Kirtan system”?

- a) Kabir
- b) Tulsidas
- c) Ramananda
- d) Chaitanya mahaprabhu

ANS: D

Explanation: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu: Well-known saint, ascetic Hindu monk, and social reformer of Bengal, who popularised the Krishna cult in the 16th century.

- With him, the Bhakti Movement in Bengal began to develop into a reform movement as it questioned social division on the basis of caste.

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- Popularised the Sankirtan/Kirtan system (group devotional songs accompanied with ecstatic dancing).

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.4) Which of the following is/are the characteristic/s of Sufism?

1. Ishq
2. Fana
3. Hulul

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: God, man, and the relation of love between God and man, are fundamental to Sufism.

The ideas of ruh (soul), qurbat (divine proximity), and hulul (infusion of the divine spirit), Ishq (divine love), and Fana (self-annihilation) are central to the theory of Sufism.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.5) Which of the following is/are most popular Silsilahs?

1. Chistis
2. Suhrawardis
3. Qadiriyaahs

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: By the 12th century, the Sufis were organised in Silsilahs (i.e., orders, which basically represented an unbreakable chain between the Pir, the teacher, and the murids, the disciples).

The four most popular Silsilahs among these were the Chistis, Suhrawardis, Qadiriyaahs, and Naqshbandis.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.6) The term “ziyarat” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Pilgrimage
- b) Masjid construction
- c) Fasting unto death
- d) Singing songs for god

ANS: A

Explanation: The ziyarat or pilgrimage to the tombs of the Sufi saints soon emerged as an important form of ritual pilgrimage.

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Most of the Sufis believed in the performance of miracles. Almost all pirs were associated with the miracles performed by them.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.7) Who among the following was the foster brother of Akbar?

- a) Raja Man Singh
- b) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan
- c) Mirza Aziz Koka
- d) Fakir Aziao Din

ANS: C

Explanation: Mirza Aziz Koka: He was also known as Khan-i-Azam or Kotaltash and was one of the leading nobles, and also the foster brother of Akbar. He also served as the Subedar of Gujarat.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.8) The jagirs which were given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth?

- a) Tankha Jagirs
- b) Mashrut Jagirs
- c) Watan Jagirs
- d) Altamgha Jagirs

ANS: D

Explanation: Altamgha Jagirs: Which were given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

Q.9) Which of the following is/are the category/categories of land during Akbar period?

- 1. Polaj
- 2. Chachar
- 3. Banjar

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 land was divided into four categories –

- Polaj (cultivated every year)
- Parati (fallow, once in two years): Parati land paid at the full polaj rate when it was cultivated.
- Chachar (once in three or four years)
- Banjar (once in five or more years).

Source: Poonam Dahiya

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Q.10) The term “Kotwal” was associated with which of the following?

- a) In charge of revenue collection
- b) In charge of accounts
- c) In charge of law & order
- d) In charge of masjids

ANS: C

Explanation: At the level of Pargana, the Shiqdar was the executive officer. He assisted the Amil in the task of revenue collection.

- The Quanungo kept all the records of land in the Pargana.
- The Kotwals were appointed mainly in towns by the imperial government and were in charge of law and order.

Source: Poonam Dahiya

History – Coming of Europeans

Q.1) Which of the following reason/s Europeans want to find the sea route to India?

1. The spirit of the Renaissance
2. Great advances in the art of ship-building and navigation
3. Eagerness all over Europe for adventurous sea voyages

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: Fifteenth-century Europe was gripped by the spirit of the Renaissance with its call for exploration.

- At the same time, Europe made great advances in the art of ship-building and navigation.
- Hence, there was eagerness all over Europe for adventurous sea voyages to reach the unknown corners of the East.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) The famous “Treaty of Tordesillas” was signed between which of the following countries?

- a) Spain and Portugal
- b) Spain and France
- c) France and Portugal
- d) Britain and France

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1497, under the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), the rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic, some 1,300 miles west of the Cape Verde Islands.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) The famous “cartaze system” was related to which of the following imperial power?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Encouraged by the merchants of Venice whose lucrative commerce was now at risk due to the Portuguese interference, the Egyptians raised a fleet in the Red Sea to stop the advance of the Portuguese.

- In 1507, the Portuguese squadron was defeated in a naval battle off Diu by the combined Egyptian and Gujarat navies, and Almeida’s son was killed.
- Next year, Almeida avenged his defeat by totally crushing the two navies.

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- Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean.
- His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Which of the following military innovation/s or contribution/s made by Portuguese in India?

1. Use of body armour
2. Matchlock men
3. System of drilling groups of infantry

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: In the Malabar of the sixteenth century, the Portuguese showed military innovation in their use of body armour, matchlock men, and guns landed from the ships.

- The Portuguese may have contributed by example to the Mughal use of field guns, and the 'artillery of the stirrup'.
- However, an important military contribution made by the Portuguese onshore was the system of drilling groups of infantry, on the Spanish model, introduced in the 1630s as a counter to Dutch pressure.
- The practice was adopted first by the French and English, and later taken up by the Marathas and Sikhs, and such armies of sepoys became new tools of empire in India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) The Dutch founded their first settlement at which of the following place?

- a) Calicut
- b) Surat
- c) Masulipatnam
- d) Hooghly

ANS: C

Explanation: After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.

- They went on to establish trading centres at different parts of India and thus became a threat to the Portuguese.
- They captured Nagapatam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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Q.6) Which of the following commodities were traded by Dutch in India?

1. Rice
2. Opium
3. Indigo

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 most important Indian commodities the Dutch traded in were silk, cotton, indigo, rice and opium.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following was the Mughal Emperor when Captain Hawkins visited India?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Aurengzeb

ANS: B

Explanation: Captain Hawkins arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609 itself.

But the mission to establish a factory at Surat didn't succeed due to opposition from the Portuguese, and Hawkins left Agra in November 1611.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The fortified settlement of "Fort William" of British was located at?

- a) Bengal
- b) Madras
- c) Surat
- d) Agra

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1698, the English succeeded in getting the permission to buy the zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat) from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200.

The fortified settlement was named Fort William in the year 1700 when it also became the seat of the eastern presidency (Calcutta) with Sir Charles Eyre as its first president.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Which of the following was/were the provision/s of Farrukhsiyar's Farmans of British?

1. The Company was permitted to issue dastaks (passes) for the transportation of goods.
2. The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.
3. In Surat, for an annual payment of 100,000 rupees, the East India Company was exempted from the levy of all duties.

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: In 1715, an English mission led by John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar secured three famous farmans, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.

The farmans thus obtained were regarded the Magna Carta of the Company. Their important terms were:

- In Bengal, the Company's imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties excepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
- The Company was permitted to issue dastaks (passes) for the transportation of such goods.
- The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.
- In Hyderabad, the Company retained its existing privilege of freedom from duties in trade and had to pay the prevailing rent only for Madras.
- In Surat, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, the East India Company was exempted from the levy of all duties.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following was founded their first settlement at Tranquebar near Tanjore, on the eastern coast of India?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Danish East India Company was established in 1616 and, in 1620, they founded a factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore, on the eastern coast of India.

Their principal settlement was at Serampore near Calcutta.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

History – Important Battles

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the feature/s of treaty of 1760 signed between Mir Kasim and British?

1. Mir Kasim agreed to cede to the Company the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong.
2. The Company would get full share in chunam trade of Sylhet.
3. Mir Kasim promised to pay a sum of rupees ten lakh towards financing the Company's war efforts in southern 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: A

Explanation: Vansittart, the new Governor of Calcutta, agreed to support Mir Kasim's claim after a treaty between Mir Kasim and the Company was signed in 1760. Important features of the treaty were as follows:

- (i) Mir Kasim agreed to cede to the Company the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong.
- (ii) The Company would get half of the share in chunam trade of Sylhet.
- (iii) Mir Kasim agreed to pay off the outstanding dues to the Company.
- (iv) Mir Kasim promised to pay a sum of rupees five lakh towards financing the Company's war efforts in southern India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following was/were participated in Battle of Buxar?

1. Mir Kasim
2. Nawab of Awadh
3. Akbar II

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: The combined armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22, 1764 in a closely contested battle.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following was/were feature/s of the treaty of Allahabad?

1. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II.
2. Shah Alam II agreed to reside at Allahabad.
3. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.

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: Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765—one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II.

Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to:

- (i) surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II;
- (ii) pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity; and
- (iii) Give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.

Shah Alam II agreed to reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following was introduced the dual system of government after battle of buxar?

- a) Robert Clive
- b) Hector Munroe
- c) Hawkins Williams
- d) Sir Eyre Coyote

ANS: A

Explanation: After the battle of Buxar, the East India Company became the real masters of Bengal.

Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) The “Treaty of Madras” was related to which of the following?

- a) First Anglo – Mysore war
- b) Second Anglo – Mysore war
- c) First French – Anglo war
- d) First Carnatic war

ANS: A

Explanation: The first Anglo – Mysore war continued for a year-and-a-half without any conclusion. Haidar changed his strategy and suddenly appeared before the gates of Madras.

There was complete chaos and panic at Madras forcing the English to conclude a very humiliating treaty with Haidar on April 4, 1769—Treaty of Madras.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) The “Treaty of Seringapatam” was concluded between British and?

- a) Haider Ali
- b) Tipu Sultan
- c) Mir Kasim
- d) Murshid Ali Khan

ANS: B

Explanation: Treaty of Seringapatam: Under this treaty of 1792, nearly half of the Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors.

- Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar went to the English, while the Marathas got the regions surrounding the Tungabhadra and its tributaries and the Nizam acquired the areas from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar.
- Besides, a war damage of three crore rupees was also taken from Tipu.
- Half of the war indemnity was to be paid immediately while the rest was to be given in installments, for which Tipu’s two sons were taken as hostages by the English.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) The treaty of surat and Purandhar was signed between British and?

- a) Raghunathrao
- b) Madhavrao
- c) Narayanrao
- d) Bajirao

ANS: A

Explanation: Treaties of Surat and Purandhar Raghunathrao, unwilling to give up his position in power, sought help from the English at Bombay and signed the Treaty of Surat in 1775. The British Calcutta Council, on the other side of India, condemned the Treaty of Surat (1775) and sent Colonel Upton to Pune to annul it and make a new treaty (Treaty of Purandhar, 1776) with the regency renouncing Raghunath and promising him a pension.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Which of the following was/were the provision/s of treaty of salbai?

1. Salsette should continue in the possession of the English
2. In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should remain in possession of the territory
3. The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao

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 main provisions of the Treaty of Salbai were:

- (i) Salsette should continue in the possession of the English.
- (ii) The whole of the territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) including Bassein should be restored to the Marathas.

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- (iii) In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should remain in possession of the territory which he had before the war and should serve the Peshwa as before.
- (iv) The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) The treaty of Devgaon was concluded between British and?

- a) Holkar
- b) Bhonsle
- c) Sindhias
- d) Nawabs

ANS: B

Explanation: In 1804, Yashwantrao Holkar made an attempt to form a coalition of Indian rulers to fight against the English. But his attempt proved unsuccessful.

The Marathas were defeated, reduced to British vassalage and isolated from one another.

[(i) Defeat of Bhonsle (December 17, 1803, Treaty of Devgaon); (ii) Defeat of Sindhia (December 30, 1803, Treaty of Surajianjangaon); and (iii) Defeat of Holkar (1806, Treaty of Rajpurghat)].

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) The “Jim Corbett National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Uttarakhand
- d) Sikkim

ANS: C

Explanation: Jim Corbett National Park is a forested wildlife sanctuary in northern India's Uttarakhand State. Rich in flora and fauna, it's known for its Bengal tigers.

- Animals, including tigers, leopards and wild elephants, roam the Dhikala zone.
- On the banks of the Ramganga Reservoir, the Sonanadi zone is home to elephants and leopards, along with hundreds of species of birds.

Source: FORUMIAS

History – India under Company’s Rule

Q.1) Which of the following measure was/were taken by the Lord Cornwallis?

1. Raising the civil servants’ salary
2. Strict enforcement of rules against private trade
3. Enforcing promotions through seniority

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: Cornwallis (governor-general, 1786-93) was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services. He tried to check corruption through—

- raising the civil servants’ salary,
- strict enforcement of rules against private trade,
- debarring civil servants from taking presents, bribes etc.,
- enforcing promotions through seniority.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following established the Fort William College for training of new recruits?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Wellesley
- c) Lord Hastings
- d) Warren Hastings

ANS: B

Explanation: In 1800, Wellesley (governor-general, 1798-1805) set up the Fort William College for training of new recruits.

In 1806 Wellesley’s college was disapproved by the Court of Directors and instead the East India College was set up at Haileybury in England to impart two years’ training to the recruits.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) The term “goyendas” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Spies
- b) Merchants
- c) Traders
- d) Body guards

ANS: A

Explanation: 1808 Mayo appointed an SP for each division helped by a number of spies (goyendas) but these spies committed depredations on local people.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) The Lord Cornwallis Code (Judiciary) was laid out which of the following?

1. There was a separation of revenue and justice administration.
2. European subjects were also brought under jurisdiction.
3. The principle of sovereignty of law was established.

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 Cornwallis Code was laid out—

- There was a separation of revenue and justice administration.
- European subjects were also brought under jurisdiction.
- Government officials were answerable to the civil courts for actions done in their official capacity.
- The principle of sovereignty of law was established.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was called as father of local self-government in India?

- a) Lord Mayo
- b) Lord Ripon
- c) Lord Auckland
- d) Lord Metcalf

ANS: B

Explanation: The Government of Ripon desired the provincial governments to apply in case of local bodies the same principle of financial decentralization which Lord Mayo's Government had begun towards them. For his contributions, Lord Ripon is called father of local self-government in India.

Q.6) Which of the following change/s was/were made under the Indian Factory Act, 1881?

1. Employment of children less than 7 years of age prohibited.
2. Working hours restricted to 9 hours per day for children.
3. Children to get four holidays in a month.

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 Indian Factory Act, 1881 dealt primarily with the problem of child labour (between 7 and 12 years of age). Its significant provisions were:

- employment of children under 7 years of age prohibited,
- working hours restricted to 9 hours per day for children,
- children to get four holidays in a month,

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- hazardous machinery to be properly fenced off.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following supported the native press in British India?

- Charles Metcalfe
- Lord Lytton
- Lord Hastings
- Lord Auckland

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1835, Metcalfe had lifted restrictions imposed on the Indian press. But Lytton, fearing an increased influence of the nationalist press on public opinion, imposed restrictions on Indian language press through the infamous Vernacular Press Act, 1878.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The first cotton textile mill was set up in 1853 in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy
2. The first jute mill came up in 1855 in Rishra (Bengal).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: It was only in the second half of the nineteenth century that modern machine-based industries started coming up in India.

- The first cotton textile mill was set up in 1853 in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy and the first jute mill came up in 1855 in Rishra (Bengal).
- But most of the modern industries were foreign-owned and controlled by British managing agencies.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following wrote the book “Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India”?

- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Govind Ranade
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- G. Subramaniya Iyer

ANS: A

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji, the ‘Grand Old Man of India’, who after a brilliant analysis of the colonial economy put forward the theory of economic drain in Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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Q.10) Which of the following was/were did the economic analysis of British India?

1. Romesh Chandra Dutt
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Prithwishchandra Ray

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: Dadabhai Naoroji, the 'Grand Old Man of India', who after a brilliant analysis of the colonial economy put forward the theory of economic drain in Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India.

Other economic analysts included Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Romesh Chandra Dutt (The Economic History of India), Gopal Krishna Gokhale, G. Subramaniya Iyer and Prithwishchandra Ray.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

History – Revolt of 1857 and after Changes

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the economic cause/s of revolt 1857?

1. Heavy taxation
2. High interest rates of money lenders
3. Disintegration of zamindari system.

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 colonial policies of the East India Company destroyed the traditional economic fabric of the Indian society.

- The peasantry was never really to recover from the disabilities imposed by the new and a highly unpopular revenue settlement.
- Impoverished by heavy taxation, the peasants resorted to loans from money-lenders/traders at usurious rates, the latter often evicting the former from their land on non-payment of debt dues.
- These money-lenders and traders emerged as the new landlords, while the scourge of landless peasantry and rural indebtedness has continued to plague Indian society to this day.
- The older system of zamindari was forced to disintegrate.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) “England began with depriving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindustan and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons.” – commented by?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Govind Ranade
- c) Karl Marx
- d) John Marshall

ANS: C

Explanation: Karl Marx said it was the British intruder who broke up the Indian handloom and destroyed the spinning-wheel.

England began with depriving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindustan and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following class/classes was/were suffered due to British policies?

1. Zamindars
2. Taluqdars
3. Indian trade and mercantile class

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 Indian trade and mercantile class was deliberately crippled by the British who imposed high tariff duties on Indian-made goods.

- Zamindars, the traditional landed aristocracy, often saw their land rights forfeited with frequent use of a quo warranto by the administration. This resulted in a loss of status for them in the villages.
- In Awadh, the storm centre of the revolt, 21,000 taluqdars had their estates confiscated and suddenly found they without a source of income, “unable to work, ashamed to beg, condemned to penury”.
- These dispossessed taluqdars seized the opportunity presented by the sepoy revolt to oppose the British and try to regain what they had lost.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following was passed the General Service Enlistment Act?

- a) Lord Lytton
- b) Lord Curzon
- c) Lord Hastings
- d) Lord Canning

ANS: D

Explanation: To the religious Hindu of the time, crossing the seas meant loss of caste.

In 1856, Lord Canning’s government passed the General Service Enlistment Act which decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the government.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following army regiment/s was/were disbanded by British before 1857 revolt?

1. 19th Native Infantry at Berhampur
2. 34th Native Infantry at Barrackpore
3. 7th Awadh Regiment

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 19th Native Infantry at Berhampur, which refused to use the newly introduced Enfield rifle and broke out in mutiny in February 1857 was disbanded in March 1857.

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- A young sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry, Mangal Pande, went a step further and fired at the sergeant major of his unit at Barrackpore.
- He was overpowered and executed on April 8 while his regiment was disbanded in May. The 7th Awadh Regiment which defied its officers on May 3 met with a similar fate.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following led the revolt in Delhi?

- a) Nana Sahib
- b) General Bakht Khan
- c) Bahadur Shah
- d) Simon Fazer

ANS: B

Explanation: At Delhi the nominal and symbolic leadership belonged to the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah, but the real command lay with a court of soldiers headed by General Bakht Khan who had led the revolt of Bareilly troops and brought them to Delhi.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) “Begum Hazrat Mahal” was head of which of the following revolt storm centre?

- a) Delhi
- b) Kanpur
- c) Jhansi
- d) Lucknow

ANS: D

Explanation: Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reigns at Lucknow where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.

- Her son, Birjis Qadir, was proclaimed the nawab and a regular administration was organised with important offices shared equally by Muslims and Hindus.
- Henry Lawrence, the British resident, the European inhabitants and a few hundred loyal sepoys took shelter in the residency.
- The residency was besieged by the Indian rebels and Sir Henry was killed during the siege.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) The “Kunwar Singh” fought the revolt from which of the following centre?

- a) Kanpur
- b) Faizabad
- c) Jagdishpur
- d) Jhansi

ANS: C

Explanation: In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur.

- An old man in his seventies, he nursed a grudge against the British who had deprived him of his estates.
- He unhesitatingly joined the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Indian Civil Services Act, 1861:

1. Act reserved certain offices for convenanted civil servants.
2. Exam was conducted in England in English language.

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: Indian Civil Services Act, 1861 reserved certain offices for convenanted civil servants but the examination was held in England in English language, based on classical learning of Greek and Latin.

The maximum permissible age was gradually reduced from 23 (in 1859) to 22 (in 1860) to 21 (in 1866) and to 19 (1878).

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) The “Dibru-Saikhowa National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Assam
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Nagaland
- d) Mizoram

ANS: A

Explanation: Dibru-Saikhowa National Park is a national park located in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts, Assam, India.

Source: FORUMIAS

History – Socio – Religious Movements

Q.1) Which of the following was/were the cause/s of socio – religious movements in mid 19th century in British India?

1. Growth of nationalist sentiments
2. Emergence of new economic forces
3. Increased awareness of the world

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: During the last decades of the nineteenth century, the rising tide of nationalism and democracy also found expression in movements to reform and democratize the social institutions and religious outlook of the Indian people.

Factors such as growth of nationalist sentiments, emergence of new economic forces, spread of education, impact of modern Western ideas and culture and increased awareness of the world strengthened the resolve to reform.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage?

- a) Akshay Kumar Dutt
- b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- c) Swami Vivekananda
- d) Syed Ahmed Khan

ANS: A

Explanation: Akshay Kumar Dutt, for instance, brought medical opinion to support his views against child marriage.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following is/are come/s under the school of reformist movements?

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

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: A

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

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Q.4) Who among the following was founded the Widow Remarriage Association?

- a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- b) Jagannath Shankar Seth
- c) Bhau Daji
- d) Vishnu Shastri Pandit

ANS: D

Explanation: The Brahmo Samaj had the issue of widow remarriage high on its agenda and did much to popularise it.

- But it was mainly due to the efforts of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-91), the principal of Sanskrit College, Calcutta, that the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed.
- Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was put relentless efforts to enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891)?

- a) D.K. Karve
- b) Karsondas Mulji
- c) B.M. Malabari
- d) Govind Mahadeo Ranade

ANS: C

Explanation: The Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act), 1872 signified legislative action in prohibiting child marriage.

- It had a limited impact as the Act was not applicable to Hindus, Muslims and other recognised faiths.
- The relentless efforts of a Parsi reformer, B.M. Malabari, were rewarded by the enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891) which forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12.

Source: spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following was set up Indian Women's University?

- a) D.K. Karve
- b) Karsondas Mulji
- c) B.M. Malabari
- d) Govind Mahadeo Ranade

ANS: A

Explanation: The Indian Women's University set up by Professor D.K. Karve in 1916 was one of the outstanding institutions imparting education to women.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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Q.7) Who among the following was founded the Ladies Social Conference?

- a) Sarla Devi Chaudhurani
- b) Ramabai Ranade
- c) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
- d) Mehribai Tata

ANS: B

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following was All India Women's Conference (AIWC)?

- a) Ramabai Ranade
- b) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
- c) Mehribai Tata
- d) Margaret Cousins

ANS: D

Explanation: The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927, was perhaps the first women's organization with an egalitarian approach. Its first conference was held at Ferguson College, Pune.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following was organized the "All India Scheduled Castes Federation"?

- a) Babasaheb Ambedkar
- b) Sri Narayana Guru
- c) Jyotirao Phule
- d) Kandukuri Veeresalingam

ANS: A

Explanation: Babasaheb Ambedkar, who had experienced the worst form of casteist discrimination during his childhood, fought against upper caste tyranny throughout his life. He organized the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, while several other leaders of the depressed classes founded the All India Depressed Classes Association.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) Who among the following was coined the "one religion, one caste, one God for mankind"?

- a) Sri Narayana Guru
- b) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- c) Sahadaran Ayyapan
- d) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

ANS: A

Explanation: 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

History – Political Organizations before 1885

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Landholders’ Society”:

1. It is also known as Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha.
2. It was marked the beginning of an organised political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.

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

Although limited in its objectives, the Landholders’ Society marked the beginning of an organised political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Which of the following suggestion/s was/were sent by British India Association to British Parliament?

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

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

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

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Who among the following organized “The East India Association”?

- a) Ishwar Chandra Vidya sagar
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- d) D K Karve

ANS: B

Explanation: The East India Association was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare. Later, branches of the association were started in prominent Indian cities.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following established “The Indian League”?

- a) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- d) K T Telang

ANS: A

Explanation: The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Who among the following was established the “The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha”?

- a) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- d) Mahadeo Govind Ranade

ANS: D

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following was NOT related to the Madras Mahajan Sabha?

- a) M. Viraraghavachari
- b) B. Subramaniya Aiyer
- c) P. Ananda charlu
- d) Veera raghavulu

ANS: D

Explanation: The Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded in 1884 by M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Ananda charlu.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Which of the following was/were related to Indian National Association?

1. Surendranath Banerjea
2. Ananda Mohan Bose
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

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: The Indian Association of Calcutta (also known as the Indian National Association) superseded the Indian League and was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose, who were getting discontented with the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

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

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

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 Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "Indian National Congress":

1. The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 72 delegates.
2. It was presided by A. O. Hume.

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 first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 72 delegates and presided over by Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2023

Q.10) The famous “Saddle Peak National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Andaman Islands
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Hope Island
- d) Goa

ANS: A

Explanation: Saddle Peak National Park is a national park in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India.

- It was set up in 1979 on surrounding areas of Saddle Peak.
- Saddle Peak or Saddle Hills is located on North Andaman Island in India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Source: FORUMIAS

History – Revision

Q.1) Who among the following wrote the “Gift to Monotheists”?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar
- c) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- d) Suresh Sen

ANS: A

Explanation: Rammohan Roy believed in the modern scientific approach and principles of human dignity and social equality. He put his faith in monotheism. He wrote Gift to Monotheists (1809) and translated into Bengali the Vedas and the five Upanishads to prove his conviction that ancient Hindu texts support monotheism.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.2) Who among the following founded the Dharma Sabha?

- a) Ram Manohar Lohia
- b) Madan Mohan Malviya
- c) Radhakant Deb
- d) Dayanand Saraswati

ANS: C

Explanation: Raja Radhakant Deb who organised the Dharma Sabha to counter Brahmo Samaj propaganda.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.3) Which of the following was/were the associate/s of Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

- 1. David Hare
- 2. Alexander Duff
- 3. Tarachand Chakraborty

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: Roy had David Hare, Alexander Duff, Debendranath Tagore, P.K. Tagore, Chandrashekhar Deb and Tarachand Chakraborty as his associates.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.4) Who among the following founded the “Prarthana Samaj”?

- a) Keshab Chandra Sen
- b) Atmaram Pandurang
- c) R.G. Bhandarkar
- d) N.G. Chandavarkar

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.5) Which of the following is/are the agenda of the Prarthana Samaj?

- 1. Disapproval of caste system
- 2. Raising the age of marriage for both males and females
- 3. Widow remarriage promotion

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 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.

There was a four-point social agenda also:

- (i) disapproval of caste system,
- (ii) women’s education,
- (iii) widow remarriage, and
- (iv) raising the age of marriage for both males and females.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.6) Who among the following leading figure for the “Young Bengal Movement”?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) Keshub Chandra Sen
- c) Henry Vivian Derozio
- d) Debendranath Tagore

ANS: C

Explanation: During the late 1820s and early 1830s, there emerged a radical, intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal, which came to be known as the ‘Young Bengal Movement’.

A young Anglo-Indian, Henry Vivian Derozio (1809-31), who taught at the Hindu College from 1826 to 1831, was the leader and inspirer of this progressive trend.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.7) Who among the following published the “Digdarshan”?

- a) Keshub Chandra Sen
- b) Henry Vivian Derozio
- c) Debendranath Tagore
- d) Balshastri Jambhekar

ANS: D

Explanation: Balshastri Jambhekar (1812-1846) was a pioneer of social reform through journalism in Bombay; he attacked brahminical orthodoxy and tried to reform popular Hinduism. In 1840, he started Digdarshan which published articles on scientific subjects as well as history.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.8) Who among the following was related to “Gulamgiri”?

- a) Jyotiba Phule
- b) Dadoba Pandurang
- c) Mehtaji Durgaram
- d) Balshastri Jambhekar

ANS: A

Explanation: Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890), born in Satara, Maharashtra, belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organised a powerful movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy.

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

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.9) Who among the following wrote under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues?

- a) Jyotiba Phule
- b) Dadoba Pandurang
- c) Mehtaji Durgaram
- d) Gopalhari Deshmukh

ANS: D

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.

Source: Spectrum Modern India

Q.10) The “Nagarhole National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Odisha
- b) West Bengal
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

ANS: D

Explanation: Nagarhole National Park, also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park, is a wildlife reserve in the South Indian state of Karnataka.

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- Part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, the park is backed by the Brahamagiri Mountains and filled with sandalwood and teak trees.
- The Kabini River winds through jungle landscapes, home to tigers, Asian elephants and a variety of birds. Nearby, the Irupu Falls cascade down tree-lined rocks.

Source: FORUMIAS



Indian Polity – Indian Constitution: Historical Underpinnings

Q.1) Which of the following was/were feature/s of Regulating Act of 1773?

1. It designated the Governor of Bengal as the Governor General of Bengal.
2. It created an Executive Council of four members to assist him.
3. First Governor General of Bengal was Robert Clive.

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: The features of regulating act, 1773 were as follows:

- It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him.
- The first such Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings.
- It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal, unlike earlier, when the three presidencies were independent of one another.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) In which of the following year the supreme court of Calcutta was established?

- a) 1757
- b) 1764
- c) 1774
- d) 1789

ANS: C

Explanation: The 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.3) Consider the following statements regarding 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.

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 features of Pitt's India Act were as follows:

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- 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following was/were the feature/s of Charter Act of 1813?

1. It continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
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.

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 features of Charter Act 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's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following act was the final step towards centralization in British India?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Charter Act of 1833 was the final step towards centralization in British India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following act made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India?

- a) Charter Act, 1813
- b) Charter Act, 1833
- c) Charter Act, 1853
- d) Government of India Act, 1858

ANS: B

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

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- 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.7) Which of the following act for the first time separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council?

- a) Charter Act, 1813
- b) Charter Act, 1833
- c) Charter Act, 1853
- d) Government of India Act, 1858

ANS: C

Explanation: Charter Act, 1853: It 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following act changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India?

- a) Charter Act, 1853
- b) Government of India Act of 1858
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1892

ANS: B

Explanation: Government of India Act of 1858: It 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following act was ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors?

- a) Charter Act, 1853
- b) Government of India Act of 1858
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1892

ANS: B

Explanation: Government of India Act of 1858 ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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Q.10) Which of the following act introduced the concept of 'separate electorate'?

- a) Government of India Act of 1858
- b) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1909

ANS: D

Explanation: Indian Councils Act of 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

Polity – The Preamble and Citizenship

Q.1) Which of the following country first introduced the preamble?

- a) America
- b) New Zealand
- c) Australia
- d) Japan

ANS: A

Explanation: The American Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. Many countries, including India, followed this practice.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) The “Objectives Resolution”, drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru related to?

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

ANS: C

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.3) Which of the following was/were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976)?

- 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: Preamble has been amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976), which added three new words–Socialist, Secular and Integrity.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are device/s of direct democracy?

1. Referendum
2. Initiative
3. Recall

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: 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) The ideal of justice—social, economic and political—has been taken from the?

- a) American Civil War
- b) Boer's war
- c) Russian Revolution
- d) China's revolution

ANS: C

Explanation: The ideal of justice—social, economic and political—has been taken from the Russian Revolution (1917).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the?

- a) American Civil War
- b) Boer's war
- c) French Revolution
- d) China's revolution

ANS: C

Explanation: The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution (1789–1799).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following case/s was/were related to preamble?

1. Berubari Union case
2. Kesavananda Bharati case
3. LIC of India case

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: In the Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court said that the Preamble shows the general purposes behind the several provisions in the Constitution, and is thus a key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution.

- In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
- In the LIC of India case (1995) also, the Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following category/categories is/are considered under territory of India?

1. Territories of the states
2. Union territories
3. Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.

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: According to Article 1, the territory of India can be classified into three categories:

- Territories of the states
- Union territories
- Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following power/s is/are provided to parliament under Article 3?

1. Increase the area of any state.
2. Diminish the area of any state.
3. Alter the boundaries of any state.

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: Article 3 authorizes the Parliament to:

- (a) form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;
- (b) increase the area of any state;
- (c) diminish the area of any state;
- (d) alter the boundaries of any state; and
- (e) alter the name of any state.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Dhar Commission" was related to which of the following?

- a) Linguistic provinces
- b) Tribal welfare
- c) State finance
- d) Defense

ANS: A

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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – Fundamental Rights

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding fundamental rights:

1. The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination.
2. The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of Socio – economic democracy.

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 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.
- The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy.
- They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) The right to property was deleted by which of the following amendment?

- a) 1st constitutional amendment
- b) 7th constitutional amendment
- c) 42nd constitutional amendment
- d) 44th constitutional amendment

ANS: D

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's Polity

Q.3) Which of following is/are feature/s of fundamental rights?

1. They are not absolute but qualified.
2. All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state.
3. They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court.

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 Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution are characterised by the following:

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- 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.
- 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.
- They 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 judgement of the high courts.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following fundamental rights are not suspended during national emergency?

- a) Articles 14 and 15
- b) Articles 17 and 18
- c) Articles 19 and 20
- d) Articles 20 and 21

ANS: D

Explanation: Fundamental rights can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) The term "law" in Article 13 include/s which of the following?

1. Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures.
2. Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors.
3. Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation.

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 term 'law' in Article 13 has been given a wide connotation so as to include the following:

- (a) Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures;
- (b) Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors;
- (c) Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order, bye-law, rule, regulation or notification; and
- (d) Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following fundamental right/s is/are available to foreigners?

1. Equality before law and equal protection of laws
2. Protection in respect of conviction for offences
3. Right to elementary education

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:

Table 7.2 Fundamental Rights (FR) of Foreigners

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).
5. Right of minorities to	5. Protection against arrest and

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following immunity/immunities is/are enjoyed by The President of India and the Governor of States under article 361?

1. The President or the Governor is not answerable to any court the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of office.
2. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued aga the President or the Governor in any court during his term office.
3. No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or Governor shall be issued from any court during his term of office.

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 President of India and the Governor of States enjoy the following immunities (Article 361):

- (i) The President or the Governor is not answerable to any court the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of office.
- (ii) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued aga the President or the Governor in any court during his term office.
- (iii) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or Governor shall be issued from any court during his term of office.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which constitutional amendment added EWS reservation quota?

- a) 97th constitutional amendment
- b) 99th constitutional amendment
- c) 101st constitutional amendment
- d) 103rd constitutional amendment

ANS: D

Explanation: Reservation for EWSs in Educational Institutions was added by the 103rd Amendment Act of 2019.

In order to give effect to this provision, the central government issued an order (in 2019) providing 10% reservation to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in admission to educational institutions.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following article is related to "untouchability"?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 17
- d) Article 22

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 17 abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2023

Q.10) The famous “Belta National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Assam
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Jharkhand
- d) Chhattisgarh

ANS: C

Explanation: Betla National Park is located on the Chota Nagpur Plateau of Jharkhand. North Koel River (a tributary of Son River) flows through the park.

Belta National Park = Palamu Tiger Reserve + Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary.

Source: FORUMIAS

Polity – DPSP and Fundamental Duties

Q.1) Which of the following is called as “Instrument of Instructions”?

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

ANS: B

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’s Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental Duties are novel features of the Indian Constitution.
2. The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul 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: Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51.

- The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described these principles as ‘novel features’ of the Indian Constitution.
- The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are feature/s of directive principles of state policy?

1. They constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State.
2. They aim at realizing the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution.
3. They are non-justiciable in nature.

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 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.
- The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is related to make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief?

- a) Article 39
- b) Article 40
- c) Article 41
- d) Article 42

ANS: D

Explanation: To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following article related to "level of nutrition and the standard of living of people"?

- a) Article 41
- b) Article 42
- c) Article 43
- d) Article 47

ANS: D

Explanation: To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health (Article 47).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following article is related to organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government?

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 42
- c) Article 43
- d) Article 47

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's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are Gandhian Principle of DPSP?

- 1. Promotion of cottage industries.
- 2. Management of cooperative societies.
- 3. Promotion of educational and economic interests of SCs and ST's.

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: Gandhian Principle represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. In order to fulfil the dreams of Gandhi, some of his ideas were included as Directive Principles. They require the State:

- To organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40).
- To promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperation basis in rural areas (Article 43).
- To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies (Article 43B).
- To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation (Article 46).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is related to "promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations"?

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 42
- c) Article 43
- d) Article 51

ANS: D

Explanation: To promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations; to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration (Article 51).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2023

Q.9) “To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life” was added to directives through which of the following amendment?

- a) 1st constitutional amendment
- b) 27th constitutional amendment
- c) 42nd constitutional amendment
- d) 44th constitutional amendment

ANS: C

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.10) Which of the following committee was recommended the fundamental duties?

- a) Kelkar committee
- b) Dhebar committee
- c) Sardar Swaran Singh committee
- d) Sarabhai committee

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).

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Polity – Amendment of Constitution & Basic Structure

Q.1) Which of the following article is related to amendment of the Constitution and its procedure?

- a) Article 352
- b) Article 356
- c) Article 368
- d) Article 370

ANS: C

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are correct about amendment of the Constitution?

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament.
2. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member.
3. The bill requires prior permission of the president.

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: The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:

- 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.
- The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) In which of the following way/s Indian Constitution can amend?

1. Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament.
2. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament.
3. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

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 can be amended in three ways:

- (a) Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament,
- (b) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament, and
- (c) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following amendment/s is/are done by Simple Majority of Parliament?

1. Admission or establishment of new states.
2. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
3. Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.

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: A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions include:

- Admission or establishment of new states.
- Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.
- Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
- Second Schedule—emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.
- Quorum in Parliament.
- Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following amendment/s is/are done by Special Majority of Parliament?

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

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 majority of the provisions in the Constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, that is, a majority of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting.

The provisions which can be amended by this way include:

- (i) Fundamental Rights;
- (ii) Directive Principles of State Policy; and
- (iii) All other provisions which are not covered by the first and third categories.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following amendment/s is/are done by Special Majority of Parliament Consent of States?

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
3. Supreme Court and high courts.

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: Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority. The following provisions can be amended in this way:

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
3. Supreme Court and high courts.
4. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following feature/s is/are of basic structure?

1. Supremacy of the Constitution
2. Secular character of the Constitution
3. Federal character of the Constitution

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: From the various judgements, the following have emerged as 'basic features' of the Constitution or elements of the 'basic structure' of the constitution:

- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity
- Secular character of the Constitution
- Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
- Federal character of the Constitution
- Unity and integrity of the nation

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The famous "wamana rao case" related to which of the following?

- a) Languages
- b) States reorganization
- c) Anti defection
- d) Basic structure

ANS: D

Explanation: Again in the Waman Rao case (1981), the Supreme Court adhered to the doctrine of the 'basic structure' and further clarified that it would apply to constitutional amendments enacted after April 24, 1973 (i.e., the date of the judgement in the Kesavananda Bharati case).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Palamau Tiger Reserve" is recently seen in news located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Palamau Tiger Reserve is one of the nine original tiger reserves in Jharkhand, India and the only one in this state.

It forms part of Betla National Park and Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary. As of 2022, the reserve is reported to be largely under Naxal control.

Source: FORUMIAS

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Q.10) The “Gir National Park” is often seen in news located at?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Karnataka
- c) Gujarat
- d) Rajasthan

ANS: C

Explanation: Gir Forest National Park is a wildlife sanctuary in Gujarat, western India. It was established to protect Asiatic lions, which frequent the fenced-off Devalia Safari Park, along with leopards and antelopes.

- Gir Jungle Trail, outside the fenced area, traverses deciduous forest and is home to wildlife including vultures and pythons.
- The Kamleshwar Dam has marsh crocodiles and birds, such as Indian skimmers and pelicans.

Source: FORUMIAS

Polity – Emergency Provisions

Q.1) The incorporation of emergency provisions in the Constitution is to safeguard?

1. Sovereignty
2. Integrity and security of the country
3. The democratic political system

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: Emergency provisions are contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution, from Articles 352 to 360.

- These provisions enable the Central government to meet any abnormal situation effectively.
- The rationality behind the incorporation of these provisions in the Constitution is to safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity and security of the country, the democratic political system, and the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding emergency:

1. During an Emergency, the Central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the Centre.
2. It converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment 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: C

Explanation: During an Emergency, the Central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the Centre.

- It converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the Constitution.
- This kind of transformation of the political system from federal during normal times to unitary during Emergency is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following activity/activities is/are covered under Article 352?

1. War
2. External aggression
3. Pandemic

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: An emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 352).

- This is popularly known as 'National Emergency'.
- However, the Constitution employs the expression 'proclamation of emergency' to denote an emergency of this type.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution is related to President's Rule?

- a) Article 349
- b) Article 351
- c) Article 352
- d) Article 356

ANS:

An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356). This is popularly known as 'President's Rule'.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) The "Article 360" of Indian constitution is related to?

- a) Financial Emergency
- b) State Emergency
- c) President Rule
- d) Governor Rule

ANS: A

Explanation: Financial Emergency due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India (Article 360).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The President can also issue different proclamations on grounds of war, external aggression, armed rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, whether or not there is a proclamation already issued by him and such proclamation is in operation – was added to constitution by which of the following amendment?

- a) 1st Constitutional Amendment
- b) 25th Constitutional Amendment
- c) 38th Constitutional Amendment
- d) 42nd Constitutional Amendment

ANS: C

Explanation: The President can also issue different proclamations on grounds of war, external aggression, armed rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, whether or not there is a proclamation already issued by him and such proclamation is in operation.

This provision was added by the 38th Amendment Act of 1975.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.
- 2. Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority.

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 proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.

Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) In Bommai case (1994), which of the following propositions have been laid down by the Supreme Court on imposition of President's Rule in a state under Article 356?

- 1. The presidential proclamation imposing President's Rule is subject to judicial review.
- 2. The satisfaction of the President must be based on relevant material.
- 3. Burden lies on the Centre to prove that relevant material exist to justify the imposition of the President's Rule.

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: In Bommai case (1994), the following propositions have been laid down by the Supreme Court on imposition of President's Rule in a state under Article 356:

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- The presidential proclamation imposing President's Rule is subject to judicial review.
- The satisfaction of the President must be based on relevant material. The action of the president can be struck down by the court if it is based on irrelevant or extraneous grounds or if it was found to be malafide or perverse.
- Burden lies on the Centre to prove that relevant material exist to justify the imposition of the President's Rule.
- The court cannot go into the correctness of the material or its adequacy but it can see whether it is relevant to the action.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Simlipal National Park" is recently seen in news located at?

- Odisha
- Jharkhand
- Chhattisgarh
- West Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: Simlipal is a tiger reserve in the Mayurbhanj district in the Indian state of Odisha covering 2,750 km.

It is part of the Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve, which includes three protected areas—Similipal Tiger Reserve, Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary with 191.06 km and Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary with 272.75 km.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The "Nameri National Park" is often seen in news located at?

- Nagaland
- Assam
- Tripura
- Mizoram

ANS: B

Explanation: Nameri National Park is a national park in the foothills of the eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur District of Assam, India, about 35 km from Tezpur. Nameri is about 9 km from Chariduar, the nearest village.

Source: FORUMIAS

Polity – Revision

Q.1) Which of the following constitutional amendment made Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union?

- a) 31st constitutional amendment
- b) 35th constitutional amendment
- c) 36th constitutional amendment
- d) 41st constitutional amendment

ANS: C

Explanation: The 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following rights and privileges on the citizens of India by the Constitution of India?

1. Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
2. Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment.
3. Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.

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 confers the following rights and privileges on the citizens of India (and denies the same to aliens):

- Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
- Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (Article 16).
- Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession (Article 19).
- Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29 and 30).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) In which of the following year citizenship amendment act was come into effect?

- a) 1951
- b) 1955
- c) 1961
- d) 1972

ANS: B

Explanation: The Citizenship Act (1955) provides for acquisition and loss of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution.

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- Originally, the Citizenship Act (1955) also provided for the Commonwealth Citizenship.
- But, this provision was repealed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following way/s is/are citizenship acquired?

1. Birth
2. Descent
3. Naturalization

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 Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, viz, birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following way/s is/are citizenship lose/loses?

1. Renunciation
2. Termination
3. Deprivation

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 Citizenship Act (1955) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The "86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002" was related to?

- a) Education
- b) Health
- c) Economic Wealth
- d) Communication

ANS: A

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's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following right/s is/are provided under article 22?

1. Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
2. Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
3. Right to be produced before a magistrate within 48 hours including the journey time.

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: The first part of Article 22 confers the following rights on a person who is arrested or detained under an ordinary law:

- (i) Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
- (ii) Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
- (iii) Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours including the journey time.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The term "begar" associated with which of the following?

- a) Article 21
- b) Article 22
- c) Article 23
- d) Article 33

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar (forced labour) and other similar forms of forced labour.

- Any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens.
- It protects the individual not only against the State but also against private persons.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following right/s is/are provided under article 25?

1. Right to profess
2. Right to practice
3. Right to propagate

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: Article 25 says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion. The implications of these are:

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- (a) Freedom of conscience: Inner freedom of an individual to mould his relation with God or Creatures in whatever way he desires.
- (b) Right to profess: Declaration of one's religious beliefs and faith openly and freely.
- (c) Right to practice: Performance of religious worship, rituals, ceremonies and exhibition of beliefs and ideas.
- (d) Right to propagate: Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The right to constitutional remedies related to which of the following?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 32
- d) Article 220

ANS: C

Explanation: A mere declaration of fundamental rights in the Constitution is meaningless, useless and worthless without providing effective machinery for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.

Hence, Article 32 confers the right to remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – Centre & State Relations

Q.1) Which of the following power/s is/are divided between centre and states?

1. Legislative
2. Executive
3. Judiciary

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: 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states.
2. Article 243 related to central legislative power.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
2. The Parliament alone can make extraterritorial legislation.

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 Constitution defines the territorial limits of the legislative powers vested in the Centre and the states in the following way:

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- (i) The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. The territory of India includes the states, the union territories, and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.
- (ii) A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state. The laws made by a state legislature are not applicable outside the state, except when there is a sufficient nexus between the state and the object.
- (iii) The Parliament alone can make 'extraterritorial legislation'. Thus, the laws of the Parliament are also applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states – related to?

- a) Fourth Schedule
- b) Fifth Schedule
- c) Sixth Schedule
- d) Seventh Schedule

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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are come/s under union list?

- 1. Banking
- 2. Census
- 3. Audit

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 Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List.

This list has at present 98 subjects (originally 97 subjects) like defence, banking, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy, insurance, communication, inter-state trade and commerce, census, audit and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is/are come/s under concurrent list?

1. Education
2. Forests
3. Weights & Measures

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 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List, that is, (a) education, (b) forests, (c) weights and measures, (d) protection of wild animals and birds, and (e) administration of justice; constitution and organization of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects is vested in the Parliament.
2. The 101st Amendment Act of 2016 has made a special provision with respect to goods and services tax.

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 101st Amendment Act of 2016 has made a special provision with respect to goods and services tax.

- 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following act/s was/were passed under request of state/s?

1. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
2. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
3. Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

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: When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter.

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Some examples of laws passed under the above provision are Prize Competition Act, 1955; Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976; and Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994.

Source: Laxmikanth's Policy

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament can establish a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states.
2. The chairman and members of the JSPSC are appointed by the 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: C

Explanation: The Parliament can establish a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states on the request of the state legislatures concerned.

The chairman and members of the JSPSC are appointed by the president.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) Part XII of Indian Constitution deals with?

- a) Legislative relations
- b) Executive relations
- c) Judicial Relations
- d) Financial relations

ANS: D

Explanation: Articles 268 to 293 in Part XII of the Constitution deal with Centre state financial relations.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – President

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive.
2. Article 52 deals with the President 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: C

Explanation: Articles 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are part of union executive?

1. The President
2. The Prime minister
3. The Attorney General 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: The Union executive consists of the President, the VicePresident, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) The electoral college of President consists of?

1. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.
2. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states.
3. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

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 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

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- the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are qualification/s of President?

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.

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: A person to be eligible for election as President should fulfill the following qualifications:

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are executive power/s of the President?

1. All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
2. He appoints the prime minister and the other ministers.
3. He appoints the attorney general of India and determines his remuneration.

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 executive powers and functions of the President are:

- (a) All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
- (b) He can make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
- (c) He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.
- (d) He appoints the prime minister and the other ministers. They hold office during his pleasure.
- (e) He appoints the attorney general of India and determines his remuneration. The attorney general holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is/are legislative power/s of President?

1. He can summon or prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha.
2. He can summon a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament.
3. He can address the Parliament at the commencement of the first session after each general election.

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 President is an integral part of the Parliament of India, and enjoys the following legislative powers.

(a) He can summon or prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha. He can also summon a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament, which is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

(b) He can address the Parliament at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.

(c) He can send messages to the Houses of Parliament, whether with respect to a bill pending in the Parliament or otherwise.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) The "Article 123" of Indian Constitution deals with?

- a) Primary Health
- b) Defense Powers of Prime Minister
- c) Ordinance power of President
- d) Constitutional Remedies

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 123 deals with the ordinance-making power of the President.

- President has many legislative powers and this power is one of them.
- He can only promulgate the ordinance under these circumstances: When both the houses and either of the houses are not in session.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is/are the financial power/s of President?

1. Money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with his prior recommendation.
2. He causes to be laid before the Parliament the annual financial statement.
3. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.

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 financial powers and functions of the President are:

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- (a) Money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with his prior recommendation.
(b) He causes to be laid before the Parliament the annual financial statement (ie, the Union Budget).
(c) No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. President seeks advice from the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact.
2. The advice tendered by the Supreme Court is not binding on the 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: C

Explanation: The President can seek advice from the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact. However, the advice tendered by the Supreme Court is not binding on the President.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. The international treaties and agreements are negotiated and concluded on behalf of the President.
2. The President is the supreme commander of the defense forces 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: C

Explanation: The international treaties and agreements are negotiated and concluded on behalf of the President.

- He is the supreme commander of the defense forces of India.
- In that capacity, he appoints the chiefs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.
- He can declare war or conclude peace, subject to the approval of the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – Vice President and Prime Minister

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding vice president Electoral College:

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament.
2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies.

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: Vice President Electoral College is different from the Electoral College for the election of the President in the following two respects:

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of president, only elected members).
2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the VicePresident are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision is final.
2. The election of a person as Vice-President cannot be challenged on the ground that the electoral college was incomplete

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: All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the VicePresident are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision is final.

The election of a person as Vice-President cannot be challenged on the ground that the Electoral College was incomplete (i.e., existence of any vacancy among the members of Electoral College).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are the qualification/s of Vice President?

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.

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: To be eligible for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfil 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's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of Vice-President must be subscribed by at least 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders.
2. Every candidate has to make a security deposit of ₹50,000 in the Reserve Bank 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: D

Explanation: the nomination of a candidate for election to the office of Vice-President must be subscribed by at least 20 electors as proposers and 20 electors as seconders.

Every candidate has to make a security deposit of ₹15,000 in the Reserve Bank of India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following condition/s lay down by the constitution of India for vice president's office:

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.

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 Constitution lays down the following two conditions of the Vice-President's office:

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- He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.
- If any such person is elected Vice-President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice-President.
- He should not hold any other office of profit.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
2. The Vice – President can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the 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: C

Explanation: The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

- However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the President.
- He can also be removed from the office before completion of his term.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
2. Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the 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: C

Explanation: 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.
- However, this does not imply that the president is free to appoint any one as the Prime Minister.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is/are provision/s of oath of prime minister?

1. To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India.
2. To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India.
3. To faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office.

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: 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:

1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India,
2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,
3. to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, and
4. 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's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following is/are power/s of prime minister?

1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president.
2. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

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 Prime Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the Union council of ministers:

1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.
2. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
4. He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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Q.10) Which of the following is/are power/e enjoy by the prime minister in lower house?

1. He advises the President with regard to summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the Parliament.
2. He can recommend dissolution of the Lok Sabha to President at any time.
3. He announces government policies on the floor of the House.

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 Prime Minister is the leader of the Lower House. In this capacity, he enjoys the following powers:

1. He advises the President with regard to summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the Parliament.
2. He can recommend dissolution of the Lok Sabha to President at any time.
3. He announces government policies on the floor of the House.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – Governor & Chief Minister

Q.1) Which of the following is/are part of state executive?

1. Governor
2. Chief Minister
3. Vice – Governor

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: Part VI of the Constitution deals with the government in the states.

- Articles 153 to 167 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the state executive.
- The state executive consists of the governor, the chief minister, the council of ministers and the advocate general of the state.
- Thus, there is no office of vice-governor (in the state) like that of Vice-President at the Centre.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which constitutional amendment facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states?

- a) 1st constitutional amendment
- b) 7th constitutional amendment
- c) 24th constitutional amendment
- d) 42nd constitutional amendment

ANS: B

Explanation: Usually, there is a governor for each state, but the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Governor is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal.
2. The office of governor of a state is an independent constitutional office.

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 governor is neither directly elected by the people nor indirectly elected by a specially constituted electoral college as is the case with the president.

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- He is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal. In a way, he is a nominee of the Central government.
- But, as held by the Supreme Court in 1979, the office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government.
- It is an independent constitutional office and is not under the control of or subordinate to the Central government.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are conditions/s of the governor office?

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.
3. He is entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence.

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 lays down the following conditions for the governor's office:

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature. If any such person is appointed as governor, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as the governor.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.
3. He is entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence (the Raj Bhavan).
4. He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
2. The term of five years is subject to the pleasure of the 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: C

Explanation: A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

However, this term of five years is subject to the pleasure of the President. Further, he can resign at any time by addressing a resignation letter to the President.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is/are executive power/s of governor?

1. He appoints the chief minister and other ministers.
2. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of the business of a state government.
3. He can make rules specifying the manner in which the Orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.

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 executive powers and functions of the Governor are:

1. All executive actions of the government of a state are formally taken in his name.
2. He can make rules specifying the manner in which the Orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
3. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of the business of a state government and for the allocation among the ministers of the said business.
4. He appoints the chief minister and other ministers. They also hold office during his pleasure. There should be a Tribal Welfare minister in the states of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha appointed by him. The state of Bihar was excluded from this provision by the 94th Amendment Act of 2006.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are legislative power/s of governor?

1. He can summon or prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the state legislative assembly.
2. He can address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
3. He can send messages to the house or houses of the state legislature, with respect to a bill pending in the legislature or otherwise.

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: A governor is an integral part of the state legislature. In that capacity, he has the following legislative powers and functions:

1. He can summon or prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the state legislative assembly.
2. He can address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
3. He can send messages to the house or houses of the state legislature, with respect to a bill pending in the legislature or otherwise.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister.
2. Article 164 only says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor.

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 Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister.

- Article 164 only says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor.
- However, this does not imply that the governor is free to appoint any one as the Chief Minister.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following is/are the power/s of chief minister?

1. The governor appoints only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Chief Minister.
2. He allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among ministers.
3. He presides over the meetings of the council of ministers and influences its decisions.

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 Chief Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the state council of ministers:

- (a) The governor appoints only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Chief Minister.
- (b) He allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among ministers.
- (c) He can ask a minister to resign or advise the governor to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
- (d) He presides over the meetings of the council of ministers and influences its decisions.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2023

Q.10) The famous “Blackbuck National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Punjab

ANS: A

Explanation: Blackbuck National Park is a national park in India located at Velavadar in the Bhavnagar District of Gujarat state, India.

Established in 1976 in the Bhal region of Saurashtra, the park is located around 42 km from the district headquarters city of Bhavnagar.

Source: FORUMIAS

Polity – Parliament

Q.1) Part V of the Indian Constitution related to which of the following?

- a) State legislature
- b) Parliament
- c) Local Government
- d) Finance Commission

ANS: B

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's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The parliamentary form of government emphasizes on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.
2. The presidential form of government, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs.

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 parliamentary form of government emphasizes on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.

- Hence, we have the 'President-in-Parliament' like the 'Crown-inParliament' in Britain.
- The presidential form of government, on the other hand, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs.
- Hence, the American president is not regarded as a constituent part of the Congress.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) Allocation of seats in parliament
- b) Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha
- c) Anti defection
- d) Elections to local bodies

ANS: B

Explanation: The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.
2. The seats are allotted to the states in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population.

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 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following union territories is/are have the representation in Rajya Sabha?

1. Delhi
2. Puducherry
3. Jammu & Kashmir

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 representatives of each union territory in the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college specially constituted for the purpose.

- 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following constitutional amendment had reduced the voting age from 21 to 18?

- a) 24th constitutional amendment
- b) 42nd constitutional amendment
- c) 44th constitutional amendment
- d) 61st constitutional amendment

ANS: D

Explanation: The representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the states.

- 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's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are the demerit/s of proportional representation?

1. It is highly expensive.
2. It does not give any scope for organizing by-elections.
3. It eliminates intimate contacts between voters and representatives.

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 system of proportional representation has the following demerits:

1. It is highly expensive.
2. It does not give any scope for organizing by-elections.
3. It eliminates intimate contacts between voters and representatives.
4. It promotes minority thinking and group interests.
5. It increases the significance of party system and decreases that of voter.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.
2. The President is authorized 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.

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 Rajya Sabha (first constituted in 1952) is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.

- 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 authorized 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's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following is/are the qualification/s for membership of parliament?

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Lok Sabha.
3. He must possess other qualifications prescribed by President.

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: A

Explanation: The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the Parliament:

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. In his oath or affirmation, he swears (a) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India (b) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
3. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Rajya Sabha and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the Lok Sabha.
4. He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2023

Q.10) The “Tenth Schedule” of Indian constitution deal with which of the following?

- a) State legislature
- b) Anti defection
- c) Local Government
- d) Finance Commission

ANS: B

Explanation: The 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution (which talks about the anti-defection law) is designed to prevent political defections prompted by the lure of office or material benefits or other like considerations.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – Parliament

Q.1) Which of the following disqualification/s of a parliamentarian is/are come/s under Representation of People Act (1951)?

1. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
2. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.
3. If he is an un-discharged insolvent.

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: The Parliament has laid down the following additional disqualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951):

1. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
2. He must not have been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years. But, the detention of a person under a preventive detention law is not a disqualification.
3. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.
4. He must not have any interest in government contracts, works or services.
5. He must not be a director or managing agent nor hold an office of profit in a corporation in which the government has at least 25 per cent share.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following disqualification/s is/are covered under ground of defection?

1. If he voluntary gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House.
2. If he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party.
3. If any independently elected member joins any political party.

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: A member incurs disqualification under the defection law:

1. If he voluntary gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House;
2. If he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party;
3. If any independently elected member joins any political party; and

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4. If any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha.
2. The decision of Speaker comes under judicial review.

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 question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha (and not by the president of India).

In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that the decision of the Chairman/ Speaker in this regard is subject to judicial review.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) A House can declare the seat of a member vacant if he is absent from all its meetings for a period of?

- a) 30 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 180 days

ANS: B

Explanation: A House can declare the seat of a member vacant if he is absent from all its meetings for a period of sixty days without its permission.

In computing the period of sixty days, no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha are determined by President.
2. They are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and thus are not subject to the annual vote of 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: B

Explanation: The salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha are also determined by Parliament.

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They are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and thus are not subject to the annual vote of Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected from amongst its members.
2. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the 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: C

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's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The office of 'whip' is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.
2. Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in 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: C

Explanation: The office of 'whip', on the other hand, is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute.

- It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.
- Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in the Parliament.
- He is appointed by the political party to serve as an assistant floor leader.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The president from time to time summons each House of Parliament to meet.
2. The gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months.

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 president from time to time summons each House of Parliament to meet.

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- But, the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months.
- In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. Adjournment sine die means terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period.
2. The power of adjournment as well as adjournment sine die lies with the 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: Adjournment sine die means terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period.

- In other words, when the House is adjourned without naming a day for reassembly, it is called adjournment sine die.
- The power of adjournment as well as adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding zero hour:

1. It starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day.
2. It is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.

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: Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. Thus it is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.

The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day (ie, regular business of the House) is taken up.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. President can promulgate ordinances when the Parliament is not in session.
2. President can legislate by making regulations when the Puducherry assembly is suspended or dissolved.
3. President cannot withdraw ordinance.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: President can promulgate ordinances when the Parliament is not in session.

- These ordinances must be approved by the Parliament within six weeks from its reassembly.
- He can also withdraw an ordinance at any time.
- He can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Ladakh.
- In the case of Puducherry also, the President can legislate by making regulations but only when the assembly is suspended or dissolved.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) "Article 123 of the Constitution" is often seen in news related to?

- a) State Legislative Council
- b) Ordinance power of President
- c) Inter State Council
- d) National Integration Council

ANS: B

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's Polity

Q.3) "Article 72 of the Constitution" is recently seen in news related to?

- a) Pardoning powers of President
- b) Military powers of President
- c) Motion of Thanks
- d) Dissolution of Lok Sabha

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:

1. Punishment or sentence is for an offence against a Union Law;

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2. Punishment or sentence is by a court martial (military court); and
3. Sentence is a sentence of death.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Vice President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
2. Vice President can act as President only for a maximum period of six months.
3. The office of Indian Vice President resembles the Canadian Vice Presidents Office.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

- In this capacity, his powers and functions are similar to those of the Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- In this respect, he resembles the American vicepresident who also acts as the Chairman of the Senate—the Upper House of the American legislature.
- He can act as President only for a maximum period of six months within which a new President has to be elected.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following Prime Ministers are appointed by President and then ask them to prove his majority in the Lok Sabha within a reasonable period?

1. Charan Singh
2. Narendra Modi
3. Indira Gandhi

How many of them given above are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The President may first appoint him the Prime Minister and then ask him to prove his majority in the Lok Sabha within a reasonable period.

For example, Charan Singh (1979), V.P. Singh (1989), Chandrasekhar (1990), P.V. Narasimha Rao (1991), A.B. Vajpayee (1996), Deve Gowda (1996), I.K. Gujral (1997) and again A.B. Vajpayee (1998) were appointed as Prime Ministers in this way.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is/are role/s played by Prime Minister?

1. He is the chairman of the NITI Aayog.
2. He plays a significant role in shaping the foreign policy of the country.
3. He is the chief spokesman of the Union government.

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 Prime Minister plays various roles. These are:

1. He is the chairman of the NITI Ayog (which succeeded the planning commission), National Integration Council, Inter State Council, National Water Resources Council and some other bodies.
2. He plays a significant role in shaping the foreign policy of the country.
3. He is the chief spokesman of the Union government.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following Chief Minister/s became Prime Minister?

1. Narendra Modi
2. P.V. Narasimha Rao
3. Indira Gandhi

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: Six people—Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, V.P. Singh, P.V. Narasimha Rao, H.D. Deve Gowda and Narendra Modi—became Prime Ministers after being Chief Ministers of their respective States.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding council of ministers:

1. The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.
2. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok 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: C

Explanation: The Council of Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. Cabinet Committees are not mentioned in the Constitution.
2. They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.
3. They are of two types—standing and ad hoc.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The following are the features of Cabinet Committees:

1. They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.
2. They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.
3. They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition vary from time to time.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) Which of the following committees are headed by Prime Minister?

1. The Political Affairs Committee
2. The Economic Affairs Committee
3. Parliamentary Affairs Committee

How many of them given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

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

1. The Political Affairs Committee deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs.
2. The Economic Affairs Committee directs and coordinates the governmental activities in the economic sphere.
3. Appointments Committee decides all higher level appointments in the Central Secretariat, Public Enterprises, Banks and Financial Institutions.
4. 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's Polity