

ForumIAS

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# Prelims Marathon

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HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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## India under the Company's rule (Administrative structure, Developments, reforms in various fields, etc.)

1. With reference to the Regulating Act of 1773, consider the following statements:

1. It established the office of the Governor-General of India for the first time.
2. It brought the East India Company's revenue and administrative matters under the control of the British government.
3. It established a Supreme Court in Calcutta with both original and appellate jurisdictions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 2 and 3 only
- B) 1 and 2 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The Regulating Act of 1773 created the **Governor-General of Bengal**, not of India. The title *Governor-General of India* came later with the **Charter Act of 1833**.
- The Act required the Company's directors to submit all correspondence related to civil, military, and revenue affairs to the British government, bringing these matters under parliamentary oversight.
- The Act established a **Supreme Court in Calcutta** with **original and appellate jurisdiction**, although its scope initially led to conflicts with the Council's authority.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India.

2. With reference to Pitt's India Act of 1784, consider the following statements:

1. It established a Board of Control in Britain to supervise the civil, military, and revenue affairs of the East India Company.
2. It abolished the dual system of governance established by the Regulating Act of 1773.
3. It made the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras subordinate to the Governor-General of Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The Pitt's India Act created a **Board of Control** in Britain, comprising senior ministers like the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Secretary of State, to oversee the Company's administrative and political functions in India.
- The Act did **not abolish** the dual system; rather, it **formalized** a new dual system of control—the **Company retained control over commerce**, while the **Board of Control governed political and administrative matters**.
- The Act made **Bombay and Madras Presidencies subordinate** to the **Governor-General of Bengal**, enhancing centralised control in India.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India.

3. **With reference to the Charter Act of 1793, consider the following statements:**

1. The Act allowed the East India Company to grant trade licenses to private individuals and employees.
2. It separated revenue administration from judicial functions.
3. It ended the practice of paying members of the Home Government from Indian revenues.

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

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Act allowed the Company to issue '**privilege**' or '**country trade**' licences, enabling private trade by individuals and employees—especially **opium trade with China**.
- It **separated revenue and judicial functions**, which led to the **disappearance of Maal Adalats** (revenue courts).
- Instead of ending it, the Act **continued the practice** of paying **Home Government members from Indian revenues**, a provision that remained until **1919**.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India.**

4. **With reference to the Government of India Act of 1919, consider the following statements:**

1. The Act introduced a bicameral legislature at the Centre with both houses having a majority of elected members.
2. It introduced dyarchy at the central level, dividing subjects between reserved and transferred categories.
3. The Act provided for separate provincial and central budgets and introduced direct elections for the first time in India.

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

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 1 and 3 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Act created a **bicameral legislature** at the Centre consisting of the **Council of State** and the **Legislative Assembly**, with **majority of members directly elected**, though franchise was restricted.
- **Dyarchy** was introduced **only at the provincial level, not at the Centre**. Subjects were divided into **reserved and transferred** categories at the **provincial level**.
- The Act introduced **separate budgets for provinces and the centre** for the first time and also **introduced direct elections**, though limited to property-, tax-, or education-based franchise.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India.**

5. **With reference to the Montagu-Chelmsford (Montford) Reforms of 1919, consider the following statements:**

1. They advocated the simultaneous conduct of the Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination in both India and England.
2. They proposed that one-third of civil service recruitments be made in India itself, with a gradual annual increase.
3. They aimed to completely Indianise the public services within five years.

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

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Montford Reforms **recommended simultaneous ICS examinations** in **India and England**, a long-standing nationalist demand.
- They **recommended that one-third of recruitments** be made in **India**, with an annual increase of **1.5%** in Indian recruitment.
- The reforms did **not set any timeline** for full Indianisation of services. Rather, they proposed **gradual inclusion** of Indians without committing to complete Indianisation within five years.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India.**

**6. With reference to the Montagu-Chelmsford (Montford) Reforms of 1919, consider the following statements:**

1. They advocated the simultaneous conduct of the Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination in both India and England.
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**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Montford Reforms **recommended simultaneous ICS examinations** in **India and England**, a long-standing nationalist demand.
- They **recommended that one-third of recruitments** be made in **India**, with an annual increase of **1.5%** in Indian recruitment.
- The reforms did **not set any timeline** for full Indianisation of services. Rather, they proposed **gradual inclusion** of Indians without committing to complete Indianisation within five years.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India.**

**7. With reference to the evolution of the police system in British India, consider the following statements:**

1. The Indian Police Act of 1861 established a uniform police structure across provinces with ranks such as Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General, and Superintendent of Police.
2. The Police Commission of 1902–03 recommended promotion of junior police officials to senior positions and restricted village-level police inquiries.
3. Under Lord Cornwallis, a regular police force was organised with the daroga system under the supervision of a district Superintendent of Police.

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

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 1 and 3 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Indian Police Act of 1861**, following the 1860 Police Commission, introduced a **uniform police hierarchy**—Inspector General at the provincial level, Deputy Inspector General at the range level, and SP at the district level.
- The **1902–03 Police Commission** under **Andrew Frazer discouraged** promotion of junior police officials to senior posts and **recommended allowing** policemen to make village inquiries—not restricting them.

- In 1791, Lord Cornwallis organised a **regular police system**, establishing **thanas under Indian darogas**, with a **Superintendent of Police (SP)** heading each district, marking a significant modernisation step.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India.

8. With reference to the judicial reforms introduced by Warren Hastings, consider the following statements:

1. District Diwani Adalats tried civil disputes and applied Hindu law for Hindus and Muslim law for Muslims.
2. The Sadar Nizamat Adalat at Murshidabad functioned as the highest criminal court and required British judges for approving capital punishment.
3. The Supreme Court established under the Regulating Act of 1773 often came into conflict with other judicial institutions in Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **District Diwani Adalats** were established to try **civil disputes** and applied **personal laws—Hindu law for Hindus and Muslim law for Muslims**. Appeals lay to the **Sadar Diwani Adalat**.
- The **Sadar Nizamat Adalat** at **Murshidabad** was the **highest criminal court**, but it was headed by an **Indian deputy nizam**, not British judges. It was **assisted by chief qazi and chief mufti**.
- The **Supreme Court at Calcutta**, set up under the **Regulating Act of 1773**, often had **jurisdictional clashes** with the existing Indian courts, causing administrative and legal confusion.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

9. With reference to Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882, consider the following statements:

1. The resolution advocated the development of local self-governing institutions for administrative efficiency and political education.
2. It recommended that local bodies should be chaired and dominated by elected non-officials wherever possible.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C) 1 and 2

Explanation:

- Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 emphasized strengthening local self-governing institutions as a means to improve administrative efficiency and promote political education among Indians.
- The resolution recommended that non-officials (especially elected ones) should form a majority in local bodies and be given positions of leadership, including the role of chairperson where feasible.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

10. With reference to the British Indian military system after the Revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Army was reorganised to maintain British dominance by fixing a higher proportion of European soldiers compared to Indian soldiers.
2. The British followed a policy of classifying communities into 'martial' and 'non-martial' races to favour recruitment from certain groups.
3. Indian soldiers were gradually allowed into officer ranks from the year 1859.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only  
B) 2 and 3 only  
C) 1 and 3 only  
D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- After 1857, the British maintained a **1:2 ratio in Bengal** and **2:5 in Bombay and Madras**, ensuring **European dominance** in key military positions and locations.
- The British promoted the '**martial race**' theory, favouring recruitment of **Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Pathans** while excluding groups from **Awadh, Bihar, and South India** that had participated in the revolt.
- **Indians were not allowed in officer ranks after 1859; the highest rank until 1914 was Subedar. Only from 1918 onwards were Indians permitted into commissioned ranks**, and even then, entry into arms like **artillery remained restricted** until **World War II**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

## Major Changes in Administrative Structure after 1857

1. With reference to the administrative changes in post-1857 colonial India, consider the following statements:

1. The British aimed to reduce the alienation of the Indian masses by associating natives with the administration.
2. The British reduced capital investments in India during this period due to rising competition from other industrial powers.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. Both 1 and 2  
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- After 1857, the British involved Indians in administration to reduce alienation and prevent future uprisings.
- British capital investment in India **increased**, especially in railways, plantations, and trade, despite global competition.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

2. **With reference to the Government of India after the Act of 1858, consider the following statements:**

1. The secretary of state for India was assisted by a council of 15 and was a member of the British Parliament.
2. The dual system of control over Indian affairs ended with the Act of 1858.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: C. Both 1 and 2**

Explanation:

- The secretary of state was a British cabinet member and had a 15-member advisory council.
- The dual control system (Company and Board of Control) introduced by Pitt's India Act, 1784 was abolished.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

3. **With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1861, consider the following statements:**

1. The legislative council formed under the Act had real powers to influence government policies.
2. Indians could be nominated as non-official members, but they largely came from elite sections of society.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: B. 2 only**

Explanation:

- The council had no real powers; it was merely advisory and could not influence budget, legislation, or executive action.
- Indians were nominated as non-official members, but they were mainly elites like princes and landlords.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

4. **With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1861 and provincial governance in British India, consider the following statements:**

1. Legislative powers were restored to the provinces of Bombay and Madras by the Indian Councils Act, 1861.
2. All provinces in British India were administered by governors appointed by the British Crown.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: A. 1 only**

Explanation:

- The Act of 1861 restored legislative powers to Bombay and Madras, which had been removed in 1833.
- Only the presidencies (Bombay, Madras, Calcutta) were governed by Crown-appointed governors; other provinces were under lieutenant governors or chief commissioners appointed by the governor general.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**5. With reference to financial decentralisation in British India, consider the following statements:**

1. The financial decentralisation introduced from 1870 onwards was aimed at increasing provincial autonomy.
2. Under Lord Mayo, provincial governments were given fixed grants for certain services like police, education, and roads.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: B. 2 only**

Explanation:

- The reforms were meant to **increase revenue efficiency**, not to promote real autonomy.
- In 1870, Lord Mayo initiated the first step in financial decentralisation by granting provinces fixed sums for specific services.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**6. With reference to the evolution of local self-government in British India, consider the following statements:**

1. Local bodies formed between 1864 and 1868 were primarily composed of elected members and were independent of district administration.
2. One of the objectives behind promoting local bodies was to associate Indians with administration without threatening British supremacy.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: B. 2 only**

Explanation:

- Local bodies formed during 1864–68 mostly had **nominated members** and were headed by **district magistrates**, serving more as tools for tax collection than genuine self-governance.
- A key motive for promoting local bodies was to involve Indians in administration **without compromising British control**, partly to counter rising nationalism.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**7. With reference to Mayo's Resolution of 1870, consider the following statements:**

1. It marked the beginning of financial decentralisation by allowing provinces to levy local taxes to balance their budgets.
2. The Resolution aimed to reduce British control over essential services like education and sanitation by transferring them to Indian nationalists.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: A. 1 only**

Explanation:

- Mayo's Resolution of 1870 was a key step in financial decentralisation. It allowed provinces to raise local taxes and manage sectors like **education, sanitation, and roads**.
- The Resolution did **not** aim to empower Indian nationalists but to **improve administrative efficiency** while keeping control within the colonial framework.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

8. With reference to Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882, consider the following statements:

1. It advocated for elected non-official majorities and minimal official interference in local self-governing bodies.
2. As a result of this resolution, district boards were fully democratised and placed under the leadership of elected Indian representatives.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- Ripon's 1882 resolution indeed aimed to **promote elected non-official majorities**, reduce official control, and encourage **local self-governance**.
- While the resolution was progressive, in **practice, district boards remained dominated by officials, and full democratisation did not occur**. The bureaucracy continued to hold significant power.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

9. With reference to the Royal Commission on Decentralisation (1908), consider the following statements:

1. The Commission recommended strengthening village panchayats by giving them judicial and financial powers.
2. It proposed that regular grants-in-aid from provincial governments to local bodies should be increased to improve infrastructure and services.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- The Commission emphasized empowering **village panchayats** with **judicial powers in petty cases** and authority over local works, schools, and other community needs.
- The Commission actually **recommended reducing** dependence on **regular grants-in-aid** from provincial governments and suggested giving local bodies more autonomy and **taxation powers** instead.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

10. With reference to the Resolution of May 1918 on local self-government in British India, consider the following statements:

1. The official views on the Royal Commission on Decentralisation's recommendations led to significant improvements in local bodies soon after.
2. The Resolution viewed local self-government as the initial step towards responsible government for Indians.
3. It recommended that local bodies should have real authority and be genuinely representative of the people.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. All 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B. 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Most recommendations of the Royal Commission remained unimplemented, so there was no immediate significant improvement in local bodies.
- The 1918 Resolution emphasized that local self-government was the **first step towards responsible government**, and local bodies should have **real powers and be truly representative**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

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

1. Consider the following statements regarding the abolition of Sati in colonial India:

1. The practice of Sati was declared illegal and punishable under Regulation XVII of 1829 by Governor-General William Bentinck.
2. The regulation initially applied to all Presidencies—Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 only
- C. 2 only
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B. 1 only

Explanation:

- Regulation XVII of 1829 under William Bentinck declared Sati illegal.
- The regulation was initially limited to Bengal Presidency and later extended to Bombay and Madras.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

2. With reference to the social reform movement for women in 19th-century India, consider the following statements:

1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar played a key role in legalising widow remarriage through the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856.
2. Vishnu Shastri Pandit, Karsandas Mulji, and D.K. Karve were prominent figures in opposing widow remarriage.
3. Savitribai Phule actively campaigned against the humiliation faced by widows and advocated for their rights.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Vidyasagar was instrumental in passing the 1856 Act and supported widow remarriage.
- Vishnu Shastri Pandit, Karsandas Mulji, and D.K. Karve **supported**, not opposed, widow remarriage.
- Savitribai Phule, along with Jyotiba Phule, campaigned for widow rights.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

3. With reference to the women's organisations in colonial India, consider the following statements:

1. The Bharat Stree Mahamandal was the first major Indian women's organisation set up by a woman.
2. The All India Women's Conference (AIWC) primarily focused on promoting religious harmony among women from different communities.

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

**Answer: A) 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- The *Bharat Stree Mahamandal*, founded in **1910** by **Sarla Devi Chaudhurani**, is considered the **first major Indian women's organisation set up by a woman**. It worked for women's education, socio-political upliftment, and abolition of purdah.
- The *All India Women's Conference (AIWC)*, founded in **1927** by **Margaret Cousins**, was focused on **social justice, equal rights, and legislative reforms** rather than promoting religious harmony. It worked on various legal reforms such as the Sarda Act, Hindu Marriage Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, etc.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

4. With reference to Raja Rammohan Roy, consider the following statements:

1. The Brahmo Samaj believed that no scripture could claim authority higher than human reason and conscience.
2. Raja Rammohan Roy's social reform efforts included active advocacy for the abolition of the caste system and support for the divine origin of avatars.

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

**Answer: A) 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Brahmo Samaj** did **deny the absolute authority of any scripture**, asserting instead the **supremacy of human reason and conscience**.
- Rammohan Roy **criticised the caste system** and **discarded the belief in divine avatars**, which means he did **not** support their divine origin. In fact, one of the features of the Brahmo Samaj was **denial of divine incarnations (avatars)**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

5. With reference to the Brahmo Samaj and its leaders, consider the following statements:

1. Debendranath Tagore led the Tattvabodhini Sabha, which merged with the Brahmo Samaj to revitalise it and promote Rammohan Roy's ideas.
2. Keshab Chandra Sen was dismissed from the Brahmo Samaj leadership due to his support for the caste system and refusal to incorporate other religious teachings.

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

**Answer: A) 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- Debendranath Tagore indeed led the Tattvabodhini Sabha, which later merged informally with the Brahmo Samaj and helped propagate Rammohan Roy's reformist ideals.
- Keshab Chandra Sen was **not** dismissed for supporting the caste system. On the contrary, he was a radical opponent of caste and supported inter-caste marriage, as well as efforts to incorporate teachings from multiple religions.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

6. With reference to the Prarthana Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in Bombay with the help of Keshab Chandra Sen and focused more on social reforms than religious teachings.
2. The Samaj actively confronted Hindu orthodoxy through protests and legal interventions.
3. Mahadev Govind Ranade played a key role in expanding the influence of the Prarthana Samaj across India and promoting widow remarriage.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 1 and 3 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Prarthana Samaj** was indeed founded in **Bombay in 1867** with the help of **Keshab Chandra Sen**, and while it embraced **monotheism**, its focus was largely on **social reform**.
- The Samaj chose the path of **education and persuasion**, and **did not confront Hindu orthodoxy directly**.
- **Mahadev Govind Ranade** was central to the Samaj's work, helping to spread its reach across India. He, along with **Dhondo Keshav Karve**, was a strong **advocate of widow remarriage and women's education**, founding movements and institutions for the same.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

7. With reference to the Young Bengal Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The movement drew inspiration from the French Revolution and promoted rational thinking and individual liberty.
2. The Derozians were widely supported by Indian peasants and orthodox sections of society.
3. Henry Vivian Derozio was considered one of the earliest nationalist poets of modern India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: C) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Young Bengal Movement**, led by **Henry Vivian Derozio**, was deeply influenced by the **French Revolution** and emphasized **rationalism, liberty, and equality**.
- The Derozians **lacked mass support**, especially from **peasants or orthodox groups**, due to their **bookish radicalism** and **elite social base**.
- Derozio is recognized as **one of the earliest nationalist poets** in modern Indian history.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

8. With reference to the Paramahansa Mandali, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in the 19th century in Maharashtra as a secret society to reform Hindu religion and society.
2. The Mandali promoted worship of one god, widow remarriage, and the breaking of caste rules.

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

**Answer: C) Both 1 and 2**

**Explanation:**

- The Paramahansa Mandali was indeed founded in Maharashtra in the 19th century (1849) as a secret society to bring reform in Hindu religion and society.
- It emphasized monotheism, breaking caste barriers, widow remarriage, and women's education.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

9. With reference to the efforts towards women's rights in colonial India, consider the following statements:

1. The Age of Consent Act, 1891, was passed primarily due to the efforts of B.M. Malabari and the public attention generated by the Rukhmabai case.
2. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, popularly known as the Sarda Act, raised the legal age of marriage for girls to 18 years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: A) 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Age of Consent Act (1891) was indeed influenced by the reform efforts of B.M. Malabari and the famous **Rukhmabai case**, which highlighted the plight of child brides and the issue of conjugal rights being enforced on them.
- The **Sarda Act of 1929** raised the age of marriage to **14 for girls** and **18 for boys**, not 18 for girls. The age for girls was later raised to 18 by the **Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act of 1978**.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

10. With reference to Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule, consider the following statements:

1. Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873 to promote education among women and lower caste communities.
2. Jyotirao Phule introduced a simple marriage ceremony called the Satyashodhak marriage to reduce Brahminical dominance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 1 and 2 only
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: C) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873, aiming at social service and spreading education among women and lower caste people.

- Jyotirao Phule propagated the Satyashodhak marriage ceremony, which was simple, inexpensive, and aimed at removing Brahmin priests' dominance in marriages.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

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

1. Match the following personalities with the political associations they were associated with

Personality	Association
A. Raja Rammohan Roy	1. East India Association
B. Sisir Kumar Ghosh	2. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha
C. Dadabhai Naoroji	3. Indian League
D. Landholders of Bengal	4. Zamindari Association (Landholders' Society)

Select the correct matching

- A. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- B. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
- C. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- D. A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2

Answer A.

- The **Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha** was formed in **1836** by associates of **Raja Rammohan Roy** for political discussions and reforms in the Bengali language.
- The **Indian League** was started in **1875** by **Sisir Kumar Ghosh** to **stimulate nationalism** and encourage **political education** among Indians.
- The **East India Association** was formed in **1866** by **Dadabhai Naoroji** in **London** to discuss Indian issues and influence British public opinion and policy in favor of Indian welfare.
- The **Zamindari Association**, also known as the **Landholders' Society**, was formed to **safeguard landlord interests**.
  - This was the **first political association** to use **constitutional methods** for voicing grievances.
  - Formed by **prominent zamindars (landholders)** in Bengal.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

2. For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct alternative from the following  
**Assertion (A)** The Indian Association of Calcutta is considered a forerunner of the Indian National Congress.  
**Reason (R)** It aimed to unify Indians under a common political programme and held an all-India conference in 1883.

Options

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer A.

Explanation

- The **Indian Association of Calcutta**, founded in **1876** by **Surendranath Banerjea** and **Ananda Mohan Bose**, indeed served as a **precursor to the Indian National Congress**.

- It took significant **all-India political initiatives**, most notably **organising the All-India Conference in 1883**, which was attended by over **100 delegates from various parts of India**—a clear attempt to **unify Indians on a common political platform**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

**3. Consider the following statements regarding Bombay Presidency Association**

1. The Bombay Presidency Association was founded by leaders such as Badruddin Tyabji and Pherozeshah Mehta
2. It was founded in response to Lytton's reactionary policies and the Ilbert Bill controversy.

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

**Answer C. Both 1 and 2**

**Explanation**

- The Bombay Presidency Association was established in 1885 by prominent leaders including Badruddin Tyabji and Pherozeshah Mehta.
- It was founded in response to Lytton's reactionary policies and the Ilbert Bill controversy.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

**4. Match the following early political associations with their respective years of formation**

- |                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| A. Landholders' Society         | 1. 1851 |
| B. Bengal British India Society | 2. 1838 |
| C. British Indian Association   | 3. 1843 |
| D. Deccan Association           | 4. 1852 |

**Select the correct option**

- A. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4  
B. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1  
C. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3  
D. A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2

**Answer A. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4**

**Explanation**

- The **Landholders' Society**, also known as the Zamindari Association, was established in **1838** to safeguard the interests of landlords and marked the beginning of organized political activity in India.
- The **Bengal British India Society** was formed later in **1843** with a broader aim of collecting and disseminating information about the actual condition of the Indian people under British rule.
- In **1851**, both these associations merged to form the **British Indian Association**, which aimed to represent Indian grievances and suggest reforms to the British Government.
- To further expand its reach beyond Bengal, the **Deccan Association** was set up in **1852** in Poona, although it was short-lived and could not fulfill its intended role.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

**5. With reference to the Bombay Presidency Association, consider the following statements**

1. It was founded in 1885 in response to the reactionary policies of Lord Ripon.
2. Pherozeshah Mehta was one of its founding members.

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

**Answer B. 2 only**

**Explanation**

- The Bombay Presidency Association was formed in **1885** as a reaction to the **policies of Lord Lytton** (not Ripon), especially the Ilbert Bill controversy and other repressive measures.
- **Pherozeshah Mehta** was indeed one of the founding members of the Association along with K.T. Telang and Badruddin Tyabji.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**6. With reference to the Madras Mahajan Sabha, consider the following statements**

1. It was founded in 1884 to coordinate the activities of local associations in the Madras Presidency.
2. Badruddin Tyabji was one of its founding members.

**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

**Answer A. 1 only**

**Explanation**

- The **Madras Mahajan Sabha** was formed in **May 1884** to bring together local political associations and act as a unifying body in the Madras Presidency.
- **Badruddin Tyabji** was associated with the Bombay Presidency Association, **not** the Madras Mahajan Sabha.
- The Sabha was founded by **M. V. Raghavachari, G. Subrahmanyam Aiyar, and Anand Charlu.**

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**7. With reference to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, consider the following statements**

1. It was established to act as an intermediary between the British Government and the Indian people.
2. Its headquarters was initially set up in London.
3. It aimed to promote political education and awareness among Indians.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation**

- The **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha**, founded in **1867**, sought to act as a **bridge between the British Government and the Indian populace.**
- The Sabha's headquarters was located in **Poona (Pune)**, not London.
- One of its objectives was to **promote political awareness and education** among Indians, encouraging public engagement with governance issues.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**8. With reference to the British India Association, consider the following statements**

1. The British India Association was established with Raja Radhakant Dev as President and Debendranath Tagore as Secretary.
2. The association demanded complete abolition of the zamindari system across India.
3. It advocated for the separation of executive and judicial functions and the reduction of salt duty.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation**

- The British India Association was formed in 1851 by merging the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society with Raja Radhakant Dev as President and Debendranath Tagore as Secretary.
- The association did not demand the abolition of the zamindari system across India; it actually ceased to exist after the system was abolished in West Bengal in 1954.
- Among its objectives were the separation of executive and judicial functions and the abolition of the salt duty.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**9. Consider the following statements with reference to the *Indian National Association***

**Statement I** The Indian National Association played a crucial role in uniting Indians behind a common political agenda and promoting nationalism.

**Statement II** The Association was formed by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Sambhu Charan Mukherjee in 1875 with the aim of mobilizing the working class and peasant communities in rural Bengal.

**Which one of the following is correct?**

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- C. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- D. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**Answer C**

**Explanation**

- The Indian National Association aimed to build public opinion on political issues and unite Indians under a common agenda.
- The Indian National Association was **founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876**, not by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Sambhu Charan Mukherjee. The latter founded the *Indian League* in 1875.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**10. Consider the following statements regarding the *Zamindari Association***

**Statement I** The Zamindari Association, also known as the Landholders' Society, advocated for the expansion of Permanent Settlement across India and used constitutional methods to achieve its objectives.

**Statement II** The Association gained pan-India support and played a significant role in representing the grievances of peasants and landless laborers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only Statement I is correct
- B. Only Statement II is correct
- C. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- D. Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct

**Answer A.**

**Explanation**

- The Zamindari Association aimed to protect landlords' interests, advocated for Permanent Settlement across India, and used constitutional agitation methods.
- The association **did not** represent the interests of peasants or landless laborers; it was limited to the interests of **zamindars** and had influence **mainly in Bengal**, not pan-India.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

## Freedom Struggle under Extremist (1905-1917)

1. **With reference to the Anti-Partition Movement (1903–1905), consider the following statements:**

1. The Swadeshi Movement was formally proclaimed through the Boycott Resolution passed at a meeting in Calcutta Town Hall.
2. Rabindranath Tagore composed 'Amar Sonar Bangla' song during the movement
3. The initial response to the partition was led by extremist leaders through militant demonstrations across Bengal.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Swadeshi Movement** was formally proclaimed on August 7, 1905, through the **Boycott Resolution** at the **Calcutta Town Hall**.
- **Rabindranath Tagore** composed 'Amar Sonar Bangla', which became a patriotic anthem during the movement and is now the **national anthem of Bangladesh**.
- The **initial phase** of the Anti-Partition Movement was led by **Moderates** like **Surendranath Banerjea**, and the methods used were **constitutional and peaceful** (petitions, public meetings), *not* militant or extremist.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

2. **With reference to the Extremist phase of the Indian national movement, consider the following statements:**

1. The Extremists called for passive resistance, including the boycott of government institutions and services.
2. Dadabhai Naoroji declared complete independence (Purna Swaraj) as the goal at the 1906 Calcutta session of the Congress.
3. The Extremists gave the idea of political independence a central place in Indian politics.

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

- A. 1 and 3 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 2 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Extremists** advocated **passive resistance**, which included the **boycott of government schools, services, courts, councils, and titles**.
- At the **1906 Calcutta session**, **Dadabhai Naoroji** declared "**self-government (Swaraj)**" as the goal, *not complete independence (Purna Swaraj)*. The demand for **Purna Swaraj** was officially adopted in **1929 at the Lahore Session**.
- Extremists like **Aurobindo** made **political independence** the **central goal**, promoting **self-sacrifice** as essential to achieving it.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**3. With reference to the extent of mass participation during the Swadeshi Movement (1905–1909), consider the following statements:**

1. Women from urban middle-class backgrounds began actively participating in the nationalist movement.
2. The Swadeshi Movement succeeded in gaining broad-based support among Muslim peasants across Bengal and Punjab.
3. Labour unrest during the movement led to the formation of unions, such as the Railwaymen's Union and strikes in jute and cotton mills.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 1 and 3 only  
C. 2 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The movement saw **urban middle-class women**, traditionally confined to the home, **actively participating in picketing and processions**, marking a shift in their public role.
- **Most Muslim support**, especially from the **Muslim peasantry**, was **absent**. The **Muslim League** was **propped up in 1905** as an anti-Congress front. Government policies and religious symbolism in the movement limited broader Muslim participation.
- The period witnessed **labour unrest**, including the **formation of the Railwaymen's Union** (1906), and **strikes in jute mills**, cotton mills (Tuticorin, Tirunelveli), and other industrial sectors.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**3. With reference to the revolutionary activities in Bengal during 1907–1917, consider the following statements:**

1. The Anushilan Samiti was involved in the Alipore Conspiracy and the Muzaffarpur bomb incident.
2. The revolutionary efforts remained largely disconnected from the broader public and had a narrow social base.
3. The Indo-German conspiracy was led by Bagha Jatin and Rash Behari Bose, successfully triggered a nationwide armed uprising during World War I.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Anushilan Samiti** was central to major early revolutionary incidents like the **Muzaffarpur bomb attack (1908)** by **Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki**, and the **Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908–09)** involving **Barindra Ghosh, Aurobindo, and others**.
- Revolutionary efforts were **elite-led, upper-caste-dominated**, and **lacked mass involvement**, with little effort to mobilize broader society. This **limited their long-term effectiveness**.
- The **Indo-German conspiracy (Zimmerman Plan)** aimed to trigger a **mutiny** and nationwide uprising during WWI but **failed due to a police leak**. **Bagha Jatin** died in the **Balasore gunfight (1915)**, and the plan did **not succeed**.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**4. With reference to the revolutionary movement in Maharashtra, consider the following statements:**

1. Vasudev Balwant Phadke organised the Ramosi Peasant Force in the late 19th century to initiate an armed uprising against British rule.
2. The Chapekar brothers were associated with Lokmanya Tilak and were involved in the assassination of the Plague Commissioner of Poona in 1897.
3. Abhinav Bharat was formed by Gopal Krishna Gokhale to promote constitutional reforms through revolutionary means.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Vasudev Balwant Phadke** formed the **Ramosi Peasant Force** in **1879** with the aim of overthrowing the British through **armed rebellion and dacoities** to fund the cause.
- The **Chapekar brothers**, followers of **Tilak**, **assassinated Rand** (Plague Commissioner of Poona) and **Lt. Ayerst** in **1897**, marking an early instance of revolutionary violence in Maharashtra.
- **Abhinav Bharat** was **not formed by Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, but by **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** and his brother. It was a **revolutionary secret society**, inspired by **Mazzini's 'Young Italy'**, advocating armed revolution—not constitutional reforms.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**5. Consider the following statements:**

**Statement I:** Extremism in Punjab declined sharply after the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh in 1907.

**Statement II:** The government cracked down on political activism in Punjab by banning political meetings and deporting key leaders in May 1907.

Which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.  
B. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.  
C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.  
D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**Answer: A.**

**Explanation:**

- The **extremist phase in Punjab** lost momentum **after May 1907**, particularly due to the **deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh**, which removed key leadership.
- The **British government responded with repression** by **banning political meetings and deporting prominent leaders**, directly causing the decline of the extremist movement.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**6. Consider the following statements:**

**Statement I:** Indian revolutionaries set up centres like India House in London and later moved to places like Paris and Berlin.

**Statement II:** These locations provided shelter, freedom from British press laws, and access to foreign political support for revolutionary propaganda and arms.

Which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.  
B. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.  
C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.  
D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**Answer: A.**

**Explanation:**

- Revolutionary hubs like **India House in London**, followed by **centres in Paris, Geneva, and Berlin**, were established by Indian nationalists abroad.
- The **reason** for these locations was precisely because they **offered shelter, press freedom, and potential support from foreign political groups**—essential for propaganda and plans to acquire arms.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**7. With reference to the Ghadr Movement (1913–1917), consider the following statements:**

1. The Ghadr Party was primarily composed of Indian expatriates, especially Punjabi peasants and ex-soldiers, and was headquartered in San Francisco.
2. The Komagata Maru incident played a significant role in galvanizing the Ghadr leadership to initiate revolutionary activities in India.
3. Key leaders of the Ghadr Party included Lala Hardayal, Kartar Singh Saraba, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Barkatullah, and Bhai Parmanand.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3**

**Explanation:**

- The **Ghadr Party** was formed by **Punjabi immigrants**, mainly **ex-soldiers and peasants**, who had settled in **USA and Canada**, with **headquarters in San Francisco**.
- The **Komagata Maru incident (1914)**, where Indian immigrants were denied entry and later attacked in Calcutta, served as a **catalyst** for the **Ghadr Party's decision to launch a revolt**.
- Prominent **Ghadr leaders** included: **Lala Hardayal, Kartar Singh Saraba, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Maulana Barkatullah and Bhai Parmanand**.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

8. With reference to the revolutionary activities of Indians in Europe during World War I, consider the following statements:

1. The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was formed in 1915 under the support of Germany's Zimmerman Plan.
2. Indian revolutionaries like Raja Mahendra Pratap, Barkatullah, and Obaidullah Sindhi attempted to establish a provisional Indian government in Kabul.
3. The Berlin Committee primarily focused on organizing civil disobedience movements within British India through non-violent means.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Berlin Committee for Indian Independence** was formed in **1915** by **Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, and Lala Hardayal** with the **support of the German foreign office** under the **Zimmerman Plan**.
- A mission led by **Raja Mahendra Pratap, Maulana Barkatullah, and Obaidullah Sindhi** went to **Kabul** and tried to set up a **Provisional Government of India** with the backing of **Crown Prince Amanullah of Afghanistan**.
- The Berlin Committee's approach was **militant and revolutionary**, aiming to **incite rebellion among Indian troops, send arms, and even organize armed invasion**, *not* to promote **non-violent civil disobedience**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

9. Consider the following statements:

**Statement I:** The most notable mutiny during World War I occurred in Singapore on February 15, 1915, involving Indian soldiers of the 5th Light Infantry and the 36th Sikh Battalion.

**Statement II:** The Singapore mutiny was suppressed after a fierce battle, resulting in several executions and life imprisonments.

Which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
- D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

Answer: A.

Explanation:

- On **February 15, 1915**, the **Singapore Mutiny** involved soldiers of the **5th Light Infantry (Punjabi Muslims)** and the **36th Sikh Battalion**, led by **Jamadar Chisti Khan, Jamadar Abdul Gani, and Subedar Daud Khan**.
- The mutiny was **crushed after a fierce battle**, and as a result, **37 were executed** and **41 transported for life**, which directly **explains the suppression of the mutiny**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

10. Consider the following statements about Bal Gangadhar Tilak:

- 1. He opposed the Age of Consent Bill of 1891, viewing it as interference by a foreign government.
- 2. He introduced the Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to promote a sense of national unity.
- 3. He supported the establishment of the National Social Conference and hosted its meetings in Poona.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Tilak **opposed** the Age of Consent Bill, arguing that it was an intrusion into Indian traditions by the colonial state.
- He initiated the **Ganapati (1893)** and **Shivaji (1896)** festivals to instill pride and unity among Indians.
- Tilak **challenged** the National Social Conference and **refused** to allow it to meet in the Congress pavilion in Poona, opposing its reformist agenda being tied to Congress politics.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

## The Gandhian Era - I

1. With reference to the Home Rule League Movement in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The movement emerged as a response to the First World War.
- 2. The All India Home Rule League was inspired by the Irish Home Rule League.

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

Answer: c) Both 1 and 2

**Explanation:**

- The Home Rule Movement began during World War I, responding to the changing political climate and aiming to press for self-government in India.
- The idea of the Home Rule League was inspired by the Irish Home Rule League, reflecting a similar demand for autonomy within the British Empire.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

2. With reference to the Home Rule Leagues, consider the following statements:

1. Tilak's Home Rule League had its headquarters in Pune and operated mainly in Maharashtra (excluding Bombay), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar.
2. Annie Besant's Home Rule League had a pan-India presence and was founded in Madras with over 200 branches.
3. George Arundale was the founding president of Tilak's Home Rule League.

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

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

**Answer: a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- Tilak's league was headquartered in **Pune**, and its operations were limited to **Maharashtra (excluding Bombay), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar**.
- Besant's league was founded in **Madras** with a **pan-India reach**, including **Bombay City**, and had around **200 branches**.
- **George Arundale** was **not the president of Tilak's league**; he was the **organising secretary of Besant's league**.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

3. With reference to the Kheda Satyagraha of 1918, consider the following statements:

1. Kheda Satyagraha was the first instance where Gandhi experimented with non-cooperation as a political strategy in India.
2. The initial phase of the movement was led by local leaders like Mohanlal Pandya before Gandhi formally joined.
3. The government fulfilled all demands of the peasants, including full tax remission and legal guarantees.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Kheda Satyagraha** marked the **first large-scale non-cooperation movement** led by Gandhi, making it a crucial step in his political rise in India.
- The movement was **initiated by local leaders**, especially **Mohanlal Pandya**, even **before Gandhi's direct involvement**.
- The **government did not concede all demands**; while revenue was not collected from most peasants, **no formal legal guarantee or full tax remission** was granted, and Gandhi **withdrew without full success**.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

4. With reference to the Montagu's Statement of August 1917, consider the following statements:

1. It marked the first time that the British government stated responsible government as an objective for India.
2. It accepted the demand for immediate self-government and transfer of power to elected Indian legislatures.
3. The declaration led to the introduction of the system of dyarchy in the provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer: b) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The August Declaration of 1917 **for the first time acknowledged responsible government** as the objective of British policy in India.
- The declaration **did not accept immediate self-government or full transfer of power** to Indians. It only talked of a **gradual development** of self-governing institutions.
- The concept of '**dyarchy**' in provincial administration was introduced as a result of the declaration and was later implemented through the **Government of India Act, 1919**.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

5. With reference to the Government of India Act, 1919, consider the following statements:

1. It introduced the system of dyarchy in the provinces, classifying subjects as reserved and transferred.
2. It introduced bicameralism at the central level for the first time in British India.
3. It provided for responsible government at both provincial and central levels.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer: a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Act introduced **dyarchy** in provinces, with subjects divided into **reserved** and **transferred** categories.
- It introduced **bicameralism** at the **central level** (Central Legislative Assembly and Council of State) for the first time.
- The Act did **not** provide for responsible government at the **central level**—only limited self-governance at the **provincial level** was introduced.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

6. Consider the following statements regarding Gandhi's passive resistance movement in South Africa (1906–1914):

**Statement I:** Gandhi's satyagraha in South Africa addressed multiple discriminatory laws including compulsory registration certificates, poll tax, and invalidation of non-Christian marriages.

**Statement II:** These protests ultimately led to a negotiated settlement where the South African government conceded major Indian demands.

**Which one of the following is correct?**

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- Gandhi's satyagraha in South Africa **targeted various unjust laws**, such as compulsory **registration certificates, restrictions on migration, poll tax**, and a **Supreme Court judgment** that **invalidated Hindu, Muslim, and Parsi marriages**.
- The movement **culminated in a compromise** where major demands were **conceded by the South African government**, including recognition of Indian marriages and **abolition of the poll tax**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

7. With reference to the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917, consider the following statements:

1. The tinkathia system forced peasants to grow indigo on 3/20th of their land.
  2. The movement marked Gandhi's first active involvement in Indian mass politics after his return from South Africa.
  3. Rajendra Prasad and J.B. Kripalani were among the associates who joined Gandhi during the movement.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The **tinkathia system** compelled peasants to grow indigo on 3/20th of their landholding.
- The Champaran Satyagraha was Gandhi's **first mass political action** in India after returning from South Africa.
- Leaders like **Rajendra Prasad and J.B. Kripalani** actively supported Gandhi during the campaign.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

8. With reference to the Rowlatt Act of 1919, consider the following statements:

1. The Act empowered the government to arrest and detain individuals without trial merely on suspicion.
2. All elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council supported the Act in the hope of constitutional reforms.
3. The Act aimed to make the temporary wartime restrictions of the Defence of India Act into a permanent feature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The Rowlatt Act allowed **arrest without warrant, detention without trial, and trials without juries**, based only on suspicion.
- All elected Indian members of the Council, including **Jinnah, Malaviya, and Mazhar ul Haq**, **opposed the bill and resigned in protest**.
- The Act aimed to **make permanent the repressive wartime provisions** of the **Defence of India Act (1915)**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

9. With reference to the Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in 1919, consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi established a Satyagraha Sabha and included young members of the Home Rule Leagues and Pan-Islamists in the movement.
2. The national movement's orientation permanently shifted towards mass participation during this agitation.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Neither 1 nor 2
- D. Both 1 and 2

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- Gandhi formed a **Satyagraha Sabha** and drew in **younger leaders** from the **Home Rule Leagues and Pan-Islamist groups**.
- This movement marked a **permanent shift** toward **mass-based participation**, especially involving peasants, artisans, and the urban poor.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

10. With reference to the Hunter Committee of Inquiry, consider the following statements:

1. The Hunter Committee unanimously recommended legal prosecution and punishment of General Dyer for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
2. Three Indian members included Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Pandit Jagat Narayan, and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan.
3. The British government passed an Indemnity Act before the committee's proceedings, protecting officials from legal action.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Hunter Committee condemned Dyer's actions**, but **did not recommend any penal or disciplinary action**. Dyer was **relieved of command** later, but not prosecuted.
- Three Indian members included **Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Pandit Jagat Narayan, and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan**.
- The British government had already passed an **Indemnity Act** (called the "white-washing bill") before the committee began, shielding officials from prosecution.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

## The Gandhian Era - II

1. With reference to the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement (1920–1922), consider the following statements:

1. The Non-Cooperation Movement was formally approved by the Indian National Congress at its Allahabad session 1920.
2. The Nagpur session of Congress in December 1920 marked the adoption of swaraj as its goal through peaceful and extra-constitutional means.
3. Leaders like C.R. Das and Annie Besant remained steadfast supporters of the Congress non-cooperation programme throughout.

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

- A. 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only

- C. 1 and 2 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **A. 2 only**

Explanation:

- The Allahabad conference in June 1920 approved the boycott programme and invited Gandhi to lead it, **but the Congress formally approved** the Non-Cooperation Movement at its **special session in Calcutta in September 1920**, not Allahabad.
- The **Nagpur session (December 1920)** saw a major ideological shift where Congress adopted **swaraj as its goal through peaceful and extra-constitutional means**, and endorsed the non-cooperation strategy.
- Leaders like **C.R. Das** had **reservations about the council boycott** and initially disagreed with parts of the programme. **Annie Besant outright opposed** the movement and eventually **left Congress** over it.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

2. With reference to the British-appointed committees in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. The Simon Commission was set up ahead of schedule by a Conservative government fearing a possible Labour Party victory in Britain.
2. The Muddiman Committee unanimously recommended the abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of a democratic constitution.
3. The Linlithgow Commission recommended crossbreeding Indian cattle with foreign bulls to improve quality.

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

- A. 1 and 3 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 2 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **A. 1 and 3 only**

Explanation:

- The **Simon Commission** was appointed in **1927**, two years ahead of schedule (the reforms were due in 1929), because the **Conservative government feared defeat** and did not want to leave decisions on India to a potential **Labour government**.
- The **Muddiman Committee** report was **not unanimous**. The **majority suggested minor changes**, but the **minority report**, submitted by **non-official Indians**, **strongly criticized dyarchy** and sought immediate reforms. Thus, it was **not a unanimous recommendation**.
- The **Linlithgow Commission** (Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1926) did recommend that the **quality of Indian cattle** should be improved by **importing foreign bulls** for **crossbreeding** with Indian cows.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

3. With reference to the recommendations of the Simon Commission (1930), consider the following statements:

1. The Commission recommended the abolition of dyarchy and the introduction of provincial autonomy.
2. It recommended extension of separate communal electorates and rejected the idea of universal franchise.
3. It proposed the separation of Sindh from Bombay and Burma from India.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **D. 1, 2 and 3**

Explanation:

- The Simon Commission recommended the **abolition of dyarchy** in the provinces and proposed **provincial autonomy**.
- It recommended **continuation and extension of separate communal electorates** and **rejected the demand for universal adult franchise**.
- It proposed the **separation of Sindh from Bombay Presidency** and **Burma from India**, considering administrative and geographical factors.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

4. With reference to the Nehru Report (1928), consider the following statements:

1. It recommended joint electorates with reserved seats for Muslims only in provinces where they were in a minority.
2. It called for the establishment of responsible government both at the Centre and in the provinces.
3. It demanded complete independence from British rule as the unanimous goal of the Indian national movement.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **A. 1 and 2 only**

Explanation:

- The **Nehru Report** rejected **separate electorates** but proposed **joint electorates with reserved Muslim seats only in provinces where they were in a minority** (not where they were in majority like Punjab or Bengal).
- The Report proposed a **responsible government** at both **Centre and provinces**, with elected legislatures and executives responsible to them.
- The Report **recommended dominion status**, not complete independence. Although a section of members (like **Jawaharlal Nehru**) pushed for complete independence, **dominion status** remained the **majority view**, and hence, not a unanimous demand.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

5. Consider the following:

**Assertion (A):** In the Calcutta Session of Congress in 1928, the Congress decided to launch a civil disobedience movement if the British government failed to accept a constitution based on dominion status within a year.

**Reason (R):** The younger leaders in the Congress, including Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, strongly demanded complete independence as the goal instead of dominion status.

Which of the following is correct?

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true, but R is false
- D. A is false, but R is true

Answer: **A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A**

Explanation:

- The Congress at its **Calcutta Session (1928)** decided that if the British did not accept **dominion status** within a **year**, the party would shift to demanding **complete independence** and **launch civil disobedience**.
- Leaders like **Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose**, and others were **dissatisfied with dominion status** and pushed for **purna swaraj** (complete independence) as the Congress goal.
- Since the **pressure from the younger group** led to **reducing the timeline to one year** and the **threat of launching a civil disobedience movement**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

6. With reference to Irwin's Declaration (1929), consider the following statements:

1. It officially stated that the attainment of Dominion Status was the natural outcome of India's constitutional progress.
2. The declaration introduced a specific timeline for achieving Dominion Status in India.
3. It was accompanied by a promise to convene a Round Table Conference after the submission of the Simon Commission report.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **B. 1 and 3 only**

Explanation:

- The **Irwin Declaration (October 31, 1929)** affirmed that **Dominion Status** was the **natural goal** of British constitutional policy in India, as implied in the **1917 Montagu Declaration**.
- While **Dominion Status** was promised, **no timeline or schedule** was provided, making the promise vague and unsatisfactory to Indian leaders.
- Irwin's declaration included the **promise of a Round Table Conference**, to be held **after the Simon Commission** submitted its report.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

7. With reference to the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929, consider the following statements:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru was chosen as Congress President largely due to the support of provincial committees and Gandhi's endorsement.
2. The Congress formally adopted complete independence (Purna Swaraj) as its goal during this session.
3. The Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a civil disobedience movement, and January 26, 1930 was declared as Independence Day.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **B. 2 and 3 only**

Explanation:

- **15 out of 18 Provincial Congress Committees opposed** Nehru's nomination. He was chosen **primarily due to Gandhi's backing** and to reflect the **youth upsurge** and symbolic importance of the moment (adoption of **Purna Swaraj**).
- At the **Lahore Session (Dec 1929)**, the Congress **formally declared complete independence** as its ultimate goal, replacing dominion status.
- The **CWC was authorised to launch civil disobedience**, including **non-payment of taxes**, and **January 26, 1930** was declared **Independence Day**, to be celebrated across the country.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

**8. Match the following regions with the corresponding events during the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930):**

List I (Region)	List II (Event)
A. Tamil Nadu	1. Salt March from Tiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam led by C. Rajagopalachari
B. Peshawar	2. Red Shirts and Khudai Khidmatgars led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
C. Assam	3. Salt raid at Sanikatta Salt Works
D. Dharasana	4. Brutal lathi-charge during Salt Works raid led by Sarojini Naidu

**How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- A. Only one pair
- B. Only two pairs
- C. Only three pairs
- D. All four pairs

Answer: **C. Only three pairs**

Explanation:

- **Tamil Nadu** – Rajagopalachari led a **Salt March** from **Tiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam**.
- **Peshawar** - Led by **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**, the **Khudai Khidmatgars (Red Shirts)** spearheaded the protests.
- **Assam - Sanikatta Salt Works** was in **Karnataka, not Assam**. Assam had **student strikes** and tribal mobilization (e.g., Cunningham Circular protest).
- **D. Dharasana** – The **brutal lathi-charge** occurred during the **Salt Raid** led by **Sarojini Naidu** and others.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

**9. With reference to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931, consider the following statements:**

1. The British government agreed to allow Indians the right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption.
  2. The Viceroy accepted Gandhi's demand for a public inquiry into police excesses during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
  3. Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and attend the next Round Table Conference.
- Which of the above statements is/are **correct**?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **C. 1 and 3 only**

Explanation:

- The **British government allowed the right to make salt in coastal villages**, but only for **personal use**, not for commercial sale.
- Gandhi's **demand for a public inquiry into police excesses** was **rejected** by the Viceroy.
- Gandhi **agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement** and also **agreed to participate** in the **Second Round Table Conference**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

10. With reference to the Karachi Congress Session of 1931, consider the following statements:

1. The Congress adopted two major resolutions—one on Fundamental Rights and the other on the National Economic Programme.
2. The Congress disassociated itself from political violence but acknowledged the courage and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his comrades.
3. The resolution on the National Economic Programme demanded privatization of key industries to promote efficiency.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **A. 1 and 2 only**

Explanation:

- The **Karachi Congress (1931)** passed two significant resolutions—**Fundamental Rights** and **National Economic Programme**, making it a landmark session.
- While **dissociating from political violence**, the Congress **admired the bravery and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru**, executed just days before the session.
- The **National Economic Programme** advocated **state ownership and control** of key industries, **not privatization**. It focused on **economic justice and welfare**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

## Gandhian Era (till Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II)

1. With reference to the **First Round Table Conference (1930–31)**, consider the following statements:
1. The conference was attended by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as a representative of the Depressed Classes.
2. The Indian National Congress actively participated in the conference.
3. The conference led to the immediate implementation of a federal structure in India.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 and 3 only

Answer: **A. 1 only**

Explanation:

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar attended the First Round Table Conference representing the Depressed Classes.

- The Indian National Congress **boycotted** the First Round Table Conference.
- Although federation and safeguards were discussed, **no immediate implementation** took place.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

2. With reference to the **Second Round Table Conference (1931)**, consider the following statements:

1. The Indian National Congress was represented by Mahatma Gandhi, who attended as its sole representative.
2. The issue of separate electorates for minorities led to a deadlock during the conference.
3. The conference resulted in the immediate granting of responsible government at the Centre.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2, and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Gandhi was nominated as the **sole representative** of the Indian National Congress at the Second Round Table Conference.
- The conference got **deadlocked over the issue of separate electorates** demanded by several minority groups.
- The conference **did not lead to the establishment of responsible government** at the Centre. No major constitutional progress was made.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

3. With reference to the **Third Round Table Conference (1932)**, consider the following statements:

1. The Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi participated actively in the conference.
2. The recommendations of the conference were later incorporated into the Government of India Act, 1935.
3. The conference witnessed limited Indian participation and failed to achieve any major consensus.

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

- A. 2 and 3 only  
B. 1 and 2 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2, and 3

Answer: A. 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The **Indian National Congress and Gandhi did not participate** in the Third Round Table Conference. It was largely **ignored** by major Indian leaders.
- The **recommendations** from the conference were published in a **White Paper (1933)** and ultimately **shaped the Government of India Act, 1935**.
- The conference saw **limited Indian participation** and **no significant breakthrough** or consensus.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

4. With reference to the **Communal Award of 1932**, consider the following statements:

1. It provided separate electorates for multiple communities including Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and the Depressed Classes.
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar supported the demand for separate electorates for the Depressed Classes during the Round Table Conferences.
3. The Communal Award was welcomed by the Indian National Congress as a step toward inclusive representation.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only

- C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2, and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The **Communal Award of 1932** granted **separate electorates** to various communities including **Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Depressed Classes**, and even **Marathas** in some Bombay seats.
- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** consistently advocated for **separate electorates** for the Depressed Classes both before and during the **Round Table Conferences**.
- The **Congress opposed the Communal Award**, seeing it as a **divide and rule strategy** by the British, particularly objecting to separate electorates for the **Depressed Classes**.  
**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

5. With reference to the **Poona Pact of 1932**, consider the following statements:

1. The Pact replaced separate electorates for the Depressed Classes with increased reserved seats in legislatures.
2. It was signed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and accepted by the British government as an amendment to the Communal Award.
3. The Pact empowered the Depressed Classes to form independent leadership and reject the Hindu social order.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2, and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The **Poona Pact** abolished **separate electorates** for the Depressed Classes but **increased the number of reserved seats** in legislatures.
- The Pact was **signed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** on behalf of the Depressed Classes and was **accepted by the British government** as an **amendment to the Communal Award**.
- While the Pact granted political representation, it is **critically seen as having weakened independent Dalit leadership** and **reinforced the existing Hindu social order**.  
**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

6. With reference to **Gandhi's Harijan Campaign**, consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi founded the Harijan Sevak Sangh and launched a nationwide campaign against untouchability, including two fasts in 1934.
2. Gandhi equated the abolition of untouchability with the complete annihilation of the caste system and promoted inter-caste marriages as a primary solution.
3. Gandhi viewed the campaign as a moral and social reform movement rather than a political struggle.

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

- A. 1 and 3 only  
B. 1 and 2 only  
C. 2 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2, and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Gandhi launched an extensive anti-untouchability campaign, **founded the Harijan Sevak Sangh**, undertook a **Harijan tour (1933–34)**, and observed **two fasts in 1934** to highlight the issue.
- Gandhi **did not advocate immediate annihilation of the caste system**, nor did he promote **inter-caste marriage** as the central goal of the Harijan campaign. He **distinguished between caste and untouchability** and sought to **reform, not abolish, the varnashram system**.
- Gandhi saw the campaign as a **moral and spiritual crusade to purify Hindu society**, not a political movement.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

7. With reference to the **Government of India Act, 1935**, consider the following statements:

1. It proposed an All India Federation that included both British Indian provinces and princely states, but the federation never came into existence.
2. The Act abolished separate electorates and introduced universal adult suffrage.
3. It introduced provincial autonomy, replacing the earlier system of dyarchy in provinces.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, and 3

**Answer: B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Act proposed an All India Federation, but it **never materialised** due to lack of consent from princely states.
- **Separate electorates were retained and expanded; universal adult suffrage was not introduced** (only ~14% of the population got the vote).
- **Dyarchy at the provincial level was abolished** and replaced with **provincial autonomy**.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

8. With reference to the Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1938, consider the following statements:

1. Subhas Chandra Bose presided over the session held at Haripura.
2. The session passed a resolution to support agitations in princely states.
3. The Haripura session was marked by a constitutional crisis triggered by the resignation of Ministers in Bihar and the United Provinces.
4. The Haripura session witnessed the adoption of the demand for complete independence as the official goal of Congress.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: B. 1, 2 and 3 only**

Explanation:

- The Haripura Session (1938) was **presided over by Subhas Chandra Bose**.
- The session passed a **resolution for moral support to movements** in princely states.
- A **constitutional crisis** arose due to the Governor-General's interference in Bihar and United Provinces, **leading to ministerial resignations**.
- The **demand for complete independence** was first adopted in the **Lahore Session of 1929**, not Haripura.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

9. With reference to the August Offer of 1940, consider the following statements:

1. It proposed expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council to include a majority of Indians.
2. It promised dominion status as the long-term objective for India.
3. It accepted the Congress demand to form an interim national government during the war.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The August Offer proposed **expanding the Viceroy's Executive Council** to include a **majority of Indians**.
- It stated that **dominion status** would be the **objective for India**.
- The British government **rejected the Congress's proposal** to form an **interim government** during the war.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

10. With reference to the Cripps Mission of 1942, consider the following statements:

1. The Cripps Mission proposed that any province unwilling to join the Indian Union could form a separate Union with its own constitution.
2. The constituent assembly proposed by the Mission was to be composed entirely of elected members.
3. The defence of India and powers of the Governor-General were to be immediately transferred to Indian hands.

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

- A. 1 only  
B. 1 and 2 only  
C. 2 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- The Cripps Mission allowed that **any province unwilling to join the Indian Union** could **form a separate constitution and Union**, thus introducing the **possibility of partition**.
- The proposed **constituent assembly was to be partly elected** by provincial assemblies and **partly nominated** by princely states—not fully elected.
- **Defence of India and powers of the Governor-General were to remain with the British** during the war; there was **no immediate transfer of power**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

### **Growth of revolutionary organizations in India and abroad**

1. With reference to the Abhinav Bharat Mandir, consider the following statements:

1. It was initially founded in 1904 as "Mitra Mela" by Vinayak Savarkar and Ganesh Damodar Savarkar.
2. The organization drew inspiration from the revolutionary activities of Giuseppe Mazzini's Young Italy.
3. The name "Abhinav Bharat" was adopted after India's independence to reflect modern nationalism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Abhinav Bharat Mandir** was founded as Mitra Mela in 1904 and later renamed Abhinav Bharat.
- It was inspired by Giuseppe Mazzini's Young Italy.
- The name "Abhinav Bharat" was adopted in 1904 itself, not after independence.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**2. With reference to revolutionary activities in the early 20th century, consider the following statements:**

1. Madanlal Dhingra assassinated Lieutenant Colonel William Curzon-Wylie in London in 1909.
2. Anant Laxman Kanhere assassinated District Magistrate Jackson during a public event in Nashik, which came to be known as the Nasik Conspiracy.
3. Vinayak Savarkar was acquitted in the Nasik Conspiracy case but later imprisoned for anti-British writings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- Madanlal Dhingra assassinated Curzon-Wylie in London in 1909, inspired by Savarkar.
- The Nasik Conspiracy involved the assassination of Jackson by Anant Laxman Kanhere.
- Savarkar was not acquitted; he was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for his involvement (including supplying pistols) in the Nasik Conspiracy.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**3. With reference to the Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1912, consider the following statements:**

1. The conspiracy aimed to assassinate Lord Hardinge during a ceremonial procession in Delhi.
2. Rashbehari Bose and Basant Kumar Biswas were associated with the conspiracy.

**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

**Answer: C. Both 1 and 2**

**Explanation:**

- The attack took place during Lord Hardinge's ceremonial procession in Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
- Rashbehari Bose was one of the key masterminds behind the conspiracy, and Basant Kumar Biswas, a young revolutionary, executed the bombing.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

4. **With reference to the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) and the Kakori Conspiracy Case, consider the following statements:**

1. The HRA was formed in response to the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident.
2. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was founded by Bhagat Singh in 1925.
3. The Kakori Conspiracy Case involved the looting of government funds from a train by HRA revolutionaries in 1925.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The Non-Cooperation Movement was **called off by Gandhi in 1922** after the **Chauri Chaura incident**, where police were killed by protesters.
- This disillusioned many young revolutionaries, leading to the formation of the **HRA in 1924** to adopt armed struggle against British rule.
- **HSRA** was formed in **1928**, not 1925. It was a **renaming and ideological transformation** of HRA, led by **Bhagat Singh and others**, introducing **socialist ideas** and **collective leadership**.
- On **August 9, 1925**, HRA members like **Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaq Ullah Khan, and Chandrashekhar Azad** looted a **train near Kakori (Lucknow)** to fund revolutionary activities.
- This is known as the **Kakori Conspiracy Case**, and several leaders were later arrested and punished.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

5. **With reference to the Anushilan Samiti, consider the following statements:**

1. The Anushilan Samiti was founded in Kolkata in 1902 by Satish Chandra Basu with ideological support from Sister Nivedita.
2. Pramathanath Mitra was one of the main leaders and patrons of the organization.
3. The Samiti distanced itself from the Swadeshi Movement to focus on constitutional reforms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The Samiti was **founded in 1902** in Kolkata by **Satish Chandra Basu**.
- He received **encouragement from Sister Nivedita** (disciple of Swami Vivekananda) and **Swami Shradananda**.
- **Pramathanath Mitra**, a barrister, became the **chief patron** and helped shape its **ideological and organizational framework**.
- He was a crucial figure in expanding the Samiti's reach and legitimacy.
- **The Samiti gained momentum during the Swadeshi Movement (1905–1908)**.
- Many **youths joined the organization** during this period, and it was supported by **extremist leaders** like **Bipin Chandra Pal** and **Brahmabandhab Upadhyay**.
- The Samiti was **revolutionary and militant**, not focused on constitutional methods.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

6. Match the following revolutionary organizations with their associated facts:

**List I (Organization / Entity) / List II (Associated Fact)**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A. Indian Home Rule Society | 1. Published <i>Hindustan Ghadar</i> and <i>Ghadar ki Goonj</i> in Urdu and Gurmukhi              |
| B. India House              | 2. Became a hub of revolutionary activity in Europe; disbanded after Curzon Wylie's assassination |
| C. The Indian Sociologist   | 3. Mouthpiece of the Indian Home Rule Society   |
| D. Ghadar Party             | 4. Founded in 1905 by Shyamaji Krishna Varma and later led by V.D. Savarkar                       |

**How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

Answer: B. Only two

Explanation:

- **Indian Home Rule Society:** This journal (*Hindustan Ghadar*, *Ghadar ki Goonj*) was linked to the **Ghadar Party**, not the Indian Home Rule Society.
- India House became a **revolutionary hub** in London and was **disbanded after the 1909 assassination** of Sir Curzon Wylie.
- **The Indian Sociologist** was the **mouthpiece of the Indian Home Rule Society**, edited by **Shyamaji Krishna Varma**.
- The Ghadar Party was formed in **1913**, led by **Lala Har Dayal**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

**7. With reference to the Indian Home Rule Society (1905) and India House, consider the following statements:**

1. The Indian Home Rule Society was founded in London by Shyamaji Krishna Varma as part of an informal nationalist movement.
2. The assassination of William Hutt Curzon Wylie by Madan Lal Dhillon led to the decline of India House's influence and increased police crackdown.
3. During World War I, India House and its network played a significant role in mobilizing support for the British war effort in India.

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

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Indian Home Rule Society (IHRS) was founded in 1905 in London by **Shyamji Krishna Varma**. It aimed to promote Indian self-rule and support Indian students in Britain who sympathized with the cause of nationalism.
- It was informal in nature but ideologically significant in the broader context of the Indian independence movement.
- Madan Lal Dhingra, a member of India House, assassinated Curzon Wylie in 1909 in London.
- This event caused a **severe backlash from British authorities**, resulting in increased surveillance and repression. India House's influence began to decline after this, and several leaders like **Shyamji Krishna Varma** and **Bhikaji Cama** fled to other parts of Europe.
- India House and its associated network were involved in **anti-British revolutionary activities** during World War I. They supported **nationalist conspiracies**, including efforts to incite rebellion within India against British rule — *not* to support the British war effort. Their activities laid the groundwork for revolutionary plots like the **Hindu-German Conspiracy**.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

8. With reference to revolutionary movements during the Indian freedom struggle, consider the following pairs:

Revolutionary Association / Event	Personality Associated
1. Indian Home Rule Society (1905)	Shyamji Krishna Varma
2. Ghadar Party (1913)	Kartar Singh
3. India House	Madan Lal Dhingra
4. Singapore Mutiny (1915)	Rashbehari Bose

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) Only three  
(d) All four

**Answer: (c) Only three**

**Explanation:**

- Indian Home Rule Society was founded by **Shyamji Krishna Varma** in London.
- **Kartar Singh Sarabha** was one of the key figures in the **Ghadar Party**.
- **Madan Lal Dhingra** was associated with **India House** in London and carried out the assassination of Curzon Wylie.
- **Rashbehari Bose** was not involved in the **Singapore Mutiny**. The mutiny was led by figures like **Jamadar Chisti Khan, Jamadar Abdul Gani, and Subedar Daud Khan**.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

9. Which of the following organizations was founded abroad with the aim of securing India's independence through armed revolt?

- A) India House  
B) Forward Bloc  
C) Khilafat Committee  
D) Servants of India Society

**Answer: A) India House**

**Explanation:**

- **India House** was established in **London in 1905** by **Shyamji Krishna Varma**. It became a hub for Indian students and political activists advocating for Indian independence through **revolutionary and militant methods**.

- Prominent revolutionaries like **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar**, **Madan Lal Dhingra**, and **Lala Har Dayal** were associated with it. It aimed to foster a sense of nationalism and train youth for armed struggle against British colonial rule.
- **Forward Bloc** was formed by **Subhas Chandra Bose in 1939** after his differences with the Congress leadership. It was an India-based political movement, not founded abroad.
- **Khilafat Committee** was an Islamic political campaign launched in India (1919–1924) to protect the Ottoman Caliphate and was not focused on Indian armed revolution abroad.
- **Servants of India Society**, founded by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905**, promoted **social reform, education, and constitutional methods**—not armed revolt.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

10. The Berlin Committee (Indian Independence Committee) was formed during World War I with the aim of:

- A) Promoting education among Indians in Germany
- B) Organizing peaceful protests in Britain
- C) Securing German support for Indian independence
- D) Collaborating with the INC for constitutional reforms

Answer: C) Securing German support for Indian independence

Explanation:

- The **Berlin Committee**, founded by Indian revolutionaries like **Virendranath Chattopadhyaya**.
- It aimed to seek **German and Ottoman help** to instigate a revolt in British India during World War I, especially through the **Hindu–German Conspiracy**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

## Peasants and Tribal Movements and women movements in colonial India

1. With reference to the **Sanyasi Revolt**, consider the following statements:

- 1. One of the immediate causes of the revolt was the restriction imposed by the British on religious pilgrimages.
- 2. The revolt saw participation from both Hindu Sanyasis and Muslim Fakirs.
- 3. The revolt was primarily directed against local zamindars who collaborated with the British.
- 4. The novel *Anandmath* by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay is inspired by the events of this revolt.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

Answer: C. Only three

Explanation:

- The British imposed restrictions on pilgrimages to holy places, which was one of the triggers.
- The revolt was jointly led by **Hindu Sanyasis** and **Muslim Fakirs**, indicating communal unity.
- The primary target was the **British East India Company**, not local zamindars.
- *Anandmath* is a semi-historical novel based on the Sanyasi Revolt.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

2. With reference to the Santhal Rebellion of 1855–56, consider the following statements:

- 1. The rebellion was led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu.
- 2. One of the major causes of the rebellion was the imposition of forced labour and exploitation through high-interest loans by moneylenders.
- 3. The British responded by creating a separate administrative unit called Santhal Parganas and later passed the Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1876.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3**

**Explanation:**

- Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu led the Santhal Rebellion and declared autonomy over the region between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal.
- The Santhals were exploited through forced labour and high-interest loans from moneylenders, contributing to the uprising.
- The British created **Santhal Parganas** in 1856 and passed the **Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act** in 1876 to protect tribal land rights.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

3. With reference to the **Indigo Revolt (1859–60)** in Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. The revolt was led by local leaders such as the Biswas brothers, Rafique Mondal, and Kader Molla.
2. The immediate cause of the revolt was the exploitation of peasants by European planters who forced them to grow indigo.
3. The British responded swiftly by banning indigo cultivation and arresting all rebel leaders.

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

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

**Answer: B. Only two**

**Explanation:**

- The revolt was indeed led by **Biswas brothers (Nadia), Rafique Mondal (Malda), and Kader Molla (Pabna)**.
- The **main cause** was the **coercive indigo cultivation** imposed by European planters on unwilling peasants.
- The **British did not ban** indigo cultivation nor arrest all leaders. Instead, they formed the **Indigo Commission in 1860**, which acknowledged peasant grievances and helped reduce abuses.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

5. Consider the following pairs:

**Revolt**

**Person Associated**

1. Deccan Riots

A. Mahatma Gandhi

2. Pabna Movement

B. Ishan Chandra Roy

3. Champaran Movement

C. Biswas Brothers

**How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- A. Only one
- B. Only two

- C. All three
- D. None

Answer: B. Only two

**Explanation:**

- **Deccan Riots**- It was **not led by Mahatma Gandhi**. Gandhi was involved in Champaran, not in Deccan Riots.
- **Pabna Movement** -**Ishan Chandra Roy, Shambhu Nath Pal, and Khodi Mulla** were key leaders.
- **Champaran Movement**- **Mahatma Gandhi** led the movement, supported by **J.B. Kripalani, Rajendra Prasad**, and others.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**6. Consider the following statements** with reference to the tribal revolt led by **Tilka Manjhi**:

1. Tilka Manjhi organized guerrilla warfare in the Santhal Pargana region and received support from both men and women of the Santhal community.
2. One of the key causes of the revolt was the exploitative practices of British officials and the hardship caused by the famine of 1770.
3. Tilka Manjhi surrendered to the British after signing a peace treaty and was later exiled from Santhal Pargana.

**How many of the above statements correctly characterise the revolt led by Tilka Manjhi?**

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

Answer: B. Only two

**Explanation:**

- Tilka Manjhi led a **guerrilla resistance** against the British, and **Santhal women** also actively participated.
- The revolt was rooted in **British exploitation** through **revenue, police, and landlord oppression**, worsened by the **1770 famine**.
- **Tilka Manjhi did not surrender** or sign any peace treaty. He was **captured and hanged** by the British in 1785.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**7. Consider the following statements** regarding tribal uprisings in the Chhotanagpur region during the early 19th century:

1. The Kol Mutiny of 1831, led by Buddho Bhagat, was a response to land alienation and the oppressive policies of revenue officials and moneylenders.
2. The Ho and Munda Uprisings (1820–1837) were triggered by British occupation, new revenue policies, and the entry of non-tribals like Bengalis into tribal areas.

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

- A. Only one
- B. Both
- C. None
- D. Neither

Answer: B. Both

**Explanation:**

- The **Kol Mutiny** was indeed led by **Buddho Bhagat** and was caused by **land alienation, oppressive taxation, and disruption of traditional structures** due to British policies.
- The **Ho and Munda Uprisings** were responses to the **British occupation of Singhbhum, introduction of new revenue systems, and influx of Bengalis**, which disturbed the tribal socio-economic fabric.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**8. With reference to Annie Besant's role in India's nationalist and women's movements, consider the following statements:**

1. Annie Besant was the first woman to preside over the Indian National Congress.
2. She advocated women's education and political participation through institutions like the Central Hindu College and the Home Rule Movement.

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

**Answer: C. Both 1 and 2**

**Explanation:**

- Annie Besant was the first woman to become President of the Indian National Congress in 1917, marking a significant moment for women's visibility in national politics.
- Besant played a key role in advocating for women's education and political involvement. She established the **Central Hindu College** (which later became part of BHU), and used her leadership in the **Home Rule Movement** to promote broader participation, including that of women.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**9. With reference to Sarala Devi Chaudhurani's contributions to the Indian women's movement, consider the following statements:**

1. She founded the Bharat Stree Mahamandal to promote women's education and self-reliance.
2. She opposed the inclusion of physical training for women in nationalist movements, believing it diverted focus from education.

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

**Answer: A. 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- Sarala Devi Chaudhurani founded the **Bharat Stree Mahamandal in 1910**, one of the earliest women's organizations aimed at promoting **education and self-reliance** for Indian women.
- Instead of opposing physical training, she actively **promoted physical culture**, including **gymnasiums and self-defense training**, as part of women's empowerment.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**10. With reference to the mass mobilization of women in the Indian nationalist movement during the 1920s and 1930s, consider the following statements:**

1. The Salt Satyagraha and Quit India Movement witnessed significant participation of women, both in public protests and underground resistance.
2. The All India Women's Conference, established in the 1940s, focused solely on educational reforms and stayed away from nationalist politics.

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

**Answer: A. 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- During the **Salt Satyagraha (1930)**, women like **Sarojini Naidu** and **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay** led protests, and in the **Quit India Movement (1942)**, women such as **Aruna Asaf Ali** played key roles in underground networks—demonstrating women's active and courageous participation.
- The **All India Women's Conference (AIWC)** was founded in **1927**, not in the 1940s, and it **combined social reform (like education)** with **active engagement in nationalist politics**, not avoiding it.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

### Development of Education under British Rule

**1. With reference to the promotion of education under the Company Rule in India, consider the following statements:**

1. The Calcutta Madrasah and the Sanskrit College were established to promote religious and philosophical studies without any administrative intent.
2. Fort William College was established to train Company civil servants in Indian languages and customs.
3. Serampore missionaries actively promoted modern, Western education in India with an intent to facilitate religious conversion.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Calcutta Madrasah (1781) and Sanskrit College (1791) were established to produce a regular supply of qualified Indians to assist in legal and administrative functions of the Company, not purely for promoting religious studies.
- Fort William College (1800) was set up by Lord Wellesley to train the Company's civil servants in Indian languages and customs.
- Serampore missionaries actively promoted Western education and believed it would undermine Indian religious beliefs, making way for Christianity.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**2. Arrange the following Education-related Commissions/Committees in chronological order of their formation:**

1. Sadler Commission
2. Hartog Committee
3. Hunter Commission
4. Sargent Plan

**Select the correct chronological order:**

- A. 3 - 1 - 2 - 4
- B. 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
- C. 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
- D. 2 - 1 - 3 - 4

**Answer: A. 3 - 1 - 2 - 4**

**Explanation:**

1. **Hunter Commission (1882-83)** – Appointed to review the progress of education since Wood's Despatch of 1854; focused on primary and secondary education.
2. **Sadler Commission (1917-19)** – Appointed to examine problems of Calcutta University, later influenced wider higher education reforms.
3. **Hartog Committee (1929)** – Formed by Simon Commission to assess quality and standards, especially in primary education.
4. **Sargent Plan (1944)** – A comprehensive post-WWII plan aiming for universal literacy and systemic reforms in all sectors of education.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

3. With reference to Lord Macaulay's Minute on Education (1835), consider the following statements:

1. It advocated the use of English as the medium of instruction for teaching Western sciences and literature in India.
2. It led to the establishment of a large number of elementary schools to promote mass education.
3. It introduced the idea of educating a small elite class to act as a bridge between the British administration and Indian society.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Macaulay's Minute clearly emphasized teaching Western sciences and literature through the **English language**.
- The policy **neglected mass education** and did **not establish elementary schools**; instead, it focused on a few English-medium institutions.
- Macaulay proposed educating a **small class of Indians** who would serve as intermediaries—"Indian in blood and colour but English in tastes"—to act as interpreters between the British and the masses, a concept linked to the **downward filtration theory**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

4. With reference to Wood's Despatch of 1854, consider the following statements:

1. It recommended a graded educational structure from vernacular primary schools to universities in presidency towns.
2. It advocated for secular education in government institutions and encouraged private participation through grants-in-aid.
3. It reinforced the downward filtration theory by focusing solely on higher education for elite classes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Wood's Despatch laid down a **systematic hierarchy**—from **vernacular primary schools** to **district-level colleges** and **universities** in presidency towns.
- It emphasised **secular education** in government institutions and introduced **grants-in-aid** to promote **private initiative** in education.
- Unlike earlier policies, the Despatch **repudiated the downward filtration theory** and stressed **mass education**, at least in principle.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Hunter Education Commission (1882–83):

**Statement I:** The Hunter Commission recommended that primary education should be imparted through vernacular languages and its control transferred to local bodies.

**Statement II:** The Commission believed that the involvement of local self-governing institutions would promote administrative efficiency and wider outreach in primary education.

Which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
- D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**Answer: A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.**

**Explanation:**

- The Hunter Commission emphasized vernacular education at the primary level and recommended transferring control to **district and municipal boards**.
- This decentralization was aimed at **enhancing administrative efficiency** and ensuring education reached more people through **local governance structures**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

6. With reference to the Indian Universities Act of 1904, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Act granted the government overriding powers over university regulations and reduced the autonomy of universities.
- 2. The Act aimed at promoting research and improving the quality of higher education, with financial support sanctioned for this purpose.
- 3. Nationalist leaders welcomed the Act for bringing reforms to the deteriorating private education system and promoting literacy.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

**Answer: B. Only two**

**Explanation:**

- **Indian Universities Act of 1904** significantly curtailed university autonomy, allowing government control over regulations and appointments.
- It encouraged study and research and allocated ₹5 lakh annually for five years for university improvement.
- Nationalists **opposed** the Act, viewing it as **imperialist** and **repressive**; Gokhale called it a **retrograde measure**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

7. With reference to the Government Resolution on Education Policy—1913, consider the following statements:

1. The government accepted the policy of removing illiteracy but refused to make primary education compulsory.
2. Provincial governments were urged to provide free elementary education to poor and backward sections of society.
3. The resolution proposed a uniform curriculum and emphasized examinations for girls to improve women's education.

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

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

**Answer: B. Only two**

**Explanation:**

- The government rejected **compulsory education** but accepted the **removal of illiteracy** as a policy goal.
- The resolution encouraged **provincial governments** to provide **free elementary education** to the **poor and backward**.
- The resolution **did not emphasize examinations** for girls; instead, it suggested a **practical curriculum** and **downplayed the importance of exams** for girls.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**8. Consider the following:**

**Assertion (A):** The Sadler Commission recommended that students should enter university only after completing an intermediate stage, instead of matriculation.

**Reason (R):** The Commission believed that secondary education needed to be improved first, and a separate board should administer secondary and intermediate education.

**Which one of the following is correct?**

- A. Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- D. A is incorrect, but R is correct.

**Answer: A. Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.**

**Explanation:**

- The Sadler Commission proposed that university education should begin **after an intermediate stage** to better prepare students and reduce academic burden on universities.
- The Commission held that **secondary education was the foundation** for successful university education and recommended the creation of a **separate board** for its administration.

**Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India**

**9. With reference to the Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937), consider the following statements:**

1. The scheme proposed free and compulsory education for children aged 7 to 14, with instruction in the mother tongue.
2. Productive manual work like spinning, weaving, and carpentry was made central to the learning process.
3. The scheme included provisions for religious and moral education to build the character of students.

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

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

**Answer: B. Only two**

**Explanation:**

- The Wardha Scheme proposed **free and compulsory education** for children aged **7 to 14**, using the **mother tongue** as the medium of instruction.
- The scheme emphasized **learning through productive activity**, making **crafts like spinning, weaving, and carpentry** central to education.
- The scheme **explicitly excluded religious and moral education**, focusing instead on practical, secular, and community-oriented learning.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

10. With reference to the development of vernacular education in colonial India, consider the following statements:

1. William Adam's reports in the 1830s highlighted deficiencies in the vernacular education system in Bengal and Bihar.
2. Wood's Despatch of 1854 rejected the use of vernacular languages in education and promoted only English-medium instruction.
3. The Hunter Commission of 1882 supported vernacular education as essential for mass instruction.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

Answer: B. Only two

Explanation:

- William Adam's reports (1835–1838) did indeed point out serious **defects in vernacular education in Bengal and Bihar**.
- Wood's Despatch of 1854 **supported** vernacular education. It recommended **improving standards, government supervision, and teacher training** for vernacular schools.
- The **Hunter Commission (1882)** emphasized **vernacular education** as necessary for the **education of the masses**.

Source: Spectrum's A Brief History of Modern India

## Historical Background

1. With reference to the Regulating Act of 1773, consider the following statements:

1. It made the Governors of Bombay and Madras subordinate to the Governor-General of Bengal.
2. It established a Supreme Court at Calcutta.
3. It allowed the servants of the East India Company to engage in private trade with prior approval.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The **Regulating Act of 1773** made Bombay and Madras governors subordinate to the Governor-General of Bengal.
- It established the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774.
- **The Regulating Act of 1773 prohibited** Company servants from engaging in private trade or accepting bribes.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

2. With reference to Pitt's India Act of 1784, consider the following statements:

1. It established a system of double government by creating the Board of Control for political affairs.
2. It vested complete control of both commercial and political functions in the Board of Control.
3. It was the first Act to refer to the Company's territories as the 'British possessions in India'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The **Pitt's India Act of 1784** created a new body called the **Board of Control**, which was tasked with managing the **political affairs** of the East India Company. At the same time, the **Court of Directors** continued to handle **commercial affairs**. This separation of powers led to a unique system known as "**double government**."
- The Board of Control was given authority only over **political, civil, and military matters**. **Commercial functions** remained under the purview of the **Court of Directors**. Thus, control was divided — not centralized in the Board of Control.
- This **Pitt's India Act of 1784** marked a significant constitutional shift by explicitly referring to the Company's territories in India as "**British possessions**," reinforcing the idea that sovereignty ultimately rested with the **British Crown**, and not just the trading company.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

3. With reference to the Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. It ended the East India Company's commercial functions and made it a purely administrative body.
2. It granted the Governor-General of India exclusive legislative powers over all British territories in India.
3. It successfully implemented open competition for civil services, allowing Indians to participate equally.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The **Charter Act of 1833** act abolished the **Company's trading activities**, marking its transformation from a commercial to an **administrative authority**. It now held Indian territories "**in trust for His Majesty**."
- The Act gave the **Governor-General of India** sole authority to make laws for **entire British India**, centralizing legislative power. It also changed the terminology of laws from "Regulations" to "Acts."
- Although the Act **proposed** open competition and stated that **Indians should not be debarred**, this provision faced **strong resistance from the Court of Directors** and was **not implemented**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

4. With reference to the Charter Act of 1853, consider the following statements:

1. It introduced a separate legislative council for the Governor-General, thereby separating legislative and executive functions.

2. It granted local governments the power to elect members to the Governor-General's Council.

**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

**Answer: (a) 1 only**

Explanation:

- The Act **separated the legislative and executive functions** for the first time by adding six new legislative councillors, thereby establishing a **distinct legislative body** known as the **Indian (Central) Legislative Council**.
- While the Act **introduced local representation**, the members were **appointed** by the provincial governments (Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra), **not elected**.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**5. With reference to the Government of India Act of 1858, consider the following statements:**

1. It abolished the East India Company and transferred the administration of India to the British Crown.
2. It created the office of Secretary of State for India, who was a member of the British Cabinet.
3. It introduced constitutional reforms in the governance structure of India at the provincial level.

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

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

Explanation:

- **Government of India Act of 1858** was passed after the Revolt of 1857 and **abolished the Company rule**, transferring all powers to **Her Majesty**, i.e., the British Crown.
- A new office of **Secretary of State for India** was established with full authority over Indian administration and direct responsibility to the **British Parliament**.
- **The act primarily reformed administrative machinery in England** and did **not bring any substantial changes** to the provincial governance system in India.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**6. With reference to the Indian Councils Act of 1861, consider the following statements:**

1. It marked the beginning of associating Indians with the law-making process by nominating them to the Viceroy's legislative council.
2. It initiated the process of decentralisation by restoring legislative powers to the presidencies of Bombay and Madras.
3. It introduced a system of direct elections to the provincial legislative councils.

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

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

Explanation:

- **Indian Councils Act of 1861** allowed the Viceroy to **nominate Indians** as **non-official members** to his expanded legislative council. This was a **token gesture** toward Indian representation.
- This was a **reversal of the centralising trend** from earlier Acts. The Act allowed **provincial legislatures** to frame laws again, laying early groundwork for future provincial autonomy.
- The **system of elections** (even indirect) was **not introduced** by this Act. Direct or indirect elections came **much later** under the Indian Councils Act of **1892 and 1909**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

7. **With reference to the Indian Councils Acts of 1892 and 1909, consider the following statements:**

1. The Act of 1892 introduced the practice of direct elections for non-official members in legislative councils.
2. The Act of 1909 allowed non-official majority in the provincial legislative councils while retaining official majority in the central council.
3. The Act of 1909 introduced separate electorates for Muslims, thereby legalising communal representation.

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

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

**Answer: (a) 2 and 3 only**

Explanation:

- The Act of 1892 **did not introduce direct elections**. It only allowed **nomination on the recommendation of certain bodies** (like municipalities, universities, chambers), making it an **indirect and limited representation**. The word "election" was deliberately **not used**.
- The Act provided for a **non-official majority** in the **provincial** legislative councils but retained the **official majority** in the **Central Legislative Council**.
- This was a major provision of the Act. For the first time, it **legalised communal representation** by creating **separate electorates** for Muslims, where **Muslim voters would elect Muslim members**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

8. **With reference to the Government of India Act of 1919, consider the following statements:**

1. It introduced the system of dyarchy in the provinces by dividing provincial subjects into transferred and reserved categories.
2. It introduced direct elections and bicameralism at the central level in India for the first time.
3. It granted universal adult franchise and removed property qualifications for voters.

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

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

Explanation:

- **Government of India Act of 1919** divided provincial subjects into **transferred** (handled by ministers responsible to legislatures) and **reserved** (handled by the governor and executive council) — a system called **dyarchy**.
- For the **first time**, **direct elections** were introduced, and the Central Legislature became **bicameral**, comprising the **Council of State** and the **Legislative Assembly**.
- The franchise was **limited**, based on **property, tax, or education**. **Universal adult franchise** was **not introduced**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

9. **Consider the following statements:**

**Statement I:** The Government of India Act of 1935 proposed an All-India Federation with provinces and princely states as units.

**Statement II:** The federation remained unimplemented because its formation was conditional on voluntary accession by princely states.

**Which one of the following is correct?**

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.  
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.  
(c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.  
(d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**Answer: (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.**

Explanation:

- The **Government of India Act of 1935** indeed **proposed the creation of an All-India Federation**. This federation was to consist of **British Indian provinces** (like Bombay, Bengal, Madras, etc.), and **Princely states** (which were autonomous under British suzerainty).
- The Act stated that **accession to the federation by princely states was voluntary**, meaning they had to **formally agree** to join.  
Since **most princely states did not give their consent**, the **federation never came into existence**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

**10. With reference to the Indian Independence Act of 1947, consider the following statements:**

1. It empowered the Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan to repeal any law passed by the British Parliament, including the Indian Independence Act itself.
2. It provided that India and Pakistan would remain dominions under the British Crown until they framed their own constitutions.
3. It continued the office of the Secretary of State for India to oversee the transition process and maintain coordination with the British Crown.

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

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

Explanation:

- The Act **granted full legislative authority** to the **Constituent Assemblies** of both India and Pakistan, including the power to **repeal any act of the British Parliament**, even the **Indian Independence Act itself**.
- India and Pakistan were to function as **independent dominions** under the British Commonwealth until they **drafted their own constitutions**. However, they were **no longer under British control**.
- The Act **abolished the office of the Secretary of State for India**, and his responsibilities were **transferred to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs**.

Source:

Laxmikant

(Polity)

## Fundamental Rights

**1. Consider the following statements:**

**Statement I:** The writ jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226 is wider than that of the Supreme Court under Article 32.

**Statement II:** High Courts can issue writs not only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for other legal rights.

**Options:**

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
- D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- Article 226 gives High Courts the power to issue writs for the enforcement of **Fundamental Rights and any other purpose**, i.e., legal rights, making their jurisdiction wider than that of the Supreme Court, which is limited to Fundamental Rights under Article 32.
- **High Courts have broader writ jurisdiction because they can enforce both fundamental and other legal rights.**

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

2. With reference to Article 12 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The term "State" includes both statutory and non-statutory bodies if they function as agencies or instrumentalities of the State.
2. Private entities are always excluded from the definition of "State" under Article 12, even if they perform public functions.
3. Actions of local authorities such as municipalities and panchayats can be challenged in courts for violation of Fundamental Rights.

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

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

**Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The definition of "State" under Article 12 **includes all authorities**, statutory or **non-statutory**, if they function as **instrumentalities or agencies of the State**. Examples include LIC, ONGC, etc.
- The **Supreme Court has held** that even a **private body** can fall within the meaning of "State" **if it functions as an instrumentality or agency of the State**.
- Local authorities like **municipalities and panchayats** are explicitly included in the definition of "State," and their **actions can be challenged** in court if they violate Fundamental Rights.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

3. With reference to Article 13 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The term "law" under Article 13 includes customs and usages having the force of law.
2. Constitutional amendments are explicitly excluded from the definition of "law" under Article 13 and can never be challenged in court.
3. Both Supreme Court and High Courts are empowered to declare laws void if they contravene any Fundamental Right.

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

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

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **(a) 1 and 3 only**

Explanation:

- Article 13 **widely defines "law"** to include not only legislation but also **customs and usages** having the **force of law**.
- While Article 13 **does not include constitutional amendments as "law"**, the **Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati (1973)** ruled that constitutional amendments **can be challenged** if they violate the **basic structure** of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights that are part of that structure.
- Both the **Supreme Court (Article 32)** and **High Courts (Article 226)** can **declare laws void** if they violate Fundamental Rights—this is the essence of the **doctrine of judicial review** under Article 13.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

4. Which of the following Fundamental Rights are **NOT available to foreigners** under the Indian Constitution?

1. Right to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
2. Freedom of speech and expression
3. Protection of life and personal liberty
4. Right to form associations and unions

Select the correct answer using the code below:

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: **(a) 1, 2 and 4 only**

Explanation:

- Article 16 (Equality of opportunity in public employment) is **available only to citizens**.
- Article 19, including **freedom of speech and expression**, is **restricted to citizens**.
- Article 21 (Protection of life and personal liberty) is **available to both citizens and foreigners**.
- The **right to form associations and unions** also falls under Article 19 and is **only available to citizens**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

5. With reference to Article 14 and the doctrine of equality before law in India, consider the following statements:

1. The concept of "equality before law" is a positive concept derived from the American Constitution and ensures similar treatment under similar circumstances.
2. Article 14 permits reasonable classification of persons or objects by the law, provided such classification is based on intelligible differentia and rational nexus with the objective.
3. Article 31-C can override Article 14 if a law is enacted to implement certain Directive Principles of State Policy.

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

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **(b) 2 and 3 only**

Explanation:

- The concept of “**equality before law**” is a **negative concept** and is derived from the **British legal system** (Rule of Law by A.V. Dicey). The “**equal protection of laws**” is the **positive concept** derived from the **American Constitution**, which ensures **similar treatment under similar circumstances**.
- Article 14 **permits reasonable classification** but **forbids class legislation**. The classification must be based on: **Intelligible differentia**, and **Rational nexus** with the objective sought to be achieved.
- **Article 31-C** provides protection to laws enacted for implementing **Article 39(b) and 39(c)** of the Directive Principles from being challenged on the ground of violation of **Article 14 (equality)** or **Article 19 (freedoms)**. The Supreme Court has held that “**where Article 31-C comes in, Article 14 goes out.**”

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

6. With reference to the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Article 19 is available only to citizens and not to foreigners or legal persons like corporations.
2. The right to strike and obtain recognition of trade unions is part of the right to form associations or unions under Article 19.
3. The State can restrict the right to move freely throughout India on grounds of public order and morality.

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

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

Answer: **(b) 1 only**

Explanation:

- Article 19 rights are explicitly available **only to citizens, not to foreigners or legal persons** like companies and corporations.
- The **right to strike** and the **right to recognition of trade unions** are **not** guaranteed under Article 19. The Supreme Court has clarified that while citizens can form associations or unions, there is **no fundamental right to strike or to have such associations recognised**.
- The **grounds for restricting** the right to **freedom of movement** are: **Interest of the general public**, and **Protection of interests of Scheduled Tribes**.
- **Public order and morality** are **not** among the specified grounds for restricting movement under Article 19(1)(d).

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

7. With reference to the interpretation of Article 21 by the Supreme Court of India, consider the following statements:

1. The expression “**procedure established by law**” under Article 21 protects individuals only from arbitrary legislative action.
2. The Supreme Court has held that **digital access** is an essential component of the Right to Life under Article 21.
3. The scope of Article 21 has expanded to include rights such as the right to sleep and the right to electricity.

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

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

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (a) 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- In the **Gopalan case (1950)**, Article 21 was interpreted to protect individuals only from **arbitrary executive action**, not legislative action. It was later expanded by the **Menaka Gandhi case** to include protection from arbitrary legislative action as well.
- The **Supreme Court has recognized digital access**—including internet connectivity—as essential to meaningful participation in modern life and thus a **component of the Right to Life under Article 21**.
- The Court has interpreted Article 21 to include various socio-economic and dignitarian rights, including the **right to sleep, electricity, privacy, health**, and more.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

8. With reference to Article 22 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Article 22 guarantees both citizens and aliens the right to be informed of the grounds of arrest and to consult a legal practitioner in all cases.
2. Under preventive detention laws, a person cannot be detained beyond three months unless an advisory board, consisting of High Court judges, approves it.
3. Parliament alone has the authority to legislate on preventive detention for reasons such as defence, foreign affairs, and the security of India.

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

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The rights to be informed of the grounds of arrest and to consult a legal practitioner are available **only under ordinary law**, and **only to citizens**.
- These **do not apply to enemy aliens or to persons detained under preventive detention laws**.
- In preventive detention cases, detention **beyond three months** requires the approval of an **advisory board consisting of High Court judges**.
- Although the 44th Amendment reduced this to **two months**, this provision **has not been enforced**, so the **three-month rule still applies**.
- **Parliament alone** can legislate on preventive detention for matters related to **defence, foreign affairs, and national security**.
- For issues like **public order** and **maintenance of essential supplies**, **both Parliament and state legislatures** can legislate.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

9. With reference to Article 30 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The right under Article 30 extends to all sections of citizens and ensures the right to conserve their culture and language through education.
2. State regulations related to public health, sanitation, and academic standards can apply even to unaided minority institutions.

3. Article 30 provides minorities the absolute right to appoint teaching staff and admit students without any restrictions from the State.

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

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

Answer: **(a) 2 only**

Explanation:

- The right to **conserve culture and language** is covered under **Article 29**, which applies to **any section of citizens**, not just minorities.
- **Article 30 specifically applies only to minorities** (religious or linguistic), and not to all citizens.
- **Unaided minority institutions** are also subject to **general laws** and **state regulations** on public health, sanitation, curriculum, academic standards, etc., as long as these do **not violate the core of Article 30(1)**.
- While minority institutions have autonomy in staff appointment and admissions, this **right is not absolute**.
- The **State may impose reasonable conditions**, especially regarding qualifications, service conditions, and welfare of employees and students.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

10. Consider the following statements regarding **Martial Law under the Indian Constitution**:

1. Martial law can be declared by the executive under Article 352 of the Constitution.
2. Under Article 34, Parliament may indemnify persons for acts done during martial law and such indemnity cannot be challenged in court for violating fundamental rights.

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

Answer: **B. 2 only**

Explanation:

- Martial law is not declared under Article 352 (which deals with **National Emergency**); rather, it is **implicitly recognized** under Article 34. There is no explicit provision authorizing the executive to declare martial law.
- Article 34 allows Parliament to indemnify persons for acts done in connection with martial law, and such laws **cannot be challenged** on grounds of violating fundamental right.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

## Directive Principles & Fundamental Duties

1. Consider the following statements about the **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)**:

1. The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

2. Courts can use DPSPs to justify a law that limits rights under Article 14 or 19.
3. DPSPs aim to promote social and economic justice and reflect the idea of a welfare state.

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

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

Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.
- Courts can consider laws implementing DPSPs as **reasonable**, even if they limit rights under **Article 14 or 19**.
- DPSPs aim to build a **welfare state** and ensure **social and economic justice**, as stated in the Preamble.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

2. Consider the following statements regarding the **Directive Principles of State Policy** in the Indian Constitution:

1. The directive to promote international peace and encourage arbitration of disputes is a Socialistic principle.
2. Equal pay for equal work and prevention of wealth concentration are part of the Socialistic principles.
3. The directive to organise village panchayats as units of self-government reflects Gandhian philosophy.

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

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

Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- The directive to promote international peace and arbitration of disputes (Article 51) falls under the **Liberal-Intellectual principles, not** Socialistic.
- Equal pay for equal work and prevention of concentration of wealth (Article 39) are key features of **Socialistic principles**.
- Organising village panchayats (Article 40) is based on **Gandhian principles**, which emphasize decentralization and self-governance.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

3. Consider the following statements regarding the **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)**:

1. The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 added provisions related to child development, legal aid, workers' participation in industries, and environment protection.
2. DPSPs are enforceable through courts if the State fails to implement them.
3. The framers made DPSPs non-justiciable because of financial limitations and socio-economic diversity.

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

- (a) 1 only  
(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- The **42nd Amendment Act, 1976** added four new DPSPs related to **child welfare (Art. 39)**, **free legal aid (Art. 39A)**, **workers' participation (Art. 43A)**, and **environment protection (Art. 48A)**.
  - DPSPs are **non-justiciable**, meaning **courts cannot enforce them** directly.
  - The framers made DPSPs non-justiciable because India lacked **financial resources**, had **social and regional diversity**, and required **flexibility** in implementation.
- Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

4. Consider the following statements regarding the **utility of the Directive Principles of State Policy**:

1. DPSPs provide legal remedies and confer enforceable rights similar to Fundamental Rights.
2. DPSPs help courts while interpreting laws and reviewing their constitutionality.
3. DPSPs promote the idea of economic democracy, complementing political democracy.

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

(a) 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- DPSPs are **non-justiciable**—they **do not provide legal remedies** or enforceable rights.
- DPSPs have served as a **beacon light for courts**, especially in **judicial review** and interpretation of laws.
- DPSPs aim at **economic democracy**, as highlighted by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**, and help make democracy more meaningful.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

5. Consider the following statements regarding **Directive Principles outside Part IV of the Constitution**:

1. The Constitution directs the Union to promote Hindi so that it can reflect the composite culture of India.
2. The claims of SCs and STs in appointments to services must be given absolute priority, even if it affects administrative efficiency.

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

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a) 1 only

**Explanation:**

- Article 351 of the Constitution **directs the Union** to promote the spread of **Hindi** so that it may serve as a medium of expression for the **composite culture of India**.
  - Article 335 states that **claims of SCs and STs** should be considered **consistently with the maintenance of administrative efficiency—not at the cost of it**.
- Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

6. Consider the following statements regarding the **Swaran Singh Committee (1976)** and Fundamental Duties:

1. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended eight Fundamental Duties, but the Constitution was amended to include ten.
2. The Committee's recommendation to make the Fundamental Duties legally enforceable through penalties was accepted and enacted.

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

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

Answer: (a) 1 only

**Explanation:**

- The **Swaran Singh Committee** recommended **eight duties**, but the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976)** added **ten** in **Article 51A**.
- The recommendation to **impose penalties** for not following the duties was **not accepted** by the government and hence **not incorporated** into the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

7. Consider the following statements regarding **Fundamental Duties** under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution:

1. The duty to provide education to children aged 6 to 14 years was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.
2. Respect for the National Flag and National Anthem is included in the Fundamental Rights under Article 21.

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

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

Answer: (a) 1 only

**Explanation:**

- The **86th Amendment Act (2002)** added **clause (k)** to Article 51A, making it a **Fundamental Duty** for parents/guardians to provide education to children aged **6–14 years**.
- **Respect for the National Flag and National Anthem** is a **Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(a)**, not a **Fundamental Right under Article 21**. While disrespect may attract legal consequences, it is not part of Article 21.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

8. Consider the following statements regarding the **Fundamental Duties** under the Indian Constitution:

1. Fundamental Duties apply to all persons residing in India, including foreigners, just like some Fundamental Rights.
2. Though not directly enforceable by courts, Fundamental Duties can be enforced through parliamentary legislation.

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

- (a) 1 only  
(b) 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) 2 only

**Explanation:**

- **Fundamental Duties apply only to citizens**, not to foreigners, unlike some Fundamental Rights (like Article 21) which apply to all persons.
- Although **Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable**, **Parliament can enforce them through laws**. For instance, laws related to **respecting the national flag** or **preventing environmental damage** align with certain duties.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

9. Consider the following statements regarding judicial interpretation regarding **Fundamental Rights** and **Directive Principles of State Policy**:

1. In the *Minerva Mills* case, the Supreme Court ruled that giving absolute precedence to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights would violate the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
2. In the *Golaknath* case, the Court reaffirmed its earlier decision in *Shankari Prasad* and upheld the Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights for implementing Directive Principles.

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

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

Answer: (a) 1 only

**Explanation:**

- In the **Minerva Mills case (1980)**, the Supreme Court held that giving **unlimited precedence to DPSPs** over FRs would **destroy the Basic Structure**, which includes harmony between FRs and DPSPs.
- In the **Golaknath case (1967)**, the Court **reversed** its earlier **Shankari Prasad judgment**, and held that **Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights**, even to implement DPSPs.

10. Which of the following is **not** a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution?

- A. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India  
B. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform  
C. To pay taxes honestly and promptly as a responsible citizen  
D. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence

**Answer: C.** To pay taxes honestly and promptly as a responsible citizen

**Explanation:**

- The Fundamental Duties are listed in **Article 51A (Part IVA)** of the Constitution.
- They were added by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**, based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- **Paying taxes** is **not** mentioned as a Fundamental Duty—although it is a legal and moral obligation of every citizen, it does **not** figure in the constitutional list of Fundamental Duties.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

## Amendability of constitution and Basic structure Doctrine

1. With reference to the procedure for amendment of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:
  1. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament on a Constitutional Amendment Bill, a joint sitting of both Houses is convened.
  2. The President of India is constitutionally bound to give assent to a Constitution Amendment Bill and cannot return it for reconsideration.

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

**Answer: B. 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- There is **no provision** for a joint sitting in case of disagreement between the two Houses on a Constitution Amendment Bill.
- The President **must give assent** to a Constitution Amendment Bill and **cannot return** it for reconsideration.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

2. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment procedure under Article 368 of the Constitution of India:
  1. A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament only with the prior permission of the President of India.
  2. When a constitutional amendment seeks to change federal provisions, it requires ratification by at least half of the state legislatures 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

**Answer: D. Neither 1 nor 2**

**Explanation:**

- A Constitutional Amendment Bill **does not require prior permission** of the President and can be introduced by **any member (minister or private)** in either House of Parliament.
- When federal provisions are amended, the bill must be **ratified by at least half of the state legislatures**, but **only by a simple majority**, not a special majority.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

3. With reference to constitutional amendments in India, consider the following statements:
  1. An amendment to change the number of judges in the Supreme Court requires a special majority under Article 368.
  2. The abolition of a State Legislative Council can be effected by a simple majority of the Parliament.

3. The use of English language in Parliament is governed by a provision that can be amended through the ordinary legislative process.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- Changing the number of judges in the Supreme Court can be done by a **simple majority** of Parliament, **not** under Article 368.
- Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in states is amendable by **simple majority**.
- Use of English in Parliament can be amended by **simple majority**, as per provisions outside Article 368.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

4. With reference to the procedure for amending the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Directive Principles of State Policy can be amended only with the consent of at least half of the state legislatures.
- 2. Provisions related to the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states require ratification by at least half of the states after being passed by special majority in 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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- The *Directive Principles of State Policy* can be amended by **special majority of Parliament alone**, without requiring ratification by states.
- Amendments involving the *distribution of legislative powers* require **special majority in Parliament and ratification by at least half of the state legislatures**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

5. With reference to the evolution of the Basic Structure Doctrine in Indian constitutional law, consider the following statements:

- 1. The 24th Constitutional Amendment inserted the phrase "basic structure" in Article 368 to limit the amending power of Parliament.
- 2. The Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case upheld Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights but restricted it by introducing the concept of Basic Structure.
- 3. The Waman Rao case was the first to apply the Basic Structure Doctrine retrospectively to amendments made before the Kesavananda Bharati judgment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- The 24th Amendment empowered Parliament to amend Fundamental Rights and clarified that such amendments are not “law” under Article 13, but **it did not mention or insert the phrase “basic structure”**.
- *Kesavananda Bharati (1973)* upheld Parliament’s power to amend even Fundamental Rights but **introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine** as a limitation.
- *Waman Rao (1981)* applied the Basic Structure Doctrine **prospectively**, i.e., only to constitutional amendments made **after** the Kesavananda judgment on **April 24, 1973**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

6. With reference to the Basic Structure Doctrine as laid down by the Supreme Court of India, consider the following statements:

1. Judicial review and independence of the judiciary are both recognised as components of the basic structure of the Constitution.
2. The principle of secularism and the federal character of the Constitution have not been explicitly identified as part of the basic structure in any Supreme Court judgment.
3. The powers of the Supreme Court under Article 142 are considered part of the basic structure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 and 3 only

B. 1 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- *Judicial review* and *independence of the judiciary* are both repeatedly upheld by the Supreme Court as part of the **basic structure**.
- Both *secularism* and *federalism* **have** been explicitly recognized by the Supreme Court as part of the **basic structure** (e.g., *SR Bommai case* for secularism).
- The *powers of the Supreme Court under Article 142* have been identified as part of the essence of constitutional justice and are considered part of the **basic structure**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

7. With reference to the evolution of the Basic Structure Doctrine through Supreme Court cases, consider the following pairs:

Supreme Court Case	Principle Recognised as Basic Structure
1. Minerva Mills Case (1980)	Effective access to justice
2. Indira Nehru Gandhi Case (1975)	Free and fair elections
3. I.R. Coelho Case (2007)	Separation of powers
4. S.R. Bommai Case (1994)	Judicial independence

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 4 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- *The Minerva Mills Case* dealt with judicial review, harmony between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs, and limited power of Parliament, not *effective access to justice*.
- *Indira Nehru Gandhi Case* affirmed *free and fair elections* as part of the basic structure.
- *I.R. Coelho Case* upheld the *separation of powers* and *judicial review* as core elements of the basic structure.
- *S.R. Bommai Case* reaffirmed *secularism, federalism, and judicial review*, but not specifically *judicial independence*.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

**8. Which of the following cases reaffirmed the **principle of equality** as part of the Basic Structure Doctrine?**

1. Raghunath Rao Case (1993)
2. Indra Sawhney II Case (2000)
3. M. Nagaraj Case (2006)
4. Ram Jethmalani Case (2011)

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- **Raghunath Rao Case, Indra Sawhney II Case, and M. Nagaraj Case** all upheld the *principle of equality* as a basic feature.
- **Ram Jethmalani Case** (2011) pertained to the *powers of the Supreme Court under Article 32*, not the equality principle.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

**9. With reference to the Kesavananda Bharati case judgment, consider the following statements:**

1. The Supreme Court ruled that Parliament has no power to amend any part of the Constitution that affects Fundamental Rights, even if the basic structure remains intact.
2. The judgment introduced the concept that certain essential features of the Constitution cannot be amended even by a constitutional amendment under Article 368.
3. The decision in Kesavananda Bharati effectively limited Parliament's constituent power for the first time since the Constitution came into force.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- The Court **did not bar** Parliament from amending Fundamental Rights. It **allowed** such amendments **as long as they did not alter the basic structure**.
- The **Basic Structure Doctrine** was introduced, stating that certain essential features like judicial review, federalism, and the rule of law **cannot be abrogated**, even through Article 368.
- This was the **first time** the **Parliament's amending power was limited** by the judiciary, marking a major turning point in constitutional law.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

10. Consider the following statements:

**Assertion (A):** The 42nd Amendment attempted to exclude the judiciary from reviewing constitutional amendments passed by Parliament.

**Reason (R):** The Supreme Court, in the *Minerva Mills* and *L. Chandra Kumar* cases, reaffirmed that judicial review is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Choose the correct option:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

**Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**

**Explanation:**

- The 42nd Amendment added clauses to Article 368, attempting to limit judicial review and also introduced Articles 323A and 323B that restricted the jurisdiction of the High Courts and Supreme Court.
- However, the **Minerva Mills** and **L. Chandra Kumar** judgments struck down these provisions, reaffirming that **judicial review is an essential feature of the basic structure** and cannot be taken away by constitutional amendments.

## Emergency Provision-I

1. For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct alternative from the following:

**Assertion (A):** During an Emergency, the Indian Constitution allows the Centre to override the federal structure and assume unitary powers.

**Reason (R):** The Indian Constitution, unlike the American Constitution, is designed to function as both federal in normal times and unitary in emergencies.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

**Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A**

**Explanation:**

- The assertion is correct as the Constitution permits the Centre to assume greater powers during emergencies, effectively converting the federal system into a unitary one.

- The reasoning is also correct and explains why this is possible: the Constitution was intentionally designed to be flexible in times of crisis, unlike rigid federal constitutions like that of the USA.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

2. Consider the following statements regarding the National Emergency under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution:
1. The President can declare a National Emergency even in anticipation of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion, without the actual occurrence.
  2. The original Constitution allowed the proclamation of a National Emergency on the grounds of "armed rebellion" and "financial instability".
  3. A proclamation of National Emergency must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within one month and continued only with special majority approval every six months.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: b) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The President can proclaim a National Emergency if there is an imminent danger of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
- The original Constitution used the term "internal disturbance", not "armed rebellion" or "financial instability" (the latter is covered under Article 360). "Armed rebellion" replaced "internal disturbance" through the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.
- As per the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, the proclamation must be approved by both Houses within 1 month, and further continuance must be approved every six months by a special majority (majority of total membership + 2/3 of members present and voting).

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

3. Consider the following statements regarding the revocation of National Emergency under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution:
1. The President must revoke the National Emergency if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving of its continuation.
  2. A resolution to disapprove the continuation of the Emergency must be passed by both Houses of Parliament with a special majority.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: a) 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- As per the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, the President is mandatorily required to revoke the Emergency if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving of its continuation.
- A disapproval resolution requires only a simple majority and needs to be passed by the Lok Sabha only, not by both Houses, nor by a special majority. (In contrast, continuation of the Emergency requires approval by both Houses with a special majority).

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

4. Consider the following statements regarding the effect of the National Emergency on Centre-State relations:
1. During a National Emergency, the Centre can give executive directions to a state on any matter, not just those specified in the Constitution.

2. The state legislatures are suspended, and Parliament exclusively legislates on all matters during a National Emergency.
3. The President can modify the constitutional distribution of financial resources between the Centre and states, but such modification is valid only till the end of the financial year in which the Emergency ends.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: b) Only two (Option 1 and 3)**

**Explanation:**

- During a National Emergency, the Centre's executive power extends to any matter, overriding normal constitutional limits.
- State legislatures are not suspended; their legislative powers are just subject to the overriding powers of Parliament.
- The President can indeed modify the financial distribution, and this change is valid only till the end of the financial year in which the Emergency ceases to operate.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

5. Consider the following statements:

**Statement I:** During a National Emergency, the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended by Parliament for one year at a time, even beyond its normal five-year term.

**Statement II:** This extension can continue indefinitely, regardless of when the Emergency ceases to operate.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**Answer: c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect**

**Explanation:**

- Parliament can extend the term of Lok Sabha (and State Assemblies) by one year at a time during a National Emergency.
- This extension cannot continue indefinitely; it must cease within six months after the Emergency ends.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

6. Consider the following statements regarding the suspension of Fundamental Rights during National Emergency:

1. Article 358 allows automatic suspension of all Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency, regardless of the ground on which it is declared.
2. Article 359 empowers the President to suspend the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of specified Fundamental Rights, but not the rights themselves.
3. After the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, the Fundamental Rights under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: b) Only two**

**Explanation:**

- Article 358 allows automatic suspension only of Article 19 rights, and only when an Emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression, not armed rebellion.

- Article 359 suspends the right to move court for the enforcement of specified Fundamental Rights, not the rights themselves.
- As per the 44th Amendment Act, rights under Articles 20 and 21 remain enforceable even during a National Emergency.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

7. Consider the following statements with reference to Articles 358 and 359 of the Indian Constitution:

1. Article 358 suspends the Fundamental Rights under Article 19 automatically during an Emergency declared on the grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
2. Article 359 requires a Presidential Order to suspend the enforcement of specified Fundamental Rights, but Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even through such an order.
3. Both Article 358 and Article 359 provide protection only to those laws and executive actions that are specifically related to the Emergency.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: b) Only two**

**Explanation:**

- Article 358 applies only to Article 19 and only during emergencies declared on the grounds of war or external aggression, not armed rebellion.
- Article 359 requires a Presidential Order and excludes the suspension of Articles 20 and 21, even during an Emergency.
- Both Articles provide immunity only to laws/executive actions related to the Emergency, not to unrelated ones.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

8. Consider the following statements with reference to President's Rule under Article 356:

1. A proclamation of President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months, and this approval requires a special majority.
2. President's Rule can be extended beyond one year only if a National Emergency is in operation and the Election Commission certifies that elections cannot be held in the concerned state.
3. The President can proclaim President's Rule even without a report from the Governor of the state.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: b) Only two**

**Explanation:**

- While the proclamation must be approved by both Houses within two months, the approval requires only a simple majority, not a special majority.
- As per the 44th Amendment, President's Rule can extend beyond one year only if both: a National Emergency is in force, and the Election Commission certifies that state elections cannot be held.
- The President can proclaim President's Rule even without a report from the Governor of the state.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

9. Consider the following statements regarding the consequences of the imposition of President's Rule in a state:

1. The President can assume all executive functions of the state and also declare that the powers of the state legislature shall be exercised by Parliament.

2. During President's Rule, the Governor of the state functions independently and not on behalf of the President.
3. If the state legislature is dissolved or suspended, Parliament may delegate law-making powers to the President or any other authority specified by him.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: b) Only two**

**Explanation:**

- The President assumes executive powers of the state and legislative powers are exercised by Parliament during President's Rule.
- The Governor acts on behalf of the President, not independently, and runs the state administration with advisors or the chief secretary.
- When the legislature is suspended or dissolved, Parliament can delegate legislative powers to the President or any other specified authority.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

10. Consider the following statements regarding National Emergency and President's Rule in India:

**Statement I:** During the operation of President's Rule, the President can make laws for the state through the Governor without consulting any member of Parliament from that state.

**Statement II:** A resolution for the revocation of National Emergency can be passed by the Lok Sabha, but no such provision exists for President's Rule.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only Statement I
- B. Only Statement II
- C. Both Statement I and II
- D. Neither Statement I nor Statement II

**Answer: B. Only Statement II**

**Explanation:**

- While the President makes laws during President's Rule, the practice has been to consult members of Parliament from that state, known as President's Acts.
- The Lok Sabha can pass a resolution to revoke National Emergency, but no such provision exists for President's Rule—it can only be revoked by the President.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

## Emergency Provisions and Parliamentary system

1. With reference to the Emergency Provisions in the Indian Constitution, consider the following pairs:

Type of Emergency	Article in Constitution
1. War, External Aggression, Rebellion	Article 352
2. Failure of Constitutional Machinery	Article 356
3. Financial Instability	Article 360

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only

- C. 2 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- Article 352 deals with National Emergency due to war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. The Constitution uses the term "Proclamation of Emergency", not "National Emergency" — hence, the match is correct.
- Article 356 deals with failure of constitutional machinery in a state. It is popularly called "President's Rule" or "State Emergency", but the Constitution does *not* use the word "emergency" for this — so the popular name is not used in the Constitution.
- Article 360 empowers the President to declare a Financial Emergency when India's financial stability is threatened. The Constitution uses the term "Financial Emergency".

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

2. Consider the following statements about the judicial review of Article 356:
1. The 38th Constitutional Amendment made the President's satisfaction under Article 356 immune from judicial review.
  2. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act nullified the provision that barred judicial review of the President's satisfaction.
  3. As per current constitutional provisions, the President's satisfaction under Article 356 cannot be challenged in court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **38th Amendment Act, 1975**, during the Emergency period, **made the satisfaction of the President in invoking Article 356 "final and conclusive"**, thereby **barring courts from questioning it**.
- This was intended to shield the proclamation of President's Rule from **judicial scrutiny**.
- The **44th Amendment Act, 1978**, **revoked** the changes made by the 38th Amendment.
- It **restored the scope for judicial review**, allowing courts to examine whether the President's satisfaction was based on **relevant and valid grounds**.
- As clarified by the **Supreme Court in the Bommai case (1994)**, the **President's proclamation under Article 356 is subject to judicial review**.
- Courts can strike down the proclamation if found to be **malafide, based on irrelevant or extraneous grounds, or perverse**.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**3. Consider the following statements regarding the use of Article 356 (President's Rule) in Indian states:**

1. It is considered proper to impose President's Rule when a state assembly results in a hung house and no party is able to form a government.
2. It is considered improper to impose President's Rule if the ruling party in the state has lost in the general elections to the Lok Sabha but still holds majority in the assembly.
3. Maladministration and financial mismanagement are constitutionally valid grounds for invoking Article 356.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- A **hung assembly** with no party able or willing to form a government is a valid and **proper ground** for President's Rule.
- Imposing President's Rule **merely because the ruling party lost Lok Sabha elections** is considered an **improper ground**, especially if it still enjoys majority in the assembly (as happened in **1977 and 1980**).
- Issues like **maladministration, corruption, or financial stringency** do **not constitute valid constitutional grounds** for President's Rule. These are listed by the Supreme Court as **improper** justifications.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**4. Consider the following statements with reference to the proclamation of Financial Emergency under Article 360:**

1. The satisfaction of the President in declaring a Financial Emergency is now subject to judicial review.
2. Once approved by both Houses of Parliament, a Financial Emergency continues for a maximum of three years.
3. The resolution approving a Financial Emergency requires a special majority in both Houses of Parliament.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2 and 3 only

**Answer: A. 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **44th Amendment Act of 1978** removed the bar on judicial review of the President's satisfaction in proclaiming a Financial Emergency. Therefore, the satisfaction **is subject to judicial review**.
- Unlike National Emergency (which has a maximum duration unless extended), **Financial Emergency continues indefinitely** once approved — there is **no time limit** such as 3 years.
- The **resolution requires only a simple majority** (majority of members present and voting), **not a special majority**.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**5. Consider the following statements regarding the effects of Financial Emergency under Article 360 of the Indian Constitution:**

1. During a Financial Emergency, the Centre can direct states to reserve all Money Bills for the President's consideration even after they are passed by the state legislature.
2. The President is empowered to order reduction in salaries and allowances of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
3. Financial Emergency has been declared once in India during the 1991 economic crisis.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- During a Financial Emergency, the Centre can **direct states to reserve Money Bills and financial bills** for the President's consideration **after their passage** by the state legislature.
- The President may issue directions for **reduction of salaries and allowances**, including for **judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts**.
- **No Financial Emergency has ever been declared in India, not even during the 1991 financial crisis**, though it was a severe economic situation.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

6. Consider the following statements:

**Assertion (A):** In a presidential system, the executive is not responsible to the legislature for its actions.

**Reason (R):** The principle of separation of powers forms the foundation of the presidential system.

**Options:**

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

**Answer:** A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:**

In the presidential system (like in the USA), the executive is independent of the legislature due to the doctrine of **separation of powers**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

7. Which of the following features distinguish the Parliamentary system of government from the Presidential system?

- 1. Dual executive
- 2. Collective responsibility
- 3. Fixed tenure for executive
- 4. Fusion of powers

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1, 2 and 4 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 3 and 4 only

**Answer:** B. 1, 2 and 4 only

**Explanation:**

- In a **Parliamentary system**, there is a **dual executive: Nominal Executive** (e.g., President in India or Monarch in the UK) and **Real Executive** (Prime Minister and Council of Ministers)
- In a **Presidential system**, there is a **single executive** — the President holds both ceremonial and executive power. **This is a distinguishing feature** of the Parliamentary system.
- In the **Parliamentary system**, the Council of Ministers is **collectively responsible** to the **lower house** (e.g., Lok Sabha).
- In a **Presidential system**, the executive is **not responsible to the legislature**. This feature exists **only in Parliamentary systems**, making it a distinguishing factor.
- A **fixed tenure** is a feature of the **Presidential system** (e.g., 4-year term for US President).
- In a **Parliamentary system**, the tenure is **not fixed** — it depends on majority support in the legislature.
- In the **Parliamentary system**, the **executive is drawn from the legislature** (i.e., ministers are also MPs) → **fusion of powers**.
- In the **Presidential system**, there is a **strict separation of powers** between executive, legislature, and judiciary.
- **Fusion of powers is unique to the Parliamentary system**, making it a distinguishing feature.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

8. Consider the following statements regarding Emergency Provisions in the Indian Constitution:

- 1. During a National Emergency under Article 352, Parliament can legislate on subjects in the State List, but such laws become invalid once the emergency is revoked.
- 2. Under Article 360, when a Financial Emergency is in operation, the President can direct states to reserve Money Bills for his consideration *before* they are passed by the state legislature.

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

**Answer: D. Neither 1 nor 2**

**Explanation:**

- During a **National Emergency (Article 352)**, Parliament can legislate on **State List subjects** (Article 250). **However**, such laws **do not become invalid** automatically after the emergency ends.
- Instead, they **remain in force for six months** after the emergency ceases.
- During a **Financial Emergency (Article 360)**, the **President can direct that Money Bills or financial bills passed by the State Legislature be reserved for his consideration — after their passage, not before.**

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**9. Consider the following statements regarding National Emergency in India:**

1. The Emergency declared in 1975 was based on internal disturbance and led to constitutional safeguards through the 44th Amendment Act.
2. A fresh proclamation of National Emergency was issued in 1965 during the war with Pakistan, as the earlier proclamation in 1962 had expired.

**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

**Answer: A. 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **1975 Emergency** was declared on the grounds of “**internal disturbance**” and became highly controversial.
- Following its misuse, the **44th Amendment Act of 1978** introduced **constitutional safeguards**, such as requiring written advice of the Cabinet and changing the ground from “internal disturbance” to “**armed rebellion**”.
- **No new proclamation** was issued in **1965** during the war with Pakistan because the **1962 Emergency (due to Chinese aggression)** was still in force. Hence, a **fresh proclamation was not needed in 1965.**

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**10. Consider the following statements regarding the Parliamentary system of government in India:**

1. The Prime Minister is the real executive authority, whereas the President is the nominal head.
2. The Council of Ministers remains in office till it enjoys the confidence of the Rajya Sabha.
3. The Parliamentary system in India is based on the Westminster model.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- In the Indian Parliamentary system, the **Prime Minister and Council of Ministers exercise real executive power**, while the President acts as the **constitutional head** or nominal executive, bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers.

- The **Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha**, not the Rajya Sabha. If it loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha (lower house), it must resign. Rajya Sabha (upper house) does not determine the survival of the ministry.
- The Indian Parliamentary system draws heavily from the **British Parliamentary or Westminster model**, including features like a nominal head, real executive drawn from the legislature, collective responsibility, and the dissolution of the lower house.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

## Centre- state relations

1. With reference to the territorial extent of legislative powers under the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:
1. A State Legislature can make laws applicable outside its territory only if there is a sufficient nexus between the state and the subject matter.
2. Only the Parliament has the authority to make laws with extra-territorial operation.
3. The Governor of a State has no power to modify the application of a Central law to a Scheduled Area within the state.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- State legislatures can legislate for their own state. However, if there is a **sufficient nexus** between the object and the state, such a law may apply outside the state.
- Only **Parliament** can enact laws with **extra-territorial operation**, i.e., laws that apply to Indian citizens and property located **outside India**.
- The **Governor** can direct that an **Act of Parliament** shall not apply to a **Scheduled Area**, or apply with **modifications and exceptions**.

Source: Laxmikant (polity)

2. With reference to the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States in India, consider the following statements:
1. In case of a conflict between a Central law and a State law on a subject in the Concurrent List, the Central law generally prevails.
2. The residuary powers of legislation are vested in the State Legislatures.
3. The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 transferred education and protection of wild animals from the State List to the Concurrent List.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- In case of a conflict between Central and State laws on the Concurrent List, the **Central law prevails**. However, if the State law has received **Presidential assent**, it may prevail in that state — but Parliament can still override it later.
- In India, **residuary powers** (i.e., subjects not listed in any of the three lists) are **vested in the Parliament**, not in the State Legislatures.

- The **42nd Amendment Act, 1976** transferred five subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List, including **education** and **protection of wild animals and birds**.

Source: Laxmikant (polity)

3. Under which of the following circumstances can the **Parliament** legislate on subjects enumerated in the **State List**?

1. When two or more State Legislatures pass a resolution requesting Parliament to legislate on a State subject.
2. When the President's Rule is in operation in a particular state.
3. When the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a special majority in the national interest.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- Under Article 252, if two or more state legislatures request, **Parliament can make laws** on a **State List** matter. Such laws apply only to those states unless adopted by others later.
- During **President's Rule** (Article 356), Parliament can legislate on **any matter** in the **State List** for that state.
- Under Article 249, if the **Rajya Sabha** passes a resolution by a **two-thirds majority**, Parliament can make laws in **national interest** on State List subjects for **one year** (renewable).

Source: Laxmikant (polity)

4. With reference to the Centre's control over State legislation under the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The Governor can reserve certain bills passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President, who can exercise absolute veto over them.
2. During a financial emergency, the President can direct States to reserve all types of bills passed by the State Legislature for his consideration.

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

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- The **Governor** can indeed reserve certain bills (especially those that may conflict with central laws or deal with sensitive matters) for the **President's consideration**, who may exercise an **absolute veto**.
- During a **financial emergency**, the **President** can direct states to **reserve money bills and other financial bills — not all types of bills —** for his consideration.

Source: Laxmikant (polity)

5. Consider the following statements:

**Statement I:** The executive power of the states is to be exercised in a manner that does not impede the exercise of executive power by the Centre.

**Statement II:** The Constitution empowers the Centre to give directions to the states and even impose President's Rule if such directions are not followed.

Which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- C. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- D. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**Answer: A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I**

**Explanation:**

- Article 257(1) mandates that states must ensure their executive actions **do not impede** the executive power of the Union.
- Article 256 allows the Union to give directions to ensure compliance with laws, and **Article 365** allows the **President to take action** (President's Rule under Article 356) if such directions are not complied with — thus, it explains the rationale and mechanism supporting Statement I.

**Source: Laxmikant (polity)**

6. Consider the following statements:

**Statement I:** The Constitution allows Parliament to confer powers and impose duties on a State government even without that state's consent.

**Statement II:** A State Legislature can also confer powers and impose duties on the Centre without requiring the Centre's consent.

Which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- B. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- C. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- D. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

**Answer: B. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect**

**Explanation:**

- The **Parliament** can indeed make a law (particularly on a Union List subject) to **confer powers and impose duties** on a state without its consent. This is a form of **unilateral delegation** through legislation.
- A **State Legislature cannot** impose duties or confer powers on the **Centre** unilaterally. States can delegate functions **only through mutual consent** between the State Governor and the Central Government, and **not through legislation**.

**Source: Laxmikant (polity)**

7. With reference to the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. India follows an integrated judicial system wherein the same set of courts enforce both Central and State laws.
2. During a national emergency under Article 352, the states are constitutionally suspended and all executive powers vest with the Centre.
3. Under a financial emergency, the President can direct reduction of salaries of High Court judges.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- India has a **single integrated judicial system**, unlike the U.S. which has a dual system. The same courts enforce **both Union and State laws**, ensuring **uniformity in legal remedies**.
- During a **national emergency (Article 352)**, **state governments are not suspended**, but the **Centre gets extended powers**, including giving directions to the states on **any matter**. So, states continue to function.
- During a **financial emergency (Article 360)**, the **President** can indeed **direct reduction of salaries**, including those of **High Court judges** and other officials.

**Source: Laxmikant (polity)**

8. With reference to the provisions of the Indian Constitution regarding the Centre's control over state administration, consider the following statements:

1. The Governor of a state holds office during the pleasure of the President and submits reports to the Centre regarding state affairs.
2. The State Election Commissioner, though appointed by the Governor, can only be removed by the President.
3. Article 355 empowers the President to impose President's Rule in a state in case of internal disturbance.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Governor** is appointed by the **President**, holds office **during the President's pleasure**, and often **acts as an agent of the Centre**, submitting **reports on state governance**.
- Though the **State Election Commissioner** is appointed by the **Governor**, they can be **removed only by the President**, ensuring institutional autonomy.
- **Article 355** places a **duty on the Union** to **protect the states** and ensure governance per the Constitution, but it **does not empower the President to impose President's Rule**. That power comes under **Article 356**.

**Source: Laxmikant (polity)**

9. With reference to the distribution of taxing powers under the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Both the Parliament and the State Legislatures can levy taxes on all subjects in the Concurrent List.
2. A State Legislature can impose tax on sale or consumption of electricity used by the Railways, subject to Presidential assent.
3. The power to impose gift tax and wealth tax lies with the Parliament under the residuary powers of taxation.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 3 only

**Answer: D. 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- While **Concurrent List** includes **3 taxation subjects**, both the **Parliament and State Legislatures** can **levy**, but not always **collect or appropriate**, such taxes. Also, taxation is generally treated more restrictively than other legislative powers in Concurrent List. In fact, most taxes are **excluded from the Concurrent List**—only a few exist (e.g., stamp duties, succession duties on non-agricultural property).
- **No tax can be imposed** by the State on electricity **consumed or sold to the Centre or Railways** for their **operation/maintenance**, even if the bill is reserved for the President. This is a **prohibition**, not a conditional allowance.
- **Gift tax, wealth tax, and expenditure tax** are examples of **residuary taxes**, and the power to legislate on **residuary subjects**, including taxation, lies with the **Parliament**.

**Source: Laxmikant (polity)**

10. With reference to the provisions of the Indian Constitution regarding Grants-in-Aid to the States, consider the following statements:

1. Statutory grants under Article 275 are given only to those states that are in need of financial assistance and are determined based on Finance Commission recommendations.

2. Discretionary grants under Article 282 can be given by the Centre for any public purpose, even if it falls outside its legislative competence.
3. All grants-in-aid provided by the Centre to the states are obligatory under the Constitution.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 1 and 3 only  
C. 2 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- Article 275 empowers Parliament to give **statutory grants** only to states **in need of financial assistance**, based on **Finance Commission** recommendations. These are **charged on the Consolidated Fund of India**.
- Article 282 allows both the **Centre and states** to provide **discretionary grants** for **any public purpose, even if it falls outside their legislative competence**. This is mainly used for **plan-based and policy-linked assistance**.
- Only **statutory grants** are obligatory under certain conditions; **discretionary grants** are **not obligatory**—they are granted at the **discretion of the Centre**.

**Source: Laxmikant (polity)**

## Central Government- President

**1. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:**

1. The nominated members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies do not participate in the election of the President.
2. The value of the vote of an MP is the same across both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and is derived from the total votes assigned to all elected MLAs of states.
3. The election of the President follows the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

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

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3**

**Explanation:**

- Nominated members of both Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies (as well as State Legislative Councils) do not participate in the presidential election.
- The value of an MP's vote is calculated by dividing the total value of votes of all elected MLAs by the total number of elected MPs (from both Houses). This value is the same for each MP regardless of the House.
- As per Article 55- The election is conducted by proportional representation through the single transferable vote (STV) system.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**2. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched with reference to the pardoning powers under Article 72 of the Indian Constitution?**

Type of Clemency Power	Description
1. Pardon	Removes both conviction and sentence completely

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 2. Commutation | Substitution of a heavier punishment with a lighter one     |
| 3. Remission   | Temporary stay of execution, especially of a death sentence |
| 4. Reprieve    | Reduction of sentence without altering its character        |

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Pardon** – It removes both sentence and conviction, fully absolving the convict.
- **Commutation**- It means changing one form of punishment into a lighter one (e.g., death sentence to life imprisonment).
- **Remission** -It refers to reducing the duration of sentence without changing its nature, not a stay of execution.
- **Reprieve**-It means a temporary stay of execution, especially to allow time for a pardon appeal. The description matches reprieve, not remission.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

3. With reference to the conditions of the President's office in India, consider the following statements:

1. A person elected as President must resign from membership of Parliament or State Legislature before entering office.
2. The emoluments and allowances of the President, once fixed by Parliament, cannot be reduced during his term of office.
3. The President is immune from civil and criminal proceedings for all acts, official or personal, during his tenure without any exception.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- A person elected as President is deemed to have vacated their seat in Parliament or State Legislature on entering office. They **must not hold any legislative seat** during their tenure.
- The President's emoluments and allowances **cannot be reduced** during the term of office, ensuring independence and dignity of the office.
- The President is **immune from criminal proceedings** during the term, even for personal acts. However, **civil proceedings** for personal acts can be initiated **after giving two months' notice**. So there is an exception.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

4. With reference to the term and impeachment of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The President may continue to hold office beyond five years until a duly elected successor assumes charge.
2. The process of impeachment can be initiated in either House of Parliament and requires a simple majority in both Houses to succeed.
3. Nominated members of Parliament can participate in the impeachment process, but elected members of State Legislative Assemblies cannot.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The President can continue in office **even after the completion of the five-year term** until the **newly elected President assumes office**.
- The impeachment process requires a **two-thirds majority** of the **total membership** of both Houses, not a simple majority.
- **Nominated members of Parliament can** participate in the **impeachment** process. However, **elected MLAs of states and UTs, who take part in the election, do not participate in impeachment**.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**5. With reference to the vacancy in the office of the President of India, consider the following statements:**

1. If the vacancy arises due to the expiration of the President's term, the Vice-President automatically discharges the functions of the President until a new President is elected.
2. If the President resigns, dies, or is removed, the election to fill the vacancy must be held within six months.
3. When the Vice-President or Chief Justice of India is acting as President, they enjoy all powers, immunities, and privileges of the President.

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

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

**Answer: (a) 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- When the President's **term expires**, the **President continues** in office **until the new President assumes charge**. The **Vice-President does not act as President** in this case. There is **no interregnum**.
- If the **President vacates office** due to **resignation, removal, death, or otherwise**, a new election **must be held within six months**.
- When the **Vice-President, Chief Justice of India, or seniormost SC judge** acts as President, they are entitled to **all the powers, immunities, and privileges** of the President.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**6. With reference to the executive powers of the President of India, consider the following statements:**

1. The **President can** seek information regarding Union administration and legislative proposals directly from the **Prime Minister**.
2. The **President appoints** the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Governors of States, and members of the Election Commission.
3. The **President cannot** allocate business among ministers; this power lies exclusively with the **Prime Minister**.

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

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The President **can seek information** related to the **administration and legislative proposals** from the Prime Minister.
- The President **appoints** the **CAG, Governors, and Election Commissioners**, among others.
- The President **can make rules** for the **transaction of business** and **allocation of business** among ministers. This is a **constitutional power**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

7. **With reference to the legislative powers of the President of India, consider the following statements:**

1. The President can return a Money Bill to Parliament for reconsideration if he disagrees with it.
2. The President can nominate members to both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
3. It is obligatory for the President to give assent to a state bill if it is passed again by the state legislature after being returned for reconsideration.

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

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

Answer: (B) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The President **cannot return a Money Bill** to Parliament. He can either **give assent** or **withhold assent**, but **cannot return it** for reconsideration.
- The President **nominates 12 members** to the **Rajya Sabha** (from fields like literature, science, art, and social service) and **2 Anglo-Indian members** to the **Lok Sabha** (**though this provision was abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 — it was valid earlier**).
- Unlike in the case of Union Bills, the President is **not obligated** to give assent to a **state bill** even if it is passed again by the legislature and sent back after reconsideration.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

8. **With reference to the financial powers of the President of India, consider the following statements:**

1. Money Bills can be introduced in either House of Parliament with the President's prior approval.
2. The President can authorize advances from the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenditure.
3. The President constitutes a Finance Commission every five years to recommend revenue distribution between the Centre and the states.

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

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

Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- A **Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha**, not in either House. Also, it **requires the President's prior recommendation**. So the part about "either House" makes the statement wrong.
- The President can **authorize advances from the Contingency Fund of India** to meet any **unforeseen expenditure**.
- The President **constitutes a Finance Commission every five years** to recommend distribution of **financial resources** between the Centre and the states.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

9. **With reference to the powers of the President of India, consider the following statements:**

1. The President can grant pardon or commute death sentences, but only on the advice of the Supreme Court.
2. The President concludes international treaties and agreements on behalf of India, but they require Parliamentary approval.
3. The President can declare war or conclude peace, subject to Parliamentary approval.

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

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

**Answer: (a) 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The President can grant **pardon, reprieve, remission, or commute** sentences **independently under Article 72**, especially for Union offences and death sentences. The **advice of the Supreme Court is not binding** on the President and is **not required** for exercising this power.
- The President negotiates and concludes **international treaties and agreements**, but they require **approval of the Parliament**.
- The President can **declare war or conclude peace**, but it is **subject to the approval of the Parliament**.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**10. With reference to the powers of the President of India, consider the following statements:**

1. The President can exercise all three types of vetoes—absolute, suspensive, and pocket—but not qualified veto.
2. The President is constitutionally bound to give assent to constitutional amendment bills passed by Parliament.
3. During a national emergency under Article 360, the President can declare war or suspend fundamental rights.

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

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The President of India has **three types of veto powers**:
  - **Absolute Veto** (can withhold assent permanently),
  - **Suspensive Veto** (can return a non-Money Bill for reconsideration), and
  - **Pocket Veto** (can delay taking action indefinitely).The **Qualified Veto**, which can be overridden by a higher legislative majority, is **not available to the Indian President**; it exists in the **USA**.
- As per the **24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971**, the President **must give assent** to a **Constitutional Amendment Bill**. No veto applies here.
- **Article 360** relates to **Financial Emergency**, not **National Emergency** (which is under **Article 352**). Under Article 360, the President can **reduce salaries, including judges**, and **direct states to reserve money bills**, but **cannot declare war or suspend fundamental rights**.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

## Vice-President & Prime Minister

**1. With reference to the election of the Vice-President of India, consider the following statements:**

1. The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting only of elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
2. The system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote is used in the election of the Vice-President.

3. Members of State Legislative Assemblies do not participate in the election of the Vice-President.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The electoral college for the Vice-President **includes both elected and nominated** members of **both Houses of Parliament**, not *only elected* members.  
The Vice-President is elected by the system of **proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote**, with **secret ballot**, same as the President.
- **Members of State Legislative Assemblies do not participate** in the election of the Vice-President, as clarified by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's explanation.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**2. With reference to the qualifications and nomination process for the election of the Vice-President of India, consider the following statements:**

1. A person must be qualified to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha to contest the Vice-Presidential election.
2. A sitting Union Minister is eligible to contest the Vice-Presidential election as he is not considered to hold an office of profit.
3. The nomination of a candidate for Vice-President must be subscribed by at least 10 electors as proposers and 10 as seconders.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The candidate must be **qualified for election to the Rajya Sabha**, not the Lok Sabha.
- A sitting **Union Minister is not deemed to hold an office of profit**, hence is eligible to contest the Vice-Presidential election.
- The nomination must be **subscribed by at least 20 electors as proposers and 20 as seconders**, not 10.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**3. With reference to the powers and functions of the Vice-President of India, consider the following statements:**

1. The Vice-President serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and performs functions similar to those of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
2. In case of a vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice-President can act as President for a maximum period of one year.
3. While discharging the functions of the President, the Vice-President also continues to perform his duties as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2 and 3 only

**Answer: A. 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Vice-President is the **ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha** and has powers/functions similar to the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**.
- The Vice-President can act as President for a **maximum period of six months**, not one year, until a new President is elected.
- While discharging the functions of the President, the Vice-President **does not perform** his duties as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. These are performed by the **Deputy Chairman** during that period.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**4. With reference to the appointment of the Prime Minister of India, consider the following statements:**

1. The Constitution mandates that only a member of the Lok Sabha can be appointed as the Prime Minister.
2. When no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President can use personal discretion in appointing the Prime Minister.
3. A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister but must get elected to either House within six months.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Constitution **does not mandate** that the Prime Minister must be from the **Lok Sabha**. A Prime Minister **can be a member of either House**, as seen in the cases of **Indira Gandhi, Deve Gowda, and Manmohan Singh**, who were all from the **Rajya Sabha**.
- In the case of a **hung Lok Sabha**, the **President may exercise personal discretion** in appointing the Prime Minister, usually calling the leader of the largest party or coalition and asking them to prove majority support.
- As per the **1997 Supreme Court ruling**, a **non-member of Parliament** can be appointed as Prime Minister, but must **get elected to either House within six months**, else he ceases to hold office.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**5. With reference to the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India in relation to the Council of Ministers, consider the following statements:**

1. The President is constitutionally free to appoint any person as a minister, independent of the Prime Minister's recommendation.
2. The Prime Minister can advise the President to dismiss a minister in case of a difference of opinion.
3. The resignation or death of the Prime Minister leads to the automatic dissolution of the Council of Ministers.

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

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **President can appoint only those ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister**. He is not free to appoint anyone independently.
- The Prime Minister **can advise the President to dismiss a minister** if there is a **difference of opinion**.
- The **resignation or death of the Prime Minister automatically dissolves the Council of Ministers**, unlike the resignation of any other minister which creates only a vacancy.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

6. Consider the following statements:

**Statement I:** The Prime Minister is the principal channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers.

**Statement II:** The Constitution explicitly mandates that the Prime Minister must communicate all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President and submit matters for reconsideration if the President so requires.

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
- D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**Answer: A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.**

**Explanation:**

- The Prime Minister acts as the **chief link between the President and the Council of Ministers**, as per Article 78.
- The **Constitution mandates** under Article 78 that the Prime Minister must:
  - Communicate all Council decisions,
  - Furnish information as required by the President, and
  - Submit matters for Council reconsideration if the President so directs.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

7. Consider the following statements regarding the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India:

**Statement I:** The Prime Minister can recommend the dissolution of the Lok Sabha to the President at any time.

**Statement II:** The Prime Minister is the constitutional head of the services and exercises command over them during emergencies.

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

- A. Statement I only
- B. Statement II only
- C. Both Statement I and Statement II
- D. Neither Statement I nor Statement II

**Answer: A. Statement I only**

**Explanation:**

- The Prime Minister, as the leader of the Lok Sabha, can **recommend dissolution of the House** to the President at any time, especially in situations like loss of majority or early elections.
- The Prime Minister is described as the **political head** of the services, not the **constitutional head**. The President is the **constitutional head** and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces; the Prime Minister's role is political and administrative.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**8. With reference to the constitutional provisions related to the Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister, consider the following statements:**

1. The President is bound to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers, even if he initially asks them to reconsider such advice.
2. A person disqualified under the Tenth Schedule for defection cannot be appointed as a minister.
3. A minister who is not a member of either House of Parliament can continue as minister for one year, provided he becomes a member within that period.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- As per **Article 74**, the President can ask the **Council of Ministers to reconsider** its advice once, but after reconsideration, the **President is bound to accept** the advice.
- As per **Article 75 (as amended by the 91st Amendment Act, 2003)**, a person disqualified under the **Tenth Schedule (anti-defection law)** is also **disqualified from being appointed as a minister**.
- A person who is not a member of either House **can remain a minister only for six months**, not one year, as per **Article 75(5)**. If he does not become a member of either House within six months, he ceases to be a minister.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**9. With reference to the responsibility of Ministers under the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:**

1. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
2. A minister who disagrees with a cabinet decision but continues in office violates the principle of collective responsibility.
3. The Indian Constitution does not provide for legal responsibility of ministers for the official acts of the President.

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

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Council of Ministers is collectively responsible only to the Lok Sabha**, not to the Rajya Sabha, as per **Article 75**.
- If a minister **disagrees with a cabinet decision and does not resign**, it violates the principle of **collective responsibility**, which requires ministers to support all cabinet decisions both **inside and outside Parliament**.
- The Indian Constitution **does not recognize legal responsibility** of ministers for the acts of the President. **Unlike Britain, ministers are not legally liable**, and **courts cannot inquire into the nature of advice** tendered to the President.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

10. Consider the following statements:

**Statement I:** The Cabinet includes only cabinet ministers and is responsible for formulating policies and decisions of national importance.

**Statement II:** The term "Cabinet" was inserted into the Constitution of India by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only Statement I
- B. Only Statement II
- C. Both Statement I and Statement II
- D. Neither Statement I nor Statement II

Answer: A. Only Statement I

Explanation:

- The **Cabinet** is a **subset of the Council of Ministers**, comprising only **cabinet ministers**. It is the **real decision-making body**, formulating national policies and strategies. The term "**Cabinet**" was inserted in the Constitution by the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**, not by the 91st Amendment Act. The 91st Amendment deals with **limiting the size** of the Council of Ministers and provisions related to **disqualification on grounds of defection**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

## Governor and Chief Minister

1. Consider the following:

1. Under Article 164 of the Constitution, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, and the other ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

2. As per Article 167 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the Chief Minister to furnish information relating to the state's administration and legislative proposals whenever called for by the Governor.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- Article 164(a) of the Indian Constitution clearly provides that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor, and the other ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. This establishes the CM's central role in forming the Council of Ministers.
- Article 167 imposes a constitutional duty on the Chief Minister to (a) communicate all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the Governor, (b) furnish any information that the Governor may call for regarding the administration, and (c) submit matters for reconsideration if the Governor so requires. This article defines the information-sharing obligations between the executive and the Governor.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

**2. With reference to the appointment of the Governor in India, consider the following statements:**

1. The Governor is appointed by the President and not elected either directly or indirectly.
2. As per the Constitution, the Governor must be a citizen of India and must be at least 35 years of age.
3. The President is constitutionally bound to consult the Chief Minister of the concerned state while appointing the Governor.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Governor is appointed by the President and not elected.
- These two are the only constitutional qualifications—citizenship and a minimum age of 35.
- While consultation with the Chief Minister is a convention, it is **not constitutionally mandated**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

**3. With reference to the conditions of the Governor's office in India, consider the following statements:**

1. A person appointed as Governor must resign from membership of Parliament or the State Legislature before assuming office.
2. The oath of office to the Governor is administered by the Chief Justice of the concerned State High Court or, in his absence, the senior-most available judge of that court.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: C. Both 1 and 2**

**Explanation:**

- A Governor cannot be a Member of Parliament or State Legislature; if appointed, he is deemed to have vacated such seat.
- The Chief Justice of the State High Court (or senior-most judge in his absence)

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

**4. With reference to the executive powers of the Governor in India, consider the following statements:**

1. The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and the State Election Commissioner.
2. The Governor can remove the members of the State Public Service Commission.
3. The Governor is required to appoint a Tribal Welfare Minister in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha.

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

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A. 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and the State Election Commissioner.
- Members of the State Public Service Commission can **only be removed by the President**, not the Governor.
- The 94th Constitutional Amendment **excluded Bihar** from the requirement of appointing a Tribal Welfare Minister; hence, the Governor is **not** required to appoint such a minister in Bihar.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**5. With reference to the powers and functions of the Chief Minister in Indian states, consider the following statements:**

1. The Chief Minister acts as the Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council concerned, holding the position by rotation for one year.
2. The Chief Minister can independently dissolve the State Legislative Assembly without the Governor's approval.

**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

**Answer: A. 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Chief Minister serves as **Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council** by rotation for **one year**.
- The **Chief Minister can only recommend** the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly; the final act must be done by the **Governor**.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**6. With reference to the legislative powers of the Governor in India, consider the following statements:**

1. The Governor can reserve a bill for the consideration of the President if it endangers the position of the State High Court.
2. The Governor is empowered to nominate one-sixth of the members of the State Legislative Assembly from among persons with expertise in cooperative movements and social service.
3. The Governor can promulgate ordinances when the State Legislature is not in session, which must be approved within six weeks of reassembly.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Governor **must** reserve a bill for the President's consideration if it **endangers the position of the High Court**.
- The Governor nominates **one-sixth of the members of the State Legislative Council** (not Assembly) with special knowledge in fields like science, literature, etc.
- The Governor can promulgate ordinances when the legislature is not in session; they must be approved within **six weeks** of reassembly.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**7. With reference to the powers of the Governor of a state in India, consider the following statements:**

1. The Governor constitutes the State Finance Commission every five years to review the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities.

2. The Governor can introduce Money Bills in the State Legislature without any recommendation.
3. The Governor appoints district judges in consultation with the State High Court.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Governor constitutes a Finance Commission every five years for Panchayats and Municipalities.
- **Money Bills require the prior recommendation of the Governor** before introduction.
- The Governor appoints, posts, and promotes district judges **in consultation with the State High Court**.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**8. With reference to the constitutional position of the Governor in India, consider the following statements:**

1. The Governor is bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers in all matters, without exception.
2. The Constitution provides for both constitutional and situational discretion to the Governor in specific circumstances.
3. The decision of the Governor on whether a matter falls within his discretionary powers is final and cannot be challenged in court.

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

- A. 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The Governor is **not bound** by the Council of Ministers in **discretionary matters** (e.g., appointment of CM in hung assembly, reservation of bills, etc.).
- The Governor enjoys **both constitutional discretion** (expressly provided in the Constitution) and **situational discretion** (arising from political circumstances).
- The Constitution states that **the Governor's decision** on whether a matter falls within his discretion is **final** and **cannot be questioned** in court.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**9. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment of the Chief Minister in Indian states:**

**Statement I:** The Governor may appoint a person as Chief Minister even if they are not a member of the state legislature, provided the person gets elected to either House within six months.

**Statement II:** The Governor has absolute discretion in appointing the Chief Minister, even when a single party secures a clear majority in the legislative assembly.

**Which one of the following is correct?**

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

**Answer: C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect**

**Explanation:**

- A non-legislator can be appointed as CM but must get elected to the legislature within six months.
- The Governor **must** appoint the leader of the majority party as CM when a clear majority exists; discretion is allowed **only in the absence of a clear majority**.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

10. With reference to the powers of the Chief Minister in Indian states, consider the following statements:

1. The Governor appoints ministers only on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.
2. The Chief Minister is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the State Council of Ministers.
3. The resignation of any minister, including the Chief Minister, results in the automatic dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The Governor appoints ministers **only** on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.
- The Chief Minister acts as the **principal communication link** between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.
- The **resignation of the Chief Minister** dissolves the Council of Ministers, **but not the resignation of any other minister**, which simply creates a vacancy.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

## Parliament-II

1. With reference to the **Panel of Vice-Chairpersons of the Rajya Sabha**, consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha nominates members to the Panel of Vice-Chairpersons.
2. A member of the panel can preside over the House only in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman.
3. A member of the panel can preside over the House even when the office of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman is vacant.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 1 and 3 only  
C. 2 and 3 only  
D. 1 only

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The **Chairman nominates** the panel from among the members of the Rajya Sabha.
- Members of the panel **can preside only in the absence** (i.e., temporary unavailability) of the **Chairman and Deputy Chairman**, but **not** when the posts are **vacant**.
- When the **office** (not just presence) of the **Chairman or Deputy Chairman is vacant**, **panel members cannot preside**. Instead, a **member appointed by the President** discharges the duties until the vacancy is filled.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

2. With reference to the **Leader of the House** in the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements:

1. The Prime Minister is always the Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha.
2. The Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha is nominated by the Prime Minister.
3. The Leader of the House can nominate a Deputy Leader of the House.

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

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B. 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The **Prime Minister is the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha only if he is a member of it**. If not, **another minister from Lok Sabha may be nominated** by the Prime Minister.
- The **Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha is a minister and member of the Rajya Sabha**, nominated by the **Prime Minister**.
- The **Leader of the House can nominate a Deputy Leader of the House**.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

3. Consider the following statements:

1. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse upon dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
2. The quorum required to transact business in the Rajya Sabha is one-tenth of its total membership, including the presiding officer.
3. A bill passed by both Houses but pending Presidential assent lapses on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

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

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

**Answer: B. Only two**

**Explanation:**

- A bill **pending in the Rajya Sabha but not yet passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse** on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
- **Quorum** in the **Rajya Sabha is 1/10th** of its total strength (i.e., 25 members), **including the presiding officer**.
- A bill **passed by both Houses but pending Presidential assent does not lapse** on dissolution.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

4. With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements:

1. The **privileges of Parliament and its members are codified in the Constitution and cannot be modified by ordinary legislation**.
  2. A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation, even if it is yet to be passed by the Rajya Sabha.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2**

**Explanation:**

- Parliamentary privileges are not codified in the Constitution. They are based on constitutional provisions (Article 105 and Article 194), rules, precedents, and conventions. Parliament can define and modify them by law, but no comprehensive law has yet been enacted.
- A Bill pending in Lok Sabha does not lapse upon prorogation; it only lapses upon dissolution of the Lok Sabha. However, a bill pending in the Rajya Sabha does not lapse even after dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below:**

**List-I (Parliamentary Device)**

**List-II (Feature/Purpose)**

A. Question Hour

1. Informal device not mentioned in Rules of Procedure

B. Zero Hour

2. Seeks an authoritative statement from a minister

C. Calling Attention Motion

3. Members may ask starred or unstarred questions

D. Adjournment Motion

4. Seeks to censure the government and requires support of 50 members

Options:

A. A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

B. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

C. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

D. A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2

**Answer: (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4**

**Explanation:**

- The **Question Hour** is the first hour of every parliamentary sitting during which members ask **starred, unstarred, or short notice questions** to ministers (and occasionally to private members).
- The **Zero Hour** is an **informal device** in parliamentary procedure. It is **not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure**, and it starts **immediately after the Question Hour**.
- The **Calling Attention Motion** is a formal device, **mentioned in the Rules**, through which a member may call the **attention of a minister** to a matter of **urgent public importance** and seek an **authoritative statement**.
- The **Adjournment Motion** is an **extraordinary device** to draw attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance. It involves an **element of censure against the government**, is allowed **only in the Lok Sabha**, and requires the **support of at least 50 members** to be admitted.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

**6. With reference to parliamentary motions in India, consider the following statements:**

1. A No-Confidence Motion can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only with the support of at least 50 members.
2. If the Motion of Thanks is not passed in the House, it amounts to the defeat of the government.
3. A Censure Motion, if passed, leads to the compulsory resignation of the Council of Ministers.

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

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

**Answer: B. Only two**

**Explanation:**

- A **No-Confidence Motion** requires the support of **at least 50 members** in the **Lok Sabha** to be admitted.
- If the **Motion of Thanks** (on the President's Address) is **not passed**, it is considered a **defeat of the government**, indicating loss of majority.
- A **Censure Motion**, even if passed, **does not lead to the automatic resignation** of the Council of Ministers. It is a tool to express **disapproval of a policy or action**, but not necessarily a test of majority.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

7. With reference to Public Bills and Private Bills in the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements:

1. A Public Bill is introduced by a minister and reflects the policies of the ruling government.
2. A Private Bill, if rejected, may lead to the resignation of the government.
3. The introduction of a Private Bill requires a longer notice period than a Public Bill.

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

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

**Answer: B. Only two**

**Explanation:**

- A **Public Bill** is introduced by a **minister** and reflects the **government's policy**.
- A **Private Bill**, if rejected, has **no impact on the government's confidence** in Parliament or its resignation. That applies only to **Public Bills**.
- A **Private Bill** requires a **one-month notice** for introduction, while a **Public Bill** requires only **seven days' notice**.

**Source: Laxmikant (Polity)**

8. Consider the following:

**Statement I:** The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides over the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament when the Speaker of Lok Sabha is absent.

**Statement II:** The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is not a member of either House of Parliament.

**Which one of the following is correct?**

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- C. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
- D. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

**Answer: C. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct**

**Explanation:**

- In a **joint sitting of Parliament**, the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** presides. If the Speaker is absent, the **Deputy Speaker** presides. If both are absent, the **Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha** presides. **The Chairman of Rajya Sabha (Vice President) does not preside** over a joint sitting.
- The **Chairman of Rajya Sabha** (i.e., the **Vice President of India**) is **not a member** of either House of Parliament. He is an **ex-officio presiding officer**, not an elected member of the Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

9. Consider the following statements:

**Statement I:** The Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject a Money Bill and must return it to the Lok Sabha within 14 days.

**Statement II:** The Constitution grants the Speaker of the Lok Sabha the authority to certify a Bill as a Money Bill, and this decision is final.

**Which one of the following is correct?**

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

**Answer: A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I**

**Explanation:**

- The **Rajya Sabha has no power to amend or reject a Money Bill**. It can only make **recommendations** and must return the bill to the Lok Sabha **within 14 days**. If it fails to do so, the bill is deemed passed by both Houses in the form originally passed by the Lok Sabha.
- As per **Article 110**, the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** has the **final authority** to decide whether a bill is a **Money Bill**, and this decision **cannot be challenged** in court, in either House of Parliament, or by the President.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

10. Consider the following statements regarding Financial Bills in the Indian Parliament:

- 1. All financial bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and require the President's recommendation.
- 2. Unlike a Money Bill, a Financial Bill can be rejected or amended by the Rajya Sabha, and a joint sitting can be summoned in case of deadlock.

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

- A. Only one
- B. Both
- C. None
- D. Only two

**Answer: B. Both**

**Explanation:**

- Both **Money Bills** (Article 110) and **Financial Bills (I)** (Article 117(1)) can be **introduced only in the Lok Sabha** and **only on the recommendation of the President**.
- A **Financial Bill** is governed by the **ordinary legislative process** (unlike Money Bills). Hence, it **can be rejected or amended** by the **Rajya Sabha**, and if there is a **deadlock**, it can be resolved by a **joint sitting** of both Houses.

Source: Laxmikant (Polity)

