

# PT Indian History and Culture Section with CST performance in 2014

**W**e are extremely happy and satisfied to inform that CST has once again managed to directly answer **17 out of 22** questions related to Indian History and Culture. Considering the growing weightage of this section, CST has started special practice session for Indian Art and Culture. We will also continue to publish exclusive material on art and culture in coming editions. By and large one can refer two volumes of the Wonder That Was India. The Volume 1 is written by A L Basham and Volume 2 is compiled by SAA Rizvi. Besides that the Gazetteer of India, Volume 2, published by the Publication Division, could be of immense use. We would also try to improve the level of the compiled material in subsequent editions. Thanks for your trust and support.

## Indian Art and Culture

**1.** With reference to the famous Sattriya dance, consider the following statements:

1. Sattriya is a combination of music, dance and drama.
  2. It is a centuries-old living tradition of Vaishnavites of Assam.
  3. It is based on classical Ragas and Talas of devotional songs composed by Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai.
- 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.B:** Sattriya, or Sattriya Nritya, is one among eight principal classical Indian dance traditions. Whereas some of the other traditions have been revived in the recent past, Sattriya has remained a living tradition since its creation by the Assamese Vaishnav saint Srimanta Sankardeva, in 15th century Assam.

**2.** With reference to India's culture and tradition, what is 'Kalaripayattu'?

- (a) It is an ancient Bhakti cult of Shaivism still prevalent in some parts of South India  
(b) It is an ancient style bronze and brasswork still found in southern part of Coromandel area  
(c) It is an ancient form of dance-dra-

ma and a living tradition in the northern part of Malabar

(d) It is an ancient martial art and a living tradition in some parts of South India

**Answer. D: Source CST Year Book 2013-14, Page No. III 59 and Column No. 2.**

► **Kalaripayattu:** Basically, it is a martial dance form and perhaps the oldest martial art practiced in the world. Kalaripayattu derives its name from "Kalari" or the arena in which the combatants fight and "payattu" which means practice in Malayalam.

**3.** Consider the following pairs :

1. Garba : Gujarat
2. Mohiniattam : Odisha
3. Yakshagana : Karnataka

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

**Answer. C: Source CST Year Book 2013-14, Page No. III 59 and Column No. 1.**

Kerala has a rich tradition in the arts, both classical and folk. There are more than 50 well known's folk dances in Kerala. In addition to the classical art forms like **Koodiyattom** (UNESCO Human Heritage Art), Kathakali, Kerala Natanam, Koothu, Mohiniyaattam Thullal, Padayani and Theyyam. Native performing arts include koodiyattom (a 2000 year old Sanskrit theatre tradition, officially recognised by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity), kathakali – from katha ("story") and kali ("performance") – and its offshoot Kerala natanam, koothu (akin to stand-up comedy), mohiniyaattam ("dance of the enchantress"), thullal, padayani, and theyyam. Other forms of art are more religious or tribal in nature.

**4.** A community of people called Manganiyars is well-known for their

- (a) martial arts in North-East India  
(b) musical tradition in North-West India  
(c) classical vocal music in South India  
(d) pietra dura tradition in Central India

**Answer. B: Source CST Year Book**

**2013-14, Page No. III 100 and Column No. 2.**

The famous Maand of Rajasthan, which is a unique style of singing and a core melody, is their creation. True to its desert environment, the Maand speaks of love, separation, chivalry and revelry. Ballads are an integral part of professional repertoire and Dhola Maru, Moomal-Mhendra, Doongji-Jawarji, Galaleng, Jala-Boobna, Nagji-Nagwanti are the more popular ones. The Mahabhrat and the Ramayan are popular themes for ballads and Mirasis and Jogis of Mewat have delightful folk version of the former, while Hadoti has the Ramayan to Dhai kadi.

**5.** With reference to the cultural history of India, the term 'Panchayatan' refers to

- (a) an assembly of village elders  
(b) a religious sect  
(c) a style of temple construction  
(d) an administrative functionary

**Answer. C:** The Panchayatan temple, built by Nanasaheb Peshwa in 1749, completes 265 years in 2014. The historic temple continues to attract locals and tourists in hordes as it remains the only place in the city that offers the triple treat - a trek, a temple visit and a panoramic view of the city -- all rolled into one. The place's historic and religious significance aside, the climb of 103 steps is a physical activity many Puneites swear by.

**6.** The national motto of India, 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the Emblem of India is taken from

- (a) Katha Upanishad  
(b) Chandogya Upanishad  
(c) Aitareya Upanishad  
(d) Mundaka Upanishad

**Answer. D: Source CST April 2014, Page No. 114 and Column No. 2.**

The words 'Satyameva Jayate' from 'Mundaka Upanishad', meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs', are inscribed below the abacus in Devanagari script.

**7.** Every year, a monthlong ecologically important campaign/festival is held during which certain communities/tribes plant saplings of fruit-bearing trees. Which of the following are such communities/tribes?

- (a) Bhutia and Lepcha
- (b) Gond and Korku
- (c) Irula and Toda
- (d) Sahariya and Agariya

**Answer. B:** Korkus have derived their name from the combination of the word 'koru' meaning man and 'ku' which makes it plural meaning tribal men (Russell and Hiralal, 1916). The Korkus are a branch of the great Munda tribes and are placed here in the vicinity of the great tribe-the Gonds (Deogaonkar et al., 1990). The Korku tribe lives in small groups of huts made of grass and wood. Every household has elevated stage like structure in the front side of the house. This elevated stage is used as a storage space of farm produce such as cattle feed)

**8.** With reference to 'Changpa' community of India, consider the following statement :

1. They live mainly in the State of Uttarakhand.
2. They rear the Pashmina goats that yield a fine wool.
3. They are kept in the category of Scheduled Tribes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer. B: Source CST Year Book 2013-14, Page No. III 45 and Column No. 2.**

This dance form is peculiar to Changthang and Rong areas of Ladakh region. Both males and females face each other forming rows or circles and dance leaping hand in hand forwards and backwards reciting melodious songs.

**9.** Consider the following towns of India:

1. Bhadrachalam
2. Chanderi
3. Kancheepuram
4. Kamal

Which of the above are famous for the production of traditional sarees / fabrics?

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

**Answer. B: Source CST Year Book 2013-14, Page No. III 107 and Column No. 1.**

Kanchipuram, Kanchi, or Kancheepuram (also sometimes Conjeevaram) is the name of a temple town. In ancient times it is called as kachi and kachiampathi. Located on the Palar River,

and known for its temples and silk sarees.

Bhadrachalam: This place is famous for the Sree Seetharamachandra Swamy shrine, where the 48 forms of Lord Vishnu are shown.

**Source CST Year Book 2013-14, Page No. III 11 and Column No. 2.**

Cottage industries: the elaborate Chanderi sari, toys, pottery, decorative wax ware, woodwork, and metal utensils.

**Source CST Year Book 2013-14, Page No. III 66 and Box.**

**10.** Consider the following languages:

1. Gujarati
2. Kannada
3. Telugu

Which of the above has/have been declared as 'Classical Language / Languages' by the Government?

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

**Answer. C: Source CST May 2014, Page No. 126 and Column No. 3.**

In a significant move, the Union Cabinet has given its approval for classifying Odia as a classical language. With this decision, Odia has become the sixth language in India to get classical status. So far, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam have been declared as classical languages. There has been demand for declaring Odia as a classical language which is one of oldest languages. It has no resemblance to Hindi, Sanskrit, Bengali and Telugu. Once a language is declared classical, it gets financial assistance for setting up a centre of excellence for the study of that language and also opens up an avenue for two major awards for scholars of eminence.

**Indian History**

**1.** The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until

- (a) the First World War when Indian troops were needed by the British and the partition was ended.
- (b) King George V abrogated Curzon's Act at the Royal Darbar in Delhi in 1911
- (c) Gandhiji launched his Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) the Partition of India, in 1947 when East Bengal became East Pakistan

**Answer. B : Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 319**

Capital shifted to Delhi; Delhi Darbar on 12th December, 1911; Partition repealed.

**2.** The 1929 Session of Indian, Nation-

al Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the (a) attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress; (b) attainment of Purna Swaraj Was adopted as the goal of the Congress; (c) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched; (d) decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken.

**Answer. B : Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 448.**

Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence and Civil Disobedience Movement was adopted; the unicolour flag hoisted; 26th January, 1930 was hoisted.

**3.** With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs:

Famous work of: sculpture Site

1. A grand image of Buddha's Mahaparinirvana with numerous celestial musicians above and the sorrowful figures of his followers below : Ajanta
2. A huge image of Varaha Avatar (boar incarnation) of Vishnu, as he rescues Goddess Earth from the deep and chaotic waters, sculpted on rock : Mount Abu
3. "Arjuna's Penance" / "Descent of Ganga" sculpted on the surface of huge boulders : Mamallapuram

Which of the pairs given above is/ are correctly matched?

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

**Answer. C: Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 469**

Features: (a) initiated new turn in the rock-cut method by shaping out free standing monolithic rathas.

(b) Eight rathas have been found at Mamallapuram, the city founded by him, at the mouth of the Palar river, 32 miles from Madras.

(i) The smallest ratha is named after Draupadi, it is square and all the rathas, except Draupadi, exhibits the storeyed elevation.

(ii) Nakula and Sahadeva ratha is rectangular and seems to be influenced by the Buddhist architecture.

(iii) Bhima and Ganesa rathas have an oblong plan

(iv) Arjuna and Dharmaraja rathas : square shape and are crowned by a domical member called Stupi or stupika.

**Source CST Indian History Special,**

**Page No. 465**

Ajanata Caves of 2nd B.C-7th A.D at Maharashtra at 27 Caves : Buddhist Ajanta painting : " The Mother and Child", " The Dying Princess", the Gupta time Fresco Paintings In Ajanta caves XIX and XXVI, are chaitya caves, and the rest are Viharas. Cave No. X, known as the Visvakarma cave, in this cave Buddha has seated in Pralambapada asana.

**4.** The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a

- (a) revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco.
- (b) nationalist organization operating from Singapore
- (c) militant organization with headquarters at Berlin
- (d) communist movement for India's freedom with head-quarters at Tashkent

**Answer. A: Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 362**

Gadar Party: Headquarter was at Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco (USA); Founded by Lala Hardayal (and Sohan Singh Bhakna); Sohan Singh; Bhakna was the President; Hardayal was the General Secretary.

Pandit Kashi Ram was the treasurer. The old name of the Gadar Party was Hindi Association which was set up in Port Land in May 1913.

**5.** With reference to Buddhist history, tradition and culture in India, consider the following pairs:

Famous shrine: Location

- 1. Tabo monastery and temple complex : Spiti Valley
  - 2. Lhotsava Lhakhang temple, Nako : Zanskar Valley
  - 3. Alchi temple complex : Ladakh
- Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

**Answer. C: Source CST Year Book 2013-14, Page No. III 42 and Column No. 2.**

Tabo Monastery: It is another big gumpa for serving the population of eastern side. It is a famous gumpa next to Tholing Gumpa in Tibet.

**6.** Consider the following statements:

- 1. 'Bijak' is a composition of the teachings of Saint Dadu Dayal.
  - 2. The Philosophy of Pushti Marg was propounded by Madhvacharya.
- 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: Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 192**

(1) Bijaka: seed book, most sacred; Bijaka was dictated by Kabir and compiled by his disciple Bhagawanadasa; his dohas are incorporated in Adi-Grantha.

**Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 191**

Vallabhacharya: Suddhadvaita: He was son of Laksmana Bhatt, and belonged to Kanakarva, and lived for sometime in Vrindavana and worshipper have Krishna and therefore, he is known as Srinatha.

He was a Saguna; wrote Sachitanand; established Srinath Temple.

Established Vaisnava School; his philosophy is known as Pustimarga; his disciple and son Vittalnath found the Rudrasampradaya.

- (2) Mangala; (3) Sabada; (4) Rekhtal; (5) Basant; (6) Holi; (7) Sakhi

**7.** What was/were the object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)?

- 1. To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States
- 2. To place the Indian administration under the British Crown
- 3. To regulate East India Company's trade with India

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Answer. A: Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 410**

This Act Company changed the character of British rule. The indirect British rule became direct in which the Secretary of State directly controlled the Governor General while he was directly responsible to the British Parliament. Therefore the indirect control of Board of Directors, Board of Control and king-in-council came to an end.

- 8.** Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was
- (a) the mosque for the use of Royal Family
- (b) Akbar's private chamber prayer
- (c) the hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions.
- (d) the room in which the nobles belonging to different religions gathered to discuss religious affairs

**Answer. C: It was built in 1575 initially**

opened for Sunnis but later in 1578 opened to people of all the religions to ascertain the truth, to find out & disclose the principles of genuine religion.

**9.** Which one of the following pairs does not form part of the six systems of Indian Philosophy?

- (a) Mimamsa and Vedanta
- (b) Nyaya and Vaisheshika
- (c) Lokayata and Kapalika
- (d) Sankhya and Yoga

**Answer. C: Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 62**

The main schools of sutras are (1) Vaiseshika (2) Nyaya (3) Sankhya (4) Yoga (5) Purva Mimamsa and (6) Uttara Mimamsa or Vedanta.

Generally speaking Vaiseshika (4th century B.C) and Nyaya (2nd century B.C) are regarded as the earliest and Sankhya as the latest; some other source regard Sankhya as the oldest philosophy system.

Indian orthodox philosophy is known as Shad-darshana.

**Sankhya or Samkhya:**

► Kapila was the earliest exponent of this school.

► But the earliest surviving text of the system is *Sankhyakarika* of Isvara-krishna (4th century A.D).

► According to this philosophy, there are as many as 25 basic principle or *Tattavas* (Elements). These 25 *tattavas* gives rise to creation. Of the 25 *tattava*, the first is *prakrti* and the 25th is the *Purusha*.

► It has three basic constituents: (1) Quality (Guna) - causing virtue (Sattva); (2) Dullness (Tamas); and (3) Passion (Rajas).

**Nyaya Drashan:**

► It was a school of logic and epistemology; it is based on the text on Nyaya-sutra of Akashpada Gautama.

► It accepts all the categorization of the Vaiseshika and also recognize God as the creator but it differs from the Vaiseshika darshan in that clear thinking and logical arguments can achieve salvation.

► It has three main aspects: (1) rationality - to analyse the relationship between cause and effect; (2) to analyse cause and effect; and (3) Logic.

► The greatest exponent of the philosophy was *Prakshilaswami Vatsyayana* (4th century A.D).

**10.** Which of the following Kingdoms were associated With the life of the



Buddha?

1. Avanti
2. Gandhara
3. Kosala
4. Magadha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Answer.C: Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 130**

Magadha: Gautama: Vaisya Male and Kshatriya female but according to Baudhyana : Sudra Male and vaisya female.

**Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 221**

Kapilvastu, a republic of Shakyas, was the part Koshala republic. Kapilavastu had twin capital – Piprahwa in Basti district of UP and Lumbini in Nepal, where Gautam Buddha born in 563 BC so he was called Shakyamuni also.

Anga is the eastern most mahajanapada; the southern most Asmaka; and on north-west frontier Gandhar.

**11.** The Radcliffe Committee was appointed to

- (a) solve the problem of minorities in India  
(b) give effect to the Independence Bill  
(c) delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan  
(d) enquire into the riots in East Bengal

**Answer. C: Source CST Indian History Special, Page No. 438**

(ix) Arbitral Tribunal was set up whose President was Patrick Spencer, ex-Chief Justice of India;

(x) The British troops withdrew on 28th February 1948. The last contingent was Somerset Sire Lt. Infantry;

(xi) Under C.Radcliffe the British Commission was appointed;

(xii) On 11th August 1947, Jinnah was elected as the President of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and was given the title Qaid-i-Azam.

**12.** In medieval India, the designations 'Mahattara' and 'Pattakila' were used for

- (a) military officers  
(b) village headmen  
(c) specialists in Vedic rituals  
(d) chiefs of craft guilds

**Answer. B:** Mahattara was a title of feudatory rulers in medieval India while Pattakila was a tenant of a piece of land in medieval India. Both were considered Village Headmen in their respective areas.

## Model Practice Paper on Indian History and Culture

**1.** Consider the following statements:

1. In 1784, the first direct translation of a Sanskrit work into English, Wilkins's Bhagavad Gita, was completed
2. In 1789 Charles Wilkins translated Kalidasa's Sakuntala
3. In 1792 Charles Wilkins translated Gita Govinda
4. The law-book of Manu translated into English in the year 1794, under the title Institutes of Hindoo Law

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**2.** Consider the following statements:

1. Harappa is located on the left bank of the Ravi
2. Mohenjo Daro is located on the right bank of Ravi
3. Kalibanga is located on the Indus River
4. Rupa is located on the Satlaj River

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**3.** Consider the following statements:

1. Cotton was known to the Harappa people
2. Rice was the staple food crop of Harappa people
3. The water buffalo, known to the Harappa people
4. The Harappa people knew the domestic fowl, though its remains are few and it is depicted on the seals

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**4.** With reference to Rg Veda, consider the following statements:

1. The Dasas and Dasyus, evidently represents the survivors of the Harappa Culture
2. The Dasas are described as dark and ill-favored, worshippers of the phallus, and of hostile speech
3. The Dasas were rich in cattle, and dwelt in fortified places called pur

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**5.** With reference to 'Varna', consider the following statements:

1. The four classes' priest, warrior, peasant and serf were existed in Rg Vedic period
2. The Sanskrit word used for the term, Varna means 'Caste'
3. According to Rg Veda the basic unit of Aryans was Caste
4. During Rg Vedic period 'Grama' were divided on the bases of Varna or Caste

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**6.** Consider the following statements:

1. During the Rg Vedic time the horse was almost as important as the cow, though mainly for military reasons
2. A few hymns of the Rg Veda according to the rubric describe a divine horse Dadhikara
3. Goat and sheep were domesticated by the Aryans
4. The elephant is never mentioned in any hymns, and was rarely if ever domesticated

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**7.** With reference to Candragupta, consider the following statements:

1. According to Jaina tradition Candragupta abdicated the throne, and became a Jaina monk
2. According to Jaina tradition Candragupta fasted to death, in the manner of Jaina saints, at the great Jaina temple and monastery of Sravana Belgola
3. Candragupta was succeeded by his son Bindusara

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**8.** With reference Asoka's inscriptions, consider the following statements:

1. Asoka's inscriptions are the oldest surviving Indian written documents of any historical significance
2. They consist of a series of edicts engraved in very similar form on rocks and pillars at widely scattered points

all over India

3. Asoka's edicts are in the nature of official pronouncements of policy, and instructions to his officers and subjects. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**9.** Consider the following statements:

1. Asoka declared that all men were his children
2. Asoka strongly supported the doctrine of ahimsa (non-injury to men and animals)
3. Asoka's edicts clearly depict that he abolished judicial torture
4. Asoka inaugurated a new class of official, the "Officer of Righteousness" (dharma-mahamatra), to investigate the affairs of all the provinces, to encourage good relations between man and man, and to ensure that the local official should not carry out the new policy

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**10.** Consider the following statements:

1. Asoka never mentions the Buddhist nirvana and he speaks frequently of heaven
  2. The Dharma officially propagated by Asoka was true Buddhism
  3. Asoka's metaphysical presupposition were distinctively Buddhist
  4. It was in Asoka's reign that Buddhism ceased to be a simple Indian sect and began its career as a world religion
- Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**11.** Consider the following statements:

1. Nitisara is a political text of Kamanadaka
2. Nitisara of Kamandaka is written during the Gupta period
3. Nitivakyamrta is a political text of Kamanadaka
4. Nitivakyamrta of Kamanadaka is written during the Maurya period

Which of the following statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) All of these
- d) None of these

**12.** With reference to ancient Indian local administration, consider the following statements:

1. In the Maurya and Gupta periods the provincial governor was appointed directly by the King
  2. In the Maurya and Gupta periods the provincial governor was usually a person outside from the royal family
  3. District governor were not usually appointed from the center, but by the provincial governors
  4. The district governor were responsible only for the judicial functions and not the administrative functions
- Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**13.** With reference to 'Gopa', consider the following statements:

1. They are responsible for collection of revenue and the supervision of forty households each
2. These men kept careful note of births, deaths, income and expenditure in the families under their charge
3. These men kept careful notes of visitors received in their assigned families
4. The information obtained by the gopa was passed on the town office and permanently recorded

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**14.** With reference to taxation system in ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. India had evolved a regular system of taxation before the Mauryan period
  2. At all times the basic tax was that on land, usually called bhaga or share, which was a fixed proportion of the crop
  3. The tax was usually paid in kind
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- d) 1, 2 and 3

**15.** With reference to public finance in ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. According to the Arthashastra merchants travelling from place to place paid small road tolls
2. 'Antapala' was the collector of road taxes
3. 'Antapala' is responsible for upkeep of road and its safety
4. Tolls on a varying ad valorem tariff were also levied at the city gates on incoming merchandise

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**16.** Consider the following statements:

1. The term 'sutra' literary means hymns or religious verses
2. The Grhya Sutra dealing with domestic religious ceremonies
3. The Kalpa Sutras are our earliest sources of Hindu law
4. The Dharma Sutras dealing with cosmic rite and rituals to control the nature

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**17.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Sutras and Sastras taken together are known as Smrti
  2. Smrti is very similar to the earlier Vedic literature, which is Sruti
  3. The Manava Dharma Sastra, or law-book of Manu, is often known as the Manu-Smrti
  4. Hundreds of verses in Manu-Smrti are also found in the Mahabharata
- Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

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

**18.** Consider the following statements:

1. Vijnanesvara's Mitaksara, is a commentary on the law-book of Yajnavalkya
2. The Arthashastra, was written from a more secular angle, differs from the Smrtis in many particulars
3. Dharmaratna, is associated with In-

dian legal literature

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**19.** According to Manu

1. The duty of the Brahman is to study and teach, to sacrifice, and to give and receive gifts
2. The Ksatriya must protect the people, sacrifice, and study
3. The Vaisya sacrifices and studies, and performs his chief function of breeding cattle, tilling earth, to pursue trade and to lend money
4. The Sudra also sacrifices and studies, but his main function is to serve three higher classes

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**20.** Consider the following statements:

1. Caste is the development of thousands of year, from the association of many different racial and other groups in a single cultural system
2. The origin of Caste took place from the four classes
3. The Brahman gotras, which go back to Vedic times, are basically Castes
4. Gotras are endogamous, and members of the same gotra are to be found in same caste only

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

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

**21.** With reference to Slavery in India, consider the following statements:

1. Megasthenes declared that there were no slaves in India
2. The Mahabharata declares that it is a law of war that the vanquished should be the victor's slave and the captive would normally serve his captor until ransomed
3. Children born of slaves normally become the slave of their parent's masters
4. Slavery was not being recognized in the Smṛti literature

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**22.** With reference to Mathura School, consider the following statements:

1. The early Buddha and Bodhisattvas of the Mathura school are happy fleshy figures with little spirituality about them
2. The Mathura school owed much to earlier Indian tradition, it also borrowed from the North-West, and adopted more than one Greco-Roman motif
3. Through Mathura the style generally known as Gupta developed, and produced some of the greatest Indian religious sculpture

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**23.** According to Arthashastra

1. The sale of children into slavery is explicitly forbidden except in dire emergency
2. Slaves are entitled to own and inherit property, and earn money freely in their spare time
3. Slaves of upper classes cannot be forced to perform defiling duties
4. A promise made by man in dire necessity to sell himself and his family into slavery is not binding

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**24.** With reference to 'Gotra', consider the following statements:

1. The original meaning of gotra is 'a clan'
2. In the Atharva Veda, the word first time appears with the meaning of "a clan"
3. Gotra is the outcome of endogamous culture of Indian tribes
4. The gotra system is a survival of Indo-European origin which had developed specially Indian features

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

- d) 2 and 3 only

**25.** Consider the following statements:

1. Gotra was primarily a brahmanic institution
2. Gotra was adopted only by the brahmanis of exogamous clan and sudras
3. All brahmans were believed to have descended from one of the rsis, or legendary seers, after whom the gotras were named
4. The religious literature generally speaks only about two primeval gotras, that is, Kasyapa and Vasistha

Which of the statements given above are **not** correct?

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

**26.** Consider the following statements:

1. The chief importance of gotra was in connexion with marriage
2. In the Aryan tribe marriage within the same gotras were not forbidden
3. According to ancient custom of all gotras marriage was permitted with a member of another gotra having one pravara name in common
4. Intermarriages were also permitted among all the gotras where there were two common names in the pravaras

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**27.** Consider the following statements:

1. Most families of Bengal and Assam follow the rules of Mitaksara
2. The North and South Indian states families follow the rule of Dayabhaga
3. Both the Mitakara and Dayabhaga School of law maintain that the share of daughter is more in the family than male members
4. Both the Mitakara and Dayabhaga School of law existed in medieval times, and represent codifications of much earlier practices

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 4 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) None of these

**28.** With reference to the Upanayana, consider the following statements:

1. The great rite of upanayana, was confined to sudars only

2. The brahmans, katriyas and vaisyas were never perform this rite  
3. The ideal age for the ceremony is fixed 5 years for the boys and 2 years for the girls

4. The rite was initiated with the introduction of Manu-Smrti in the society  
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 4 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) None of these

**29.** With reference to Vedangas, consider the following statements:

1. Kalpa, is associated with the performance of sacrifice
2. Siksa, is associated with correct pronunciations or phonetics
3. Chandas, is associated with grammar and jyotisa
4. Nirukta, is associated with meter and prosody
5. Vyakarana, is associated with etymology and astronomy

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**30.** Consider the following statements:

1. Varanasi, then usually called kasi, was particularly renowned for its religious teachers
2. Varanasi, then usually called kasi, was particularly renowned for its secular studies
3. Panini, the grammarian of the 4th century B.C. was among the famous learned men connected with Varanasi
4. Kautilya, the brahman minister of Chandragupta Maurya was among the famous learned men connected with Varanasi

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

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

**31.** With reference to Nalanda University, consider the following statements:

1. The Buddhist monastery of Nalanda was founded during the Maurya times
2. Nalanda confines itself to training of Buddhist novices only
3. According to Hsuan Tsang, only students from Buddhist order who suc-

ceeded in passing a strict oral examination were admitted in Nalanda

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**32.** With reference to ancient marriage system in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Smrtis recommended that while a husband should be at least twenty and a girl should be married immediately before puberty
2. The general view was that the ideal marriage was one in which the bride was one third the age of the groom
3. Child marriage was based on the sacred religious literatures
4. Large number of evidences indicate that child-marriage of girls was very common until the late medieval period

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**33.** With reference to ancient marriage type in India, consider the following statements:

1. Brahma - marriage of a duly dowered girl to a man of the same class
2. Daiva - when a householder gives a daughter to a sacrificial priest as part of his fee
3. Arsa - in which the father gives the girl without dowry and without demanding bride-price
4. Prajapatya - in which the father sales the girl or in other word marriage by purchase

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**34.** With reference to Gandharava type of Marriage, consider the following statements:

1. This form of marriage was often clandestine
2. This form of marriage was only permissible for Brahmans
3. Marriage by the consent of the two parties, which might be solemnized merely by plighting troth

4. This form of marriage was often scarcely fee to the Brahmans

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**35.** With reference to Asura marriage, consider the following statements:

1. In this form of marriage the bride was bought from her father
2. The Arthasastra looked it with disfavor and with heavy criticism
3. There is evidence that marriage by purchase, as well as the orthodox marriage with dowry, existed even in Vedic time
4. There is evidence that marriage by purchase, as well as the orthodox marriage was a true Aryan custom and was only allowed as a sop to the evil propensities of man

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**36.** Consider the following statements:

1. Polygamy was unknown in the time of Rg Veda
2. One Dharma Sutra definitely forbids a man to take second wife if his first is of good character and has borne him sons
3. The Arthasastra lays down various rules which discourage wanton polygamy, however it encourage it if payment of compensation is given to first wife

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**37.** With reference to Yajur Veda, consider the following statements:

1. The Yajur Veda, compiled a century before the Rg Veda
2. The Yajur Veda contains sacrificial formulae in prose and verse to be pronounced by the adhvaryu
3. It exists in various recensions (samhita), which are of two types, that is, the Black and White
4. The Black samhita consists mainly of magical spells

Which of the statements given above



are correct?

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

**38.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Rg Veda is a collection of hymns for use at the sacrifices of the aristocratic Aryan cult
2. The Sama Veda is most important to the historian
3. The Atharva Veda consists mainly of magical spells and incantations in verse
4. The Atharva Veda compiled before the Sam and Yajur Veda

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**39.** Consider the following statements:

1. The early gods of the Aryans, like those of the Greeks, were chiefly connected with the sky and were predominantly female
2. Goddess Prthvi, is highly mentioned in the Rg Veda
3. Aditi, is mentioned as a mysterious and tenuous figure
4. Usas, the goddess of the dawn, to whom a number of lovely hymns were addressed

Which of the following statements given above are correct?

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

**40.** Consider the following statements:

1. Indra, fulfilled the dual function of war-god and weather-god
2. Indra was associated with storm and thunder
3. Like Zeus and Thor, Indra's hand bore the thunderbolt (vajra), with which he destroyed his enemies

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**41.** Consider the following statements:

1. Surya drove across the sky chariot,

like the Greek Zeus

2. Savitr, the Stimulator, was solar god
3. The most holy of all the verses of the Veda was written in the honour of Savitr
4. Pusan was in some measure a solar god
5. The main function of Pusan was that of guardian of roads, herdsman and straying cattle

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

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

**42.** With reference to the fire-god Agni, consider the following statements:

1. He was the god of the priest, who dealt with him at the fire-sacrifice
2. He was the god of the home, for he dwelt in the domestic hearth
3. He was the intermediary between gods and men, for he consumed the sacrifice and carried it to the gods
4. He dwelt in the waters of heaven in the form of lightning, and on earth in many forms

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**43.** With reference to Varuna, consider the following statements:

1. Of all the Aryan gods Varuna was ethically the highest
2. Varuna, second only to Indra in importance
3. Varuna was the guardian of Rta, the cosmic order, a concept which was perhaps the highest flight of Rg Vedic thought
4. Varuna is known as an Asura

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**44.** With reference to Rudra, consider the following statements:

1. He resembled the Greek Apollo in that he was an archer-god
2. Like Indra he was associated with the storm
3. He was the remote god, dwelling in the mountains, and was generally an

object of fear, invoked to ward off his arrows of plague and disaster

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**45.** Consider the following statements:

1. Upali, one of the chief disciples of Buddha, recited the Sutta Pitaka
2. Ananda, one of the chief disciples of Buddha, recited the Vinaya Pitaka
3. The Sutta Pitaka and Vinaya Pitaka recited at the council of Rajagrha, Magadha capital soon after the Buddha's death

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**46.** Consider the following statements:

1. The second general council of Buddhism held at Pataliputra
2. In the second general council of Buddhism the Order broke into two sections, that is, Sthaviravadins and Mahasanghikas
3. In the second general council of Buddhism it is said that the first session was added to the Sanskrit scriptures, the Theravadi of the Vinaya Pitaka
4. The second council held under the patronage of Asoka

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**47.** With reference to great Buddhist holy places, consider the following statements:

1. Lumbini Grove at Kapilavastu where the Buddha was born
2. The Tree of Wisdom at Gaya where the Buddha gained enlightenment
3. The Deer Park near Kusinagara where Buddha preached his first sermon
4. The grove near Varanasi where Buddha died

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



**48.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Sarvastivadins sect of Buddhism was strong in the region of Mathura and in Kashmir

2. Under the patronage of Upali, a fourth great council was held

3. At the fourth great council the Sarvastivadin doctrines were codified in a summary, the Mahavibhasa

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**49.** Consider the following statements:

1. Vardhamana Mahavira was the contemporary of Buddha

2. Jainism, the "Religion of the Conquerors" (jinas), had a history very similar to that Buddhism

3. Under the patronage Vardhamana Mahavira Jainism spread in South East Asia, China, Japan and small Islands of Indian Ocean

4. Unlike Buddhism, there were no fundamental changes and developments in Jaina doctrine

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**50.** With reference to Mahavira, consider the following statements:

1. He was born about 540 B.C. and was the son of Siddhartha

2. His mother, Trisala, was the sister of the Licchavis chief Cetaka

3. At the age of thirty, he left his home for a life of asceticism

4. He followed the practices of an ascetic group called Nirgranthas

5. The term Nirgrantha was used for the members of the order which Mahavira founded

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**51.** Consider the following statements:

1. Bhadrabahu was associated with the Digambaras sect

2. Sthulabhadra was associated with the Svetambaras sect

3. There were huge fundamental doctrinal differences in between the Di-

gambaras and Svetambaras sects

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**52.** With reference to Jainism, consider the following statements:

1. Jainism had special social doctrine, that is, Acaranga

2. The domestic rites of the layman, such as birth, marriage and death, were those of the Hindus

3. At one time Jainism maintained a cult of stupas in the same way as Buddhism

4. Early in the Christian era the Tirthankaras were adored in temples in the form of icons

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

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

**53.** With reference to Ajivikas sect, consider the following statements:

1. It emerged at the same time as Buddhism and Jainism

2. It is a body of ascetics who were under rigorous disciplines similar to that of the Buddha

3. Ajivikas sect practice complete nudity

4. The doctrines of the founder of the sect, Gosala Maskariputra, bear a generic likeness to those of his contemporary Buddha

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**54.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Ajivikas sect has their own polemic literature which disclose the life of Gosala Maskariputra

2. The Ajivikas sect was certainly atheistic and its main feature was strict determinism

3. The Ajivikas sect follows the usual doctrine of karma taught that though a man's present condition was determined by his past actions he could influence his destiny, in this life and the future, by choosing the right course of conduct

Which of the following statements is/

are correct?

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

**55.** Consider the following statements:

1. Buddha, Mahavira and Gosala were thoroughgoing atheists and materialist and ignored the gods

2. Buddha, Mahavira and Gosala denied the existence of supernatural beings

3. Only Mahavira accepted the fundamental doctrine of transmigration, whereas Buddha and Gosals rejected this doctrine

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

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

**56.** With reference to Stupa, consider the following statements:

1. Asoka raised stupas in the Buddha's honour all over India

2. They were large hemispherical domes, containing a small central chamber

3. The core of the stupa was of unburnt brick, and the outer face of burnt brick

4. The stupa was crowned by an umbrella of wood or stone

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**57.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian stupa were much more smaller than the Indonesian stupas

2. The stupa of Amravati was larger than that of the Sanchi stupa

3. In northern India stupas grew taller in proportion to their bases

4. The Indian stupas often set on square platforms, which in Burma and Indonesia were developed into steeped pyramids

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**58.** With reference to Ellora caves, consider the following statements:

1. These caves constructed from the 5th to the 8th centuries A.D

2. All the thirty-four caves of Ellora are Hindu caves

3. The great Kailasanatha Temple excavated on the instructions of the Rasttrakuta emperor Krsna-I

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

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

**59.** With reference to Elephanta Caves, consider the following statements:

1. It is situated on a little Island off Bombay
2. These caves are built in the same style as those of Ajanta
3. These caves are famous for their sculpture, especially for the great Trimurti figure of Siva
4. After these no important caves were excavated

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

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

**60.** Which of the following features of temples are associated with Gupta period?

1. Pillars were usually ornate, with heavy bell-shaped capitals surmounted by animal motifs, and the entrances were often carved with mythological scenes and figures
2. All the temples were small, and most had flat roofs
3. Their masonry was held together without mortar, and was far larger and thicker than was necessary for the comparatively small buildings

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**61.** With reference to the Hindu Temple, consider the following statements:

1. The garbhagrha, contains the chief icon
2. The shrine-room is known as mandapa
3. The antarala is the separate building hall for worshippers
4. The shrine-room was generally surmounted by a tower

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**62.** With reference to Paisaca Marriage, consider the following statements:

1. This marriage was universally reprobated
2. This form of marriage, according to the law-books, was most fitted for the warriors
3. This form of marriage strictly pro-

hibited for the lower orders

4. Paisaca, can scarcely be called marriage at all

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**63.** With reference to widow remarriage in ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. The Arthashastra highly restricted the widow remarriage
2. The remarriage of widows was fairly common in earlier times
3. The custom of niyoga, permits the widows to remarry outside their original caste

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**64.** With reference to Sati system, consider the following statements:

1. The first memorial to a sati is found at Eran, near Sagar in Madhya Pradesh
2. The nomads of Central Asia practised this custom
3. It was promoted by the humane poet Bana, in the 7th century
4. The 15th century traveler Nicolo dei Conti states that as many as three thousand of the wives and concubines of the kings of Vijayangara were pledged to be burnt with their lord on his death

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

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

**65.** With reference to Upanisads, consider the following statements:

1. The Upanisads proclaim salvation by faith and works rather than by knowledge or realization
2. Their ethics are fundamentally pragmatic
3. The normal values of the world, sacrifice, benevolence, and even asceticism, are only good in so far as they lead the soul upwards

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**66.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Vinaya Pitaka contains much early traditional matter
2. The Vinaya Pitaka contains pronouncements attributed to the Buddha, laying down numerous rules for the conduct order

3. The Vinaya Pitaka is divided into five groups or Nikaya

4. The largest and most important of the "Three Baskets" is the Vinaya Pitaka

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**67.** Consider the following statements:

1. Temple building gained much from the patronage of the Pallava and Calukya kings in the 6th to 8th centuries
2. The temple of Siva at Tanjuvur (Tanjore), built by Rajaraja
3. The Gangaikondacolapuram temple near Kumbakonam was built by Rajendra I
4. Both the Siva temple of Tanjuvur and Gangaikonadacolapuram temple contain elaborate pillared halls and beautiful decorations

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**68.** With reference to Calukyas and Hoysalas style of temple, consider the following statements:

1. The earliest Calukayan temples closely resemble the Gupta
2. Their temples were no longer constructed on a rectangular plan, but were polygonal or stellate, raised on tall solid platforms of the same shape as buildings
3. These temples give a strong feeling of flatness, for platforms and walls alike are covered with rather narrow carved friezes of elephants, horsemen, geese, monster, and scenes of mythology and legend
4. The grotesque mask (Kirtimukha) became very common as a decorative feature, and turned columns, often ornately carved, were widely used

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**69.** With reference to Orissa School, consider the following statements:

1. The finest Orissan temple is the Lingaraja at Bhubanesar
2. The Ligaraja temple shows the North Indian sikhara in its final form
3. The Ligaraja temple, like most Orissan temples, is built as a series of four halls - a hall of offerings, a dancing

hall, an assembly hall and a sanctuary  
4. The sanctuary is crowned by the great tower, but the other three elements of the temple, leading one by one to the shrine, are also roofed with characteristic towers of small size, carrying the eye to main sikhara

5. The whole temple enclosure of the Lingaraja is filled with smaller shrines, built on the pattern of the great one  
Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**70.** Consider the following statements:

1. The third great council of Buddhism held at Pataliputra
2. The third great council of Buddhism held under the patronage of Ananda
3. The third great council of Buddhism resulted in the expulsion of many heretics and the establishment of Sthaviravada school as orthodox
4. At the third great council of Buddhism the last section was added to the Pali scriptures, the Kathavatthu of the Abhidhamma Pitaka, dealing with psychology and metaphysics

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

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

**71.** With reference to Khajuraho Temple, consider the following statements:

1. A Saivite temple known as Kandariya-Mahadeo, is not more than 100 feet high
  2. The standard type of Khajuraho temple contains a shrine-room or sanctuary, an assembly-hall and an entrance portico
  3. The Khajuraho sikhara, like those of most Northern temples, is curvilinear
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**72.** With reference to Jaina shrines of Mount Abu, consider the following statements:

1. The style of temple is fundamentally not very different from that of Khajuraho
2. The temples were built on high platforms and usually consisted of a shrine and hall only, with an entrance portico
3. The sikhara over the shrine, like those of Khajuraho, was adorned with a large number of miniature towers,

and the ceilings were in the form of corbelled domes

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**73.** With reference to Rg Veda literature, consider the following statements:

1. The Rg Veda contains 1028 hymns
2. The collection is divided into ten 'circles' (mandala) or books
3. Books ii to vii are ascribed to individual families of seers, and contain the earliest hymns
4. The ninth book was compiled by extracting the hymns to the god Soma from the other parts of the Rg Veda

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**74.** Consider the following statements:

1. "The Dream of Vasavadatta" (Svapnavasavadatta) was written by Svayambhushana
2. "Yaugnadhrarayana's Vows" (Pratijnayaugandharayana) was written by Bhasa
3. "The Recognition of Sakuntala" (Abhijnanasakuntala) was written by Kalidasa
4. "Malavika and Agnimitra", a comedy of harem intrigue, its scene set in the Sunga period

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

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

**75.** Consider the following statements:

1. Sudraka, has left only one play "The Little Clay Cart" (Mrcchakatika)
2. "The Minister's Signet Ring" (Mudraraksasa) was written by Vishakhadatta
3. "The Queen and Candragupta" (Devicandragupta), purporting to tell the story of the rise to power of Candragupta II, was written by Kalidasa

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

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

**76.** Consider the following statements:

1. The 'Ratnavali', 'Priyadarsika' and 'The Joy of the Serpents' (Nagananda) were ascribed to the great king Harsa
2. "The Sport of the Drunkards" (Matavilasa) was written by the Pallava King Mahendravarman

3. "The Later Deeds of Rama" (Uttararamacarita) was the work of Bhavabhuti, who lived at Kanyakubja in the early 8th century

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**77.** Consider the following statements:

1. There are said to be 108 Upanisads altogether
  2. The term Upanisad means literally 'a session', sitting at the feet of a master who imparts esoteric doctrines
  3. The earlier Upanisads, like the great Brhadaranyaka and the Chandogya, are in prose and consist of a series of short expositions of some aspect of the new doctrines, often in the form of question and answer
  4. The Upanisads of somewhat later composition, like the Katha and the Svetasvatara, are in verse, and their contents are more closely integrated
- Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**78.** With reference Puranas, consider the following statements:

1. There are eighteen chief Puranas
2. The Puranas ('Ancient Stories') are compendia of legends and religious instructions
3. In their present form they are not very ancient, none going back earlier than the Gupta period

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**79.** With reference to Cosmogony, consider the following statements:

1. Hindu cosmology in its final form was perhaps later than the cosmologies of the Buddhists and Jainas
  2. According to this system the cosmos passes through cycles within cycles for all eternity
  3. The basic cycle is the Kalpa, a 'day of Brahma', or 4,320 million earthly years
  4. 360 such days and nights constitute a 'year of Brahma' and his life lasts for 100 such years
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only  
b) 3 only

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

**80.** With reference to Vaisesika, consider the following statements:

1. Vaisesika was interested rather in physics than theology
2. The earlier text of the school is the sutras of the legendary founder, Ulu-ka Kanada
3. The basic tenet of Vaisesika, held in common with Jainism and some schools of Buddhism, was that nature is atomic
4. Vaisesika postulated a dualism of matter and soul, and declared that salvation depends on fully recognizing the atomic nature of the universe, and its difference from the soul

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**81.** With reference to Vedanta, consider the following statements:

1. It is also called Uttara Mimamsa
2. The basic text of the system is the Brahma Sutra of Kapila
3. Vedanta is still a living school, and modern theologians and mystical teachers such as Vivakananda and Aurobindo Ghose, and philosophers such as Radhakrishnan, are all Vedantists
4. The doctrines of Vedanta were based on the Upanisads, and gave logical and organized form to their many mystical speculations

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

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

**82.** Consider the following statements:

1. At Mohenjo Daro each city had well-fortified citadel, which seems to have been used for both religious and governmental purposes
2. The script of Indus people was totally unchanged throughout their history
3. The Indus people has contacted with the Mesopotamia, and also adopted the technical advances of the more progressive culture

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only                      b) 3 only

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

**83.** With reference to Harappa Culture, consider the following statements:

1. The most striking deity of the Harappa culture is the horned god
  2. Animals played a big part in the religion of the Indus people
  3. The bull is usually depicted with a single horn, and has sometime been referred to as unicorn
  4. Certain trees were sacred, as they are Hinduism today, notably the pipal
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**84.** With reference to Rg Veda, consider the following statements:

1. Iron was used in India at this period
2. Ayas, is the term used for iron in Rg Veda
3. Traces of iron has been found in the upper level of the remains of Indus Culture

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 2 only  
b) 1 and 3 only  
c) All of these  
d) None of these

**85.** With reference to Untouchable, consider the following statements:

1. Below the sudras were the early representatives of the people who were later called untouchables
2. The sudras were also known as 'pan-cama' by the Aryans
3. Buddhist literature and the early Dharma Sutras show that several centuries before Christ there already existed groups of people who, though serving the Aryan in very menial and dirty tasks, were looked on as quite outside the pale

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**86.** With reference to Candala, consider the following statements:

1. The Candala was not allowed to live in an Aryan town or village
2. The main task of Candalas was the carrying and cremation of corpses, and

no other means of livelihood were permitted to them

3. According to the law-books the Candala should be dressed in the garments of the corpses he cremated, should eat his food from the broken vessels, and should wear only iron ornaments
4. By Gupta time the conditions of Candala were improved and they were permitted to dwell in the main villages

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**87.** Consider the following statements:

1. The earliest Indian coinage consisted of flat pieces of silver or bronze, of irregular shape but fairly accurate in weight
2. The earlier Indian coinage bore no inscription but a number of punch-marks
3. Inscribed coins were not regularly minted in India until the 2nd century B.C.
4. The Satavahanas of the Deccan made coins of lead, and various alloys are attested

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**88.** With reference to ancient Indian culture, consider the following statements:

1. The people of the Kulli Culture, in the Makran, burnt their dead
2. The people of Nal Culture, in the Brahui Hills, practiced fractional burial, or inhumation of the bones after partial disintegration by burning or exposure
3. Figurines of the Goddess have been found in many sites, and in those of the Zhob Culture, to the north of Quetta, phallic emblems have also been found
4. In many ancient cultures the worship of Mother Goddess was associated with that of the horse

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**89.** With reference to Kulli Culture, consider the following statements:

1. The people of the Kulli culture excelled in making small boxes of soft stone, delicately engraved with liner



patterns

2. The Kulli people made contact with the earliest Mesopotamian civilization by sea

3. The Kulli people traded with the Middle East

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**90.** With reference to the great bath of Mohenjo Daro, consider the following statements:

1. This is an oblong bathing pool, constructed of beautiful brickwork made watertight with bitumen

2. It could be drained by an opening in one corner and was surrounded by a cloister, on to which opened a number of small rooms

3. Like the 'tank' of a Hindu temple, it probably had a religious purpose

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**91.** With reference to Bimbisara, consider the following statements:

1. He was the rural of Magadha

2. He conquest only two kingdoms, that is, Anga and Kasi (Varanasi)

3. His capital was Rajagirha, some sixty miles to the south-east of the modern Patna

4. He was disposed, imprisoned and murdered by his son Ajatasatru

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

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

**92.** Consider the following statements:

1. In the middle of the 4th century B.C., Mahapadma Nanda was emperor of Magadha

2. The Mahapadma Nanda succeeded in gaining control of Kalinga and other parts of the Deccan

3. In a decisive battle of Gangamela Mahapadma Nanda defeated Darius III

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**93.** Consider the following statements:

1. Classical sources speak of a young Indian named Sandrocottus – identical with the Candragupta Maurya

2. Plutarch states that Sandrocottus advised Alexander to advanced be-

yond the Beas and attack the Nanda emperor

3. Both Indian and classical sources agree that Candragupta overthrew the last Nanda and occupied his capital, Pataliputra

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**94.** Consider the following statements:

1. Alexander's general Seleucus sent an ambassador, Megasthenes, to raised at the Mauryan court at Pataliputra

2. According to Megasthenes Pataliputra was a large and fine city, surrounded by a wooden wall

3. According to Megasthenes Pataliputra was controlled by an administrative board of thirty members

4. Megasthenes noticed the existence of caste and classified the population in eighteen endogamous groups

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**95.** Consider the following statements:

1. Candra Gupta I possessed fairly large domains, including the regions of Magadha and Kosala

2. The Allahabad inscription mention that Samudra Gupta defeated the Sakas

3. Sakas defeated the Gupta Empire during the period of Candra Gupta II

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**96.** Consider the following statements:

1. Harsa ascended the throne in 606 at the age of sixteen years

2. The poet Bana, who was patronized by Harsa, has left a florid account of the events leading up to his rise to power

3. Hsuan Tsang visited India during the reign of Harsha

4. Harsa's empire was feudal in structure

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**97.** Consider the following statements:

1. Bhaskaravarman, the king of remote Assam, attended in the court of Harsa

2. Bhaskaravarman, the king of remote Assam, assisted Harsa against Sasan-

ka at the beginning of his reign

3. After defeating Pulakesin II, Harsa concurred the Deccan

4. According to Hsuan Tasng, Buddhism was flourished at its high during the reign of Harsa

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**98.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Palas of Eastern India were the first to gain the ascendancy, and for a while, in the early part of the 9th century, were the masters of Kanyakubja

2. The long reign of the great king Dharmapala marks the apogee of Pala power

3. It was from the Pala empire that Buddhism was introduced into Tibet

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**99.** Consider the following statements:

1. In the Northern Deccan the Vakatakas vanished at about the same time as the Gupta

2. In the middle of the 6th century the west and the central Peninsula came under the control of the Calukya Dynasty, ruling from Vatapi (now called Badami) in Mysore

3. The great Calukya king, Pulakesin II was the approximate contemporary of Harsa

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**100.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Colas fell in the 13th century, when their territory was shared by the Hoysalas of Mysore and the revived Pandya dynasty of the Maduri

2. In 1336, within a few years of Malik Kafur's raids, an independent Hindu kingdom was founded at Vijayanagara, on the Tungabhadra River

3. The kingdom of Vijyanagara, after desperately resisting the Bahmani sultans of the Northern Deccan, established its hegemony over the whole Peninsula from Krsna River southwards

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

# Assess Yourself

**CORRECT ANSWER:**  
**INCORRECT ANSWER @ 33.3 per cent:**  
**TOTAL MARKS:(After Deduction of Negative Marks)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**CST Ratings:**

<b>85 and above</b>	: Excellent
<b>69-84</b>	: Very Good
<b>55-68</b>	: Good
<b>47-54</b>	: Average
<b>46 and below</b>	: Below Average

- |             |             |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. ① ② ③ ④  | 21. ① ② ③ ④ | 41. ① ② ③ ④ | 61. ① ② ③ ④ | 81. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 2. ① ② ③ ④  | 22. ① ② ③ ④ | 42. ① ② ③ ④ | 62. ① ② ③ ④ | 82. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 3. ① ② ③ ④  | 23. ① ② ③ ④ | 43. ① ② ③ ④ | 63. ① ② ③ ④ | 83. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 4. ① ② ③ ④  | 24. ① ② ③ ④ | 44. ① ② ③ ④ | 64. ① ② ③ ④ | 84. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 5. ① ② ③ ④  | 25. ① ② ③ ④ | 45. ① ② ③ ④ | 65. ① ② ③ ④ | 85. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 6. ① ② ③ ④  | 26. ① ② ③ ④ | 46. ① ② ③ ④ | 66. ① ② ③ ④ | 86. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 7. ① ② ③ ④  | 27. ① ② ③ ④ | 47. ① ② ③ ④ | 67. ① ② ③ ④ | 87. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 8. ① ② ③ ④  | 28. ① ② ③ ④ | 48. ① ② ③ ④ | 68. ① ② ③ ④ | 88. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 9. ① ② ③ ④  | 29. ① ② ③ ④ | 49. ① ② ③ ④ | 69. ① ② ③ ④ | 89. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 10. ① ② ③ ④ | 30. ① ② ③ ④ | 50. ① ② ③ ④ | 70. ① ② ③ ④ | 90. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 11. ① ② ③ ④ | 31. ① ② ③ ④ | 51. ① ② ③ ④ | 71. ① ② ③ ④ | 91. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 12. ① ② ③ ④ | 32. ① ② ③ ④ | 52. ① ② ③ ④ | 72. ① ② ③ ④ | 92. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 13. ① ② ③ ④ | 33. ① ② ③ ④ | 53. ① ② ③ ④ | 73. ① ② ③ ④ | 93. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 14. ① ② ③ ④ | 34. ① ② ③ ④ | 54. ① ② ③ ④ | 74. ① ② ③ ④ | 94. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 15. ① ② ③ ④ | 35. ① ② ③ ④ | 55. ① ② ③ ④ | 75. ① ② ③ ④ | 95. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 16. ① ② ③ ④ | 36. ① ② ③ ④ | 56. ① ② ③ ④ | 76. ① ② ③ ④ | 96. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 17. ① ② ③ ④ | 37. ① ② ③ ④ | 57. ① ② ③ ④ | 77. ① ② ③ ④ | 97. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 18. ① ② ③ ④ | 38. ① ② ③ ④ | 58. ① ② ③ ④ | 78. ① ② ③ ④ | 98. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 19. ① ② ③ ④ | 39. ① ② ③ ④ | 59. ① ② ③ ④ | 79. ① ② ③ ④ | 99. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 20. ① ② ③ ④ | 40. ① ② ③ ④ | 60. ① ② ③ ④ | 80. ① ② ③ ④ | 100. ① ② ③ ④ |

**BASED ON NEGATIVE MARKING**

# Indian History and Culture

## Answers with explanations

**Ans 1 (d) Exp:-** In 1784, the first direct translation of a Sanskrit work into English, Wilkins's Bhagavad Gita, was completed. Wilkins followed in 1787 with a translation Hitopadesa. In 1789 William Jones translated Kalidasa's Sakuntala, which went into five English editions in less than twenty years; this he followed by translations of the Gita Govinda (1729), and the law-book of Manu (published posthumously in 1794 under the title Institutes of Hindoo Law). Carey and Marshman prepared a translation of three volumes of the Hindu epic poem Ramayana.

**Ans 2 (d) Exp:-** The civilization of the Indus is known to the archaeologist as the Harappa Culture, from the modern name of the site of one of its two great cities, on the left bank of the Ravi, in the Panjab. Mohenjo daro, the second city, is on the right bank of the Indus, some 250 miles from its mouth. Kalibanga, in the valley of the old River Sarasvati now almost dried up, near the border of India and West Pakistan. Rupar on the upper Satlaj.

**Ans 3 (b) Exp:-** Cotton, called Sindon in Greek, was to the best of our knowledge first used by the Harappa people. Rice was not one of their staple crops, nor was it grown in Neolithic China, whose main food crop was millet. Wild rice is known in Eastern India, and it is here, in the swampy Ganga Valley, that it was probably first cultivated by the Neolithic contemporaries of the Harappa people. The water buffalo, known to the Harappa people, was a comparatively late arrival in China, and it may have been first domesticated in the Gangetic Plain, though some authorities believe that it originated in the Philippine Islands. Perhaps the most widely appreciated of prehistoric India's gifts to the world is the domestic fowl. Ornithologists are agreed that all domestic species descend from the wild Indian jungle fowl. The Harappa people knew the domestic fowl, though its remains are few and it is not depicted on the seals.

**Ans 4 (d) Exp:-** The Dasas and Dasyus, evidently represents the survivors of the Harappa Culture, and kindred

peoples of the Panjab and the North-West. The Dasas are described as dark and ill-favored, bull-lipped, snub-nosed, worshippers of the phallus, and of hostile speech. They were rich in cattle, and dwelt in fortified places called pur, of which the Aryan war-god Indra has destroyed hundreds. The main work of destroying the settlements of the Dasas had been accomplished some time before the composition of the hymns, and the great battles which must then have taken place were already misted over with legend; but the Dasas were still capable of massing armies of 10,000 men against the invaders.

**Ans 5 (a) Exp:-** The four classes, priest (brahmana), warrior (ksatriya), peasant (vaisya) and serf (sudra), were crystallizing throughout the period of the Rg Veda. They have survived to the present day. The Sanskrit word used for them, varna means "colour", and suggests their origin in the development of the old tribal class structure through contact with people of different complexion and alien culture. The term varna does not mean, and has never meant, "caste", by which convenient word it is often loosely translated.

**Ans 6 (c) Exp:-** The horse was almost as important as the cow, though mainly for military reasons. The chestnut horses of the Aryans, harnessed to light chariots, must have terrified the people of the Indus Valley, as the horses of the conquistadores terrified the Aztecs and Incas. A few hymns of the Rg Veda according to the rubric describe a divine horse Dadhikara. Among other domestic animals the Aryans knew the goat and the sheep, which provided wool, their chief textile. The elephant is only mentioned in late hymns, was rarely if ever domesticated. A divine bitch, Sarama, plays an important part in a legend which cannot be fully reconstructed, but the dog did not mean as much to the people of the Rg Veda as it did to a kindred Aryan pastoral people, the ancient Iranians, who made it a sacred animal.

**Ans 7 (d) Exp:-** According to Jaina tradition Candragupta abdicated the throne, and became a Jaina monk, and fasted to death, in the manner of Jaina saints, at the great Jaina temple and monastery of the Sravana Belgola, in the modern Mysore. Whatever the true of this legend, he was succeeded after a reign of twenty-four years by his son Bindusara, about whom little is known except that he was in touch with Antiochus I, the Seleucid king of Syria.

**Ans 8 (d) Exp:-** According to Buddhist sources Asoka's usurped the throne, killed all possible rivals, and began his reign as a tyrant, but this story is not borne out by Asoka's own inscriptions, which are the oldest surviving Indian written documents of any historical significance. They consist of a series of edicts engraved in very similar form on rocks and pillars at widely scattered points all over India, and form a unique monument to a great king's memory. The edicts are in part inspired by Achaemenid precedent, but their contents are very different from the great inscriptions of Darius I, for instance, which glorify the emperor, catalogue his conquests, and enumerate the peoples and tribe under his sway. Asoka's edicts are in the nature of official pronouncements of policy, and instructions to his officers and subjects. They contain many personal touches, and the drafts were probably composed by the emperor himself.

**Ans 9 (c) Exp:-** Asoka declared that all men were his children, and more than once reprovved his local governors for their failure to apply this precept thoroughly. He strongly supported the doctrine of ahimsa (non-injury to men and animals), then rapidly spreading among religious people of all sects, banned animal sacrifices, at least in his capital, and regulated the slaughter of animals for food, completely forbidding the killing of certain species. Though Buddhist tradition records that he abolished judicial torture, this is not clearly stated in his edicts. Among his positive social services Asoka mentions the important of communications by planting fruit trees along the roads

to provide shade and food, digging wells at intervals, and setting up rest-houses for weary travellers. He developed the cultivation of medicinal herbs, which, with other drugs, were supplied to men and animals alike. To ensure that his reforms were put into effect he inaugurated a new class of official, the "Officers of Righteousness" (dharma-mahamatra), who, taking their instructions direct from the centre, were ordered to investigate the affairs of all the provinces, to encourage good relations between man and man and to ensure that the local officials carried out new policy.

**Ans 10 (b) Exp:-** It is evident that, after his change of heart if not before, Asoka's personal religion was Buddhism, and some authorities believe that he actually entered the Buddhist order. But the inscriptions show that he was no metaphysician, and indeed he probably had little interest in or understanding of the finer points of Buddhism. Although he never mentions the Buddhist nirvana, he speaks frequently of heaven; and he seems to have held the native belief that, as a result of the growth of morality through his reforms, the gods had manifested themselves on earth, a phenomenon which had not occurred for many years previously. In fact the Dharma officially propagated by Asoka was not Buddhism at all, but a system of morals consistent with the tenets of most of the sects of the Empire and calculated to lead to peace and fellowship in this world and heaven in the next. Asoka's metaphysical presuppositions were not distinctively Buddhist, but were evidently those traditional in India at the time. A streak of Puritanism in the Emperor's character is to be inferred from the edict banning rowdy popular fairs and allowing religious gatherings only. It was in Asoka's reign that Buddhism ceased to be a simple Indian sect and began its career as a world religion.

**Ans 11 (a) Exp:-** From the Gupta period and the Middle Ages a number of political texts survive, the most important of which are the Nitisara ("Essence of Politics") of Kamandaka, perhaps written during the Gupta period, and the Nitivakyamrta ("Never of Aphorisms on Politics") of Somadeva Suri, a Jaina writer of the 10th century.

These repeat much that has been said before, but here and there contain original ideas. Besides sources specifically dealing with political life and thought, ancient Indian literature as a whole, from the Rg Veda onwards, yields much information, and inscriptions of one kind and another are extremely valuable in this connection.

**Ans 12 (a) Exp:-** The ancient Indian Kingdom was divided into provinces and these into divisions and districts, all with very variable terminology. In the Maurya and Gupta periods the provincial governor was appointed directly by the king, and was usually a member of the royal family. In later times his status was often hereditary and he approximated to a vassal king. We can see the development of this process in a series of inscriptions from Western Bengal, issued by the governors of the Gupta emperors in the 5th and the 6th centuries A.D. District governor were not usually appointed from the centre, but by the provincial governors. Like the District Officers of the Indian Civil Services, they combined judicial and administrative functions.

**Ans 13 (d) Exp:-** The system of government envisaged by the Arthashastra involved a careful check on the movements and activities of all the inhabitants of the city through petty officials called gopa, probably often working in a part-time capacity, who were responsible for the collection of revenue, and the supervision of forty households each. These men not only kept careful note of the births, deaths, income and expenditure in the families under their charge, but even of the visitors they received and of any important developments in the households. The information obtained by the gopa was passed on the town office and permanently recorded, and similar records were kept in the villages.

**Ans 14 (d) Exp:-** All ancient Indian authorities on statecraft stress the importance of a full treasury for successful government, and Indian had evolved a regular system of taxation before the Mauryan period. At all times the basic tax was that on land, usually called bhaga or share, which was a fixed proportion of the crop. The figure generally given in the Smrti literature is one sixth, but Megasthenes gives it as one quarter, while

Arthashastra suggests one quarter or even one third for fertile lands; there is some reason to believe that one quarter was the proportion generally levied even in the mild reign of Asoka. The tax was usually paid in kind, and the Jatakas refer to the royal officers measuring out gain on the threshing floor for conveyance to the King's granary; but settlements similar to those of later times, when the tax was fixed in advance on the basis of the estimated yield of the land, were also known. In the middle age especially in the South, many villages had commuted their land tax for an annual cash payment.

**Ans 15 (d) Exp:-** According to the Arthashastra merchants travelling from place to place paid small road tolls which collected by an officer called antapala, who was responsible for the upkeep of the road and its safety. If we are to believe the text these taxes formed a sort of insurance, for the antapala was excepted to make good any loss suffered by the merchants from thieves. It is doubtful whether this system as regularly adopted in later times, when kingdoms were less well organised, but something like it must have prevailed in the Mauryan period. Tolls on a varying ad valorem tariff were also levied at the city gates on incoming merchandise. The Arthashastra suggests that essential goods such as grain, oil, sugar, pots and cheap textiles should be taxed at one-twentieth of their value, and other goods at rates varying from one fifteenth to one fifth. Various market dues were also levied, but the ten per cent sales tax recorded by Megasthenes nowhere mentioned in an Indian source.

**Ans 16 (b) Exp:-** With the passage of time the sacrificial instructions of the Brahmins became obscure, and a new group of texts was composed to elucidate them. These were Sruta Sutras; the term sutra literally means 'thread', but it was used with a secondary meaning of a manual of instruction in the form of brief aphorisms; the whole title may be paraphrased as "Manuals Explaining the Scriptures". A little later were composed Grhya Sutras dealing with domestic religious ceremonies, and finally manuals of human conduct, the Dharma Sutras. A set of



three sutras, one on each of these topics, attributed to the same legendary sage, was called a Kalpa Sutra. The Dharma Sutras are our earliest sources for Hindu law, the most important being those attributed to Gautama, Baudhayana, Vasistha and Apastamba. They were probably mainly composed between the 6th and the 2nd centuries B.C., but in some respects they look back to earlier times, while they contain later interpolations. The first three seem to have been written in a more westerly part of India than the early Buddhist scriptures, with which they are approximately contemporary, and the Apastamba may have been composed in the Northern Deccan.

**Ans 17 (b) Exp:-** The Sutras and Sastras taken together are known as Smrti ("remembered"), as distinct from the earlier Vedic literature, which is Sruti ("heard"), and which was believed to have been directly revealed to its authors, and therefore of greater sanctity than the later texts. Thus the Manava Dharma Sastra, or law-book of Manu, is often known as the Manu-Smrti. The Epics and Puranas were also looked on as Smrti, and contain much legal lore. In fact hundreds of verses in Manu are also to be found in the Mahabharata, and were probably not plagiarized, but inherited from a common source.

**Ans 18 (d) Exp:-** Many medieval jurists wrote lengthy commentaries on the Smrti literature. Of these the most important was Vijnanesvara, who wrote at the court of the great Calukya emperor Vikramaditya VI. His Mitakshara, a commentary on the law-book of Yajnavalkya, played a very important part in forming the civil law of modern India. Other important jurists of the middle ages were Hemadri and Jimutavahana, whose treatise on inheritance (Dayabhaga), part of a great compilation called Dharmaratna, has also influenced later Indian law. It cannot be too strongly stressed that the whole Smrti literature is the work of Brahmans, who wrote from their own point of view. The Arthashastra, written from a more secular angle, differs from the Smrtis in many particulars. It is certain that the advice of the Smrtis was not regularly followed in many ancient kingdoms, though it became increasingly authoritative with time.

The statements of the Smrtis must as far as possible be checked by comparison with the Arthashastra and by passing references to law and custom in general literature, inscriptions, and the writings of foreign travelers.

**Ans 19 (c) Exp:-** Manu lays down that the duty of the Brahman is to study and teach, to sacrifice, and to give and receive gifts; the Ksatriya must protect the people, sacrifice, and study; the Vaisya also sacrifices and studies, but his chief function is to breed cattle, to till the earth, to pursue trade and to lend money; the Sudra's duty is to serve the three higher classes - and "it is better", Manu adds elsewhere, "to do one's own duty badly than another well". This epigram, elaborated so beautifully in the Bhagavad Gita, was the leading theme of most Indian social thought; for each man there was a place in society and a function to fulfil, with its own duties and rights.

**Ans 20 (d) Exp:-** Caste is the development of thousands of years, from the association of many different racial and other groups in a single cultural system. It is impossible to show its origin conclusively, and we can do little more than faintly trace its development, since early literature paid scant attention to it; but it is particularly certain that caste did not originate from the four classes. Admittedly it developed later than they, but this proves nothing. There were subdivisions in the four classes at a very early date, but the Brahman gotras, which go back to Vedic times, are not castes, since the gotras are exogamous, and members of the same gotra are to be found in many castes.

**Ans 21 (d) Exp:-** Megasthenes declared that there were no slave in India. He was certainly wrong, but Indian slavery was milder than the form to which he had been used, and slave were much less numerous than in the civilizations of the West; hence he may not have recognized the dasa as a slave. The word dasa originally meant a member of the peoples conquered by the Aryans in their first invasions of India. Its later connotation no doubt developed from the reduction to bondage of the many dasas captured in battle, and here we find the probable origin of Indian slavery. The Mahabharata declares that it is a law of war that

the vanquished should be the victor's slave, and the captive would normally serve his captor until ransomed. But there were several other classes of slave in later times. Children born of slaves normally become the slaves of their parent's masters. Slaves might be bought, given away, or mortgaged. A free man might sell himself and his family into slavery in times of dire distress. He might also be reduced to slavery for crime or debt, but in these cases his servitude might be only temporary. All these types of slavery are recognized in the Smrti literature and elsewhere.

**Ans 22 (d) Exp:-** The early Buddha and Bodhisattvas of the Mathura school are happy fleshy figures with little spirituality about them, but later they developed in grace and religious feeling. Though the Mathura school owed much to earlier Indian tradition, it also borrowed from the North-West, and adopted more than one Greco-Roman motif. Through Mathura the style generally known as Gupta developed, and produced some of the greatest Indian religious sculpture.

**Ans 23 (d) Exp:-** The Arthashastra, in many ways more liberal than the religious lawbooks, lays down regulations appreciably milder than those we have outlined. The sale of children into slavery is explicitly forbidden except in dire emergency. Slaves are entitled to own and inherit property, and to earn money freely in their spare time. Slaves of the upper classes cannot be forced to perform defiling duties. The chastity of slave girls is protected - the master who rapes a slave-girl must set her free and pay her compensation, and if she has a child by her master, even with her own consent, both mother and child become free. A promise made by a man in dire necessity to sell himself and his family into slavery is not binding.

**Ans 24 (b) Exp:-** The original meaning of gotra is "a cowshed", or "a herd of cows"; in the Atharva Veda, the word first appears with the meaning of "a clan", which it has retained with a special connotation. Some ancient Indo-European peoples, such as the Romans, had exogamous clans as well as generally endogamous tribes. It may well be that the gotra system is a survival of Indo-European origin which

had developed special Indian features.

**Ans 25 (b) Exp:-** Gotra as it existed in historical times was primarily a brahmanic institution, adopted rather half-heartedly by other twice-born classes and hardly affecting the lower orders. All Brahmans were believed to have descended from one of the *rsis*, or legendary seers, after whom the gotras were named. The religious literature generally speaks of seven or eight primeval gotras, those of Kasyapa, Vasistha, Bhrgu, Gautama, Bharadvaja, Atri, Visvamitra, and Agastya. The eight gotra, that of Agastya, is named after the sage who is said to have taken the Vedic religion beyond the Vindhya, and who is a sort of patron saint Dravidians. His name may have been added to those of the original seven as the South became progressively Aryanized. These primeval gotras were multiplied in later times by the inclusion of the names of many other ancient sages.

**Ans 26 (a) Exp:-** Though the gotras perhaps evolved from local units within the Aryan tribe they had quite lost their tribal character by historical times, and Brahmans from the furthest parts of India and of different caste groups might have same gotra. The chief importance of gotra was in connexion with marriage, which was forbidden to persons of a common gotra. The position was further complicated by *pravara*. In the brahman's daily worship he mentioned not only the name of the founder of his gotra, but also the names of certain other sages who were believed to be the remote ancestors of his family. The formula generally contained three or five names, and set up a further bar to marriage, for same names would occur in the *pravaras* of families of other gotras. According to the custom of some gotras marriage was impossible with a member of another gotra having one *pravara* name in common, while other barred intermarriage only when there were two common names in the *pravaras*. Thus matrimonial choice was much restricted, especially when in the Middle Ages the endogamous caste system was fully established.

**Ans 27 (b) Exp:-** In modern time there are two great schools of family law, called after the legal texts on which they are based Mitaksara and

Dayabhaga; most families of Bengal and Assam follow the rule of Dayabhaga, while the rest of India generally follows Mitaksara. According to the latter school sons and grandsons have a right in the family property even before the death of the paterfamilias, who is little more than a trustee and manager on behalf of the family, without the right to give property away so as impoverish his dependents. Dayabhaga maintains that sons only obtain rights over the property on the death of the father, but even this school recognizes that he is not an outright owner, but only a steward for his descendants. Both schools existed in medieval times, and represent codifications of much earlier practices.

**Ans 28 (d) Exp:-** The great rite of *upanayana*, the second birth whereby a boy became a full member of his class and of society, was confined to brahmans, ksatriyas and vaisyas. The *sudras* and lower orders could not undergo it, and were never allowed to hear or learn the most sacred of the scriptures. The ideal age for the ceremony varied according to class – eight for a brahman, eleven for a ksatriya, and twelve for a vaisya. It was a very ancient rite, going back to times before the Aryans divided into India and Iranian branches, for the Zoroastrians had a similar ceremony, a form of which is still practiced by modern Parsis.

**Ans 29 (a) Exp:-** Six Vedangas consisted of: *kalpa*, the performance of sacrifice; *siksha*, correct pronunciations, or phonetics; *chandasa*, meter and prosody; *nirukta*, etymology, the interpretation of obscure words in the Vedic texts; *vyakarana*, grammar; and *jyotisa*, astronomy, or the science of calendar.

**Ans 30 (d) Exp:-** Varanasi, then usually called Kasi, was particularly renowned for its religious teachers, but Taksasila, in the far North-West, laid more emphasis on secular studies. The Buddhist Jataka tales show that young men from all over the civilized part of India sought education in this city, through which a trickle of Iranian and Mesopotamian influence found its way to India. Among the famous learned men connected with Taksasila were Panini, the grammarian of the 4th century B.C., Kautilya, the brahman minister of Chandragupta Maurya, and traditionally the chief master of the sci-

ence of statecraft, and Caraka, one of the two great masters of Indian medical science.

**Ans 31 (d) Exp:-** The Buddhist monastery of Nalanda in Bihar, which, founded in Gupta times, remained the most famous teaching centre of medieval Buddhism until it was pillaged by the invading Muslims. Our knowledge of the day-to-day life of Nalanda depends chiefly on Hsuan Tsang, who shows us the monastery in the 7th century as full of intellectual activity. Under its aged and saintly abbot, Silabhadra, Nalanda did not confine itself to training Buddhist novices, but also taught the Vedas, Hindu philosophy, logic, grammar and medicine. It would seem that the student population was not confined to the Buddhist order, but that candidates of other faiths who succeeded in passing a strict oral examination were admitted.

**Ans 32 (a) Exp:-** Though in early times it was usually for girls to be fully adult before marriage, the *Smritis* recommended that while a husband should be at least twenty a girl should be married immediately before puberty. So philoprogenitive had Hindu be married orthodoxy become that it was even declared that a father who did not give his daughter in marriage before her first menstruation incurred the guilt of one procuring abortion (a very grave sin, worse than many kinds of murder) for every menstrual period in which she remained unmarried. The general view was that the ideal marriage was one in which the bride was one third the age of the groom – thus a man of twenty-four should marry a girl of eight. The marriage of boys, whether before or just after puberty, is nowhere suggested, but the ideal of a rigorous period of studentship before marriage is always maintained. The child marriage of both parties, which become common in later times among well-to-do families, has no basis at all in sacred literature, and it is very doubtful whether the child-marriage of girls was at all common until the late medieval period.

**Ans 33 (a) Exp:-** The text books enumerated eight types of marriage, named after various gods and supernatural beings: (1) Brahma, marriage of duly dowered girl to a man of the same class. (2) Daiva, when a house-

holder gives a daughter to a sacrificial priest as a part of his fee. (3) Arsa, in which, in place of the dowry, there is a token bride-price of a cow and a bull. (4) Prajapataya, in which the father gives the girl without dowry and without demanding bride-price. (5) Gandharva, marriage by the consent of the two parties, which might be solemnized merely by plighting troth. This type of marriage was often clandestine. (6) Asura, marriage by purchase, (7) Raksasa, marriage by capture. (8) Paisaca, which can scarcely be called marriage at all – the seduction of a girl while a sleep, mentally deranged, or drunk.

**Ans 34 (a) Exp:-** Gandharava, marriage by the consent of the two parties, which might be solemnized merely by plighting troth. This form of marriage was often clandestine. Gandharava marriage, which often might amount to no more than a liaison, was surprisingly respected. Some doubts existed as to whether it was possible to brahmans, but it was certainly allowed to the warrior class and the lower orders. It forms the basis of many romantic stories, and has given rise to one of the stock figures of later poetic convention – the abhisarika, the girl who secretly leaves her father's home by night to meet her lover at the appointment trysting place.

**Ans 35 (a) Exp:-** Asura marriage, in which the bride was bought from her father, was looked on with disfavor by all the sacred texts, though the Arthashastra allows it without criticism. There is evidence that marriage by purchase, as well as the orthodox marriage with dowry, existed even in Vedic times, but it was not a true Aryan custom and was only allowed as a sop to evil propensities of man.

**Ans 36 (b) Exp:-** The ordinary people of India, as of every other part of the world, were generally monogamous, though even in the time of the Rg Veda polygamy was not unknown, as were many brahmans and wealthier members of the lower orders. In ordinary circumstances polygamy was encouraged by the earlier legal literature. One Dharma Sutra definitely forbids a man to take a second wife if his first is of good character and has borne him sons. Another later sources states that a polygamist is unfit to testify in a

court of law. The Arthashastra lays down various rules which discourage wanton polygamy, including the payment of compensation to the first wife. The ideal models of Hindu marriage are the hero Rama and his faithful wife Sita, whose mutual love was never broken by the rivalry of a co-wife. However, polygamous marriages are so frequently mentioned that we assumed that they were fairly common among all sections of the community who could afford them.

**Ans 37 (b) Exp:-** The Yajur Veda, compiled a century or two later than the Rg Veda, contains sacrificial formulae in prose and verse to be pronounced by the adhvaryu, or priest who performed the manual part of the sacrifice. It exists in various recensions (samhita), which are of two types, the 'Black' giving the formulae with rubricated instructions, and the 'White' adding detailed instructions in a lengthy appendix called a Brahmana.

**Ans 38 (a) Exp:-** The Rg Veda is a collection of hymns for use at the sacrifices of the aristocratic Aryan cult. The three later Vedas, the Sama, Yajur and Atharva, are of somewhat different character. The Sama Veda is almost useless to the historian, being a collection of certain verses of the Rg Veda arranged for liturgical purposes. The Atharva Veda consists mainly of magical spells and incantations in verse and was certainly compiled after the Rg and Yajur. It possesses, however, an atmosphere of simple animism and sympathetic magic, and seems to reflect a lower cultural level than that of the Rg Veda, deriving from the plebeian religion of the Aryans and containing many non-Aryan elements.

**RIG VEDA :**

1. It is the earliest among the Vedas;
2. It is a contemporary composition;
3. It is a collection of hymns offered to various deities by various family of poets and sages;
4. It has 1028 hymns of which 1017 are original and 11 were added to it;
5. It is divided into 10 Mandalas:

(1) I has 191 Mantras and is divided into parts; (2) II has 113 Mantras, mainly composed by the others); (3) III has 62 matras by Vishwamitra Kaushik, mainly composed by Jamdagini Vishwamitra and Ghor (36 and 62) are composed by the

others);

(4) IV : 58 Mantras : by Vamdev Angiras family 55 are composed and 3 are composed by Tradashyu, Ajmedha and Purumedha;

(5) V contains 87 mantras and is mainly composed by Atri family;

(6) VI has 75 Mantras by Bhardwaja Angiras;

(7) VII has 104 Mantras by Vashista.

**Ans 39 (c) Exp:-** The early gods of the Aryans, like those of the Greeks, were chiefly connected with the sky and were predominantly male. A few goddesses occur in the Rg Veda; for instance Prthvi, a vague and rarely mentioned personification of the earth, Aditi, a mysterious and tenuous figure, the great mother of the gods, Usas, the goddess of the dawn, to whom a number of lovely hymns were addressed, Ratri, the spirit of the night, who has a beautiful hymn to herself, and Aranyani, the Lady of the Forest, a nature goddess of little importance who is praised in one very hymn; none of these, however, played a significant part in the cult.

**Ans 40 (d) Exp:-** From the point of view of the Aryan warrior the greatest god was Indra, who fulfilled the dual function of war-god and weather-god. Though his name was different he had many of the characteristics of the Greek Zeus and the German Thor. As Indra tonans he rode at the head of the Aryan host and destroyed the fortresses of the Dasas; as Indra pluvius he slew the evil dragon Vrta who held back the waters, and thus he brought rain to the parched land. Indra was associated with storm and thunder, and like Zeus and Thor, his hand bore the thunderbolt (vajra), with which he destroyed his enemies. He was a rowdy amoral deity, fond of feasting and drinking. One hymn, according to usual interpretation, shows us the drunken Indra bragging in his cups, though it may well represent the feelings of a worshipper who has drunk liberally of the sacred drink.

**Ans 41 (a) Exp:-** Several gods were associated with the sun. Surya (the common word for sun) drove across the sky in a flaming chariot, like the Greek Helios. Savitr, the Stimulator, was another solar god, a beautiful verse in whose honour is the most holy of all the verses of the Veda. Pusan too



was in some measure a solar god, driving daily across the sky, but his main function was that of guardian of roads, herdsmen and straying cattle. Visnu, a god connected in part with the sacrifice, also had solar characteristics, covering the earth in three places, a trait which he retained in later Hinduism, when his importance greatly increased. On the fringes of the solar pantheon was Surya, the sun-god's daughter, who seems never to have been worshipped, but merely served to connect her two husbands, the Asvins ('Horsemen' also called Nasatyas), with the sun; these are described as driving across the sky in their three-wheeled chariot, but in the hymns they are not closely associated with the natural phenomena.

**Ans 42 (d) Exp:-** The fire-god, Agni (which means simply 'fire', and is related to the Latin ignis), was the object of much primitive mysticism and speculation. He was the god of the priest who dealt with him at the fire-sacrifice; he was also the god of the home, for he dwelt in the domestic hearth; he was the intermediary between gods and men, for he consumed the sacrifice and carried it to the gods. He dwelt in the water of heaven in the form of lightning, and on earth in many forms. He was hidden in fire-sticks, with which the sacrificial fire was kindled and which were personified as his parents.

**Ans 43 (d) Exp:-** Varuna, second only to Indra in importance, was a god of a type rather different from the others. He is known as an Asura, a term, also applied to certain lesser gods, which in later Hinduism came to mean a class of demons, but which was in Persia adopted by the reformer Zoroaster in its local form as part of the title of the great god of light, Ahura Mazda. Just as the shadowy Dyaus represents the high god of the Indo-European peoples before their separation, so Varuna may have been the high god of the Indo-Iranians before the two people divided, one to settle in N.W. India and the other in the Persian highlands. The name is connected by some authorities with the shadowy Greek heaven-god Uranus. At the time of compositions of the Veda, Varuna's prestige was waning before that of Indra, but he retained some importance for many centuries. Varuna was the

guardian of Rta, the cosmic order, a concept which was perhaps the highest flight of Rg Vedic thought. The world takes its regular course, day follows night and season succeeds season because of Rta; man must live according to Rta; in later days "non-rta" (an-rta) became one of the commonest words for untruth and sin. Rta depends on Varuna, who was sometimes looked on as its maker, and was thus a sort of creator-god. Of all the Aryan gods Varuna was ethically the highest.

**Ans 44 (d) Exp:-** Rudra (perhaps meaning "the Howler"), like Varuna, had a dangerous side to his character, but, unlike Varuna, was quite amoral. He resembled the Greek Apollo in that he was an archer-god, whose arrows brought disease. Like Indra he was associated with the storm, but he lacked Indra's popular and genial character. He was a remote god, dwelling in the mountains, and was generally an object of fear, invoked to ward off his arrows of plague and disaster. He had, however, a beneficent aspect, for he was guardian of healing herbs, and as such might give health to those whom he capriciously favoured.

**Ans 45 (b) Exp:-** According to the tradition a great gathering of monks met at the Magadhan capital of Rajagṛha soon after the Buddha's death. At this council Upali, one of the chief disciples, recited the Vinaya Pitaka, or rules of the Order, as he recalled having heard the Buddha give them. Another disciple, Ananda, who bears a position in Buddhism similar to that of St. John in Christianity, recited the Sutta Pitaka, the great collection of the Buddha's sermons on matters of doctrine and ethics. Though there may have been a council of some sort, the story as it stands is certainly untrue, for it is quite evident that the scriptures of Buddhism grew by a long process of development and accretion, perhaps over several centuries.

**Ans 46 (b) Exp:-** A second general council is said to have been held at Vaisali, one hundred years after the Buddha's death. Here schism raised its head, ostensibly over small points of monastic discipline, and the Order broke into two sections, the orthodox Sthaviravadins (Pali Thera-vadi) or Believers in the Teaching of the Elders", and the Mahasanghikas or "Members

of the Great Community". The tradition of the second council is as dubious as that of the first, but it at least records that schism began very early. The minor points of discipline on which the Order divided were soon followed by doctrinal differences of much greater importance.

**Ans 47 (a) Exp:-** With the support of Asoka Buddhism greatly expanded, spreading throughout India and to Ceylon. There is some doubt as to how far the doctrine had developed at this time, but at least a rudimentary canon existed, though perhaps not yet committed to writing. The great Buddhist holy places - the Lumbini Grove at Kapilavastu where the Buddha was born, the Tree of Wisdom at Gaya where he gained enlightenment, the Deer Park near Varanasi where he preached his first sermon, and the grove near Kusinagara where he died - were visited by many pilgrims, including Asoka himself.

**Ans 48 (d) Exp:-** Another very strong sect, the Sarvastivadins, was strong in the region of Mathura and in Kashmir. It was in Kashmir, according to a traditional preserved in China, that, under the patronage of Kaniska, a fourth great council was held, at which the Sarvastivadin doctrines were codified in a summary, the Mahavibhāsa. It was chiefly among the Sarvastivadins, but also in the old schism of the Mahasanghikas, that new ideas developed, which were to form the basis of the division of Buddhism into the 'Great' and 'Lesser Vehicles' (Mahayana and Hinayana).

**Ans 49 (a) Exp:-** Among the many unorthodox teachers who were contemporary with the Buddha was Vardhamana, known to his followers as Mahavira ("the Great Hero"). Jainism, the "Religion of the Conquerors" (jinas), which he founded, had a history very different from that of Buddhism. It succeeded in establishing itself firmly, and in some places become very influential, but it never spread beyond India. Unlike Buddhism, there were no fundamental changes and developments in Jaina doctrines. But though the history of Jainism is less interesting than that of Buddhism, and thought it was never so important, it survived in the land of its birth.

**Ans 50 (d) Exp:-** Mahavira was born



about 540 B.C. and was the son of Sid-dhartha, a chief of clan of Jnatrikas, the associates of the Licchavis of Vaisalo; his mother, Trisala, was the sister of the Licchavis chief Cetaka, and thus, like Buddha, he was wholly the product of the oligarchic martial clans which were a powerful political force at the time. Though he was educated as a prince, and married and had a daughter, his real interest lay in the quest for salvation. At the age of thirty, when his parents were dead, he left his home for a life of asceticism. At the first he followed the practices of an ascetic group called the Nirgranthas ("free from bonds"), which had been founded some 200 years earlier by a certain Parsava. The term Nirgrantha was later used for the members of the order which Mahavira founded, and Parsava was remembered as the twenty-third of the twenty-four great teachers of Tirthankaras ("Ford-makers") of Jaina faith.

**Jaina Philosophy :**

1. They don't believed in creator, but emphasized on the existence of the perfected souls.
2. They believed in ANEKANTAVADA The reality has indefinite number of aspects and attributes.
3. Syadavada : also known as Saptabhandi, accepts it, no absolute and final affirmation of denial is possible because knowledge is a relative quality.
4. Derived its metaphysical thoughts form the Samakhya School.
5. Varna: unlike Buddhism, believes in rebirth and recognises Varna.
6. Believed in Jiva and Ajiva: The world consists of two eternal, uncreated, co-existing but independent categories. It is the most scientific concept of Jainism. Jiva is conscious power, but embarrassed with limitations of materialism and corresponds to soul. Ajiva is unconscious like, matter, space, motion, rest time. The most important aspect which distinguishes Jiva and Ajiva is the Knowledge.

**Ans 51 (c) Exp:-** Bhadrabahu, the elder of the community who led the emigrants, insisted on the retention of the rule of nudity which Mahavira had established. Sthulabhadra, the leader of the monks who remained in the North, allowed his followers to wear white garments, owing to the hardships and confusions of the famine. Hence arose the two sects of the Jainas, the Digambaras ("Space-clad", i.e.

naked), and the Svetambaras ("White-clad"). The schism did not become final until the 1st century A.D., and there were never any fundamental doctrinal differences; later most monks of the naked sect took to wearing robes in public, but the division has persisted down to the present day.

**Ans 52 (a) Exp:-** Jainism had no special social doctrines. The domestic rites of the layman, such as birth, marriage and death, were those of the Hindus. At one time Jainism maintained a cult of stupas in the same way as Buddhism, but this has not survived, and early in the Christian era the Tirthankaras were adored in temples in the form of icons. By the Middle Ages this worship approximated to that of the Hindus, with offerings of flowers, incense, lamps and so on. As with Buddhism, the chief gods of the Hindus found their way into Jaina temples in subordinate positions, and though there was no real compromise with theism the sect easily fitted into the Hindu order, its members forming distinct castes.

**Ans 53 (a) Exp:-** A third unorthodox sect which emerged at the same time as Buddhism and Jainism was that of the Ajivikas, a body of ascetics who were under a rigorous discipline similar to that the Jainas, and who also practiced complete nudity. The doctrines of the founder of the sect, Gosala Maskariputra, bears a generic likeness to those of his contemporary and former friend Mahavira. Like Mahavira, he looked back to earlier teachers and ascetic groups, whose doctrines he refurbished and developed. According to both Buddhist and Jaina tradition he was of humble birth; he died a year or so before the Buddha, about 487 B.C., after a fierce altercation with Mahavira in the city of Sravasti.

**Ans 54 (b) Exp:-** No scriptures of the Ajivikas have come down to us, and the little we know about them has to be reconstructed from the polemic literature of Buddhism and Jainism. The sect was certainly atheistic, and its main feature was strict determinism. The usual doctrine of karma taught that though a man's present condition was determined by his past actions he could influence his destiny, in this life and the future, by choosing the right course of conduct. This the Ajivikas

denied. The whole universe was conditioned and determined to the smallest detail by an impersonal cosmic principle, Niyati, or destiny. It was impossible to influence the course of transmigration in any way.

**Ans 55 (d) Exp:-** Buddha, Mahavira and Gosala, and many lesser teachers of their period ignored the gods, but they were not thoroughgoing atheists and materialist. All admitted the existence of supernatural beings of strictly limited powers, and all accepted the fundamental doctrine of transmigration, though they interpreted its mechanics individually. Some thinkers, however, rejected all immaterial categories completely, and their influence may have been wider than appears from the religious texts of the period.

**Ans 56 (d) Exp:-** The stupa began as an earthen burial mound, which was revered by the local population, and we have seen that the cult of stupas was taken up by Buddhism, and that Asoka raised stupas in Buddha's honours all over India. Only one stupa, in Nepal, survives in the form in which great emperor left it, but excavations of existing stupas have shown the character of the earlier ones. There were large hemispherical domes, containing a small central chamber, in which the relics of the Buddha were placed in a casket, often beautifully carved in crystal. The core of the stupa was of unburnt bricks, and the outer face of burnt brick, covered with a thick layer of plaster. The stupa was crowned by an umbrella of wood or stone, and was surrounded by wooden fence enclosing a path for ceremonial clockwise circumambulation (pradaksina), which was the chief form of reverence paid to the relics within it.

**Ans 57 (c) Exp:-** In India stupa architecture became more and more ornate. The Stupa of Amravati, which in its final form was completed c. A.D. 200, was larger than that of Sanchi, and it was adorned with carved panels (some of which can be seen in the British Museum) telling the story of the life of the Buddha. Meanwhile in Northern India stupas grew taller in proportion to their bases. They were often set on square platforms, which in Burma and Indonesia were developed into stepped pyramids, the largest of which is the enormous stupa of Borobodur,

in Java, built in the 8th century A.D. Pinnacles became higher, and developed towards the springing forms of the of the present day temples of Burma and Siam.

**Ans 58 (b) Exp:-** Ellora near Aurangabad – here are no less than thirty-four caves, constructed from the 5th to the 8th centuries A.D., most of them Hindu but some Buddhist and Jaina. The crowning achievement of Ellora is the great Kailasanatha Temple, excavated on the instructions of the Rastrakuta emperor Krsna I. with this the concept of the cave temple was transcended, for the king was not satisfied with a mere hollow in the rock. The entire rock face was cut away and a splendid temple was carved like a statue from the hillside, complete with shrine room, hall, gateway, votive pillars, lesser shrines and cloisters, the whole adorned with divine figures and scenes large and small of a grace and strength rarely seen again in Indian art. The ground plan of Kailasanatha is of about the same size as the Parthenon, and it is half as high again.

**Ans 59 (b) Exp:-** The latest cave-temples of importance are those of Elephanta, a beautiful little island off Bombay. These, in the same style as those of Ellora, are famous for their sculpture, especially for the great Trimurti figure of Siva. After these no important caves were excavated. Indians had long known the art of building in stone. The Kailasanatha Temple, carved in exact imitation of masonry, showed the dissatisfaction with the older cave form. The great period of medieval temple building had begun.

**Ans 60 (d) Exp:-** Gupta period: Pillars were usually ornate, with heavy bell-shaped capitals surmounted by animal motifs, and the entrances were often carved with mythological scenes and figures. All Gupta temples were small and most had flat roofs. Their masonry was held together without mortar, and was far larger and thicker than was necessary for the comparatively small buildings. Evidently the builders had not yet fully mastered their technique, and were still thinking in terms of cave. The finest Gupta temples, that of Deogarh near Jhansi, probably of the 6th century, marks a great advance. Here iron dowels were used to hold the masonry together, and

a small tower rose above the sanctum. The portal veranda was continued all round the building, making a covered walk.

**Ans 61 (a) Exp:-** The standard type of Hindu temple, which has persisted from the 6th century to the present day, was not fundamentally different from that of the ancient Greeks. The heart of the temple was a small dark shrine-room (garbhagrha), containing the chief icon. This opened on a hall for worshipers (mandapa), originally a separate building, but usually joined to the shrine-room by a vestibule (antarala). The hall was approached by a porch (ardhamandapa). The shrine-room was generally surrounded by a tower, while smaller towers rose from other parts of the building. The whole was set in a rectangular courtyard, which might contain lesser shrines and was often placed on a raised platform.

**Ans 62 (c) Exp:-** Paisaca, which can scarcely be called marriage at all – the seduction of a girl while asleep, mentally deranged, or drunk. Paisaca marriage was universally reprobated. This form of marriage, according to the law-books, was not fitted for the higher classes, and could only be allowed on sufferance to the lower orders.

**Ans 63 (b) Exp:-** In general a widow could not remarry. By medieval times this rule was applied so strictly in the upper classes that it included even girls widowed in childhood, whose marriages had not been consummated. Moreover, the custom of niyoga, which gave the childless widow a chance to conceive a son by her brother-in-law, passed into desuetude in the early centuries of the Christian era. All evidence shows, however, that the remarriage of widows was fairly common in earlier times. The Arthashastra admits its possibility. In the famous old story of Nala and Damayanti, the hero, who has long been parted from his wife, is reunited with her by subterfuge of her announcement that she presumes his death and plans to hold a second svayamvara.

**Ans 64 (b) Exp:-** The first memorial to a sati is found at Eran, near Sagar in Madhya Pradesh, where a brief inscription engraved on a pillar in A.D. 510 records. It is known that the nomads of Central Asia practiced this custom, and it may have received some stimu-

lus from their invasions. In any case, from this time onwards it became more common, and there are numerous sati-stones all over India, commemorating the many faithful wives who followed their slain lords in death. Criticisms of the custom were not unknown. It was condemned by the humane poet Bana, in the 7th century, and by the tantric sects, which even declared that woman burning herself on her husband's pyre went straight to hell. But some medieval writers roundly declare that the sati, by her self-immolation, expunges both her own and her husband's sins, and that the two enjoy together 35 million years of bliss in heaven. The living cremation of the sati was always in theory voluntary, but, if we are to judge from later analogy, social and family pressure may have made it virtually obligatory on some high-caste widows, especially those of the warrior class. The 15th century traveller Nicolo dei Conti states that as many as three thousand of the wives and concubines of the kings of Vijayagara were pledged to be burnt with their lord on his death.

**Ans 65 (c) Exp:-** In general the Upanisads proclaim salvation by knowledge or realization rather than by faith or works. Their ethics are fundamentally pragmatic. Good and evil are resolved in the all-pervading Brahman, and are relative terms only. From the point of view of the seeker after truth, that is good with leads him to the realization of Brahman, and evil the reverse. Thus anything which discourages the meditative life is ultimately bad, and among the most serious of these obstacles are selfish desires. In more than one context it is said that the universe came into existence through a primeval desire of the World Soul; to attain bliss the hermit must, so to speak, restore the state of things before creation. The normal values of the world, sacrifice, benevolence, and even asceticism, are only good in so far as they lead the soul upwards.

**Ans 66 (c) Exp:-** The Vinaya Pitaka contains pronouncements attributed to the Buddha, laying down numerous rules for the conduct order. With each rule the circumstances which led the Buddha to propound it are given, and thus the Vinaya much early traditional matter. The largest and most impor-

tant of the "Three Baskets" is the Sutta Pitaka, which is divided into five groups (Nikaya).

**Ans 67 (d) Exp:-** Temple building gained much from the patronage of the Pallava and Calukya kings in the 6th to 8th centuries. Important early temples of the former dynasty are to be found at Mamallapuram and Kanci, while Calukyans left temple remains at their capital Badami and at the nearby site of Aihole, both in Mysore. These styles show the gradual emancipation of the architect from the techniques of carpentry and cave architecture. The apogee of the Pallava style was reached in the Shore Temple at Mamallapuram and the Kailasanatha Temple of Kanci, built early in the 8th century. The latter has a pyramidal tower formed of two courses of small barrel vaults, surmounted by a solid cupola suggesting a Buddhist stupa. The style of the Pallavas was developed further under the Cola dynasty (10-12th centuries); their finest products are the temples of Siva at Tanjuvur (Tanjore), built by Rajaraja the Great and the temple built by his successor, Rajendra I, at his new capital of Gangaikondacolapuram, near Kumbakonam. The former was probably the largest temple built in India up to that time. Both these temples contain elaborate pillared halls and beautiful decoration.

**Ans 68 (d) Exp:-** The earliest Calukyan temples closely resemble the Gupta. By the 8th century they had developed individual features, including the wide overhanging eaves which became characteristic of the medieval temples of the Central Deccan. The later Calukyans and Hoysalas (11th -14th centuries) developed a more elaborate style. Their temples were no longer constructed on a rectangular plan, but were polygonal or stellate, raised on tall solid platforms of the same shape as buildings. These temples give a strong feeling of flatness, for platforms and walls alike are covered with rather narrow carved friezes of elephants, horsemen, geese, monster, and scenes of mythology and legend. The grotesque mask (Kirtimukha) became very common as a decorative feature, and turned columns, often ornately carved, were widely used. The largest and most famous temples of this style, at Halebid (Dorasamudra, the Hoysala

capital) and Belur, have no towers, and it is thought that they were not completed.

**Ans 69 (d) Exp:-** The finest Orissan temple is the Lingaraja at Bhubanesar, which shows the North Indian sikhara in its final form – a tower which begins to curve inwards at about one third of its height, with rounded top crowned by a flat stone disc (amalaka) and a finial (kalasa). The upward sweep of this graceful curving tower is emphasized by deep vertical inlets, but its solidity and firm basis on earth are very evident. The Lingaraja temple, like most Orissan temples, is built as a series of four halls – a hall of offerings, a dancing hall, an assembly hall and a sanctuary. The sanctuary is crowned by the great tower, but the other three elements of the temple, leading one by one to the shrine, are also roofed with characteristic towers of small size, carrying the eye to main sikhara. The whole temple enclosure of the Lingaraja is filled with smaller shrines, built on the pattern of the great one.

**Ans 70 (b) Exp:-** The third great council, held at Patliputra under the patronage of Asoka, which resulted in the expulsion of many heretics and the establishment of the Sthaviravada school as orthodox. At this council it is said that the last section was added to the Pali scriptures, the Kathavatthu of the Abhidhamma Pitaka, dealing with psychology and metaphysics. In fact many of the works of this part of the canon are of later composition, and the details of the account of the council are suspect, but the record shows that by this time widespread differences had developed within the Order.

**Ans 71 (d) Exp:-** Under the Candella kings of Bundelkhand a great school of architecture flourished in the 10th and 11th centuries, the chief work of which is a beautiful group of temples at Khajuraho, about 100 miles south-east of Jhansi. These temples are built on a rather different plan from those of Orissa, and are not very large; the finest, a Saivite temple known as Kandariya-Mahadeo, was built about A.D. 1000, and is not more than 100 feet high. The standard type of Khajuraho temple contains a shrine-room or sanctuary, an assembly-hall and an entrance portico. Whereas in Orissan temple these elements were conceived

rather as separate entities joined together by vestibules, the Khajuraho architects treated them as a whole, and thought each part has its own roof they are not structurally separate. The Khajuraho sikhara, like those of most Northern temples, is curvilinear.

**Ans 72 (c) Exp:-** The most famous building of Gujarat school are the lovely Jaina shrine of Mount Abu, the style of which is fundamentally not very different from the Khajuraho. The temples were built on high platforms and usually consisted of a shrine and hall only, without an entrance portico. The sikhara over the shrine, like those of Khajuraho, was adorned with a large number of miniature towers, and the ceilings were in the form of corbelled domes. Perhaps through the influence of Muslim architectural styles, these ceilings were carved so as to give the impression of a true dome, the steps of the corbelling being skillfully concealed by the sculptor, and the flat crossbeams, supported on pillars, often being adorned with large brackets meeting at the centre, which gave an arch-like effect, though the true arch was never employed.

**Ans 73 (d) Exp:-** The 1028 hymns of Rg Veda are the work of many authors and shows great variations of style and merit. Though their composition may have covered several centuries, even the earliest of these poems is the product of long tradition, composed according to a strict metrical scheme and a settled literary convention. The collection is divided into ten 'circles' (mandala) or books. Of these, books ii to vii are ascribed to individual families of seers, and contain the earliest hymns; books I, viii and x are later, especially part x, while the ninth book was compiled by extracting the hymns to the Soma from other parts of the Rg Veda. The hymns contain many repetitions and the majority has a general sameness of outlook.

**Ans 74 (a) Exp:-** The earlier known dramas to have survived are fragments of plays by Asvaghosa, preserved in manuscripts found in the desert sands of Central Asia. The oldest complete play are probably those attributed to Bhasa, which seem to be earlier than those of Kalidasa, though there is no complete unanimity of experts on this point. Bhasa's thirteen surviving plays



include several works of great merit, notably "The Dream of Vasavadatta" (Svapnavasavadatta) and "Yaug-nadhrrarayana's Vows" (Pratijna-yaugandharayana). Bhasa also wrote a number of short dramas based on epic stories in simple and vigorous style. As in English literature so in Sanskrit, the greatest poet was also the greatest dramatist. Three plays of Kalidasa have survived: "Malavika and Agnimitra", a comedy of harem intrigue, its scene set in the Sunga period; "Urvashi Won by Valour" (Vikramorvasi), telling the ancient story of the love of Pururavas and Urvashi; and the "The Recognition of Sakuntala" (Abhijnanasakuntala). At all times the last has been reckoned Kalidasa's masterpiece, and merits special consideration.

**Ans 75 (b) Exp:-** Sudraka, probably Kalidasa's approximate contemporary, has left only one play "The Little Clay Cart" (Mrcchakatika). Visakhadatta was the dramatist of politics. His only complete surviving play, "The Minister's Signet Ring" (Mudraraksasa), deals with the schemes of the wily Canakya to foil the plots of Raksasa, the minister of the last of the Nanadas, and to place Candragupta Maurya firmly on the throne. Another play of Visakhadatta, "The Queen and Candra Gupta" (Devicandragupta), purporting to tell the story of the rise to power of Candra Gupta II, exists only in fragments.

**Ans 76 (d) Exp:-** Three plays are ascribed to the great king Harsa, though they may be the work of a 'ghost writer'. They are 'Ratnavali', 'Priyadarsika' and 'The Joy of the Serpents' (Nagananda). The first two, named after their heroines, are charming harem comedies, while the last is a play of religious purport, telling of prince Jimutavahana, who gives his own body to put a stop to the sacrifice of snakes to the divine Garuda. With Harsa we may link his royal contemporary, the Pallava King Mahendravikramavarman, who has left a one-act play "The Sport of the Drunkards" (Mattavilasa). Second only to Kalidasa in the esteem of the critics was Bhavabhuti, who lived at Kanyakubja in the early 8th century. Three of his play survive - "Malati and Madhava", "The Deeds of the Great Hero" (Mahaviracarita), and "The Later Deeds of Rama"

(Uttararamacarita).

**Ans 77 (d) Exp:-** The term Upanisad means literally 'a session', sitting at the feet of a master who imparts esoteric doctrines. There are said to be 108 Upanisads altogether, but many of these are late sectarian workers of little importance. The earlier Upanisads, like the great Brhadaranyaka and the Chandogya, are in prose and consist of a series of short expositions of some aspect of the new doctrines, often in the form of question and answer. The Upanisads of somewhat later composition, like the Katha and the Svetasvatara, are in verse, and their contents are more closely integrated.

**Ans 78 (d) Exp:-** The Puranas ('Ancient Stories') are compendia of legends and religious instructions. There are eighteen chief Puranas, of which perhaps the most important are the Vayu, Visnu, Agni, Bhavisa and Bhagavata Puranas. In their present form they are not very ancient, none going back earlier than the Gupta period and all containing interpolations, but most of their material is very old indeed.

**Ans 79 (d) Exp:-** Hindu cosmology in its final form was perhaps later than the cosmologies of the Buddhists and Jainas. According to this system the cosmos passes through cycles within cycles for all eternity. The basic cycle is the Kalpa, a 'day of Brahma', or 4,320 million earthly years. His night is of equal length. 360 such days and nights constitute a 'year of Brahma' and his life lasts for 100 such years. The largest cycle is therefore 311,040,000 million years long, after which the whole universe returns to the ineffable world-spirit, until another creator god is evolved.

**Ans 80 (d) Exp:-** Vaisesika ('the school of Individual Characteristics') was complementary to Nyaya, though perhaps older, and in medieval times the two merged into what was virtually a single school. While Nyaya specialized in logic, Vaisesika was interested rather in physics than theology. The earlier text of the school is the sutras of the legendary founder, Uluka Kanada, which had numerous exponents and commentators, the greatest of whom was Prasastapada of the 5th century. The basic tenet of Vaisesika, held in common with Jainism and

some schools of Buddhism, was that nature is atomic. The atoms are distinct from the soul, of which they are instrument. Vaisesika postulated a dualism of matter and soul, and declared that salvation depends on fully recognizing the atomic nature of the universe, and its difference from the soul.

**Ans 81 (b) Exp:-** Vedanta ('the end of the Veda'), also called Uttara Mimamsa, is the most important of the six systems, and in its many sub-schools it has produced the characteristic features of modern intellectual Hinduism. The basic text of the system is the Brahma Sutra of Badarayana, written early in the Christian era, which have been commented on by many scholars of all ages, down to the present day. Vedanta is still a living school, and modern teachers such as Vivakananda and Aurobindo Ghose, and philosophers such as Radhakrishnan, are all Vedantists. The doctrines of Vedanta were based on the Upanisads, and gave logical organized form to their many mystical speculations.

**Ans 82 (c) Exp:-** At Mohenjo Daro each city had well-fortified citadel, which seems to have been used for both religious and governmental purposes. Probably the most striking features of the culture was its intense conservatism. At Mohenjo Daro nine strata of buildings have been revealed. As the level of the earth rose from the periodic flooding of the Indus new houses would be built almost exactly on the sites of the old, with only minor variations in ground plan; for nearly a millennium at least, the street plan of the cities remained the same. The script of Indus people was totally unchanged throughout their history. There is no doubt that they had contact with Mesopotamia, but they showed no inclination to adopt the technical advances of the more progressive culture.

**Ans 83 (d) Exp:-** The most striking deity of the Harappa culture is the horned god of the seals. He is depicted on tree specimens, in two seated on a stool or small dais, and in the third on the ground; in all three his posture is on well known to later Indian holy man, with the legs drawn up close to the body and the two heels touching, a position quite impossible to the Westerner without much practice. Animals played a big part in the religion of the



Indus people. The bull is usually depicted with a single horn, and has sometime been referred to as unicorn, though there is little doubt that the artist was trying to portray a normal bull, whose second horn was concealed by the first. Certain trees were sacred, as they are Hinduism today, notably the pipal, which is specially honoured by Buddhists as the species under which the Buddha found enlightenment.

**Ans 84 (d) Exp:-** There is no reason to believe that iron was used in India at this period. Ayas, one of the terms for metal in Rg Veda, came to mean iron at a later date, and is related to the German word Eisen and the English iron; but it is also akin to the Latin aes, meaning bronze, and it certainly means this metal or copper in the Rg Veda. No trace of iron has been found in the upper levels of the remains of the Indus Culture, and at this period iron implements were rare, even in the advanced civilizations of Mesopotamia.

**Ans 85 (c) Exp:-** Below the Sudras were the early representatives of the people who were later called untouchables, outcasts, depressed classes, or scheduled castes. Buddhist literature and the early Dharma Sutras show that several centuries before Christ there already existed groups of people who, though serving the Aryan in very menial and dirty tasks, were looked on as quite outside the pale. Sometime they were called the 'fifth class' (panchama), but most authorities rejected this term, as if to insist that they were to be excluded from the Aryan social order altogether.

**Ans 86 (a) Exp:-** The Candala, a term which came to be used loosely for many types of untouchable. The Candala was not allowed to live in an Aryan town or village, but had to dwell in special quarters outside the boundaries. Though some Candalas had other means of livelihood, in theory their main task was the carrying and cremation of corpses, and they also served as executioners of criminals. According to the law-books the Candala should be dressed in the garments of the corpses he cremated, should eat his food from the broken vessels, and should wear only iron ornaments. No man of higher class might have any but the most distant relations with a Candala, on pain of losing his religious

purity and falling to the Candala's level. By the Gupta times Candalas had become so strictly untouchable that, like lepers in medieval Europe, they were forced to strike a wooden clapper on entering a town, to warn the Aryans of their polluting approach.

**Ans 87 (d) Exp:-** The earliest Indian coinage consisted of flat pieces of silver or bronze, of irregular shape but fairly accurate in weight. They bore no inscription but a number of punch-marks, but which probably included the emblems of the Kings who minted the coins, and control marks of local officials and merchants. Inscribed coins were not regularly minted in India until the 2nd century B.C., and though literary evidence suggests that gold coinage may have existed earlier the oldest surviving gold coins, other than one or two very rare specimens, are those of Vima Kadphises of the 1st century A.D. As well as the three usual metals, coins of nickel were minted by some of the Greco-Bactrian kings, while the Satavahanas of the Deccan made coins of lead, and various alloys are attested.

**Ans 88 (c) Exp:-** The people of the Kulli Culture, in the Makran, burnt their dead while, the people of Nal Culture, in the Brahui Hills, practiced fractional burial, or inhumation of the bones after partial disintegration by burning or exposure. Their religion was of the type practiced by other early agricultural communities in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East, centering round fertility rites and the worship of a Mother Goddess. Figurines of the Goddess have been found in many sites, and in those of the Zhob Culture, to the north of Quetta, phallic emblems have also been found. In many ancient cultures the worship of Mother Goddess was associated with that of the bull, and these were no exception. Bull figurines have been discovered, and the bull forms a favourite motif for the decoration of the pottery of Kulli and Rana Ghundai, one of the most important of the Zhob sites.

**Ans 89 (d) Exp:-** The people of the Kulli culture excelled in making small boxes of soft stone, delicately engraved with linear patterns. Such boxes have been occasionally found in early Mesopotamian sites, and we may assume that they were exported by the Kulli

people, perhaps filled with the unguent or perfume of some kind. At Susa and elsewhere have been found a few pieces of painted pottery which are evidently imitated from the wares of the Kulli people, who obviously traded with the Middle East. Otherwise there is little evidence of contact. No certainly identifiable Mesopotamian remains have been found in Baluchistan, and there is no trace of objects from the Kulli Culture along the overland route. It seems that the Kulli people made contact with the earliest Mesopotamian civilization by sea.

**Ans 90 (d) Exp:-** The most striking of the few large buildings is the great bath in the citadel area of Mohenjo Daro. This is an oblong bathing pool 39 x 23 feet in areas and 8 feet deep, constructed of beautiful brickwork made watertight with bitumen. It could be drained by an opening in one corner and was surrounded by a cloister, on to which opened a number of small rooms. Like the 'tank' of a Hindu temple, it probably had a religious purpose, and the cells may have been the homes of priests. The special attention paid by the people of the Harappa culture to cleanliness is hardly due to the fact that they had notions of hygiene in advance of those of other civilizations of their time, but indicates that, like the later Hindus, they had a strong belief in the purificatory effects of water from a ritual point of view.

**Ans 91 (b) Exp:-** Bimbisara of Magadha generally seems to have been a man of peace, and to have kept on good terms with the king of far-off Gandhara and the upper Indus. His one conquest was that of the little kingdom of Anga, on borders of the modern Bengal. Campa, the capital city of Anga, was already of considerable commercial importance, for it was a river port from which ships would sail down the Ganga and coast to South India, returning with jewels and spices which were already in demand in the North. Although Anga was Bimbisara's only conquest, he seems also to have gained control of part at least of the district of Kasi (Varansai), as the dowry of his chief queen, who was the sister of Prasenajit of Kosala. His capital was Rajagirha, some sixty miles to the south-east of the modern Patna. Bimbisara was deposed, imprisoned

and murdered about 494 B.C., - some seven years before the death of Buddha - by his son, Ajatasatru.

**Ans 92 (c) Exp:-** In the middle of the 4th century B.C., Mahapadma Nanda was emperor of Magadha. He was an unpopular upstart, but, as far as can be gathered from the few references to him, he was an energetic and ambitious king, who succeeded in gaining control of Kalinga (the modern Orissa and the northern coastal strip of Andhra Pradesh), and perhaps of other parts of Deccan. His death seems to have been followed by a disputed succession, which coincided of the times emerged the greatest and most powerful of India's many empires.

**Ans 93 (d) Exp:-** Classical sources speak of a young Indian named Sandrocottus - identical with the Candragupta Maurya of India sources - who sided with the Greeks. Plutarch states that Sandrocottus advised Alexander to advance beyond the Beas and attack the Nanda emperor, who was so unpopular that his people would rise in support of an invader. The Latin historian Justin adds that later Sandrocottus offended Alexander by his boldness of speech, and conqueror ordered that he should be put to death; but he escaped, and after many adventures succeeded in expelling the Greek garrisons and gaining the throne of India. Both Indian and classical sources agree that Candragupta overthrew the last Nanda and occupied his capital, Pataliputra; the latter add that after Alexander's retreat Candragupta subdued the North-West, driving out the Greek garrisons.

**Ans 94 (c) Exp:-** Alexander's general Seleucus sent an ambassador, Megasthenes, to raise at the Mauryan court at Pataliputra, and the envoy wrote a detailed account of India which became the standard textbook of the subject for later classical writers. The capital was a large and fine city, surrounded by a wooden wall; it was controlled by an administrative board of thirty members, who regulated in detail the whole social and economic life of the people. Megasthenes noticed the existence of caste, though his classification of the population in seven endogamous groups is certainly erroneous.

**Ans 95 (a) Exp:-** Candra Gupta I

possessed fairly large domains, including the regions of Magadha and Kosala. Under his successor, Samudra Gupta, Patliputra once more became the center of a great empire. Samudra's power reached from Assam to the borders of the Punjab. He aimed at the establishment of a closely knit empire of the Mauryan type, for in his great Allahabad inscription he is said to have "violently uprooted" no less than nine kings of North India, and to have annexed their kingdoms to his own. Samudra Gupta's main efforts were in the direction of the west, where the Sakas had ruled for over 200 years and the land was enriched by the lucrative western trade. Sakas actually succeeded in shaking the Gupta Empire, and forced a weak king, Rama Gupta, to conclude a dishonorable peace. It was Candra Gupta II, the son of Samudra and younger brother of the shadowy Rama Gupta, who finally defeated the Sakas.

**Ans 96 (d) Exp:-** Harsa ascended the throne in 606 at the age of sixteen, and in the forty-one years of his reign he succeeded in partially restoring the glories of the Guptas. The poet Bana, who was patronized by Harsa, has left a florid account of the events leading up to his rise to power, while in the latter part of his reign India was visited by another Chinese pilgrim, Hsuan Tsang, who wrote a very valuable description of India, which, unlike the account of Megasthenes, has survived intact. Although Harsa gained control of most of Northern India, from Gujarat to Bengal, his empire was feudal in structure.

**Ans 97 (a) Exp:-** Bhaskaravarman, the king of remote Assam, attended in the court of Harsa. It would seem that Bhaskaravarman assisted Harsa against Sasanka at the beginning of his reign, and the two kings were lifelong friends. Only in the Deccan Harsa could make no progress. Here he attacked the Chalukya King Pulakesin II, but was thoroughly defeated, and could never again pass the Narmada. Hsuan Tsang shows that Buddhism was definitely declining in India at this time, although in the latter part of his reign Harsa fell increasingly under its influence.

**Ans 98 (d) Exp:-** The Palas of Eastern India were the first to gain the as-

pendancy, and for a while, in the early part of the 9th century, were the masters of Kanyakubja. The long reign of the great king Dharmapala marks the apogee of Pala power; by the time of his death control of Kanyakubja was lost, but his successor, Devapala, was still a very important king and was in diplomatic contact with the Sailendra kings of Sumatra. The Pala kings are chiefly notable for their patronage of Buddhism, which, in a rather corrupt form, flourished in their dominions during the three centuries of their rule. It was from the Pala empire that Buddhism was introduced into Tibet, where, combined with many native beliefs, it survives to the present day.

**Ans 99 (d) Exp:-** In the Northern Deccan the Vakatakas vanished at about the same time as the Gupta, and in the middle of the 6th century the west and the central Peninsula came under the control of the Chalukya Dynasty, ruling from Vatapi (now called Badami) in Mysore. Its greatest king Pulakesin II was the approximate contemporary of Harsa, whom he successfully resisted, only to be defeated at the end of his reign by Narasimhavarman, the Pallava king of Kancī (Kanchipuram). The Pallavas, who had been ruling since the 4th century, were great temple builders, and seem to have much encouraged the growth of Aryan institutions in the South.

**Ans 100 (d) Exp:-** The Colas fell in the 13th century, when their territory was shared by the Hoysalas of Mysore and the revived Pandya dynasty of the Maduri. Now Deccan was soon to feel the force of Islam, which was already the master of North India. In the reign of the able sultan of Delhi, Ala-ud-din Khalji, a series of brilliant raids led by the eunuch general Malik Kafur, a converted Hindu, crushed the Deccan Kingdoms, and for a time a Muslim sultanate was set up even in Madurai, in extreme south. The Dravidians were not finally subjugated, however. In 1336, within a few years of Malik Kafur's raids, an independent Hindu kingdom was founded at Vijayanagara, on the Tungabhadra River. This kingdom, after desperately resisting the Bahmani sultans of the Northern Deccan, established its hegemony over the whole Peninsula from Krishna River southwards.

# Model Practice Paper on Indian Polity

**Questions: 1, 91-93** Federal System; 6, 24, 28, 51, 75 Supreme Court; 83, 85 High Court; 12, 60 Panchayat Raj; 87 UTs; 95 UPSC; 3, 63 FC; 5, 61, 64, 74 Making of the Constitution; 2, 13 Elections; 4, 8-10, 17 Salient Features of the Constitution; 7, 18-20 Preamble of the Constitution; 11, 38, 88 PM; 14 NDC; 15 State Legislature; 16, 22, 84 Historical Background; 21, 94 Centre-State Relations; 23, 40, 86 Special Provisions for SCs, STs and Others; 25, 48, 82, 89-90 Amendment of the Constitution; 26 Central Council of Ministers; 37 AIV (Oath by the Constitutional and other Authorities); 29-36, 39, 49, 50, 52, 100 Parliament; 41-47, 53-59, 66-71, 76, 78 FRs; 77, 79, 80 DPSP; 81 FDs; 96, 97 Emergency Provisions; 98 Special Status of J & K; 27, 62, 99 President; 72 AII (Subjects of Union, State and Concurrent Lists); 73 AVII (Ministries/Departments of the Central Government); 65 VP.

**1.** Which of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?

- (1) Single Constitution
  - (2) Independent Judiciary
  - (3) Vesting of residuary powers with the Centre
  - (4) Integrated Audit Machinery
- (a) 1 & 3                      (b) 2 only  
(c) 3 & 4                      (d) 4 only

**2.** Which of the following electoral systems have been adopted for various elections in India?

- (1) System of direct election on the basis of adult suffrage
- (2) System of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote
- (3) List system of proportional representation
- (4) Cumulative system of indirect elections

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

**3.** Who among the following are appointed by the President?

- (1) The Chairman, FC
- (2) The Dy. Chairman, PC
- (3) The CM of Delhi NCT
- (4) The CAG

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

**4.** The basic feature theory of the Constitution of India implies that

(1) certain features of the Constitution are so essential to it that they can't be abrogated

(2) fundamental rights can't be abridged or taken away

(3) the Constitution can't be amended except in accordance with procedure prescribed in Art. 368

(4) the preamble of the Constitution can't be amended for it is not part of the Constitution & at the same time represents its real spirit

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

**5.** Which of the following were the parts of critics regarding the Constituent Assembly?

- (1) A non-representative body
- (2) A non-sovereign body
- (3) Time consuming
- (4) Dominated by the Princely States

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

**6.** Which of the following features are correct with respect to the SC?

- (1) Federal Court
- (2) The highest court of appeal
- (3) The guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens
- (4) The guardian of the Constitution

- (a) 1 & 3                      (b) 2 & 4  
(c) 2, 3 & 4                  (d) All

**7.** Which of the following statements is/are false?

(1) The Constitution of India was adopted on January 26, 1950.

(2) The words Socialist and Integrity were added to the Preamble by 42nd Constitutional Amendment

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both                      (d) None

**8.** 2nd Schedule considers the provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges of

- (1) The VP
- (2) The Governors of the States
- (3) The Chairman of NHRC
- (4) The Chairman & the members of UPSC
- (5) The Judges of the HCs

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 & 5                      (b) 2, 4 & 5  
(c) 1, 2 & 4                  (d) 1, 2 & 3

**9.** 3rd Schedule contains forms of

Oaths or Affirmations for

(1) The candidates for election to the Parliament

(2) The Members of State Legislature

(3) The State Ministers

(4) The Judges of the HC

(a) 1, 2 & 3                      (b) 2 & 4

(c) All                      (d) 1 & 3

**10.** Which of the following features were taken from the Government of India Act, 1935?

(1) Federal scheme

(2) Judiciary

(3) Emergency provisions

(4) Public Service Commission

(5) Bicameralism

(a) 1, 2 & 4                      (b) 1, 2 & 5

(c) 1 & 3                      (d) 1, 2, 3 & 4

**11.** Which of the following is/aren't explicitly stated in the Constitution but followed as a convention?

(1) The Finance Minister is to be a member of the Lower House

(2) The PM has to resign if he loses majority in the Lower House

(3) All the parts of India are to be represented in the Council of Ministers

(4) Chairman of Council of State will preside joint sitting in the absence of the Speaker

(a) None                      (b) 2 only

(c) 3 & 4                      (d) 1 & 3

**12.** Which of the following is incorrect in respect of the Rural Local Government in India?

(1) According to the Indian Constitution, local government isn't independent tier in the federal system

(2) 33% in the local bodies are reserved for the women

(3) Local government finances are to be provided by the State Finance Commission

(4) Elections to the local bodies are to be determined by a State Election Commission

(a) 1 only                      (b) 2 & 4

(c) 3 only                      (d) None

**13.** Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to commencement of Election process?

(1) The recommendation for elections is made by the government & notification for election is issued by the EC

(2) The recommendation for elections is made by the EC & notification for election is issued by the Home Minis-



try at the Centre & the Home Departments in the States

(3) The recommendation for elections is made by the EC & notification for election is issued by the President & the Governors of the States

(4) Both the exercises of making recommendation for elections & that of issuing a notification in respect of it are done by the EC

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

**14.** Which of the following is/are extra-constitutional & extra-legal decide(s) for securing co-operation & co-ordination between the States in India?

- (1) Zonal Councils  
(2) NDC  
(3) The Inter-State Council  
(4) The Governor's Conference

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 2 only  
(c) 2 & 4 (d) 4 only

**15.** Who among the following have the right to vote in the elections to both the Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha?

- (1) Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament  
(2) Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament  
(3) Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature  
(4) Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature

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

**16.** In the interim government formed in 1946 the Vice-President of the Executive Council was

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(2) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan  
(3) C. Rajagopalachari  
(4) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(d) 1 & 3 (d) 2 & 4

**17.** Which of the following features were borrowed from the US Constitution?

- (1) Judiciary  
(2) Method of election of the President  
(3) Removal of SC & HC judges  
(4) Post of Vice-President

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 2 & 4  
(c) 3 & 4 (d) 1 & 4

**18.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (1) Being the Sovereign State, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.

(2) The Indian brand of Socialism is a state socialism.

(3) Secular state wasn't expressedly mentioned in the Constitution.

(4) Indian democracy is a type of direct democracy.

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 2 & 4  
(c) 3 & 4 (d) 1 & 3

**19.** Consider the following statements:

(1) A Republic State means all public offices being opened to every citizen without any discrimination.

(2) Distributive Justice means combination of social justice & political justice.

(3) The Liberty conceived by the Preamble isn't qualified.

(4) Abolition of titles is a type of civic equality.

Which of the above is/are correctly stated?

- (a) All (b) 1 & 3  
(c) 1 & 4 (d) 2 & 3

**20.** Consider the following statements with respect to the Preamble:

(1) It is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature.

(2) It is non-justiciable.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both (d) None

**21.** Agricultural income tax is assigned to the State government by

- (1) The Finance Commission  
(2) NDC  
(3) The State Legislature  
(4) The Constitution

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

**Assertion (A) & Reason (R) Pattern**

Answer the following question by using the codes given below:

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true but R isn't correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**22. Assertion (A):** The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India.

**Reason (R):** The British sovereign appointed the last Governor General of Free India.

**23. Assertion (A):** The word 'minority' isn't defined in the Constitution.

**Reason (R):** The Minorities Commission isn't a constitutional body.

**24. Assertion (A):** Willful disobedience or non-compliance of Court orders & use of derogatory language about judicial behaviour amounts to Contempt of Court.

ence or non-compliance of Court orders & use of derogatory language about judicial behaviour amounts to Contempt of Court.

**Reason (R):** Judicial activism can't be practiced without arming the judiciary with punitive powers to punish contemptuous behaviour.

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true but R isn't correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**25. Assertion (A):** The reservation of 33% seats for women in Parliament & State legislature doesn't require constitutional amendment.

**Reason (R):** Political parties contesting elections can allocate 33% seats they contest to women candidates without any constitutional amendment.

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true but R isn't correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**26. Assertion (A):** The Council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible both to both the Lok Sabha & the Rajya Sabha.

**Reason (R):** The Members of the both the Lok Sabha & the Rajya Sabha are eligible to the Ministers of the Union Government.

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true but R isn't correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**27. Assertion (A):** Equality before law isn't applicable to the President.

**Reason (R):** The President enjoys special privileges under the Constitution.

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true but R isn't correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**28. Assertion (A):** The SC enjoys the power of Judicial Review.

**Reason (R):** The SC is obliged to enforce the laws enacted by the Parliament without going into their constitutionality.

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.



(b) Both A & R are true but R isn't correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**29. Assertion (A):** The Committee on Public Undertakings was set up under a resolution of the Parliament & consists of members from both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

**Reason (R):** It examines reports & accounts of the Public Undertakings.

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true but R isn't correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**30. Assertion (A):** A Public Corporation is accountable to the Parliament of India.

**Reason (R):** The Parliament of India is the custodian of public finance.

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true but R isn't correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**31. Assertion (A):** Cabinet Secretary acts as a buffer between ministers & the civil servants.

**Reason (R):** He is head of the civil service.

**32. Assertion (A):** Budget is a secret document & shouldn't be leaked out before being presented to the Parliament.

**Reason (R):** India had adopted the parliamentary form of government.

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true but R isn't correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**33. Assertion (A):** No expenditure can be incurred without the approval of the Parliament.

**Reason (R):** Our democratic government, like that of Britain, is based on the concept of sovereignty of the Parliament.

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true but R isn't correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**34. Assertion (A):** The Rajya Sabha has less power in financial matters.

**Reason (R):** The Lok Sabha alone votes

the demands for grants.

**35. Assertion (A):** The expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India isn't subject to the vote of Parliament.

**Reason (R):** It is in the nature of obligatory payment.

**36. Assertion (A):** The Constitution of India has authorized the Parliament to create a Contingency Fund of India.

**Reason (R):** The Contingency Fund enables the government to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

**37.** Which of the following matches of Functionaries are correctly matched with Oaths/Affirmations?

(1) President - Faith & allegiance to the Constitution

(2) SC judge - Upholding the Constitution & the law

(3) MP - Faithful discharge of duties

(4) Union Ministers - Secrecy of Information

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1 & 2 (b) 2 & 3

(c) 3 & 4 (d) 1, 2 & 4

**38.** If the PM belonged to the Upper House of the Parliament

(1) he won't be able to vote in his favour in the event of no-confidence motion

(2) he won't be able to speak on the budget in the Lower House

(3) he can make statements only in the Upper House

(4) he was to become a member of the Lower House within 6 months after being sworn in as the PM

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) All

(c) 2 & 3 (d) 1, 2 & 4

**39.** Economic Survey in India is published officially, every year by the

(1) RBI

(2) Planning Commission of India

(3) Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India

(4) Ministry of Industries, Govt. of India

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 3 & 4

(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 & 3

**40.** The Constitution of India recognizes

(1) only religious minorities

(2) only linguistic minorities

(3) religious & linguistic minorities

(4) religious, linguistic & ethnic minorities

Which of the above is correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only

(c) 3 only (d) 4 only

**41.** Consider the following features regarding the Fundamental Rights:

(1) When the rights that are available against the State's action only are violated by the private individuals, there are no constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies.

(2) They are neither sacrosanct nor eternal.

(3) They can be suspended during all the 3 emergencies only.

(4) They may be both either directly enforced or enforced by a law made by the Parliament or state legislature.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1, 3 & 4 (b) 1 & 2

(c) 2 & 4 (d) 1, 2 & 4

**42.** Under Article 12, 'the State' includes

(1) Government & Parliament of India

(2) Government & Legislatures of the States

(3) All Local Authorities

(4) Statutory Authorities

(5) Non-statutory Authorities

(a) 1, 2, 3 & 4 (b) 1 & 2

(c) 1, 2 & 3 (d) All

**43.** Under Article 13, 'the Law' includes

(1) Permanent Laws (2) Ordinances

(3) Resolutions (4) Customs

(a) 1 & 2 (b) 1, 2 & 3

(c) All (d) 1 only

**44.** Consider the following provisions regarding Article 14:

(1) The State shan't deny to any citizen equality before the law or the equal protection of law within the territory of India.

(2) It includes legal persons.

(3) The concept of 'equality before law' is of British origin.

(4) The concept of 'equal protection of law' is of American origin.

Which of the above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 & 4 (b) 2, 3 & 4

(c) 1, 2 & 3 (d) 1, 3 & 4

**45.** Consider the following statements with respect to Article 14:

(1) It doesn't apply where equals & unequals are treated differently.

(2) It forbids class legislations but permits reasonable classification of persons, objects & transactions.

(3) 'Equality before Law' is a negative concept.

(4) 'Equal protection of Law' is a positive concept.

Which of the above are correctly stated?

- (a) All (b) 1 & 2  
(c) 3 & 4 (d) 2, 3 & 4

**46.** The Rule of equality before law isn't applicable to

- (1) The Governor  
(2) The PM  
(3) The Foreign sovereigns  
(4) There Ambassadors  
(5) CJI

- (a) 1, 2 & 5 (b) 1 & 2  
(c) 1, 3 & 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 & 4

**47.** Consider the below statements regarding Article 15:

- (1) Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels & places of public entertainment can't be discriminated by both the state as well as by private individuals.  
(2) The State is permitted to make any special provision for women & children.

Which of the above statements is/are right?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) None (d) Both

**48.** An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by the

- (1) Lok Sabha  
(2) Rajya Sabha  
(3) The President  
(4) State Legislatures

Which of the following is correct?

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

**49.** The Ordinary Bills includes which of the following?

- (1) Original bills  
(2) Amending bills  
(3) Consolidating bills  
(4) Expiring laws

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) All (b) 1, 2 & 3  
(c) 2, 3 & 4 (d) 1, 2 & 4

**50.** The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing International treaties

- (1) with the consent of the all states  
(2) with the consent of the majority of the states  
(3) with the consent of the States concerned  
(4) without the consent of any state

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

**51.** The SC tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact

- (1) on its own initiative  
(2) only if he seeks such advice

(3) only if the matters relates to the FRs  
(4) only if the issue poses a threat to the Unity & integrity of the country  
Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) All (b) 2 only  
(c) 2 & 4 (d) 1 & 4

**52.** In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration?

- (1) Through Parliamentary Committees  
(2) Through Consultative Committees of various ministries  
(3) By making the administrators send periodic reports  
(4) By compelling the executive to issue writs

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

**53.** Consider the following statements with regarding 'Untouchability':

- (1) The Constitution hasn't defined the term 'Untouchability'  
(2) It doesn't cover social boycott of a few individuals from religious services.

(3) A person convicted of the offence of 'untouchability' is disqualified for the election to the Parliament or state legislature.  
(4) It is also available against private individuals.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 2, 3 & 4  
(c) 1 & 4 (d) All

**54.** Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Abolition of the Titles' under Article 18:

- (1) It prohibits the State from conferring any title (except a military or academic) on any citizen only.  
(2) It prohibits a citizen of India from accepting any title from any foreign country.  
(3) A foreigner holding any office of profit or trust under the State can't accept any title from any Foreign State except its own country without the consent of the President.

(4) No citizen or foreigner holding any office of profit or trust under the State is to accept any present, emolument or office from or under any Foreign State without the consent of the Govt. of India.  
Which of the above are untrue?

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

**55.** Read the following statements regarding the 'Right to Freedom':

(1) Originally, there were 7 rights under Article 19.

(2) They are protected against not only state action but also private individuals.

(3) They are available to citizens of India only.

(4) The State can't impose 'reasonable' restrictions on the enjoyment of these rights except on the grounds mentioned in the Article 19 itself.

Which of the above correct?

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

**56.** Consider the following statements regarding 'Freedom of Association':

(1) It also covers the negative right of not to form or join an association or union.

(2) The right to obtain recognition of the association is a FR.

(3) Trade unions have no guaranteed right to effective bargaining

(4) It doesn't include right to strike & right to lock-out.

Which of the following are correct?

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

**57.** Consider the below statements with respect to 'Freedom of Movement':

(1) It can't be restricted save on the grounds of the interest of general public only.

(2) It has 2 dimensions, namely internal & external.

(3) Article 19 covers only internal movement i.e. right to move inside the country.

(4) Article 21 covers external movement i.e. right to move outside the country.

Which of the following is/ are incorrect?

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

**58.** Consider the below statements regarding 'Protection in respect of conviction for Offences':

(1) A civil liability or a tax can be imposed retroactively.

(2) It prohibits only conviction or sentence under the *ex-post-facto* criminal law & not the trial thereof.

(3) It can't be claimed under the preventive detention.

(4) The protection of 'double jeopardy' is also available in proceedings before administrative authorities.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

**59.** The protection against self-incrimination doesn't extend to

- (1) compulsory production of material objects.  
(2) compulsion to give blood specimen.  
(3) compulsory exhibition of body.  
(4) civil proceedings.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) 3 & 4  
(c) 1, 3 & 4 (d) All

**60.** In which of the following areas does the State Government **NOT** have control over its local bodies?

- (1) Citizens' Grievances  
(2) Financial  
(3) Legislation  
(4) Personnel matters

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 & 2  
(c) 3 & 4 (d) None

**61.** The members of the Constituent Assembly which drafted the Constitution of India were

- (1) nominated by the British Parliament  
(2) nominated by the Governor General  
(3) elected by the legislative assemblies of various provinces  
(4) elected by the INC & ML

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

**62.** With reference to the Indian Polity, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (1) PC is accountable to the Parliament.  
(2) President can make ordinances only when either House of the parliament isn't in session.  
(3) The minimum age prescribed for the appointment as a Judge of the SC is 35 years  
(4) NDC is constituted of Union Finance Minister as the Chairman & the CMs of all the States.

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

**63.** The function(s) of the FC is/are

- (1) to allow the withdrawal of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.  
(2) to allocate between the States the shares of proceeds of taxes.  
(3) to consider the applications for grants-in-aid from States.  
(4) to supervise & report on whether the Union & State governments are levying taxes in accordance with the budgetary provisions.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

**64.** Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

(1) The Constituent Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946.

(2) Jawaharlal Nehru, M A Jinnah & Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were members of the Constituent Assembly of India.

(3) The 1st Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in January, 1947.

(4) The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January, 1950.

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

**65.** The resolution for removing the VP of India can be moved in the

- (1) Lok Sabha alone  
(2) Either House of the parliament  
(3) Joint sitting of the Parliament  
(4) Rajya Sabha alone

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

**66.** Consider the following statements:

- (1) Punitive detention is to punish a person for an offence committed by him after trial & conviction in a court.  
(2) Preventive detention means detention of a person without trial & conviction by a court.

Which of the above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) None (d) Both

**67.** Consider the following statements:

- (1) The Parliament has exclusive authority to make law of preventive detentions.  
(2) The protection against arrest & detention is available to both the citizens as well as aliens.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both (d) None

**68.** Which of the following are correct with respect to 'Right against Exploitation'?

- (1) It is available to both the citizens & aliens.  
(2) It protects the individual not only against the State but also against private persons.  
(3) Working for less than minimum wage is also comes under the exploitation.

(4) The State can impose compulsory service for public purposes without payment.

- (a) 1 & 4 (b) 1, 2 & 3  
(c) All (d) 1 & 2

**69.** Which of the following is/are correct with respect to 'Freedom from Taxation for Promotion of a Religion'?

(1) The State can spend the public money for the promotion of all religions.  
(2) It doesn't prohibit levying a fee.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) None (d) Both

**70.** Which of the below statements is/are untrue about 'Protection of Interest of Minorities'?

(1) Its scope is not limited to the minorities only.

(2) The political speeches made for the conservation of the language of a section of the citizens doesn't amount to corrupt practice under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

- (a) Both (b) None  
(c) 1 only (d) 2 only

**71.** Which of the below statements are true with respect to 'Right of Minorities to establish & administer Educational Institutions'?

(1) It is confined to only minorities & doesn't extend to any section of citizens.

(2) The term 'Minority' hasn't defined anywhere in the Constitution.

(3) The Minority institutions that seek recognition as well as aid from the State are subject to the regulatory power of the State for administration.

(4) The Minority institutions that seek only recognition but not aid from the State aren't subject to the regulatory power of the State for administration.

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

**72.** With reference to the Constitution of India, which of the following is/aren't correctly matched?

- (1) Forests - Concurrent List  
(2) Stock Exchange - Concurrent List  
(3) Post Office Savings Bank - Union List  
(4) Public Health - State List

- (a) None (b) 2 only  
(c) 3 & 4 (d) 4 only

**73.** Which of the following parts is/are correctly matched?

(1) Department of Women & Child Development - Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

(2) Department of Official Language -

Ministry of Human Resources development

(3) Department of Drinking Water – Ministry of Water Resources

(4) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries – Ministry of Agriculture

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

**74.** Who among the below was/were the Chairperson/s of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- (1) Dr. B R Ambedkar  
(2) J B Kripalani (3) J Nehru  
(4) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar  
(a) 1 & 4 (b) 2 & 3  
(c) 3 only (d) 1 only

**75.** Consider the following statements:

(1) The Parliament can't enlarge the jurisdiction of the SC of India as its jurisdiction is limited to that conferred by the Constitution.

(2) The officers & servants of the SC & HCs are appointed by the concerned Chief Justice & the administrative expenses are charge on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) None (d) Both

**76.** Read the following statements with respect to working of Writs:

(1) Mandamus can't be issued against HC judge.

(2) Prohibition can be issued against executive but not legislative bodies.

(3) Certiorari is available against administrative authorities.

(4) Quo-Warranto can be sought by any interested person.

Which of the above are correctly stated?

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

**77.** Which of the following is/are incorrect regarding DPSP?

(1) The term 'State' in Part III dealing with the FRs has the same meaning with the same used in the Part IV dealing with the DPSP.

(2) They resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

(3) They are fundamental in the governance of the country.

(4) They help the courts in examining & determining the constitutional validity of a law.

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

**78.** Which of the below statements is/are correct?

(1) The power to make laws under Article 33 is conferred only on Parliament & any such law made by the parliament can't be challenged in any court on the ground of contravention of any of the FRs.

(2) The term 'Martial Law' hasn't been defined anywhere in the Constitution.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) None (d) Both

**79.** Study the statements regarding the DPSP:

(1) When PM gets a bill (which violates the DPSP) passed by the Parliament, the President may reject the bill on the ground that these principles are fundamental to the governance of the country.

(2) The ministry has no right to ignore DPSP.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Both (b) 1 only  
(c) 2 only (d) None

**80.** Consider the following statements:

(1) Claims of SCs & STs to services

(2) Instruction in the Mother tongue

(3) Development of Hindi Language

Which of the above is/are not covered by DPSP?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 & 3  
(c) 2 only (d) All

**81.** Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties:

(1) Cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral duty while respecting the National Flag is civic duty.

(2) They essentially contain just a codification of tasks integral to the eastern way of life.

(3) They aren't extended to aliens.

(4) The Union government is free to enforce them by suitable notifications.

Which of the above is/are untrue?

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

**82.** Consider the following statements regarding the Procedure for Amendment of the Constitution:

(1) It can't be initiated by the state legislatures.

(2) It can be introduced only by the Minister.

(3) It doesn't require prior permission of the President.

(4) It must be passed in each House by

absolute majority.

(5) There is no provision for joint-sitting.

(6) The President can't use veto powers for them.

Which of the above are true?

- (a) 1, 2, 3 & 5 (b) 2, 4, 5 & 6  
(c) 1, 3, 5 & 6 (d) All

**83.** Consider the following statements:

(1) A person who has held office as a permanent judge of a HC can't plead or act in any court or before any authority in India except the SC only.

(2) A person isn't qualified for appointment as a judge of HC in India unless he has for at least 5 years held a judicial office in the territory of India

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) None (d) Both

**84.** Consider the following statements:

(1) Robert Clive was the 1st Governor-General of Bengal.

(2) Warren Hastings was the 1st Governor-General of India.

(3) Lord Canning was the 1st Viceroy of India.

(4) C. Rajgopalachari was the last Governor-General of British India.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

**85.** Consider the following statements:

(1) The mode of removal of a HC judge is same as that of removal of a judge of the SC.

(2) After retirement from the office, a permanent judge of HC can't plead or act in any court or before any authority in India.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both (d) None

**86.** Read the following statements:

(1) National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBCs) is a permanent Constitutional body

(2) NCBCs consist of 5 members (including chairman) nominated by the President for the term of 3 years.

(3) NCBCs consider inclusions in & exclusion from the lists of castes notified as backward for the purpose of job reservation.

(4) The NCSCs (National Commission for Scheduled Castes) is also required to discharge similar functions with regard to the OBCs as it does with respect to SCs.

Which of the above correct?



- (a) 1 & 3 (b) 3 & 4  
(c) 1 & 4 (d) 2 & 3

**87.** Read the following statements:

- (1) The Governor of Punjab is concurrently serves as the administrator of Chandigarh.  
(2) The Governor of Kerala is concurrently serves as the administrator of Lakshadweep.

Which of the above is/are untrue?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both (d) None

**88.** With reference to Union Government, consider the following statement:

- (1) The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are created by the PM on the advice of the cabinet secretary.

- (2) Each of Ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President of India on the advice of the PM.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both (d) None

**89.** Which of the following provisions can be amended by simple majority of the Parliament?

- (1) Admission or establishment of new states  
(2) Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states  
(3) DPSP  
(4) Number of puisne judges in the SC  
(5) FDs

Which of the above are correctly stated?

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 3 & 5  
(c) 1, 2 & 4 (d) 2, 3 & 4

**90.** Which of the following provisions can be amended by special majority of the Parliament?

- (1) DPSP (2) FRs  
(3) SC & HCs (4) FDs  
(5) Any matter in the 7th Schedule  
(a) 1, 2, 4 & 5 (b) 1, 3, 4 & 5  
(c) 1 & 3 (d) 1, 2 & 4

**91.** Which of the following statements is/are wrong?

- (1) The term 'federation' is nowhere used in the Constitution.  
(2) The Indian federation isn't result of an agreement among the states.  
(3) The states have no right to secede from the federation.  
(4) The Indian Federal System is based on the 'Canadian model'.

- (a) None (b) 1 only  
(c) 1 & 4 (d) 2 & 3

**92.** Which of the below features are of the 'Federal features of the Constitution'?

- (1) Dual Polity  
(2) Written Constitution  
(3) Integrated Audit Machinery  
(4) Bicameralism

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

**93.** Which of the following are the 'Unitary features of the Constitution'?

- (1) Rigid Constitution  
(2) Emergency Provisions  
(3) All-India Services  
(4) Integrated Election Machinery

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

**94.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (1) The President can make regulation for peace, progress & good government of the 2 UTs only-the Andaman & Nicobar Islands & Lakshadweep.

- (2) The President also repeals or amends any act of Parliament in relation to all the UTs.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both (d) None

**95.** Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (1) The Chairman & members of a State Public Service Commission (SPSC), though appointed by the governor of the state, can be removed by the President.

- (2) The Parliament can establish a Joint State Public service Commission (JSPSC) for 2 or more states on the request of the state legislatures.

- (3) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) can serve the needs of a state on the request of the state governor & with the approval of the President.

- (4) The JSPSC assists the states in framing & operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

- (a) None (b) 1 & 3  
(d) 2 & 4 (d) 4 only

**96.** Read the following statements:

- (1) The Parliament can make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List as State Legislature is suspended automatically during National Emergency.

- (2) Every resolution of the Parliament approving the proclamation or its continuance must be passed by a special

majority.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both (d) None

**97.** Which of the following statements regarding the Financial Emergency is/are correct?

- (1) Its proclamation needs Parliament sanction with simple majority.

- (2) It can be in being for time unlimited.

- (3) Repeated parliamentary approval isn't required for its continuation.

- (4) Its proclamation may be revoked by the President at anytime.

- (a) 1, 2, & 3 (b) 2, 3 & 4  
(c) All (d) 3 & 4

**98.** Which of the following features regarding Special Status of J & K is/are correct?

- (1) The Residuary Power in all matters belongs to the State & not to the Union.

- (2) Right to Property is still the Fundamental Right in the State.

- (3) DPSP & FDs aren't applicable to the State.

- (4) A National Emergency can't be declared without the sanction of State Legislature.

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

**99.** Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Impeachment of the President?

- (1) The Constitution doesn't define the term 'Violation of the Constitution' which is the sole ground for Impeachment.

- (2) The Impeachment charges can be initiated by the Lower House only.

- (3) The Impeachment charges should be signed by 33% members of the House that framed the charges.

- (4) The President has the right to appear & to be represented at investigation.

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 3 & 4  
(c) 1 & 3 (d) 1 & 4

**100.** Which of the following bills require prior recommendation or permission of the President?

- (1) Finance bill-I

- (2) A bill for the alteration of boundaries of states

- (3) Money bill

- (4) The Constitutional Amendment bill

- (5) Finance bill-II

- (a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) All  
(c) 1, 2, 3 & 4 (d) 2, 3 & 4

# Assess Yourself

**CORRECT ANSWER:**  
**INCORRECT ANSWER @ 33.3 per cent:**  
**TOTAL MARKS:(After Deduction of Negative Marks)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**CST Ratings:**

<b>85 and above</b>	: Excellent
<b>69-84</b>	: Very Good
<b>55-68</b>	: Good
<b>47-54</b>	: Average
<b>46 and below</b>	: Below Average

- |             |             |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. ① ② ③ ④  | 21. ① ② ③ ④ | 41. ① ② ③ ④ | 61. ① ② ③ ④ | 81. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 2. ① ② ③ ④  | 22. ① ② ③ ④ | 42. ① ② ③ ④ | 62. ① ② ③ ④ | 82. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 3. ① ② ③ ④  | 23. ① ② ③ ④ | 43. ① ② ③ ④ | 63. ① ② ③ ④ | 83. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 4. ① ② ③ ④  | 24. ① ② ③ ④ | 44. ① ② ③ ④ | 64. ① ② ③ ④ | 84. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 5. ① ② ③ ④  | 25. ① ② ③ ④ | 45. ① ② ③ ④ | 65. ① ② ③ ④ | 85. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 6. ① ② ③ ④  | 26. ① ② ③ ④ | 46. ① ② ③ ④ | 66. ① ② ③ ④ | 86. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 7. ① ② ③ ④  | 27. ① ② ③ ④ | 47. ① ② ③ ④ | 67. ① ② ③ ④ | 87. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 8. ① ② ③ ④  | 28. ① ② ③ ④ | 48. ① ② ③ ④ | 68. ① ② ③ ④ | 88. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 9. ① ② ③ ④  | 29. ① ② ③ ④ | 49. ① ② ③ ④ | 69. ① ② ③ ④ | 89. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 10. ① ② ③ ④ | 30. ① ② ③ ④ | 50. ① ② ③ ④ | 70. ① ② ③ ④ | 90. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 11. ① ② ③ ④ | 31. ① ② ③ ④ | 51. ① ② ③ ④ | 71. ① ② ③ ④ | 91. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 12. ① ② ③ ④ | 32. ① ② ③ ④ | 52. ① ② ③ ④ | 72. ① ② ③ ④ | 92. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 13. ① ② ③ ④ | 33. ① ② ③ ④ | 53. ① ② ③ ④ | 73. ① ② ③ ④ | 93. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 14. ① ② ③ ④ | 34. ① ② ③ ④ | 54. ① ② ③ ④ | 74. ① ② ③ ④ | 94. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 15. ① ② ③ ④ | 35. ① ② ③ ④ | 55. ① ② ③ ④ | 75. ① ② ③ ④ | 95. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 16. ① ② ③ ④ | 36. ① ② ③ ④ | 56. ① ② ③ ④ | 76. ① ② ③ ④ | 96. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 17. ① ② ③ ④ | 37. ① ② ③ ④ | 57. ① ② ③ ④ | 77. ① ② ③ ④ | 97. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 18. ① ② ③ ④ | 38. ① ② ③ ④ | 58. ① ② ③ ④ | 78. ① ② ③ ④ | 98. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 19. ① ② ③ ④ | 39. ① ② ③ ④ | 59. ① ② ③ ④ | 79. ① ② ③ ④ | 99. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 20. ① ② ③ ④ | 40. ① ② ③ ④ | 60. ① ② ③ ④ | 80. ① ② ③ ④ | 100. ① ② ③ ④ |

**BASED ON NEGATIVE MARKING**

# Indian Polity: Answers with explanations

**1. (b):** The Federal characteristics of the Indian Constitution are as under: (a) Dual Polity; (b) Written Constitution; (c) Division of Powers; (d) Supremacy of the Constitution; (e) Rigid Constitution; (f) Independent Judiciary; (g) Bicameralism

The Unitary features of the Indian Constitution include: (a) Single Constitution; (b) Vesting of residuary powers with the Centre; and (c) Integrated Audit Machinery

**2. (a):** In India, Election are held mainly by following 2 ways: (1) System of direct election on the basis of adult suffrage - Lok Sabha election, Vidhan Sabha election, Local Bodies election; and (2) System of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote - The President's election, The Vice-President's election, Rajya Sabha election

**3. (c):** The following functionaries are appointed by the President: (1) The Chairman, FC - Under Article 280 (2) The CM of Delhi NCT - Under 69th Constitutional Amendment, 1991 (3) The CAG - Under Article 148 The Dy. Chairman, PC is appointed by the Union Government for fixed period with status of Cabinet Minister.

**4. (a):** The basic feature theory of the Constitution of India implies that Certain features of the Constitution are so essential to it that they can't be abrogated as per SC judgements.

Fundamental rights can be abridged or taken away - The Parliament can curtail or abridge FRs by amending Constitution under article 368 as per ruling of the SC.

The Constitution can be amended except in accordance with procedure prescribed in Art. 368 - The Parliament can amend the Constitution 3 ways: (i) Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament; (ii) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and (iii) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the State Legislatures.

The preamble of the Constitution can be amended for it is not part of the Constitution & at the same time represents its real spirit - Parliament can amend the Preamble subject to the term that such amendment won't affect 'the

basic structure' of the Constitution.

**5. (c):** Critics regarding the Constituent Assembly:

- (1) A non-representative body
- (2) A non-sovereign body
- (3) Time consuming
- (4) Dominated by the Congress
- (5) Lawyer-Politician Domination
- (6) Dominated by the Hindus

Out of 389 seats of the Constituent Assembly 93 were allotted to the Princely States but they weren't participated in the Making of the Constitution.

**6. (d):** The features with respect to the SC:

- (1) Federal Court
- (2) The highest court of appeal
- (3) The guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens
- (4) The guardian of the Constitution

**7. (a):** The Constitution of India was adopted on November 26, 1949 which is celebrated as 'Law Day' while it was come into effect from January 26, 1950 which is celebrated as 'Republic Day'.

(2) The words Socialist, Secular & Integrity were added to the Preamble by 42nd Constitutional Amendment

**8. (b):** 2nd Schedule considers the provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges of (1) The President; (2) The Governors of the States; (3) The Speaker and Dy. Speaker of the Lok Sabha; (4) The Chairman and Dy. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha; (5) The Speaker and Dy. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in the States; (6) The Chairman and Dy. Chairman of the Legislative Council; (7) The SC Judges (8) The HC Judges; (9) CAG; (10) ECI; (11) UPSC.

The VP doesn't get any salary working as the VP but as working as the Chairman of the Council of State whereas the Chairman - NHRC is determined by the Central Government.

**9. (c):** 3rd Schedule contains forms of Oaths or Affirmations for (1) The candidates for election to the Parliament

- (2) The Members of State Legislature
- (3) The State Ministers
- (4) The Judges of the HC
- (5) The Union Minister
- (6) The MP
- (7) The SC Judges
- (8) The candidates for election to the State Legislature

(9) CAG

**10. (d):** Features were taken from the Government of India Act, 1935:

- (1) Federal scheme
- (2) Judiciary
- (3) Emergency provisions
- (4) Public Service Commission
- (5) Establishment of the RBI
- (6) Establishment of Federal Public Service Commission
- (7) Establishment of Provincial Public Service Commission
- (8) Establishment of Joint Public Service Commission
- (9) Establishment of a Federal Court

**11. (b):** Following isn't explicitly stated in the Constitution but followed as a convention: The PM has to resign if he loses majority in the Lower House.

**12. (a):** The Rural Local Government in India:

(a) According to the Indian Constitution, local government is independent tier in the federal system.

(b) 33% in the local bodies are reserved for the women.

(c) Local government finances are to be provided by the State Finance Commission.

(d) Elections to the local bodies are to be determined by a State Election Commission.

(e) Reservation of seats for SCs & STs in the Panchayats at all the 3 levels.

(f) 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to the Panchayats.

(g) Direct elections to all seats in the Panchayats.

(h) Fixing tenure of 5 years for the Panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within 6 months in the event of supersession of any Panchayat.

**13. (a):** Commencement of Election process:

The recommendation for elections is made by the government & notification for election is issued by the EC.

**14. (c):** The extra-constitutional & extra-legal decide(s) for securing co-operation & co-ordination between the States in India: (1) NDC; (2) The Governor's Conference; Zonal Councils - Statutory body headed by the Union Home Minister; The Inter-State Council - Constitutional body under Article 263 headed by the PM

**15. (d):** Elected members of the Low-

er House of the State Legislature have the right to vote in the elections to both the Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament - can't vote in the Rajya Sabha election

Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament - can't vote in the Rajya Sabha election

Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature - can't vote in the Rajya Sabha election

**16. (a):** In the interim government formed in 1946 the Vice-President of the Executive Council was Jawaharlal Nehru. All the members of the Interim Government were from the Executive Council of Viceroy who is head of the same.

**17. (c):** Features were borrowed from the US Constitution:

- (1) Removal of SC & HC judges
  - (2) Post of Vice-President
  - (3) The FRs
  - (4) Independence of Judiciary
  - (5) Judicial Review
  - (6) Impeachment of the President
- Judiciary – Government of India Act, 1935

Method of election of the President – Irish Constitution

**18. (d):** (1) Being the Sovereign State, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.

(2) The Indian brand of Socialism is a Democratic Socialism.

(3) Secular state wasn't expressly mentioned in the Constitution.

(4) Indian democracy is a type of Indirect Democracy of Parliamentary type.

**19. (c):** (1) A Republic State means all public offices being opened to every citizen without any discrimination.

(2) Distributive Justice means combination of social justice & economic justice.

(3) The Liberty conceived by the Preamble isn't absolute but qualified.

(4) Abolition of titles is a type of civic equality.

**20. (c):** Preamble:

(1) It is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature.

(2) It is non-justiciable.

(3) It constitutes the basic philosophy and fundamental values namely political, moral and religious.

(4) It is the soul of the Constitution.

(5) It can be amended subject to the basic features of the Constitution.

(6) It is integral part of the Constitution.

**21. (d):** Agricultural income tax is assigned to the State government by the Constitution enumerated in the State List.

**22. (d):** The British sovereignty didn't continue to exist in free India and it was ended in India from August 15, 1947. The British sovereign appointed C. Rajgopalachari as the last Governor General of Free India under the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

**23. (b):** The word 'minority' isn't defined in the Constitution. 2 minorities are namely religious minorities and linguistic minorities are referred to the Constitution.

The Minorities Commission isn't a constitutional body but statutory body under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 which came into effect from 1993.

**24. (b):** Willful disobedience or non-compliance of Court orders & use of derogatory language about judicial behaviour amounts to Contempt of Court. It is civil Contempt of Court. But fair and innocent critics don't amount to the same.

Judicial activism can't be practiced without arming the judiciary with punitive powers to punish contemptuous behaviour. SC can punish for Contempt of Court for all the HCs; Subordinate Courts and Tribunals working in the whole country.

**25. (d):** The reservation of 33% seats for women in Parliament & State legislature requires constitutional amendment. The Parliament can amend the Constitution by Simple Majority for this purpose.

Reason (R): Political parties contesting elections can allocate 33% seats they contest to women candidates without any constitutional amendment. For this, no such Constitutional Amendment is required.

**26. (d):** The Council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha only. They follow the principle of Collective Responsibility means Cabinet decisions can't be objected by the Ministers.

The Members of the both the Lok Sabha & the Rajya Sabha are eligible to the Ministers of the Union Government.

**27. (a):** Equality before law isn't applicable to the President. Under Article 361 the President and the Governor both are exempted from the Equality before Law.

The President enjoys special privileges under the Constitution as under:

(i) He isn't answerable to any court about his functioning of duties.

(ii) No criminal proceedings can be carried out or started against him during his tenure.

(iii) Civil proceedings against him can be initiated only after giving 2 months' notice

**28. (c):** The SC enjoys the power of Judicial Review.

The SC isn't obliged to enforce the laws enacted by the Parliament without going into their constitutionality. If laws are against the basic features of the Constitution then SC will declare them as null and void.

**29. (b):** Krishna Menon Committee recommended setting up of Committee on Public Undertakings. It was set up under a resolution of the Parliament in 1964 & consists of members from both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha. It consists of 22 members (15 ! Lok Sabha and 7 ! Rajya Sabha). Chairman is from Lok Sabha. It examines reports & accounts of the Public Undertakings.

**30. (d):** A Public Corporation is accountable to the Parliament of India. It a form of public enterprise developed in the 2nd half of 20th century. It is wholly owned by the State. It is ordinarily not subject to budget. It enjoys functional autonomy.

The Parliament of India is the custodian of public finance.

**31. (a):** Cabinet Secretary acts as a buffer between ministers & the civil servants. Its office was come into effect from 1950. N R Pillai was India's 1st Cabinet Secretary. He is given top place among the Civil Servants in the official warrant of precedence. He is the senior most Civil Servant in India. He doesn't enjoy fixed tenure of office. He is the chief coordinator of the Central Administration without any supervisory function over ministries/departments.

He is head of the civil service.

**32. (a):** Budget is a secret document & shouldn't be leaked out before being presented to the Parliament. It is better way known as 'Annual Finan-



cial Statement' under Article 112 of the Constitution. It is a statement which covers both revenues and expenditures estimates. It also consist ways and means to raise the revenue, economic and financial policy of the coming year and details of the actual receipts and expenditure of the current year and grounds for any deficit or surplus in that year.

India had adopted the parliamentary form of government.

**33. (c):** No expenditure can be incurred without the approval of the Parliament by means of Appropriation Act.

Our democratic government, like that of Britain, isn't based on the concept of sovereignty of the Parliament but sovereignty of the Constitution.

**34. (a):** The Rajya Sabha has less power in financial matters. Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. Rajya Sabha neither amends nor rejects it but can only suggests amendments which are subject to accept by Lok Sabha. Speaker certifies it as Money Bill and there is no provision for Joint-sitting in the case of Money Bill.

The Lok Sabha alone votes the demands for grants. Rajya Sabha can only discuss the Budget but can't vote on the demands for grants which is done by Lok Sabha only.

**35. (a):** The expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India isn't subject to the vote of Parliament.

It can be discussed only by the Parliament without voting. It consists emoluments, and allowances of the president, the speaker, the Chairman, SC Judges, the CAG, ECI, UPSC etc.

It is in the nature of obligatory payment. Parliament is powered do declare any other expenditure as 'charged' expenditure.

**36. (a):** Contingency Fund of India was created by the parliament of India on the authorization of Constitution of India, enacted by the Parliament through the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950. It was created to meet the advances of any unforeseen accidental situation by President. Finance Secretary is held it on behalf of the President. Like PAI, it doesn't require the sanction of the Parliament but an executive action.

**37. (c):** The correctly matched with Oaths/affirmations:

(1) President - Upholding the Constitution & the law

(2) SC judge - Faith & allegiance to the Constitution

(3) MP - Faithful discharge of duties

(4) Union Ministers - Secrecy of Information

**38. (a):** If the PM belonged to the Upper House of the Parliament he won't able to vote in his favour in the event of no-confidence motion though he may present in the Motion.

**39. (c):** Economic Survey in India is published officially, every year by the Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India.

**40. (c):** The Constitution of India recognizes religious & linguistic minorities.

**41. (b):** Fundamental Rights:

(1) When the rights that are available against the State's action only are violated by the private individuals, there are no constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies.

(2) They are neither sacrosanct nor eternal.

(3) They can be suspended during the National Emergency only and that to External emergency only whereas during Constitutional Emergency and Financial Emergency the FRs are not affected.

(4) They may be both either directly enforced or enforced by a law made by the Parliament only and not by State Legislature.

**42. (d):** Under Article 12, 'the State' includes

(1) Government & Parliament of India  
(2) Government & Legislatures of the States

(3) All Local Authorities

(4) Statutory Authorities

(5) Non-statutory Authorities

(6) Private body/agency working as an instrument of the State

**43. (c):** Under Article 13, 'the Law' includes

(1) Permanent Laws

(2) Ordinances

(3) Resolutions

(4) Customs

Any of the above can be challenged in the courts if they violate a Fundamental Right and can be declared null and void by the SC under Article 26 or by the HC under Article 226.

**44. (b):** Provisions regarding Article 14:

(1) The State shall not deny to any per-

son (citizens and foreigners) equality before the law or the equal protection of law within the territory of India. The Constitution prohibits class legislation but sanctions reasonable classification of persons, objects and transactions by means of the law. Such law must be free from any arbitrariness, artificiality or evasion.

(2) It includes legal persons.

(3) The concept of 'equality before law' is of British origin.

(4) The concept of 'equal protection of law' is of American origin.

**45. (a):** Correct statements with respect to Article 14:

(1) It doesn't apply where equals & unequals are treated differently.

(2) It forbids class legislations but permits reasonable classification of persons, objects & transactions.

(3) 'Equality before Law' is a negative concept. It is British concept.

(4) 'Equal protection of Law' is a positive concept. It is American concept.

**46. (c):** The Rule of equality before law isn't applicable to

(1) The Governor

(2) The Foreign sovereigns

(3) There Ambassadors

(4) The President

(5) The Diplomats

(6) The UNO & its Agencies

**47. (b):** Statements regarding Article 15:

(1) Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels & places of public entertainment can't be discriminated by the State only but private individuals can discriminated on the said grounds. Whereas the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, road and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly by the State funds or dedicated to use of general public can't be discriminated both by the State as well as private individuals.

(2) The State is permitted to make any special provision for women & children, SCs, ST, SEBCs.

**48. (a):** Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha has the authority to initiate An amendment to the Constitution of India and that too with the President's prior recommendation. A minister or private member can introduce it and it must be passed in each House by a special majority. If passed it has to be ratified by the half of the states with simple majority. The President can neither reject nor suspend it but only can ratify

it. Joint-sitting isn't available for it.

**49. (a):** The Ordinary Bills includes the following bills:

- (1) Original bills – to embody new proposals, ideas or policies
- (2) Amending bills – to modify, amend or revise existing Acts
- (3) Consolidating bills – to consolidate existing law on a particular subject
- (4) Expiring laws (Continuance) bills – to continue an expiring Act
- (5) Bills to replace ordinances issued by the President

**50. (d):** The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing International treaties without the consent of any state.

**51. (b):** Constitution of India authorizes President to seek for the advice of SC under article 143. SC can render its advice on two situations: (i) A question related to public significance, in this case SC is free to tender advice and (ii) Pre-constitutional dispute, treaty, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments, in this case SC is bound to tender advice. SC gives its advice only when it's asked for it. The advice given by SC is not bound on President, he can either accept or reject the advice tendered.

**52. (a):** The Indian Parliament can exercise control over the administration through Parliamentary Committees. It has following features: (i) It is appointed or elected by the House or the Speaker/Chairman nominates; (ii) Speaker/Chairman works as a director; (iii) It presents its report to the House or to the Speaker/Chairman; and (iv) It has a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha.

**53. (d): 'Untouchability':**

(1) The term "Untouchability" is not defined anywhere in Constitution, not even in Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1976.

(2) It doesn't cover social boycott of a few individuals from religious services.

(3) A person convicted of the offence of 'untouchability' is disqualified for the election to the Parliament or state legislature.

(4) It is also available against private individuals.

However, it doesn't cover social boycott, religious exclusion etc. As per SC verdict it is the State's responsibility to take essential steps ensuring the pro-

tection of this right.

**54. (c): 'Abolition of the Titles' under Article 18:** Except military and academic titles, this article prevents the state from giving any title to any citizen or a foreigner. No citizen of India is allowed to accept any title from any foreign country. No person of any foreign country holding any office of profit or trust under any state, is not entitled to take any title from any country, even from his own country without President's permission. Not even the titles, but also presents, emoluments or offices, can't be accepted by citizen or foreigner holding any office of profit or trust under state, from or under any foreign state without President's permission or consent.

**55. (d): 'Right to Freedom':**

(1) Originally, under article 19, there were 7 rights. 44th constitutional amendment act, 1978 repealed the right to property.

(2) This right does not protect against an individual but a state i.e. they are protected against state action only and not against private individuals.

(3) Only citizens and shareholders have this right. Foreigners and legal persons like companies or corporations are out of its purview.

(4) Except article 19, state can't put reasonable restriction.

**56. (a): 'Freedom of Association':**

(1) It also covers the negative right of not to form or join an association or union.

(2) The right to obtain recognition of the association is not a FR.

(3) Trade unions have no guaranteed right to effective bargaining

(4) It doesn't include right to strike & right to lock-out.

As per SC verdict to strike, to bargain or to declare lock-out isn't come into the 'Freedom of Association' hence such actions are illicit and can be controlled by subsequent industrial statutes.

**57. (a): 'Freedom of Movement':**

(1) It can't be restricted save on the grounds of the interest of general public and the protection of interests of any ST.

(2) It has 2 dimensions, namely internal & external.

(3) Article 19 covers only internal movement i.e. right to move inside the country.

(4) Article 21 covers external movement i.e. right to move outside the country.

The restriction imposed on the movement by the State on prostitutes or patients of contagious diseases is not considered as violation of FR as per Court ruling as it is for the interest of the mass.

**58. (c): 'Protection in respect of conviction for Offences':** Retrospective imposition of tax or civil liability. Under ex-post-facto criminal law, only conviction or sentence is prohibited and not trial. In proceedings of administrative authorities, protection of double jeopardy is not available. Double jeopardy can be imposed by the departmental or administrative authorities against their employees because these departments are not of judicial nature. They are available only in proceedings before a court of law.

**59. (d):** The protection against self-incrimination doesn't extend to mandatory production of material objects, exhibition of body, production of blood specimen. It extends only to criminal proceedings and not to civil proceedings. It is extended to not only oral evidence but also to documentary evidence.

**60. (a):** The State Government doesn't have control over its local bodies in Citizens' Grievances.

**61. (b):** Under the Cabinet Mission plan, Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 which drafted Constitution of India. The members of constituent assembly were nominated by Governor General. There were 389 members, 296 represented the British India and 93 members were from the Princely States. Out of 296 members, 292 were from Governor's Provinces and 4 were from Chief Commissioner's Provinces. In the end, Princely States stayed away from the constituent assembly.

**62. (b):** (a) PC is not accountable to the Parliament.

(b) President can make ordinances only when either House of the parliament isn't in session. Since a bill requires to be passed from both the Houses.

(c) The minimum age isn't prescribed for the appointment as a Judge of the SC but only superannuation age is mentioned i.e. 65 years.

(d) NDC is constituted of Union Home

Minister as the Chairman & the CMs of all the States.

**63. (b):** Allocation of shares of proceeds of taxes between states, consideration of applications for grants-in-aid from states, supplementing the resources of local bodies from consolidated fund of states on the recommendations made by the state FC and recommendation of other matters referred by President are the functions of finance commission.

**64. (a):** (a) The Constituent Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946.

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were members of the Constituent Assembly of India but both M A Jinnah and M Gandhi didn't participated in the making of the Constitution.

(c) 9th December, 1946 was The 1st Session of the Constituent Assembly of India.

(d) 26th November, 1949 was the day of adoption of The Constitution of India but came into effect from 26th January, 1950.

**65. (d):** The resolution for removing the VP of India can be moved in the Rajya Sabha alone by absolute majority and agreed by the Lok Sabha. However, 14 days' notice has been given before initiating such resolution. The Constitution doesn't provide any ground for his removal.

**66. (c):** (1) Punitive detention is to punish a person for an offence committed by him after trial & conviction in a court.

(2) Preventive detention means detention of a person without trial & conviction by a court.

The Rights under Article 22 aren't applied to Aliens or against Preventive detention but only to Punitive detention. Both the Parliament & State Legislature can make statues on preventive detention for various reasons like security of a State, the Maintenance of public order and the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the people.

**67. (b):** (1) The Parliament hasn't exclusive authority to make law of preventive detentions for reasons other than matters related to defence, foreign affairs and security of India.

(2) The protection against arrest & detention is available to both the citizens

as well as aliens. However, the safeguard conferred by the 1st part of Article 22 doesn't cover aliens as well as persons detained or arrested under a preventive detention law.

**68. (c):** 'Right against Exploitation':

(1) Given to both the citizens & aliens.

(2) Provides an individual not only against the State but also against private persons.

(3) People work below minimum wages is also considered under exploitation.

(4) Imposition of mandatory services for public purposes without payment by states.

**69. (a):** 'Freedom from Taxation for Promotion of a Religion':

(1) The State can't spend the public money for the promotion of all religions. It can't discriminate or favour major religion over minor religion.

(2) It doesn't prohibit levying a fee. The Constitution prohibits the State to compel a person to pay any tax for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or sect.

**70. (b):** 'Protection of Interest of Minorities':

(1) According to SC ruling in Section of Citizens, it said that article 29 is not limited to minorities only. It extends to majorities also.

(2) Under Representation of People Act, 1951, it is mentioned that The political speeches made for the conservation of the language of a section of the citizens doesn't amount to corrupt practice i.e. If any person makes promises to conserve the particular language then it isn't subject to the corrupt practice under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

**71. (c):** 'Right of Minorities to establish & administer Educational Institutions':

(1) This right is exclusively for minorities and does not extend to any section of citizens. Minorities, here, include both religious and linguistic minorities.

(2) The term 'Minority' hasn't defined anywhere in the Constitution.

(3) The regulatory powers of the minority institutions like curriculum prescription, employment of teaching staff etc that seek recognition as well as aid from the State are subject to the State for administration.

(4) The State recognized but not aided

minority institutions are not subject to the regulatory power of the state for administration. They are not autonomous completely but some general laws are to be followed like contract laws, labour law, industrial law, tax law, economic regulation etc for their operation.

**72. (b):** The Correct Match:

(a) Forests – Concurrent List

(b) Stock Exchange – Union List

(c) Post Office Savings Bank – Union List

(d) Public Health – State List

**73. (d):** The Correct Match:

(a) Department of Women & Child Development – Ministry of Women & Child Development

(b) Department of Official Language – Ministry of Home Affairs

(c) Department of Drinking Water – Ministry of Rural Development

(d) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries – Ministry of Agriculture

**74. (c):** The Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly was J Nehru. He was also the Chairman of Union Powers Committee, Union Constitution Committee and States Committee.

(a) Dr. B R Ambedkar – Chairman, Drafting Committee

(b) J B Kripalani – Chairman, Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee

(c) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar – Chairman, Credential Committee and Special Committee to examine the Draft Constitution.

**75. (b):** (1) The Parliament can enlarge the jurisdiction of the SC of India but can't curtail the same.

(2) The officers & servants of the SC & HCs are appointed by the concerned Chief Justice & the administrative expenses are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and State respectively. However, the Pensions of the HC judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

**76. (a):** Writs:

(1) Mandamus can't be issued against few personalities like President or Governor, C/JHC, against a private individual, to compel departmental instructions that are not included in statutory force and in discretionary duties (not compulsory duties).

(2) Prohibition can be issued against lower judicial and quasi-judicial bod-



ies by higher judicial bodies to prevent them to act beyond its powers and not against executive, legislative bodies, administrative bodies and private individuals or bodies.

(3) Certiorari is available against administrative authorities, and not legislative and private bodies, if the rights of the individuals are affected. Certiorari is a curative and a preventive measure which is issued against lower judicial authorities by higher.

(4) Quo-Warranto can be sought by any interested person not essentially aggrieved one.

**77. (d): DPSP:**

(1) The term 'State' in Part III dealing with the FRs has the same meaning with the same used in the Part IV dealing with the DPSP.

(2) They resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

(3) They are fundamental in the governance of the country.

(4) They help the courts in examining & determining the constitutional validity of a law.

(5) They are non-justiciable.

(6) They are categorized onto 3: Socialistic principles, Gandhian principles and Liberal-Intellectual principles.

(7) They were sourced from the Irish Constitution.

**78. (d):** (1) The term 'Martial Law' hasn't been defined anywhere in the Constitution, but is mentioned in article 33. Article 33 avails power to parliament to make laws on it and such laws can't be called in court on the reason of contravention of any of the FRs.

(2) It affects only FRs but not Centre-State relationship.

**79. (a): DPSP:**

(1) When PM gets a bill (which violates the DPSP) passed by the Parliament, the President may reject the bill on the ground that these principles are fundamental to the governance of the country.

(2) The ministry has no right to ignore DPSP and if ignored then, govt have to answer before electorate at election time.

**80. (d):** DPSP doesn't cover below provisions which are covered by some other Directives contained in other parts of the Constitution as under:

(1) Claims of SCs & STs to services – Article 335; Part - XVI

(2) Instruction in the Mother tongue - Article 350A; Part - XVII

(3) Development of Hindi Language - Article 351; Part - XVII

**81. (d):** Fundamental Duties:

(1) Cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral duty while respecting the National Flag is civic duty.

(2) They essentially contain just a codification of tasks integral to the Indian way of life.

(3) They aren't extended to aliens.

(4) The Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable notifications.

(5) Like DPSP, they aren't justiciable.

**82. (c):** The Procedure for Amendment of the Constitution:

(1) It can't be initiated by the state legislatures but by either House of the Parliament.

(2) It can be introduced not only by the Minister but also by the Private member.

(3) It doesn't require prior permission of the President.

(4) It must be passed in each House by special majority.

(5) There is no provision for joint-sitting.

(6) The President can't use veto powers for them i.e. he can neither return it nor rejects it but can only ratify it.

(7) It requires ratification of the atleast half State Legislatures if seeks to amend the Federal provisions of the Constitution.

**83. (c):** (1) A permanent judge of HC can't plead or act in any court or before any authority in India except the SC and other HC to ensure non-partiality and non-favouritism.

(2) To be a judge of HC in India, he has at least 10 years held a judicial office in the territory of India or he has been HC advocate for at least 10 years.

**84. (c):** (1) Robert Clive was the 1st Governor of Bengal.

(2) William Bentick was the 1st Governor-General of India under the Charter Act of 1833 whereas Warren Hastings was the 1st Governor-General of Bengal under Regulating Act of 1773.

(3) Lord Canning was the 1st Viceroy of India under Government of India Act of 1858.

(4) Lord Mount Batten was the last Governor-General of British India whereas C. Rajgopalachari was the 1st and last Governor-General of Independent India.

**85. (a):** (1) A HC judge can be removed from his office in the same manner as a judge of SC. A permanent judge of HC can't plead or act in any court or before any authority in India except the SC and other HC to ensure non-partiality and non-favouritism.

(2) To be a judge of HC in India, he has at least 10 years held a judicial office in the territory of India or he has been HC advocate for at least 10 years.

**86. (b):** (1) In 1993, a permanent statutory body came into effect i.e. National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBCs).

(2) Including the chairman there are 5 members in NCBC which are nominated by the Central Government for the term of 3 years.

(3) NCBCs consider inclusions in & exclusion from the lists of castes notified as backward for the purpose of job reservation.

(4) The NCSCs (National Commission for Scheduled Castes) discharges same functions, as with respect to SCs, with OBCs also.

**87. (b):** (1) The Governor of Punjab is concurrently serves as the administrator of Chandigarh which comes under Punjab & Haryana HC jurisdiction.

(2) Lakshadweep has a separate Administrator. However, it comes under Kerala HC jurisdiction.

**88. (b):** (1) The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are created by the PM as per requirement but total strength of Minister shouldn't be more than 15% of the total strength the Lok Sabha as per 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003.

(2) Each of Ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President of India on the advice of the PM under Article 75.

**89. (c):** The provisions can be amended by simple majority of the Parliament:

(1) Admission or establishment of new states

(2) Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states

(3) Number of puisne judges in the SC DPSP – Special majority of the Parliament

FDs – Special majority of the Parliament

**90. (d):** The provisions can be amended by special majority of the Parliament:

(1) DPSP; (2) FRs; (3) FDs



SC & HCs - Special majority of the Parliament & Consent of the States by Simple majority (at least 50%)

Any matter in the Lists of 7th Schedule - Special majority of the Parliament & Consent of the States by Simple majority (at least 50%)

**91. (a):** (1) The federal system of India is based on the grounds of wide size of country and socio-cultural diversity. However, The term 'federation' is nowhere used in the Constitution. The efficient governance and strengthening national unity and zonal autonomy are served by this system.

(2) The Indian federation isn't result of an agreement among the states. Hence, they will remain intact as a country.

(3) The states have no right to secede from the federation like American states which can free to secede from the USA.

(4) The Indian Federal System is based on the 'Canadian model'. In such model Centre is stronger than its states in matter of power and authority.

**92. (d):** The 'Federal features of the Constitution': (1) Dual Polity

(2) Written Constitution

(3) Bicameralism

(4) Division of Powers

(5) Supremacy of the Constitution

(6) Rigid Constitution

(7) Independent Judiciary

Integrated Audit Machinery is 1 of the Unitary features of the Constitution.

**93. (d):** The 'Unitary features of the Constitution':

(1) Strong Centre

(2) Single Constitution

(3) Single Citizenship

(4) Emergency Provisions

(5) Non-indestructible States

(6) All-India Services

(7) Flexibility of the Constitution

(8) No equality of the State Representation

(9) Integrated Election Machinery

(10) Integrated Judiciary

(11) Integrated Audit Machinery

(12) Parliamentary Authority over State List

(13) Governor's Appointment

(14) Veto over State Bills

Rigid Constitution is 1 of the Federal features of the Constitution.

**94. (d):** (1) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu are 4 UTs on which President can make regula-

tion for peace, progress & good government.

(2) The President also repeals or amends any act of Parliament in relation to only these 4 UTs and not all the UTs.

**95. (d):** (a) SPSC is a Constitutional body under Articles 315-323 in Part XIV. The Chairman & members are appointed by the governor of the state and are removed by the President.

(b) Joint State Public service Commission (JSPSC), a statutory body, is established for 2 or more states on the request of the state legislatures by parliament.

(c) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) can serve the needs of a state on the request of the state governor & with the approval of the President.

(d) States are assisted by The UPSC in framing & operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required if requested by 2 or more states to do so.

**96. (b):** (1) State Legislature is not suspended during National Emergency, but parliament is empowered to make laws on the state list subjects. Parliament has the overriding powers on the both the State List as well as Concurrent List on which State Legislature can make laws.

(2) Every resolution of the Parliament approving the proclamation or its continuance must be passed by a special majority. For the disapproval of National Emergency, a resolution only needs simple majority of Lok Sabha only.

**97. (c):** The Financial Emergency:

(1) Article 360 enable president to proclaim Financial Emergency if the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is under threat. It needs parliamentary proclamation with simple majority.

(2) Once this emergency is approved by either of house of parliament, there is no fixed tenure for it i.e. it can be in being for time unlimited.

(3) The time given to both the houses to give approval is 2 months from the date of its issue.

(4) There is no provision for the parliamentary approval of both the houses for its discontinuation. The power to revoke this proclamation remains with

President only i.e. President can revoke it anytime.

**98. (d):** Special Status of J & K:

(1) The Residuary Power in all matters belongs to the State other than matters like terrorist acts, issues relating to sovereignty & integrity of nation, issues related to National Insignia i.e. National Flag, National Anthem and the Constitution of India.

(2) Right to Property is still the Fundamental Right in the State.

(3) DPSP & FDs aren't applicable to the State.

(4) A National Emergency can't be declared without the sanction of State Legislature only on internal ground i.e. internal disturbance but it is at par with other states of the country on the issuing a National Emergency on the external grounds i.e. war or external aggression. No such sanction is required from State Legislature of J & K to declare National Emergency on external grounds.

**99. (d):** Impeachment of the President:

(1) The Constitution doesn't define the term 'Violation of the Constitution' which is the sole ground for Impeachment.

(2) The Impeachment charges can be initiated by either the Lower House or Upper House by giving 14 days' notice to the President.

(3) The Impeachment charges should be signed by 25% members of the House that framed the charges.

(4) The President has the right to appear & to be represented at investigation. The impeachment is a quasi-judicial in nature involved all the members of the Parliament i.e. elected and nominated. However, States don't participate in the same though they take part in his election on the other side nominated members participate in his impeachment though they don't take part in his election.

**100. (a):** The bills require prior recommendation or permission of the President:

(1) Finance bill-I

(2) A bill for the alteration of boundaries of states

(3) Money bill

The Constitutional Amendment bill - No such requirement is needed.

Finance bill-II - Recommendation is required before passing but not before introducing the bill.

# Model Practice Paper on Indian Polity

Questions: 1-6, 56, 57, 92 President; 7 VP; 8, 9, 58, 75 Central Council of Ministers; 10-13, 15-28, 33-45, 52, 66, 72-74, 77, 78, 87, 91, 99 Parliament; 14, 96 Supreme Court; 29 Citizenship; 30, 71 High Court; 31 FDs; 32 PM; 46, 49, 69, 97 CAG; 47; Inter-State Relations; 48, 81, 86 PC; 50, 55 Parliamentary System; 51AVII (Ministries/Department of the Central Government); 53 State Legislature; 54 Scheduled & Tribal Areas; 59, 84 FC; 60 Tribunals; 61 Subordinate Courts; 62, 70 Emergency Provisions; 63, 67 Urban Local Governments; 93-95, 98 Rural Local Governments; 64, 76 Governor; 65, 89 State Council of Ministers; 68, 79, 80, 90 UPSC; 82 Salient Features of the Constitution; 83 CM; 85 Historical Background; 88, 100 Public Services.

**1.** In which of the following bills the President can use his 'Pocket Veto'?

- (1) Finance Bill-I
  - (2) Money Bill
  - (3) Constitutional Amendment Bill
  - (4) State Bill
  - (5) Finance Bill-II
- (a) 5 only (b) 4 & 3  
(c) 1, 4 & 5 (d) 1, 2, 4 & 5

**2.** Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to 'Absolute Veto' power of the President?

- (1) It can't be used against government bills.
  - (2) It can be used with Money bills.
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both (d) None

**3.** Which of the following statements regarding 'Ordinance-Making' power of the President are correct?

- (1) It isn't discretionary power of the President.
- (2) It can't be 'retroactive'.
- (3) It may modify or repeal any act of the Parliament.
- (4) It can alter or amend a tax law.
- (5) It can't be issued to amend the Constitution.

- (a) 1 & 5 (b) 2, 3 & 5  
(c) 1, 3, 4 & 5 (d) 1, 2 & 5

**4.** Which of the following statements regarding 'Pardoning' power of the President are incorrect?

- (1) It is a judicial power.
- (2) It is judiciary dependent.
- (3) It isn't subject to judicial review.
- (4) It is the discretionary power.

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

**5.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (1) The President has no constitutional but situational discretion.
- (2) The Governor has no situational but constitutional discretion.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both (d) None

**6.** Which of the following features are same for both the President & the Vice-President?

- (1) Minimum Age requirement
- (2) Election mode
- (3) Electoral college
- (4) Removal process

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

**7.** Which of the following provisions regarding powers & functions of the VP is/are correct?

- (1) He acts as a President on grounds of absence & illness.
- (2) He discharges the functions of the President on the grounds of resignation, removal & death.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) None (d) both

**8.** Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- (1) The Council of Ministers ceases to hold office after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
- (2) A minister who is a member of 1 House of the Parliament can participate in the proceedings of the other House without voting.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) None (d) Both

**9.** Who among the following was/were Dy. PM before served as the PM?

- (1) Babu Jagjivan Ram
- (2) Morarji Desai
- (3) Chaudhary Charan Singh
- (4) Guljarilal Nanda

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

**10.** Which of the following statements are correct of the President with respect to the organization of Parliament?

- (1) He isn't a Member of the parliament.
- (2) He isn't a part of the Parliament.
- (3) He doesn't sit in the Parliament.
- (4) He enjoys all the privileges enjoyed by the Members of the Parliament.

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

**11.** The correct statements about 0-hour include:

- (1) It is the 1st hour of every sitting in the both Houses of the Parliament.
- (2) It is mentioned in the Rules of Business of both Houses of the Parliament.
- (3) During this time, the matters are raised without any prior notice.

(4) It is the time immediately following the Question Hour in both the Houses of the Parliament.

(5) It is an Indian innovation in parliamentary procedure since 1964.

- (a) 2, 3 & 4 (b) 3 & 4  
(c) 1, 2 & 5 (d) 2, 3 & 5

**12.** Which of the following are correct in respect of the Calling Attention Motion?

(1) It is a device of calling a attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance.

(2) Its main purpose is to seek authoritative statement from the minister.

(3) It doesn't involve any censure against government.

(4) It is an Indian innovation in parliamentary procedure since 1952.

(5) It isn't mentioned in the Rules of Business & procedure.

- (a) 2, 3 & 4 (b) 3 & 4  
(c) 1, 2 & 5 (d) 1, 2 & 3

**13.** Which of the following statements are correct with respect to Adjournment Motion?

(1) It is an extra ordinary procedure which sets aside the normal business of the House.

(2) Its main object id to draw attention of the House to a recent matter of urgent public importance.

(3) The Rajya Sabha can make use of it.

(4) It must be supported at least by 50 members for introduction.

(5) It involves an element of censure against the government.

- (a) 1, 2, 4 & 5 (b) 2, 3 & 5  
(c) 2, 3 & 4 (d) 1, 2 & 4

**14.** Which of the following is incorrect about the difference between the writ jurisdictions of the SC & HCs in India?

- (1) The SC can issue writs not only for the purpose of enforcement of FRs but also for any other purpose, whereas the HCs can issue writs only for the purpose for of enforcement of FRs.

(2) The HCs can issue writ of Injunction, whereas the SC can't issue the same.

(3) The SC can issue writs only in the case of appeal, whereas the HCs can issue writs only when the party directly approaches it.

(4) The HCs can issue writs not for the purpose of enforcement of FRs but also for any other purpose, whereas the SC can issue writs only for the purpose for of enforcement of FRs.

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

**15.** Which of the following statements are incorrect regarding 'unstarred question'?

(1) It is distinguished by an asterisk mark.

(2) Answer to such a question is given orally.

(3) Answer to such a question is not followed by supplementary question.

(4) It doesn't carry an asterisk mark.

(5) Answer to such a question is given in a written form.

- (a) 2 & 3                      (b) 3, 4 & 5  
(c) 1 & 2                      (d) 2, 3 & 4

**16.** Which of the following statements is correct?

(1) Disqualification of the MP except under 10th Schedule is decided by the EC.

(2) Disqualification of the MP under 10th Schedule is decided by the Speaker/Chairman.

(3) Disqualification of the MP except under 10th Schedule is subject to judicial review.

(4) Disqualification of the MP under 10th Schedule isn't subject to judicial review.

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

**17.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?

(1) The Speaker takes an oath administered by the President.

(2) The Protem Speaker doesn't take an oath.

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) None                      (d) Both

**18.** Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to 'Whip'?

(1) The office of the 'Whip' is not mentioned in the Constitution but only in the Rules of the House.

(2) Both the parties, ruling & opposition, have their own Whips in the Parliament.

(3) He is an assistant floor leader.

(4) He has all the powers & privileges of a Minister of the State.

- (a) 1 & 2                      (b) 2 & 4  
(c) 3 & 4                      (d) 2 & 3

**19.** Consider the following items:

(1) Summoning      (2) Adjournment

(3) Prorogation      (4) Dissolution

(5) Quorum

(6) Language in the Parliament

Which of the above are under the Speaker?

- (a) 1 & 5                      (b) 3 & 4  
(c) 2, 5 & 6                      (d) 5 & 6

**20.** Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Closure Motion':

(1) It can be moved by any member of the House.

(2) If it is approved, voting is held on the matter.

(3) There are 4 kinds of it namely Simple closure, closure by compartments, Kangaroo closure & Guillotine closure.

(4) In Guillotine closure the intervening clauses are skipped over & taken as passed.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

**21.** Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Privilege Motion':

(1) It is concerned with the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister.

(2) Its purpose is to maintain the code of conduct.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both                      (d) None

**22.** Which of the following motions can be entertained by the ruling party only?

(1) Adjournment Motion

(2) Censure Motion

(3) Confidence Motion

(4) Non-Confidence Motion

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

**23.** Which of the following statements are correct?

(1) The failure in passing the 'Motion of Thanks' amounts to the defeat of the government.

(2) No debate is allowed on 'Point of Order'.

(3) 'Short Duration Discussion' neither involves a formal motion nor voting.

(4) 'Special Mention' is unique feature of the Lok Sabha.

- (a) All                      (b) 1, 2 & 4  
(c) 1, 2 & 3                      (d) 2, 3 & 4

**24.** Consider the following features of 'Resolution':

(1) A member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution can't withdraw the same without the leave of the House.

(2) There are 3 kinds of resolutions: Private Member's Resolution, Government Resolution & Statutory Resolution.

(3) All resolutions aren't required to be voted upon.

(4) All resolutions are substantive motions.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

**25.** Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'Money Bills'?

(1) It can be introduced only by a minister.

(2) Rajya Sabha can't make recommendations.

(3) The President's decision regarding whether it is a money bill or not is final.

(4) The President can ratify or reject it.

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

**26.** The correct statements about Public Account of India (PAI) are

(1) It is the fund to which all public moneys received by or on behalf of the government are credited.

(2) No legislative appropriation is required for payments from the PAI.

(3) Legislative appropriation is required for payments from the PAI.

(4) All public moneys, other than those credited to the Consolidated Fund of India, received by or on behalf of the government are credited to the PAI.

(5) It is operated by an executive action.

- (a) 1, 2 & 5                      (b) 1, 3 & 5  
(c) 2, 4 & 5                      (d) 2 & 4

**27.** Which of the following statements are incorrect?

(1) Appropriation Bill can't be amended while the Finance Bill can be amended.

(2) Finance Bill can't be amended while the Appropriation Bill can be amended.

(3) Same procedure governs both the Appropriation Bill & the Finance Bill.

(4) Appropriation Bill & the Finance Bill are governed by different procedures.

(5) Appropriation Bill can't be rejected by the Rajya Sabha while the Finance Bill can be rejected by it.

- (a) 2 & 4 (b) 2, 4 & 5  
(c) 1 & 3 (d) 1, 3 & 5

**28.** Which of the following are correctly matched?

- (1) Token Cut Motion - Amount of the demand is to be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(2) Economy Cut Motion - Amount of the demand is to be reduced to Rs. 1  
(3) Policy Cut Motion - Amount of the demand is to be reduced by a specified amount.  
(4) Plan Cut Motion - Amount of the demand is to be reduced by Rs. 1

(a) 1 only (b) 1, 2 & 4  
(c) 2 & 3 (d) None

**29.** Consider the below statements:

- (1) Loss of citizenship by Renunciation can't be registered during war.  
(2) Loss of citizenship by Termination can be withheld during the war.  
(3) Loss of citizenship by Deprivation doesn't apply to the scholars abroad.  
(4) The State can discriminate on the ground of residence.

Which of the above are correct?

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

**30.** When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to

- (1) the writ jurisdiction of any of the other judges of the  
(2) special control exercised by the CJI  
(3) discretionary powers of the Governor of the state  
(4) special powers provided to the CM in this

Which of the above is/are true?

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

**31.** No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since

- (1) It will be violative of the Right to freedom of speech & expression.  
(2) It will be violative of the Rights to freedom of conscience & practice & propagation of religion.  
(3) It is 1 of the Fundamental Duties.  
(4) There is no provision obliging anyone to sing the National Anthem.<sup>44</sup>

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) All (d) 1, 2 & 4

**32.** Which 1 of the following statements is correct?

The PM of India

(1) is free to choose his ministers only from among those who are members of either House of the Parliament.

(2) can choose his cabinet colleague after due counseling by the President of India in this regard.

(3) has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet.

(4) has only limited powers in the choice of his cabinet colleagues due to the discretionary power vested with the President of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**33.** Which of the following is/are correct?

- (1) The President shan't be member of either Houses of Parliament.  
(2) The Parliament shan't consist of the President & 2 Houses.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) None (d) Both

**34.** Consider the following statements regarding Finance Bills-I:

- (1) It contains features of both money bill as well as ordinary bill.  
(2) It can't be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.  
(3) It can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President.  
(4) It can't be rejected by the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the following is/are correct?

- (a) All (b) 1, 2 & 4  
(c) 2 & 4 (d) 1, 2 & 3

**35.** Which of the following statements are correct with respect to Finance Bills-II?

- (1) It contains provisions involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India & matters mentioned in the Article 110.  
(2) It can be introduced in either House of the Parliament.

- (3) Its introduction doesn't require prior approval of the president.  
(4) Joint-sitting can be held to solve any impasse.

- (a) All (b) 1, 3 & 4  
(c) 2, 3 & 4 (d) 1 & 2

**36.** Which of the following bills can't avail Joint-sitting?

- (1) Finance Bills-I  
(2) Money Bills  
(3) Constitutional Amendment Bills  
(4) Finance Bills-II

- (a) 2 only (b) 2 & 3

- (c) 1, 2 & 3 (d) All

**37.** Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'Joint-sitting'?

(1) A person determined by the President presides over joint-sitting if all the 3 i.e. Speaker, Dy. Speaker & Dy. Chairman is absent.

(2) The quorum to constitute joint-sitting is 10% of the Parliament.

(3) New amendments to the bill can't be proposed.

(4) It is governed by the Rules of Procedure of both the Houses.

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

**38.** Read the following constitutional provisions about 'Budget':

(1) Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax but can't increase it

(2) The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on demands for grants.

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.

(4) No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law. Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) 2, 3 & 4  
(c) 1, 3 & 4 (d) All

**39.** In which of the following ways the Council of ministers can be removed from the office?

(1) By not passing the motion of thanks on the President's inaugural address.

(2) By rejecting a money bill

(3) By passing a censure motion or an adjournment motion

(4) By defeating the government on vital issue

(5) By passing a cut motion

- (a) All (b) 1, 2 & 4  
(c) 2, 4 & 5 (d) 1, 2, 4 & 5

**40.** In which of the following matters the Lok Sabha doesn't have edge over the Rajya Sabha?

(1) Financial Bills-I

(2) Financial Bills-II

(3) Money Bills

(4) Constitutional Amendment Bills

(5) Ordinances

(6) Selection of the PM

(7) A resolution for discontinuance of the National Emergency

- (a) 4, 5 & 7 (b) 2, 4, 5 & 6

- (c) 4, 5, 6 & 7 (d) 4 & 5

**41.** Which of the following statements regarding the power of the Rajya Sabha are correctly stated?



- (1) It can't introduce Financial Bills-I & II.  
 (2) It can't recommend any amendment to the Money Bills.  
 (3) It can never win over joint-sitting.  
 (4) It can't vote on the demands for grants.  
 (5) It can't pass the resolution of revocation of the National Emergency.  
 (6) It can't remove nor criticize the Council of Ministers.  
 (a) 1, 3 & 4 (b) 1, 2 & 5  
 (c) 4 & 5 (d) 2, 5 & 6

**42.** Which of the following statements are correct regarding Public Account Committee (PAC)?

- (1) It consists of members of both the Houses of the Parliament.  
 (2) The chairman is from the Lok Sabha only.  
 (3) It examines public expenditure from the point of view of economy, prudence, wisdom & propriety.  
 (4) It is assisted by the CAG.  
 (5) It was set-up under the provisions of the Government of India Act 1909.  
 (a) 1, 2, 3 & 5 (b) 1, 2 & 5  
 (c) 1, 2 & 3 (d) 1, 3 & 4

**43.** Which of the following statements are correct regarding Estimate Committee (EC)?

- (1) It was set-up in 1921.  
 (2) It consists of 30 members (20 from the Lok Sabha & 10 from the Rajya Sabha).  
 (3) All parties get due representation in it.  
 (4) The Chairman is from Lok Sabha only.  
 (5) It isn't incumbent on the committee to examine the entire estimates of any 1 year.  
 (a) 1, 3, 4 & 5 (b) 1, 2 & 4  
 (c) All (d) 2, 3 & 5

**44.** Which of the following statements are correct regarding Committee on Public Undertakings (CPU)?

- (1) It was set-up in 1964 on the recommendation of John Mathai.  
 (2) It consists of members only from the Lok Sabha.  
 (3) The chairman is from opposition party.  
 (4) It examines the reports the CAG on public undertakings.  
 (5) It doesn't examine & investigate matters of day-to-day administration.  
 (a) 1, 2 & 4 (b) 4 & 5  
 (c) 1, 2 & 5 (d) 1, 3 & 4

**45.** Consider the following statements

with respect to Committees:

- (1) Dy. Speaker chairs 'Committee on Private Members' Bills & Resolutions'.  
 (2) Speaker chairs 'General Purpose Committee'.

Which of the above is/are correctly stated?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both (d) None

**46.** The accounts of the Union & the States shall be kept in such form as prescribed by

- (1) Finance Minister in consultation with CAG.  
 (2) CAG with the approval of Planning Commission.  
 (3) CAG with the approval of the President.  
 (4) The President in consultation with CAG.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**47.** Which of the following enjoy the constitutional status?

- (1) Finance Commission  
 (2) Planning Commission  
 (3) Zonal Councils  
 (4) Inter-State Council  
 (5) Election Commission  
 (6) NDC

- (a) 1, 3 & 5 (b) 1, 4 & 5  
 (c) 1, 2, 5 & 6 (d) 1, 3, 5 & 6

**48.** Discretionary grants are given to states by the Centre on the recommendation of

- (1) Finance Commission  
 (2) NDC (3) Finance Ministry  
 (4) Planning Commission

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**49.** Which of the following aren't correct about CAG?

- (1) He is appointed by the President for a period of 5 years.  
 (2) His salary & service conditions are determined by the President.  
 (3) He shall vacate office on attaining the age of 60 years.  
 (4) He can be removed by the President on his own.  
 (5) He is responsible for maintaining the accounts of the Central & the State Governments.

- (a) 1, 4 & 5 (b) 2, 3 & 5  
 (c) All (d) 3, 4 & 5

**50.** The features of Parliamentary sys-

tem are:

- (1) Political Heterogeneity  
 (2) Collective responsibility  
 (3) A written Constitution  
 (4) Presence of de jure & de facto executives  
 (5) Double Membership  
 (a) 2, 3 & 4 (b) 1, 2 & 4  
 (c) 2, 4 & 5 (d) 1, 2, 4 & 5

**51.** Which of the following aren't the departments of the Finance Ministry?

- (1) Department of Expenditure  
 (2) Department of Economic Affairs  
 (3) Department of Banking  
 (4) Department of Revenue  
 (5) Department of Budget  
 (a) 2 & 3 (b) 3 & 4  
 (c) 3 & 5 (d) 2 & 5

**52.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (1) The President doesn't enjoy parliamentary privileges though being its integral part of the Parliament.  
 (2) The Attorney General enjoys parliamentary privileges though not being its integral part of the Parliament.  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both (d) None

**53.** Which of the following statements are correct?

- (1) The Governor nominates 1/6th members to the Legislative Council (LC).  
 (2) A person to be elected to the LC must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned state.  
 (3) A person to be nominated to the LC must be a resident in the concerned state  
 (4) The Chairman of the LC is a member of it.  
 (a) 1 & 2 (b) 2, 3 & 4  
 (c) 1 & 4 (d) All

**54.** Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Scheduled Areas':

- (1) The Scheduled Areas are treated differently from the other areas in the country.  
 (2) The President is empowered to declare an area to be a Scheduled Area.  
 (3) Each state having Scheduled Areas has to establish a tribes advisory council to advise on welfare & advancement of the STs.  
 (4) The President is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature doesn't apply to a Scheduled Area or apply with specified modifications & exceptions.

Which of the above are untrue?

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

Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- (a) Both A & R are true & R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A & R are true & R isn't the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true but R is false.  
(d) A is false but R is true.

**55. Assertion (A):** India has adopted the parliamentary form of government.

**Reason (R):** The President is the titular head of the state while the council of ministers headed by the PM is the real executive authority.

**56. Assertion (A):** A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shan't be eligible for re-election of that office.

**Reason (R):** No person shall be eligible for election as the President unless he is qualified for election as a member of the House of People.

**57. Assertion (A):** All doubts & disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of the President or VP shall be inquired into & decided by the SC whose decision shall be final.

**Reason (R):** The Parliament may, by law, regulate any matter relating to or connected with the election of the President or the VP.

**58. Assertion (A):** There shall be the Council of Ministers with the PM at the head to aid & advice the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

**Reason (R):** The question whether any, and if so what advice was tendered by ministers to the President shan't be inquired into any court.

**59.** The UPSC derives its functions from which of the following sources?

- (1) Constitution  
(2) Parliamentary laws  
(3) Executive rules & orders  
(4) Conventions  
(a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) 1 & 4  
(c) 1, 3 & 4 (d) All

**60.** Which of the following statements related to the CAT are correct?

- (1) It is a Constitutional body.  
(2) Its members are drawn from administrative background only.  
(3) It isn't bound by the procedure prescribed in the code of civil procedure.  
(4) Its jurisdiction covers the members of All India Services as well as Central

Services & Central Government posts.

- (5) It was set-up in 1985.  
(a) 2, 3 & 5 (b) 1 & 4  
(c) 3, 4 & 5 (d) 2 & 3

**61.** The District & Sessions judge works directly under the court of

- (1) District Collector  
(2) Governor of the state  
(3) Law Minister of the state  
(4) HC of the state

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**62.** In the event of declaration of constitutional emergency in the state, the President can

- (1) Assume to himself all the functions of the state government including the HC.  
(2) Declare that the powers of the state legislature shall be exercisable under the authority of the Governor.  
(3) Assume to himself all the functions of the state government except the HC.  
(4) Declare that the powers of the state legislature shall be exercisable under the authority of the Parliament.

Of the above, the correct statements are:

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 2 & 3  
(c) 3 & 4 (d) 1 & 4

**63.** The correct statements about cantonment boards are

- (1) This system of municipal administration is a British legacy in our country.  
(2) They are setup under the resolutions passed by the Ministry of Defence.  
(3) The Ministry of Defence exercises direct administrative control over them.  
(4) It consists of elected members only.  
(5) The executive officer of the board is appointed by the President of the board.

- (a) 1, 3 & 5 (b) 2, 3 & 4  
(c) 1 & 3 (d) 3, 4 & 5

**64.** The Governor of a state

- (1) Possesses executive, legislative & judicial powers analogous to the President.  
(2) Has to act & advice of the council of ministers always.  
(3) Has the power to appoint & remove the members of the SPSC.  
(4) Has the power to allocate business of the government among the various ministers.

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

**65.** The Constitution says that the state council of ministers holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. The words "during the pleasure of the Governor" in reality means:

- (1) Pleasure of the President  
(2) Pleasure of the PM  
(3) Pleasure of the CM  
(4) Pleasure of the Legislative Assembly

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**66.** The functions of Estimate Committee include:

- (1) To suggest alternative policies in order to bring out efficiency & economy in administration.  
(2) To see that the expenditure conforms to the authority that governs it.  
(3) To examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates.  
(4) To suggest the form in which estimates shall be presented to the Parliament.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 1, 3 & 4  
(c) 1, 2 & 4 (d) All

**67.** Consider the following statements about the Municipal Corporations:

- (1) They are established in the states by the acts of the concerned state legislatures.  
(2) They are established in the UTs by an order of the Chief Administrator.  
(3) They work under the control & supervision of the state governments.  
(4) Their deliberative functions are separated from the executive functions.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 & 3 (b) 1, 3 & 4  
(c) 1, 2 & 3 (d) All

**68.** Under which of the following conditions, the UPSC can serve the needs of a state?

- (1) When requested by the President.  
(2) When requested by the Governor.  
(3) With the approval of the Parliament.  
(4) With the approval of the President.  
(5) With the approval of the concerned state legislature.

- (a) 1 & 3 (b) 2 & 5  
(c) 2 & 4 (d) 1 & 5

**69.** Which of the following audit/s is/are discretionary & not obligatory on

the part of CAG?

- (1) Audit of Accountancy
- (2) Audit of Authority
- (3) Audit of Appropriation
- (4) Audit of Propriety

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**70.** Which of the below will be the consequences of the proclamation of Financial Emergency by the President?

(1) The President can give directions to the states to observe the principles of financial propriety.

(2) The President can reduce the salaries & allowances of government employees excluding the judges of the SC & the HCs.

(3) All money bills & other financial bills passed by a state legislature can be reserved for the consideration of the President.

(4) The Parliament can authorize the President to sanction expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

- (a) 1, 2 & 3                      (b) All  
(c) 1 & 3                          (d) 1, 3 & 4

**71.** If any question arises as to the age of a judge of a HC, the question shall be decided by the President after the consultation with

- (1) The Chief Justice of concerned HC
- (2) The Governor of the concerned state
- (3) The Attorney General of India
- (4) CJI

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**72.** Which of the following pairs are incorrectly matched?

(1) Vote on account - To allow enough time for legislative scrutiny & discussion of the budget.

(2) Charged items - Not submitted to the Parliament.

(3) Vote of credit - Blank cheque given to the executive.

(4) Excess grant - Submitted directly to the Lok Sabha for its approval

- (a) 1 & 3                          (b) 1, 2 & 4  
(c) 2 & 4                          (d) All

**73.** Which of the following are the functions of the PAC (Public Account Committee) of the Parliament?

(1) To examine, in the light of the CAG's report, the accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the Parliament.

(2) To examine in the light of the CAG's report, the statements of accounts of state corporations, trading & manufacturing projects except of those allotted to the committee on public undertakings.

(3) To examine the statement of accounts of autonomous & semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which is conducted by the CAG.

(4) To examine if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by house of people of that purpose.

- (a) 1, 2 & 4                      (b) All  
(c) 1, 2 & 3                      (d) 1, 3 & 4

**74.** Which of the following categories of bills require prior consent of the President before their introduction?

(1) Bills to recognize the states  
(2) Bills affecting taxes in which the states are interested

(3) State bills imposing restriction of trade

(4) Bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India

- (a) 1, 2 & 4                      (b) All  
(c) 2, 3 & 4                      (d) 1, 2 & 3

**75.** Which of the following are the provisions of Article 75 of the Constitution?

(1) Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the PM.

(2) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

(3) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by the ministers to the President shan't be inquired into in any court.

(4) The salaries & allowances of the ministers shall be determined by the Parliament.

- (a) 1, 2 & 3                      (b) 1, 2 & 4  
(c) All                              (d) 2 & 4

**76.** Which of the following statements with respect to the Governor are incorrect?

(1) He submits his resignation letter to the Chief Justice of the State.

(2) He should have completed 35 years of age.

(3) His emoluments, allowances & privileges are determined by the President.

(4) No criminal proceeding can be initiated against him during his tenure.

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

**77.** Which of the following can be

moved by Private Member of the Parliament?

- (1) Closure Motion
- (2) Calling Attention Motion
- (3) Privilege Motion
- (4) Statutory Resolution

- (a) 1, 2 & 4                      (b) 2, 3 & 4  
(c) All                              (d) 2 & 4

**78.** Which of the below statement are correct with regard to the expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India?

(1) It is subject to vote of Parliament.  
(2) It is subject to the discussion in Parliament.

(3) It is subject to vote of Lok Sabha only.

(4) It isn't subject to vote of parliament.

- (a) 1 & 2                          (b) 2 & 3  
(c) 2 & 4                          (d) 1 & 4

**79.** Which of the following matters aren't the concerns of the UPSC?

(1) Classification of services  
(2) Promotion

(3) Training

(4) Disciplinary matters

- (5) Talent hunting  
(a) 2, 4 & 5                      (b) 1, 3 & 4  
(c) 1 & 3                          (d) 1 & 4

**80.** Which of the following are correct with regard to the function of the UPSC?

(1) To conduct the examinations for appointments to the service of the Union.

(2) To assist states, if required, in framing & operating schemes for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

(3) To advise the Union & state governments on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services & for civil posts.

(4) To present, annually, to the President a report as to the work done by it.

- (a) 1, 2 & 3                      (b) 1, 3 & 4  
(c) 1, 2 & 4                      (d) All

Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

(a) Both A & R are true & R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true & R isn't the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**81. Assertion (A):** Planning Commission is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory.

**Reason (R):** It is established by an executive resolution of the Union Cabi-

net.

**82. Assertion (A):** The Constitution of India is quasi-federal.

**Reason (R):** It has given more power to the Central Government than to the state governments.

**83. Assertion (A):** The CM can dismiss a minister of the state government.

**Reason (R):** The CM is the head of the state council of ministers.

**84. Assertion (A):** The President determines the qualifications of the Chairman & members of the Finance Commission.

**Reason (R):** The Chairman & members of the Finance Commission are appointed by the President.

**85. Assertion (A):** Under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Residuary powers were vested in the Central Legislature.

**Reason (R):** The Government of India Act of 1935 divided the subjects into 3 lists viz. the federal, provincial & concurrent.

**86. Assertion (A):** The PMO influences the formulation of plans.

**Reason (R):** The PM is the chairman of the Planning Commission.

**87. Assertion (A):** The principle of the rule of lapse leads to 'rush of expenditure' towards the end of a financial year. **Reason (R):** The unspent voted expenditure would lapse by the end of the financial year.

**88. Assertion (A):** The members of All-India Services work in the Central Government, state governments & union territories.

**Reason (R):** They are selected & recruited on the basis of All-India competitive examinations conducted by UPSC.

**89. Assertion (A):** A minister at the state level continues in office till he enjoys the confidence of the CM.

**Reason (R):** The CM can ask him to resign or advise the Governor to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

**90. Assertion (A):** The number of members of the UPSC is determined by the President.

**Reason (R):** The members of the UPSC are appointed by the President.

**91. Assertion (A):** The Estimate Committee has been described as a 'continuous economy committee'.

**Reason (R):** It is a means of legislative control over the administration.

**92. Assertion (A):** The President can be impeached for the violation of the Constitution.

**Reason (R):** The Constitution lays down the procedure for impeachment of the President.

**93.** Which of the following is/are incorrect for the Local Government?

(1) A constitutional obligation for the Village Panchayats to function as units of self-government.

(2) The Constitution places the subject of local self-government as the responsibility of the States.

(3) A constitutional obligation for the States to constitute Finance Commission to ensure financial viability of the Municipalities.

(4) A constitutional obligation for the Municipalities to carry out schemes related to public distribution system. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 & 3                      (b) 2 & 4  
(c) None                      (d) 4 only

**94.** A new Panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a Panchayat before the expiration of its term shall continue

(1) for the next 5 years from the date of its 1st meeting & no longer.

(2) for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Panchayat would have continued had it not been so dissolved.

(3) till it enjoys the pleasure of the Governor.

(4) till State Legislative Assembly allows it to continue.

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

**95.** Consider the following statements with regard to important features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment:

(1) Direct elections of members at all levels.

(2) Mandatory provision for holding elections.

(3) Direct election of the Chairperson at the village level.

(4) Indirect election of the Chairperson at the intermediate & at the district level.

Which of the following statements is correct?

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

**96.** Consider the following statements: The purpose of judicial control over administration is

(1) to control the policy & expenditure of the government.

(2) to ensure legality of official acts & thereby to safeguard the rights of the citizens.

(3) to bring all officials under the control of the people.

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

**97.** Which 1 of the following opportunities is provided by the Appropriation Bill to the legislature?

(1) To discuss the policy & other matters related to the expenditure of various ministries.

(2) To change the amount of demands of various ministries.

(3) To reallocate the grants of various ministries.

(4) To vary the amount of expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**98.** Which of the following are included in the 11th Schedule?

- (1) Fisheries  
(2) Minor forest produce  
(3) Libraries                      (4) Road & Bridges  
(5) Cattle ponds

- (a) 1, 2 & 5                      (b) 2, 3 & 5  
(c) 1, 2 & 4                      (d) 1, 2 & 3

**99.** Consider the following statements:

(1) The Council of Ministers of a State in India is collectively as well as individually responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

(2) The Governor of a State has the power to appoint the Members of the State Public Service Commission as well as the State HC Judges.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both                      (d) None

**100.** Consider the following statements:

(1) The Council of Ministers is classified into different ranks.

(2) A member of 1 House of the Parliament who has been chosen as a Union Minister doesn't have the right to vote in the House of which he isn't a member.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both                      (d) None



# Assess Yourself

**CORRECT ANSWER:**  
**INCORRECT ANSWER @ 33.3 per cent:**  
**TOTAL MARKS:(After Deduction of Negative Marks)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**CST Ratings:**

<b>85 and above</b>	: Excellent
<b>69-84</b>	: Very Good
<b>55-68</b>	: Good
<b>47-54</b>	: Average
<b>46 and below</b>	: Below Average

- |             |             |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. ① ② ③ ④  | 21. ① ② ③ ④ | 41. ① ② ③ ④ | 61. ① ② ③ ④ | 81. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 2. ① ② ③ ④  | 22. ① ② ③ ④ | 42. ① ② ③ ④ | 62. ① ② ③ ④ | 82. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 3. ① ② ③ ④  | 23. ① ② ③ ④ | 43. ① ② ③ ④ | 63. ① ② ③ ④ | 83. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 4. ① ② ③ ④  | 24. ① ② ③ ④ | 44. ① ② ③ ④ | 64. ① ② ③ ④ | 84. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 5. ① ② ③ ④  | 25. ① ② ③ ④ | 45. ① ② ③ ④ | 65. ① ② ③ ④ | 85. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 6. ① ② ③ ④  | 26. ① ② ③ ④ | 46. ① ② ③ ④ | 66. ① ② ③ ④ | 86. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 7. ① ② ③ ④  | 27. ① ② ③ ④ | 47. ① ② ③ ④ | 67. ① ② ③ ④ | 87. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 8. ① ② ③ ④  | 28. ① ② ③ ④ | 48. ① ② ③ ④ | 68. ① ② ③ ④ | 88. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 9. ① ② ③ ④  | 29. ① ② ③ ④ | 49. ① ② ③ ④ | 69. ① ② ③ ④ | 89. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 10. ① ② ③ ④ | 30. ① ② ③ ④ | 50. ① ② ③ ④ | 70. ① ② ③ ④ | 90. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 11. ① ② ③ ④ | 31. ① ② ③ ④ | 51. ① ② ③ ④ | 71. ① ② ③ ④ | 91. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 12. ① ② ③ ④ | 32. ① ② ③ ④ | 52. ① ② ③ ④ | 72. ① ② ③ ④ | 92. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 13. ① ② ③ ④ | 33. ① ② ③ ④ | 53. ① ② ③ ④ | 73. ① ② ③ ④ | 93. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 14. ① ② ③ ④ | 34. ① ② ③ ④ | 54. ① ② ③ ④ | 74. ① ② ③ ④ | 94. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 15. ① ② ③ ④ | 35. ① ② ③ ④ | 55. ① ② ③ ④ | 75. ① ② ③ ④ | 95. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 16. ① ② ③ ④ | 36. ① ② ③ ④ | 56. ① ② ③ ④ | 76. ① ② ③ ④ | 96. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 17. ① ② ③ ④ | 37. ① ② ③ ④ | 57. ① ② ③ ④ | 77. ① ② ③ ④ | 97. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 18. ① ② ③ ④ | 38. ① ② ③ ④ | 58. ① ② ③ ④ | 78. ① ② ③ ④ | 98. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 19. ① ② ③ ④ | 39. ① ② ③ ④ | 59. ① ② ③ ④ | 79. ① ② ③ ④ | 99. ① ② ③ ④  |
| 20. ① ② ③ ④ | 40. ① ② ③ ④ | 60. ① ② ③ ④ | 80. ① ② ③ ④ | 100. ① ② ③ ④ |

**BASED ON NEGATIVE MARKING**

# Indian Polity: Answers with explanations

**1. (d):** The President can use his 'Pocket Veto' in the following bills:

(1) Finance Bill-I; (2) Money Bill; (3) State Bill; and (4) Finance Bill-II  
Constitutional Amendment Bill – 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 says that The President can neither return nor reject but only can ratify it i.e. giving assent to the constitutional amendments is obligatory to President. Joint sitting is not a solution i.e. there is no provision of Joint-sitting for it.

**2. (b):** 'Absolute Veto' (when president with holds his assent to a bill passed by parliament) power of the President:

(1) It can be used against government bills when Cabinet resigns and new formed Cabinet advises the President not to give his assent to it.

(2) It can be used with Money bills. The President can't use Suspensive veto for them i.e. he can't return the bill but he can either ratify or reject it.

**3. (c):** The 'Ordinance-Making' power of the President:

(1) It isn't discretionary power of the President. As he can promulgate ordinances under Article 123 during 1 or both the Houses of the Parliament is/ are not in the session as a bill is required to be passed from the both the Houses of the Parliament.

(2) It can be 'retroactive'. It may come into effect from earlier date from the date of its promulgating.

(3) It may modify or repeal any act of the Parliament.

(4) It can alter or amend a tax law.  
(5) It can't be issued to amend the Constitution.

(6) It can stay live for maximum period of 6 months (during Parliament recess) and 6 weeks (during Parliament session).

(7) It can be challenged on the ground of malafide.

(8) It can be withdrawn at any time on the advice of the Council of Ministers presided by the PM.

(9) It can also be used to declare Emergency.

**4. (d):** 'Pardoning' power of the President:

(1) It is a judicial power. He can appoint CJI, SC Judges and HC Judges; He can seek advice from the SC when-

ever he thinks and He can grant pardon, reprieve, respite and remission of punishment or suspend, remit or commute the sentence.

(2) It is judiciary independent. Judiciary is not interfering into its functioning.

(3) It is subject to judicial review if the President's decision seems to be arbitrary, irrational, malafide or discriminatory.

(4) It is not the discretionary power. As all other cases, the President is need to follow the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers in this regard hence it is discretionary power of the Council of Ministers headed by the PM but not the President who just convey what is told to him.

**5. (a):** (1) President has discretions in (i) when no party has a clear majority in Lok Sabha then, he appoints PM on his own (ii) when the PM is dismissed suddenly and there is no successor then, Appointment of the PM is his own (iii) Dismissal of the Council of Ministers when it fail to prove the confidence of the Lok Sabha; (iv) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha if the Council of Ministers has lost its majority. But, these discretions are situational and not constitutional.

(2) The Governor has both situational & constitutional discretion. The situational discretion of Governor is same as that of President in his respective state assemblies.

Situational discretion: (i) Appointment of the CM when no party got a clear majority in the State Legislative Assembly; (ii) Appointment of the CM when no obvious successor is available during sudden demise of the CM; (iii) Dismissal of the Council of Ministers when it fail to prove the confidence of the State Legislative Assembly; (iv) Dissolution of State Legislative Assembly if the Council of Ministers has lost its majority.

Constitutional discretion: (i) Reservation of a bill for the recommendation of the President; (ii) Recommendation for the imposition of the Constitutional Emergency in the State; (iii) Working as administrator of adjoining UT as additional charge; (iv) Determination of the amount payable to Govern-

ment of States of Tribal Areas (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram); (v) Seeking information from the CM of the administrative and legislative issues of the State; (vi) To perform special duties for some states as per the President's directions.

**6. (b):** The features that are same for both the President & the Vice-President:

(1) Minimum Age requirement - 35 years

(2) Election mode - a system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and secret ballot voting.

(3) Electoral college - Elected MPs and elected MLAs for the President while both elected and nominated MPs for the VP.

(4) Removal process - Impeachment for the President that can be initiated by either House of the Parliament by at least 25% members by giving 14 days' notice to the President while removal procedure for the VP initiated by the Rajya Sabha only with absolute majority and to be agreed by Lok Sabha with simple majority by giving 14 days' notice to the VP.

**7. (c):** The powers & functions of the VP:

(1) He acts as a President on grounds of resignation, removal & death of the President.

(2) He discharges the functions of the President on the grounds of absence & illness of the President.

**8. (a):** (1) The Council of Ministers continues to hold office after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. As per ruling of the SC the President can't exercise the executive power without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers as it would be violative of Article 74.

(2) A minister who is a member of 1 House of the Parliament can participate in the proceedings of the other House without voting.

**9. (b):** Following persons served as Dy. PM before served as the PM:

(1) Morarji Desai. He served as Dy. PM during Indira Gandhi' Ministry.

(2) Chaudhary Charan Singh. He served as Dy. PM during Morarji Desai's Ministry.

Babu Jagjivan Ram. He served as Dy. PM during Chaudhary Charan Singh's Ministry but couldn't serve as PM.

Guljarilal Nanda. He served as acting PM twice in 1964 (due to demise of the then PM J Nehru) and in 1966 (due to demise of the then PM L B Shastri)

**10. (d):** The President with respect to the organization of Parliament:

(1) He isn't a Member of the Parliament.

(2) He is a part of the Parliament. Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha are other parts of the Parliament.

(3) He doesn't sit in the Parliament. He sits in his residential-cum-office Rashtrapati Bhavan.

(4) He doesn't enjoy all the privileges enjoyed by the Members of the Parliament. AGI enjoy all the privileges enjoyed by the Members of the Parliament.

**11. (b):** 0-hour include:

(1) It is the time gap between the question hour and the agenda (business of the house).

(2) It is not mentioned in the Rules of Business of both Houses of the Parliament.

(3) During this time, the members of the house have an opportunity to take up the matters without any prior notice.

(4) Question Hour is followed by the zero-hour in both the houses.

(5) Indian parliament innovated this and since 1962, it is being used in parliamentary procedures.

**12. (d):** The Calling Attention Motion:

(1) It is an asset to call the minister's attention to an urgent matter of public importance.

(2) Its main purpose is to seek authoritative statement from the minister.

(3) It doesn't involve any censure against government.

(4) Indian parliament innovated this and since 1954, it's being used in parliamentary procedures.

(5) Rules of Business & procedure, unlike zero-hour, have a mention of it.

**13. (a):** Adjournment Motion:

(1) It is an extra ordinary procedure to draw house's attention to an urgent public importance matter.

(2) It halts the normal business of the house, supported by at least 50 members.

(3) The Rajya Sabha can't make use of it because it involves a censure against

govt.

(4) The time prescribed for this discussion is 2 hour 30 minutes.

**14. (b):** The writ jurisdictions of the SC & HCs in India:

(1) The HCs can issue writs not only for the purpose of enforcement of FRs but also for any other purpose, whereas the SC can issue writs only for the purpose for of enforcement of FRs.

(2) Both the SC & the HCs can issue writ of Injunction.

(3) Both the SC & the HCs can issue writs directly.

(4) The writ jurisdiction of the HCs is wider than that of SC.

**15. (c):** 'Unstarred Question':

(1) Answer to such a question is not followed by supplementary question.

(2) It doesn't carry an asterisk mark.

(3) Answer to such a question is given in a written form.

'Below 2 characteristics are related to 'Starred Questions':

(1) It is distinguished by an asterisk mark.

(2) Answer to such a question is given orally.

**16. (b):** (a) Disqualification of the MP except under 10th Schedule is decided by the President after discussed with ECI.

(b) Disqualification of the MP under 10th Schedule is decided by the Speaker/Chairman.

(c) Disqualification of the MP except under 10th Schedule isn't subject to judicial review.

(d) Disqualification of the MP under 10th Schedule is subject to judicial review.

**17. (c):** (1) The Protom Speaker takes an oath administered by the President. He is the senior most member of the

Los Sabha selected for 2 main issues:

(i) to administer oath to the new members and (ii) to enable the House to elect the new Speaker. His office is temporary in nature and existed for few days i.e. the new Speaker gets elected.

(2) The Speaker doesn't take an oath nor subscribe any separate affirmation.

**18. (d):** 'Whip':

(1) The office of the 'Whip' is neither mentioned in the Constitution nor in a Parliamentary Statute.

(2) Both the parties, ruling & opposition, have their own Whips in the Parliament.

(3) He is an assistant floor leader.

(4) He has not all the powers & privileges of a Minister of the State.

**19. (c):** The Speaker has jurisdiction over below:

(1) Adjournment - Suspension the work in a sitting for a specified time i.e. hours, days, weeks.

(2) Quorum - Minimum strength of members of the House to carry out its business.

(3) Language in the Parliament - Permission to a member to address in his/her mother tongue.

(4) Adjournment Sine Die - It suspends the work in a sitting for an unspecified time.

The President has jurisdiction over below:

(1) Summoning - Calling of each House periodically to meet.

(2) Prorogation - Discontinuation of session.

(3) Dissolution - Destruction of the Lower House.

**20. (d):** The 'Closure Motion':

(1) It is a motion to cut short the debate which can be introduced by any member of the House.

(2) Voting is done only when the matter is approved by the house.

(3) There are 4 kinds of it namely Simple closure, closure by compartments, Kangaroo closure & Guillotine closure.

(4) In Kangaroo closure the intervening clauses are skipped over & taken as passed while in Guillotine closure the undiscussed clauses of a bill or a resolution are also put to vote along with the discussed ones due to shortage of time.

**21. (a):** The 'Privilege Motion':

(1) It is concerned with the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister.

(2) Its purpose is to censure the concerned minister.

(3) It is moved by a member of the House when a breach of the privilege of the House is done by the Minister.

**22. (b):** Confidence Motion can be entertained by the ruling party only to show they enjoy majority of the people in the Lower House. If it fails to prove its majority then that particular ministry has to resign.

(1) Adjournment Motion - It is an extra ordinary procedure to draw house's attention to an urgent public importance matter. It halts the normal business of the house, supported by at least

50 members. The Rajya Sabha can't make use of it because it involves a censure against govt. The time prescribed for this discussion is 2 hour 30 minutes.

(2) Censure Motion - It is an instrument which can be used against an individual, a group or whole COMs to censure them for specific policies and actions. This has to give a reason for its adoption in Lok Sabha. COM need to resign, if it is passed.

(3) Non-Confidence Motion - It is moved only against entire COM. It is used to ascertain whether the COM enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha or not. It needs support of 50 members to be admitted in Lok Sabha, unlike Censure Motion, it does not need to give any reason to Lok Sabha for its adoption. Lok Sabha has to resign, if it is passed.

**23. (c):** (1) Motion of Thanks-The President addresses the 1st session of every fiscal year and the 1st session after each general election to give the outlines of the policies and programmes of the Government, in yes-teryear and coming year. Such address is discussed in both the Houses of the Parliament and put to vote. This motion need to be passed to allow govt to enjoy the majority. If this motion, fails to pass then, the government loses the confidence and amounts to defeat.

(2) Point of Order-No debate is allowed in it. It can be raised by any member to draw the attention that the proceedings violate normal rules and regulation. It is mainly raised by the Opposition to check the Government. It is significant device which halts the proceedings before the House.

(3) 'Short Duration Discussion' neither involves a formal motion nor voting. It is also called '2-hour discussion' because its time validity is 2 hours. It can be raised for a matter of urgent public importance. The Speaker can allow 2 days in a week for them.

(4) 'Special Mention' is unique feature of the Rajya Sabha. It is tantamount to 'Notice (Mention) Under Rule 377' of the Lok Sabha. It can be used for such issues that can't be raised by any other way or in other motion.

**24. (d):** 'Resolution':

(1) Any resolution can't be withdrawn from the house without leave of the house, by the member who moved it.

(2) There are 3 kinds of resolutions: Private Member's Resolution, Government Resolution & Statutory Resolution.

(3) All resolutions are required to be voted upon. All resolutions are motions but not vice versa.

(4) All resolutions are substantive motions.

(5) To draw the attention of the house on an issue of urgent public importance, it is moved.

**25. (d):** 'Money Bills':

(1) It can be introduced only by a minister in Lok Sabha and that too after the recommendation of the President.

(2) Rajya Sabha can make recommendations but is subject to Lok Sabha to accept or reject them.

(3) The Speaker's decision regarding whether it is a money bill or not is final.

(4) The President can ratify or reject it but can't return it.

**26. (c):** Public Account of India (PAI):

(1) No legislative appropriation is required for payments from the PAI. It is operated by an executive action.

(2) All public moneys, other than those credited to the Consolidated Fund of India, received by or on behalf of the government are credited to the PAI.

**27. (b):** (1) Appropriation Bill can't be amended while the Finance Bill can be amended.

(2) Same procedure governs both the Appropriation Bill & the Finance Bill.

(3) Both Appropriation Bill & the Finance Bill can't be rejected by the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha can suggest recommendations only to the Finance Bill which is subject to the Lok Sabha to accept them or reject them whereas in case of Appropriation Bill no amendment can be proposed by the Rajya Sabha.

**28. (a):** The correct Match:

(1) Token Cut Motion - Amount of the demand is to be reduced by Rs. 100.

(2) Policy Cut Motion - Amount of the demand is to be reduced to Rs. 1

(3) Economy Cut Motion - Amount of the demand is to be reduced by a specified amount.

**29. (c):** (1) Loss of citizenship by Renunciation can be registered during war but its registration shall be withheld by the Central Government.

(2) Loss of citizenship by Termination can't be applied during the war.

(3) Loss of citizenship by Deprivation doesn't apply to the scholars abroad.

(4) The State can discriminate on the ground of residence.

**30. (b):** When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to special control exercised by the CJI.

**31. (d):** No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since

(1) It will be violative of the Right to freedom of speech & expression.

(2) It will be violative of the Rights to freedom of conscience & practice & propagation of religion.

(3) It is not 1 of the Fundamental Duties but to respect National Anthem is 1 of the FDs.

(4) There is no provision obliging anyone to sing the National Anthem. Cabinet Secretary acts as a buffer between

**32. (c):** The PM of India has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet. He can recommend members from either House to be appointed as Ministers. He is authorized to allocate and reshuffle various portfolios among the Ministers. He works as friend, philosopher, guide and director of the Council of Ministers. He resigns then the entire Council of Ministers stands dissolved.

**33. (a):** (1) The President shan't be member of either Houses of parliament.

(2) The Parliament shall consist of the President & 2 Houses. Hence the President is an integral part of the Parliament.

**34. (d):** Finance Bills-I:

(1) It contains features of both money bill as well as ordinary bill.

(2) It can't be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

(3) It can be introduced only in Lok Sabha and on the recommendation of the President.

(4) It can be rejected by the Rajya Sabha.

(5) There is a provision of Joint-sitting for them.

**35. (c):** Finance Bills-II:

(1) It contains provisions involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India & but doesn't involve matters mentioned in the Article 110.

(2) It can be introduced in either House of the Parliament.

(3) Its introduction doesn't require prior approval of the president but before



passing the bill.

(4) Joint-sitting can be held to solve any impasse.

(5) The president can ratify, return or reject the bill.

**36. (b):** Bills can't avail Joint-sitting:

(1) Money Bills – Lok Sabha has overriding power on them. The President can only ratify or reject but can't return for reconsideration.

(2) Constitutional Amendment Bills – The President can only ratify but can neither return nor reject them.

Finance Bills-I & Finance Bills-II both avail the Joint-sitting.

**37. (a):** 'Joint-sitting':

(1) A person determined by the President presides over joint-sitting if all the 3 i.e. Speaker, Dy. Speaker & Dy. Chairman is absent.

(2) The quorum to constitute joint-sitting is 10% of the Parliament.

(3) New amendments to the bill can be proposed in 2 situations: (i) The amendments which are don't agreed by both the Houses and (ii) The amendments that emerge due to delay of passing the bill.

(4) It is governed by the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha.

**38. (d):** 'Budget':

(1) Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax but can't increase it

(2) The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on demands for grants. It is exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha but the Rajya Sabha can discuss the budget.

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.

(4) No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law.

**39. (d):** Following ways the Council of ministers can be removed from the office:

(1) By not passing the motion of thanks on the President's inaugural address.

(2) By rejecting a money bill

(3) By defeating the government on vital issue

(4) By passing a cut motion

(5) By passing No-confidence Motion

By passing a censure motion or an adjournment motion the Council of Ministers needn't resign from the office.

**40. (b):** The Lok Sabha doesn't have edge over the Rajya Sabha:

(1) Financial Bills-II

(2) Constitutional Amendment Bills

(3) Ordinances

(4) Selection of the PM

The Lok Sabha does have edge over the Rajya Sabha:

(1) Financial Bills-I – can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only with prior recommendation of the President.

(2) Money Bills – can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only and Rajya Sabha can't reject it and Joint-sitting is not held for them.

(3) A resolution for discontinuance of the National Emergency – Lok Sabha only can pass a resolution with simple majority for discontinuance of the NE.

**41. (c):** The power of the Rajya Sabha:

(1) It can't introduce only Financial Bills-I & but can introduce Finance Bill-II.

(2) It can recommend any amendment to the Money Bills but it depends on the Lok Sabha whether to consider them or not.

(3) It can win over joint-sitting if ruling party is minority in the Rajya Sabha and all over strength of the ruling party is less than other parties including the Opposition.

(4) It can't vote on the demands for grants but only discuss the budget.

(5) It can't pass the resolution of revocation of the National Emergency which can be done only by the Lok Sabha by simple majority.

(6) It can't remove but criticize the Council of Ministers and activities of the Government.

**42. (d):** Public Account Committee (PAC):

(1) It consists of members of both the Houses of the Parliament 15 from Lok Sabha and 7 Rajya Sabha.

(2) The chairman is from the Opposition only by speaker, which may be either from the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

(3) It examines public expenditure from the point of view of economy, prudence, wisdom & propriety.

(4) It is assisted by the CAG.

(5) It was influenced from the Government of India Act, 1919 and set up in 1921.

**43. (a):** Estimate Committee (EC):

(1) It was set-up in 1921.

(2) It consists of 30 members all from the Lok Sabha.

(3) All parties get due representation

in it.

(4) The Chairman is from Lok Sabha only.

(5) It isn't incumbent on the committee to examine the entire estimates of any 1 year.

**44. (b):** Committee on Public Undertakings (PUC):

(1) It was set-up in 1964 on the recommendation of Krishna Menon Committee.

(2) It consists of members of the Lok Sabha (22 members) & the Rajya Sabha (7 members).

(3) The chairman is from Lok Sabha only either may be from ruling party or opposition party or any other party.

(4) It examines the reports the CAG on public undertakings.

(5) It doesn't examine & investigate matters of day-to-day administration.

**45. (c):** Committees:

(1) Dy. Speaker chairs 'Committee on Private Members' Bills & Resolutions'. It deals with classification, allocation of time and resolutions related to the private members' bills. It is made of 15 members including Chairman. Rajya Sabha doesn't possess such committee but similar function is carried out by the committee known as 'the business advisory committee'.

(2) Speaker chairs 'General Purpose Committee'. It counsels on such matters that aren't covered under any other parliamentary committee. It is present in either House of the Parliament with the respective presiding officer as its ex-officio Chairman. Chairman of the Committee also nominates some members.

**46. (d):** The accounts of the Union & the States shall be kept in such form as prescribed by the President in consultation with CAG. Under Article 148 of the Constitution, he acts as the head of the Indian Audit and Account Department. He guards the public money and controls the whole financial system of the country at centre as well as at state.

**47. (b):** Following enjoy the constitutional status:

(1) Finance Commission – Under Article 280 of the Constitution

(2) Inter-State Council – Under Article 263 of the Constitution

(3) Election Commission – Under Article 324 of the Constitution

Planning Commission – Extra-consti-

tutional & Extra-statutory body  
Zonal Councils - Statutory body under States Reorganization Act, 1956  
NDC - Extra-constitutional & Extra-statutory body

**48. (d):** Discretionary grants are given to states by the Centre on the recommendation of Planning Commission.

**49. (c):** CAG:

(1) He is appointed by the President for a period of 6 years or upto 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.

(2) His salary & service conditions are determined by the Parliament.

(3) He shall vacate office on attaining the age of 65 years.

(4) He can be removed by the President same way as SC judge.

(5) He is responsible for maintaining the accounts of the State Governments only while CGA (Controller General of Account) maintains the accounts of GoI since 1976 when auditing was separated from accounting.

**50. (c):** The features of Parliamentary system are:

(1) Political Homogeneity

(2) Collective Responsibility

(3) Presence of de jure & de facto executives

(4) Double Membership

(5) Fusion of Power

(6) Leadership of the PM

(7) Majority Party Rule

(8) Dissolution of Lower House

(9) Secrecy

**51. (c):** Following aren't the departments of the Finance Ministry:

Department of Banking and Department of Budget

It contains following departments:

(1) Department of Expenditure

(2) Department of Economic Affairs

(3) Department of Revenue

(4) Department of Disinvestment

(5) Department of Financial Services

**52. (c):** (1) The President doesn't enjoy parliamentary privileges though being its integral part of the Parliament.

(2) The Attorney General enjoys parliamentary privileges though not being its integral part of the Parliament.

**53. (d):** (1) The Governor nominates 1/6th members to the Legislative Council (LC) while 5/6th are elected.

(2) A person to be elected to the LC must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned state.

(3) A person to be nominated to the LC must be a resident in the concerned state.

(4) The Chairman of the LC is a member of it.

**54. (a):** The 'Scheduled Areas':

(1) The Scheduled Areas are treated differently from the other areas in the country.

(2) The President is empowered to declare an area to be a Scheduled Area.

(3) Each state having Scheduled Areas has to establish a tribes advisory council to advise on welfare & advancement of the STs.

(4) The Governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature doesn't apply to a Scheduled Area or apply with specified modifications & exceptions.

**55. (a):** India has adopted the parliamentary form of government. This system is based on 'Westminster Model' of Government and is followed various countries like Japan, Canada, Britain, inter alia.

The President is the titular head of the state while the council of ministers headed by the PM is the real executive authority. In this system the executive is responsible to the legislature of its functions. The President is the head of the State whereas as the PM is the Head of the Government. The President has to work as per aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the PM.

**56. (d):** A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall be eligible for re-election of that office. Indian Constitution doesn't bar any person regarding the number of presidential term.

No person shall be eligible for election as the President unless he is qualified for election as a member of the House of People. He must be 35 years of age and should not hold any office of profit. He should be Indian Citizen but not essentially by birth likewise for USA President. He must subscribe his nomination by at least 50 electors as proposers and same as the seconders.

**57. (b):** All doubts & disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of the President or VP shall be inquired into & decided by the SC whose decision shall be final.

The Parliament may, by law, regulate any matter relating to or connected with

the election of the President or the VP.

**58. (b):** There shall be the Council of Ministers with the PM at the head to aid & advice the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. India has adopted the Parliamentary system of the Government in which the President has to follow the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the PM who is responsible to the Legislature for their acts and policies.

The question whether any, and if so what advice was tendered by ministers to the President shan't be inquired into any court. Under Article 74, they are privileged to conduct their functions without being inquired into in any Court including the SC.

**59. (d):** The UPSC derives its functions from the following sources:

(1) Constitution

(2) Parliamentary laws

(3) Executive rules & orders

(4) Conventions

The UPSC is Constitutional & directory body whose advice isn't bound to the Government but an individual Ministry/Department is bound to follow the advice tendered by the same.

**60. (c):** CAT:

(1) In the pursuance of the Article 323A, parliament passed Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 which authorized Union Govt to enact CAT and SAT, statutory bodies.

(2) President appoints its members which are drawn from administrative & judicial background. The total strength of body is 66 (Chairman, 16 Vice-Chairmen and 49 members).

(3) Principles of natural justice are followed in its approach which makes its flexible. It isn't bound by the procedure prescribed in the code of civil procedure.

(4) Except the members of defence service, SC officers and servants and the secretariat staff of the parliament, its jurisdiction covers the members of All India Services as well as Central Services & Central Government posts.

(6) The orders of CAT, SAT and JATs can be challenged in both the HCs and in the SC but 1 can't side line the HC to approach the SC directly for judicial remedy.

**61. (d):** The District & Sessions judge works directly under the court of HC of the state. HC controls various as-

pects like posting, promotion, leave, inferior post to the district judge etc.

**62. (c):** In the event of declaration of constitutional emergency in the state, the President can:

- (1) Assume to himself all the functions of the state government except the HC.
- (2) Declare that the powers of the state legislature shall be exercisable under the authority of the Parliament.
- (3) He may also take all essential actions including the suspension of the Constitutional provisions of any body or authority existed in the State.

**63. (c):** The correct statements about cantonment boards are

- (1) Madras Municipal Corporation established in 1687 was the 1st such Municipal administration in the country is the legacy of British.
- (2) They are setup under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 2006, a statutory body which works under the administrative control of the Defence Ministry.
- (3) The Ministry of Defence exercises direct administrative control over them.
- (4) It consists of both elected & nominated members. The elected members have fixed tenure of 5 years whereas nominated members serve the board till their service tenure to that board.
- (5) President appoints The executive officer of the board, who is a central cadre service man. Committee works under him and implements resolutions and decisions taken by him.

**64. (c):** The Governor of a state

- (1) Possesses executive, legislative & judicial powers analogous to the President.
- (2) Has to act & advice of the council of ministers mostly but in some constitutional provisions he acts as per his discretion.
- (3) Has the power to appoint but not to remove the members of the SPSC which is endowed on the President.
- (4) Has the power to allocate business of the government among the various ministers.
- (5) Has the power to appoint SEC, SHRC - Chairman and Members but can't remove them which can be exercised by the President.

**65. (d):** The Constitution says that the state council of ministers holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. The words "during the pleasure of the

Governor" in reality means: Pleasure of the Legislative Assembly. Under Article 164, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The Governor may not oblige the Council of Ministers that has lost the confidence of the Legislative Assembly of the State.

**66. (b):** The functions of Estimate Committee include:

- (1) To suggest alternative policies in order to bring out efficiency & economy in administration.
- (2) To report what economies, administrative reform, efficiency, improvements consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be affected.
- (3) To examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates.
- (4) To suggest the form in which estimates shall be presented to the Parliament.

**67. (b):** The Municipal Corporations:

- (1) They are established in the states by the acts of the concerned state legislatures.
- (2) They are established in the UTs by an act of the Parliament.
- (3) They work under the control & supervision of the state governments.
- (4) Their deliberative functions are separated from the executive functions.
- (5) It has 3 authorities: the council, the standing committee and the commissioner.
- (6) Mayor heads the council; the standing committee is headed by Chairman while the Municipal Commissioner is chief executive authority appointed by the State Government and is the IAS.

**68. (c):** the UPSC can serve the needs of a state when requested by the Governor with the approval of the President.

**69. (d):** Following audit is discretionary & not obligatory on the part of CAG:

Audit of Propriety - By means of auditing this he can check the expenditure of the Government in terms of wisdom, faithfulness and economy and comment on the wastefulness and extravagance of such expenditure.

**70. (c):** The consequences of the proclamation of Financial Emergency by the President:

- (1) Directions can be given to the states to observe the principles of financial propriety by President.

(2) The President can reduce the salaries & allowances of government employees including the judges of the SC & the HCs.

(3) All money bills & other financial bills passed by a state legislature can be reserved for the consideration of the President.

(4) The Centre acquires full control over the States in financial matters.

**71. (d):** If any question arises as to the age of a judge of a HC, the question shall be decided by the President after the consultation with CJI and it can't be challenged.

**72. (c):** The correct match:

- (1) Vote on account - To allow enough time for legislative scrutiny & discussion of the budget.
- (2) Charged items - Submitted to the Parliament just to discuss but not to vote.
- (3) Vote of credit - Blank cheque given to the executive.
- (4) Excess grant - Submitted indirectly to the Lok Sabha for its approval and 1st submitted to the PAC for its approval.

**73. (b):** The functions of the PAC (Public Account Committee) of the Parliament: It consists of 22 members from both the Houses i.e. 15 Lok Sabha and 7 Rajya Sabha. Its chairman is from the Opposition appointed by the Speaker. The CAG is its friend, philosopher and guide.

- (1) To examine, in the light of the CAG's report, the accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the Parliament.
- (2) To examine in the light of the CAG's report, the statements of accounts of state corporations, trading & manufacturing projects except of those allotted to the committee on public undertakings.
- (3) CAG conducts the audit of the statement of accounts of autonomous & semi-autonomous bodies.
- (4) It examines the money spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by house of people of that purpose.
- (5) To consider the report of the CAG of an audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks.
- (6) To examine the appropriation accounts and the finance accounts of the Central Government and any other accounts arranged before the Lok Sab-



ha

**74. (b):** The bills require prior consent of the President before their introduction:

- (1) Bills to recognize the states
- (2) Bills affecting taxes in which the states are interested
- (3) State bills imposing restriction of trade
- (4) Bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
- (5) Money Bills
- (6) Finance Bills-I

**75. (c):** The provisions of Article 75 of the Constitution:

- (1) Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the PM.
- (2) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.
- (3) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by the ministers to the President shan't be inquired into in any court.
- (4) The salaries & allowances of the ministers shall be determined by the Parliament.

**76. (a):** The Governor:

- (1) He submits his resignation letter to the President whereas the Chief Justice of the State administers an oath to him.
- (2) He should have completed 35 years of age.
- (3) His emoluments, allowances & privileges are determined by the Parliament & charged on the Consolidated Fund of State.
- (4) No criminal proceeding can be initiated against him during his tenure.

**77. (c):** Following can be moved by Private Member of the Parliament:

- (1) Closure Motion
- (2) Calling Attention Motion
- (3) Privilege Motion
- (4) Statutory Resolution

**78. (c):** The expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India:

- (1) It is subject to the discussion in Parliament.
- (2) It isn't subject to vote of parliament.

**79. (c):** Following matters aren't the concerns of the UPSC but the Department of Personnel & Training:

- (1) Classification of services
- (2) Training
- (3) Pay & Service Conditions
- (4) Cadre Management

Following matters are concerns of the UPSC:

- (1) Disciplinary matters

(2) Talent hunting

(3) Promotion

**80. (c):** The function of the UPSC:

(1) To conduct the examinations for appointments to the service of the Union.

(2) To assist states, if required, in framing & operating schemes for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

(3) To advise the Personnel Management regarding promotion, transfer, deputation, disciplinary matters, reimbursement claim, pension etc.

(4) To present, annually, to the President a report as to the work done by it. DPSP doesn't cover below provisions which are covered by some other Directives contained in other parts of the

**81. (a):** Planning Commission is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory. It was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution of the GoI. It is the apex organ of planning for social and economic development.

It is established by an executive resolution of the Union Cabinet.

**82. (a):** The Constitution of India is quasi-federal. But Indian Federation isn't outcome of an agreement by the states and also no state can secede from the federation.

It has given more power to the Central Government than to the state governments. The matters like single Citizenship, flexibility of the Constitution, integrated judiciary, appointment of state Governors by the Centre, All-India Services, Emergency provisions etc are unitary rather than federal in character.

**83. (d):** The CM can't dismiss a minister but advice the Governor to dismiss a minister of the state government if he is against his decision or opinion. The CM is the head of the state council of ministers. He is de facto executive of the State.

**84. (d):** The Parliament determines the qualifications of the Chairman & members of the Finance Commission. Accordingly, the Chairman should be experienced person of public affairs while out of 4 members 1 should be HC judge or equivalent, 2nd should be specialized in finance and accounts of the Government, 3rd should be specialized in financial and administrative matters and 4th should be economist.

The Chairman & members of the Fi-

nance Commission are appointed by the President. They hold office for period as mentioned by the President. They aren't barred for reappointment.

**85. (d):** The residuary powers, apart from the three lists viz. federal, provincial and concurrent, are vested in Vice-roy by the GOI Act, 1935. Federal List was for Centre consisting 59 items; Provincial List was for Provinces consisting 54 items and Concurrent List for both i.e. Centre & Provinces consisting 36 items. However, such federation never came into being due to non-participating of the Princely States.

**86. (a):** The PMO is a staff agency which influences the formulation of plans, meant for providing secretariat help and vital advice to the PM. This office replaced Secretary to the Governor-General (known as Prime Minister's Secretariat) came into being in 1947. Like Planning Commission, headed by PM, is an extra-constitutional body enjoying the status of a department of the GoI under the Allocation of Business Rules, 1961, which plays a significant role in decision making process at the top level in GOI. It has no attached and sub-ordinate office under it. It is headed by PM, politically and the Principal Secretary, administratively.

**87. (a):** The principle of the rule of lapse leads to 'rush of expenditure' towards the end of a financial year. The Budget is valid for 1 year only hence grants money allocated to the Government wouldn't be carry forward for next year and it would lapse if not spent in that particular year.

The unspent voted expenditure would lapse by the end of the financial year. Due to this, there is heavy rush to spend all the grants before completing the financial year i.e. March 31 which is known as 'March Rush'.

**88. (b):** The members of All-India Services work in the Central Government, state governments & union territories. These services are controlled jointly by Union and State govt. immediate control to states and ultimate control to Union. Union govt practices disciplinary actions. Presently, there are 3 All-India Services: (i) IAS (Indian Administrative Service); (ii) IPS (Indian Police Service) and (iii) IFS (Indian Forest Service). The Union Government makes rules of regulation for recruit-



ment and service conditions in consultation with the State Governments. They are selected & recruited on the basis of All-India competitive examinations conducted by UPSC.

**89. (a):** Article 164 states that COMs is collectively responsible to State Legislative Assembly and individually to Governor. A minister can't be removed at any time as far as Council of Ministers enjoys the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, but not on the discretion of Governor. He can remove a minister only on the advice of the CM as he enjoys the confidence of CM. The CM can ask him to resign or advise the Governor to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

**90. (b):** President is authorized to determine the number and appoint the members of the UPSC by the constitution. Generally, it possesses 9-11 members including the Chairman. There is no qualification for being a member of UPSC except one that is 50% members should be ex-employees of Union or State Government with minimum 10 years experiences. Members hold the office for 6 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They can resign from the office by addressing the President.

**91. (b):** The Estimate Committee has been described as a 'continuous economy committee'. It is examining the budget and advising 'economies' in public expenditure from time to time, throughout the fiscal and report to the House as its examination proceeds. However, it is not limited to examine the entire estimates of 1 particular year. It is a means of legislative control over the administration. The demands for grants are finally voted despite the fact that the committee has made no report.

**92. (b):** The term "Violation of the Constitution" has not been defined anywhere in constitution. Impeachment is a process through which president can be removed from his office, defined under article 61. Impeachment is quasi-judicial procedure i.e. it has both nominated and elected members. Impeachment process can be initiated by Both the Houses signed by at least 25% members. If this process is passed by the special majority by both the houses then the President is impeached. However, President is given a 14 days' advance notice and He has

the right to appear and to represent himself at such investigation.

**93. (d):** The Local Government:

(a) A constitutional obligation for the Village Panchayats to function as units of self-government.

(b) The Constitution places the subject of local self-government as the responsibility of the States.

(c) A constitutional obligation for the States to constitute Finance Commission to ensure financial viability of the Municipalities.

(d) A constitutional obligation for the Panchayats to carry out schemes related to public distribution system.

**94. (b):** A new Panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a Panchayat before the expiration of its term shall continue for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Panchayat would have continued had it not been so dissolved. Normal term for Panchayats is 5 years. It can be dissolved before 5 years and the fresh elections to constitute a panchayat shall be completed before the expiry of a period of 6 months from the date of its dissolution.

**95. (c):** Important features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment:

(1) Members are directly elected at all levels.

(2) Holding elections is an obligatory provision.

(3) Organization of the Gram Sabha.

(4) Chairperson at intermediate and district level are indirect.

(5) Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.

(6) 21 years is a legal age to contest elections for panchayats.

(7) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the 3 levels.

(8) Reservation of 33% seats for women in panchayats at all the 3 levels.

(9) Establishment of SEC.

(10) Establishment of SFC.

**96. (b):** The purpose of judicial control over administration is to ensure legality of official acts & thereby to safeguard the rights of the citizens. It also implies the right of an aggrieved citizen to challenge the wrongful acts of administrators in a court of law through this, courts keep the administrative acts within the limits of law.

**97. (a):** The Appropriation Bill to the legislature allows only to discuss the

policy & other matters related to the expenditure of various ministries, both the houses are not entitled to propose amendments to it. It is introduced to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India all money required to meet: (i) the grants voted by the Lok Sabha and (ii) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. It becomes the Appropriation Act once get assented by the President. It authorizes the payment from the Consolidated Fund of India.

**98. (d):** Following are included in the 11th Schedule: (1) Fisheries; (2) Minor forest produce; (3) Libraries Road & Bridges - 12th Schedule Cattle ponds - 12th Schedule

**99. (d):** (1) The Council of Ministers of a State in India is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State whereas individually responsible to the Governor.

(2) The Governor of a State has the power to appoint the Members of the State Public Service Commission whereas the State HC Judges are appointed by the President after consulting the Governor, CJI and CJHC concerned.

**100. (c):** (1) The Council of Ministers is classified into different ranks. Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers are main 3 ranks of the Council of Ministers. They differ among them in their respective ranks, emoluments and political significance. At the top of all 3 Ministers stands the PM-supreme governing authority in the country.

The Cabinet Ministers head the important Ministries of the Union Government like Home, Defence, Finance, External Affairs etc. The Ministers of State can either be given independent charge of the Ministries/Departments or can be attached to Cabinet Ministers. Deputy Ministers aren't given independent charge of Ministries/Departments. They aren't members of the Cabinet and don't attend the Cabinet Meetings.

(2) A member of 1 House of the Parliament who has been chosen as a Union Minister doesn't have the right to vote in the House of which he isn't a member. He can participate in the proceedings the House in which is not member, he can speak during proceedings but can't vote.