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RTM- REVISION THROUGH MCQS – 1st -June-2020

1. Who among the following can authorize the use of the Hindi language or any other language used for any official purpose of the State?

- (a) President
- (b) Governor
- (c) State Legislature
- (d) Ministry of Home affairs

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

- **Under Article 348 (2)**, the **Governor of the State** may, with the previous consent of the President, **authorize the use of the Hindi language or any other language used for any official purpose of the State**, in the proceedings of the High Court having its principal seat in that State provided that decrees, judgments or orders passed by such High Courts shall be in English.

Refer: <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2020/06/01/official-language-in-high-courts/>

2. Consider the following statements:

1. In British India, English and Hindi were the sole language used for administrative purposes as well as for higher education purposes.
2. The Indian constitution declared Hindi in Devanagari script to be the official language of the union in 1950.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

- Stat1: [Source](#): Prior to Independence, in British India, English was the sole language used for administrative purposes as well as for higher education purposes.
- Stat2: The Indian constitution, in 1950, declared Hindi in Devanagari script to be the official language of the union. Unless Parliament decided otherwise, the use of English for official purposes was to cease 15 years after the constitution came into effect, i.e. on 26 January 1965. The prospect of the changeover, however, led to much alarm in the non Hindi-speaking areas of India, especially in South India whose native tongues are not