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Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

C

GENERAL STUDIES (P) 2020 – Test–2971

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TURN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **Do NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (Questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response with you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the answers sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of **correct responses** marked by you in the answer sheet. For **every incorrect** response **1/3rd of the allotted marks** will be deducted.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer sheet the response to various items in the Test booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the answer sheets as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all responses on the answer sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to Invigilator only the answer sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheet for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

1. Consider the following statements regarding direct democracy:
1. It is a form of government where all citizens participate through their representatives.
 2. Gram Panchayat in India can be considered as an example of direct democracy.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. On a particular day 300 members are present in Lok Sabha at the time of voting. In this scenario, an amendment bill, under Article 368 of the constitution
- (a) can be passed with the support of only 150 members.
(b) cannot be passed without support of at least 273 members.
(c) can be passed with a support from minimum 200 members.
(d) cannot be passed with the given strength of members present for voting.
3. Which of the following directive principles cannot be challenged for violating the right to equality under Article 14?
1. Equitable distribution of the community material resources.
 2. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
 3. Preventing the concentration of wealth.
- 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

4. With reference to Permanent Lok Adalat, consider the following statements:
1. These are permanent bodies with a chairman and two members.
 2. Only cases where the value of the dispute is more than ten lakhs are decided by the Permanent Lok Adalat.
 3. Award of the Permanent Lok Adalat is final and binding upon the parties.
- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 only
5. With reference to the recently inaugurated NewSpace India Limited (NSIL), which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. It is a wholly-owned Government of India undertaking which will function as the commercial arm of ISRO.
 2. It has been mandated to manufacture Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) in collaboration with Private Sector.
 3. It will market spin-off technologies and products/services both in India and abroad.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
6. Which of the following statements is **not** correct regarding the Ninth Schedule of the Indian constitution?
- (a) It was added to the constitution by the first Constitutional Amendment act in 1951.
(b) It was inspired by the Irish Constitution.
(c) The inclusion of any law under the ninth schedule requires an amendment under article 368 by special majority of Parliament.
(d) It was brought under the purview of judicial review by the Supreme Court in the Kihoto Hollohan case.

7. Who among the following were members of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly?

1. B. R. Ambedkar
2. N. Gopalaswami
3. K.M Munshi
4. B. N. Rau

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

8. In the text of the Preamble, the people of India secure to all its citizens 'Liberty' of

1. Thought
2. Profession
3. Belief
4. Worship

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

9. India was recently re-elected as an Observer to the Arctic Council. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. Australia is the only non- Arctic state to be a member of the Arctic Council.
2. The Arctic region has rich oil and natural gas reserves.
3. Both Antarctica and Arctic are considered as part of Global commons.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

10. The Indian Federalism can be best explained in terms of:

- (a) an agreement between the center and constituent units in order to set up a federation.
- (b) dependence of state government on the centre for all funds, functions and functionaries.
- (c) constitutional devolution of powers to the state governments.
- (d) extraordinary powers with center to unilaterally change the federal principles of the constitution.

11. Which of the following are included in Original jurisdiction of the High Court?

1. Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.
2. Matters related to marriage and divorce.
3. Disputes between two or more states.
4. Dispute related to the election of members of the State legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

12. With reference to Right to privacy in India, consider the following statements:

1. Right to Privacy has been made fundamental right in K.S. Puttaswamy case.
2. Unauthorized phone tapping is violative of right to privacy.
3. In India, only the Central government is allowed to tap the phones.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

13. Which of the following is/are included in the Fundamental Duties of citizens as per the Constitution of India?

1. To sing National Anthem during morning assembly in school
2. To have compassion for living creatures
3. To safeguard public property

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

14. Article 3 of the Indian Constitution authorizes the Parliament to:

1. Alter the boundary of any state
2. Alter the name of any state
3. Alter the name of a town in any state

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

15. In the context of modern nation-states, which of the following are the features of a Soft State?

1. Non-possession of military force and war weapons.
2. Poor enforcement of rule of law.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

16. A person X voluntarily acquires the citizenship of a foreign state. Under the Constitution of India, which of the following posts is he thus disqualified from holding?

1. President
2. Member of State Legislative Council
3. Officer of the Indian Administrative Services

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

17. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Gram Nyayalayas?

1. Gram Nyayalayas are established by the High courts in consultation with the state governments.
2. Gram Nyayalaya shall be presided only by a retired judge of the High Court.
3. In civil disputes, Gram Nyayalayas shall not be bound by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

18. Article 35 gives the Parliament (and not the state legislatures) to have powers to make laws/ prescribe punishment for which of the following offence(s)?

1. Untouchability (Article 17).
2. Trafficking of human beings and forced labour (Article 23).
3. Restricting or abrogating the application of Fundamental Rights to members of armed forces (Article 33).

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 19.** Right of free movement of which of the following is/are defined in Article 19?
1. Individual within the country
 2. Individual across national borders
 3. Movement of goods within the country
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
- 20.** With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), consider the following statements:
1. Under the scheme, income support of Rs.6000/- per year in three equal installments will be provided.
 2. It is only available to the farmer families who collectively own cultivable land up to 2 hectares.
 3. The scheme to be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme with 100% financial support by the central government.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
- 21.** In the context of the Indian polity, which of the following statements best describes the term fraternity?
- (a) It refers to the formation of collective consciousness leading to unity and integrity of the nation.
 - (b) It refers to the voluntary sharing of collective burdens by individuals for the welfare of the society.
 - (c) It refers to an attitude of respect and reverence towards fellow men.
 - (d) It refers to the assurance of mutual tolerance towards all religion.

- 22.** With reference to the Economic Census of India 2019, consider the following statements:
1. It is the complete count of all Indian establishments located within and outside the territory of India.
 2. It is conducted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
 3. It will cover establishments in the non-farm sector including household enterprises.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only
- 23.** With reference to the recently released Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Regulations, 2018, consider the following statements:
1. They ban the use of recycled plastics and newspapers for wrapping of food articles.
 2. Tin containers once used, must be re-used for the packaging of food.
 3. Compliance with these regulations is voluntary in nature.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
- 24.** The Supreme Court in NALSA judgment recognized the right to self-determination of gender identity. Following the judgement, the transgenders were entitled to which of the following fundamental rights?
1. Article 14
 2. Article 15
 3. Article 16
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

25. With reference to India's membership of the Commonwealth of Nations, consider the following statements:

1. By its membership, India acknowledged the allegiance to the British Crown.
2. If the King or Queen of England visits India, he or she will not be entitled to any precedence over the President of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

26. The 'Christchurch Call To Action', recently seen in news is a/an initiative to

- (a) establish international understanding and cooperation on refugees crisis.
- (b) address the issue of violent extremist content online.
- (c) stabilise the oil prices.
- (d) support autonomy of Hongkong.

27. Consider the following statements with regards to fundamental rights:

1. President, on the advice of the council of ministers, can impose reasonable restrictions on the fundamental rights of the citizens.
2. Parliament decides upon the reasonableness of the restrictions placed on the fundamental rights of the citizens.

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

28. Consider the following pairs of features and the acts which introduced them first:

<i>Features</i>	<i>Acts</i>
1. Introduction of a Board of Control to manage political affairs	: Pitt's India Act of 1784
2. Introduction of Open Competition for selection of Civil Servants	: Charter Act of 1813
3. Association of Indians with the Executive Council of the Viceroy	: Indian Council Act of 1909

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

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

29. Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI), an index denoting information on regulations affecting trade in services is released by the:

- (a) World Trade Organization
- (b) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- (c) International Monetary Fund
- (d) World Economic Forum

30. Recently, DRDO has conducted successful tests of 'Abhyas', which is a/an:

- (a) nuclear powered submarine of Scorpene class.
- (b) high-speed autonomous flight drone.
- (c) light weight combat chopper.
- (d) intercontinental ballistic missile

31. The justiciability of the Fundamental Rights and the non-justiciability of the Directive Principles of State Policy, an essential feature of the Indian Constitution, has been adopted from which of the following sources?

- (a) Constitution of Ireland
- (b) Weimar Constitution
- (c) Canadian Constitution
- (d) Constitution of Australia

32. With respect to the High courts in India, President has which of the following powers?

- 1. Deciding the matter of dispute to the age of a Judge of a High Court.
- 2. Exclude the jurisdiction of the High Court from any Union territory.
- 3. Determine the strength of the High court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

33. With reference to the recently changed definition of a 'Kilogram', which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. A kilogram will now be defined by being compared with a physical object as a standard of reference.
- 2. The definition of a kilogram will become universal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

34. With reference to the evolution of balance between Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and Fundamental Rights (FR), consider the following pairs

Case	Judgement
1. Champakam : Dorairajan Case (1951)	DPSPs have to conform to and run as subsidiary to the FRs.
2. Golaknath : Case (1967)	FRs cannot be amended for the implementation of the DPSPs.
3. Minerva Mills Case (1980)	Supremacy to all the DPSPs over the FRs conferred by Articles 14 and 19.

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

35. Which of the statements with regard to Ad-hoc judges of the Supreme Court is **not** correct?

- (a) They are appointed by the Chief Justice of India when there is lack of quorum of the permanent judges to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court.
- (b) They should be qualified for appointment as a judge of the High Court.
- (c) It is their duty to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court, in priority to other duties of his office.
- (d) They enjoy all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges as a judge of the Supreme Court while appointed as adhoc judges.

36. Consider the following statements with reference to Article 20 of the Indian Constitution:

1. It provides for protection against double jeopardy.
2. Under it, a public servant punished in the court of law, may be subjected to the departmental proceedings for the same offense.

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

37. Recently white-throated rail, the only flightless bird known in the Indian Ocean area, which was thought to be extinct, re-emerged through a process of repeated evolution of similar or parallel structures from the same ancestor, at a different time. This process of evolution is

- (a) Convergent Evolution
- (b) Divergent Evolution
- (c) Iterative Evolution
- (d) Adaptive Radiation

38. Which of the following states was/were a Union Territory before attaining statehood?

1. Manipur
2. Sikkim
3. Himachal Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

39. With reference to Ongole cattle, recently seen in the news, consider the following statements:

1. It is an indigenous breed of draught animal native to Andhra Pradesh.
2. Ongole Bull possesses resistance to both foot and mouth disease and mad cow disease.

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

40. How is Parliamentary form of Government different from the Presidential form?

1. It enables cooperation between the legislature and the executive while ensuring complete power separation.
2. It ensures collective as well as individual responsibility of the Executive.
3. It generally ensures political homogeneity of the Executive.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

41. Which of the statements regarding 'equal protection of laws' as provided under the Indian Constitution is *not* correct?

1. Equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary law courts.
2. Similar application of the same laws to all persons who are similarly situated.
3. Absence of special privileges for any person.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

42. Recently there has been a focus on exploring the possibility of mining graphite along the India-China border. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. Arunachal Pradesh has the highest graphite deposits in the country.
2. India is the largest producer of graphite in the world.

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

43. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to the Fundamental Rights under Part III of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideals of social and economic democracy.
- (b) They are sacrosanct in nature.
- (c) Their application to the members of the Armed Forces can be abrogated by the President.
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

44. With reference to Foreigners Tribunals (FT), consider the following statements:

1. These are statutory bodies setup under the Citizenship Act, 1955.
2. Each foreigners tribunal must be headed by a serving judge of a High court.
3. Currently, foreigners tribunals have been setup only in Assam.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

45. Which of the following features were unique about the recently occurred cyclone Fani?

1. It originated very close to the equator in the Bay of Bengal.
2. It had a very short lifespan of two days.
3. It was an extremely severe cyclone which developed in the summer months.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

46. With reference to the doctrine of 'basic structure' laid down by the Supreme Court of India, which of the following are considered as a basic feature of the Indian Constitution?

1. Effective access to justice
2. The supremacy of the Fundamental Rights over the Directive Principle of State Policy.
3. Social Justice
4. Proclamation of Emergency

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

47. Which of the following may result in loss of citizenship of an Indian citizen?

1. If the citizen voluntarily acquires citizenship of another country.
2. If the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously.
3. If the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

48. Arrange the following states in the chronological order of their formation:

1. Haryana
2. Nagaland
3. Gujarat

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

49. With reference to Vedanta Desikan, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. He was one of the most prominent preceptors in the Sri Vaishnava tradition.
2. He was a contemporary of the bhakti saint Ramanuja.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

50. Consider the following statements:

1. Any alteration that the Constitution of India undergoes is deemed as an amendment of the Indian Constitution.
2. Amendment in the constitutional provisions related to the administration of the scheduled tribes would not require the consent of the state legislatures.

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

51. India and a neighboring country are having a maritime border dispute which can be resolved without India having to cede any of its territories. Such a settlement can be effected by

- (a) A constitutional amendment by a special majority.
- (b) A constitutional amendment by a special majority and also the consent of half of the state legislatures.
- (c) Executive action without the need of any constitutional amendment.
- (d) The passage of a law by the parliament with simple majority.

52. Consider the following statements:

1. A constitutional bench is constituted and always presided by the Chief Justice of India.
2. The Constitution provides that a constitutional bench must consist of a minimum of nine judges of the Supreme Court.
3. Petition questioning election of Vice-President shall be posted before constitutional bench of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

53. In the context of human rights, which of the following is the most appropriate description of the term 'negative rights'?

- (a) Rights that require judicial intervention in order to be realized.
- (b) Set of rights which a certain group, such as army, is not entitled to exercise.
- (c) Rights that require others to abstain from interfering with individual actions.
- (d) Rights which put an obligation on others to provide some benefit to the rights holder.

54. The objective of the Government of India Act, 1915 was to:
- increase the number of non-official members in the Central Legislative Assembly.
 - lay the foundation of a representative and popular government in India.
 - consolidate all the preceding acts of Parliament concerning British India..
 - consolidate all the ordinances passed by the Governor-General of India related to national security.

55. With reference to different political systems, consider the following pairs:

**Type of Defining Feature
Government**

- Plutocracy : System of rule by the politically corrupt people
- Kleptocracy : System of rule by wealthy people
- Technocracy : System of rule by technical experts

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

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

56. Recently, the Government of India has released a five-year vision plan 'EQUIP' to:
- ensure access to quality higher education.
 - make India a net defence exporter.
 - ensure access and affordability of tertiary health sector.
 - help women entrepreneurs achieve self-reliance.

57. Which of the following features was/were introduced for the first time by the Indian Councils Act 1909?

- Non-official majority in all the Provincial Legislative Councils.
- Power to move resolutions on any matter of general public interest and to divide the Council upon them.
- Office of Vice-President at both the center and the provinces.
- Separate electorates for Muslims.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 4 only
- 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

58. Chang'e 4 and ARTEMIS, recently seen in the news, are:

- Earth like exoplanets.
- greenhouse gas observing satellites jointly launched by China and United States of America respectively.
- lunar exploration programmes of China and United States of America respectively.
- space debris removal missions of South Korea and France respectively.

59. With reference to Constitutionalism, which of the following statements is the most appropriate?

- It is an ideology which promotes supremacy of a written Constitution.
- It means Constitution is necessary in a democratic country.
- It denotes the principle that the government derives its authority from a body of fundamental law and is limited by it.
- It means that Constitution must provide certain inalienable rights to the citizens.

60. With respect to Contempt of Court, consider the following statements:

1. Both the Supreme Court and High Courts derive their contempt powers from the Indian Constitution.
2. The expression 'Scandalising the court' comes under the civil contempt of court.
3. Contempt of Court is included in the appellate jurisdiction of the High court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

61. The beginning of the Parliamentary System in India can be traced back to which of the following Acts?

- (a) Charter Act of 1853
- (b) Government of India Act, 1858
- (c) Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

62. Which of the following provisions in the Indian constitution are associated with reservations in India?

1. Article 15
2. Article 16
3. Article 335

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

63. With reference to Masala Bonds, consider the following statements:

1. It can be subscribed only by multilateral and regional financial institutions where India is a member country.
2. Money raised through these bonds can be used for the purchase of land and investment in capital markets.
3. Recently, Maharashtra became the first Indian state to tap into the market for masala bonds.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

64. Which of the following bodies enjoy a constitutional status and are non-permanent in nature?

1. Inter-State Council
2. Finance Commission
3. Delimitation Commission
4. Special Officer for linguistic minorities

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

65. Which of the following provisions find mention in both Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties?

1. Protection of environment and forest
2. Development of scientific temper
3. Promotion of the spirit of common brotherhood
4. Promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

66. Which of the following rights/privileges are **not** enjoyed by an Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)?

1. Contest Assembly elections
2. Voting in general elections
3. Appointment to public services

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

67. Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble:

1. It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly after the draft Constitution had been approved.
2. It was not voted upon by the Constituent Assembly.

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

68. Consider the following statements with reference to state reorganization in India after independence:

1. The State Reorganisation Commission of 1953 identified linguistic homogeneity as a possible factor for reorganisation of states.
2. The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 advocated 'one language-one state' as the sole basis for reorganisation of states.
3. Odisha was the first linguistic state to have been created under the States Reorganisation Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

69. With reference to the fundamental rights, which of the following is/are prohibited under Article 23?

1. Child Labour
2. Compulsory service for the public purpose
3. Devadasi system

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

70. With respect to Family courts, consider the following statements:

1. Parties have no legal right to be represented by a legal practitioner.
2. An appeal against the courts order shall lie to the High Court only.

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

71. Consider the following statements regarding Objectives Resolution:

1. It was introduced by Dr B. R Ambedkar in the Constituent assembly.
2. It laid down the securing of liberty and equality as one of the fundamentals of the constitutional structure.
3. It declared the people of India as the source of all power and authority of the sovereign and independent India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

72. While the Constituent Assembly debated the inclusion of the term 'socialist', it was omitted at a later stage from the original text of the preamble. Which of the following statements best describes the reasons for its omission?

- (a) It was omitted on account of the strong influence of the American capitalist system on the constituent assembly.
- (b) It was against the principles of democracy for the constitution to decide the kind of society people should live in.
- (c) It was omitted to encourage the private sector investment for growth and development.
- (d) It was seen as minority appeasement as it catered to only one particular section of the society i.e. the poor.

73. In the context of the Indian Constitution, the "union of the trinity", as described by Dr Ambedkar, includes:

- (a) liberty, equality and fraternity
- (b) the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
- (c) Fundamental rights, Directive principles of state policy and Fundamental duties
- (d) Union list, State list and the Concurrent list in the Seventh Schedule

74. Which of the following parts of the Constitution reveal the asymmetric federal character of the Indian State?

- 1. Schedule I
- 2. Schedule IV
- 3. Schedule VI
- 4. Schedule VII

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

75. Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to the National Population Register (NPR)?

- 1. It is a register containing the names of Indian Citizens only.
- 2. The NPR database contains the demographic as well as biometric particulars.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

76. Consider the following statements with reference to the inclusion of princely states at the time of independence:

- 1. At the time of independence, only fifty percent of the princely states had joined India.
- 2. Junagarh was made a part of India by means of a referendum.

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

77. Which of the following fundamental rights are available against the actions of both the state as well as private individuals?

- 1. No discrimination on the basis of his/her race and religion
- 2. Abolition of untouchability
- 3. Prohibition of human trafficking
- 4. Prohibition of child labor

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

78. The 'Essentiality doctrine' forms the basis of which of the following provisions of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 14 and Article 15 of the Indian Constitution
- (b) Article 22 and Article 23 of the Indian Constitution
- (c) Article 44 in the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Article 25 and 26 of the Indian Constitution

79. Which of the following feature(s) was/were borrowed by the Indian Constituent assembly from the American Constitution?

- 1. Due Process of Law
- 2. Vice-President as the chairperson of the Upper House
- 3. Integrated Judiciary

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

80. With reference to the preventive detention in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. It is mandatory to inform the detainee of the grounds of arrest before he/she is taken into the custody.
- 2. It is compulsory to produce the detained person before a magistrate within 24 hours.

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

81. Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly:

- 1. It repealed the India Independence Act of 1947 by the passage of objectives resolution in its first session.
- 2. It was considered as a sovereign body by Mahatma Gandhi.

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

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

82. In the context of the Collegium system, consider the following statements:

- 1. Collegium is a five-member body that assists in the appointment of the judges of the higher judiciary.
- 2. There is no mention of the term collegium in the Indian Constitution.

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

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

83. In which among the following cases Supreme Court's advice is/are binding on the President?

- 1. Any advice given by the Supreme Court related to pre-constitutional treaty or agreement to the President.
- 2. Recommendation of the Supreme Court advising removal of the Union Public Service Commission chairman.
- 3. Recommendations of the Supreme Court collegium on matters of appointment of judges of the supreme court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

84. Which of the following are the essential features of a 'state'?

1. Well defined territory
2. Homogenous cultural beliefs
3. Sovereignty
4. A form of Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

85. Which among the following recently became the first nation to declare climate emergency?

- (a) Sweden
- (b) Ireland
- (c) United Kingdom
- (d) Germany

86. Freedom of Speech and Expression in any democratic polity ensures which of the following?

1. Proper functioning of the democratic process by giving way to public opinion.
2. Self-development and fulfilment of individual personalities.
3. Reflects and reinforce pluralism.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

87. As per clause (5) in Article 15, State can make special provisions, by law, for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in so far as such special provisions relate to their admission to educational institutions.

Which type of educational institutions are covered under this provision?

1. Aided Private educational institutions
2. Unaided Private educational
3. Minority educational institutions

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

88. Which of the following violate(s) the principle of separation of powers?

1. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
2. Inclusion of executive in a non-majority capacity in the commission for appointment of Judiciary
3. Authority of the Parliament to decide on the question and consequent punishment over breach of its privilege

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

89. Right to Equality under Article 14 mentions which of the following?

1. Equal pay for equal work for men and women
2. Equality before Law
3. Equal protection of laws

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

90. With reference to 'Memory of the World Programme', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It seeks to preserve the documentary heritage in various parts of the world.
2. It has been established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

91. In the context of the constitutional history of India, which among the following reports/bills was published earliest?

- (a) Karachi Resolution
- (b) Nehru report
- (c) Swaraj bill
- (d) Commonwealth of India bill

92. Recently, the region remained submerged for weeks during Kerala floods. Kerala government has decided to replicate "Room of the river" project of the Netherland government in this region. The region is famous for its below-sea-level farming system.

- (a) Koraput
- (b) Kuttanad
- (c) Pampore
- (d) Tiruppur

93. The Constitution has made which of the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independence of Supreme Court?

1. It has freedom to appoint its staff.
2. Its jurisdiction cannot be curtailed by the Parliament.
3. Retired judges are prohibited from practice after retirement.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

94. With reference to the differences between National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) and Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), consider the following statements:

1. Both NEFT and RTGS facilitate the transfer of funds on a real-time basis.
2. While the minimum transfer value under RTGS is one rupee, it is Rs two lakhs under NEFT.
3. While NEFT was introduced by RBI, RTGS was introduced by National Payments Corporation of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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

1. It is the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws.
2. The directive principles are like the Instrument of Instructions enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

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

96. With reference to MANAV: Human Atlas initiative, consider the following statements:

1. It aims at creating a database network of all tissues in the human body from the available scientific literature.
2. It is funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
3. Only students pursuing post-graduation are eligible to take part in the project.

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

97. With reference to the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), consider the following statements:

1. It is a global partnership that helps developing countries reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change.
2. It is a grant-funding mechanism managed by the World Bank.

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

98. With reference to Technical Textiles, which of the statement is **not** correct?

1. These are functional fabrics which have wide-ranging applications in various industries.
2. Government of India has allowed up to 100% FDI under automatic route for the technical textiles segment.
3. The technical textiles contribute more than 30 per cent of the textile industry in India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

99. With reference to the removal of the judges of the Supreme Court, consider the following statements:

1. Provision of removal of judges is taken from the Government of India Act, 1935
2. The motion for removal of judges lapses on the dissolution of the Lok sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

100. Consider the following statements regarding Citizenship by descent:

1. It can be acquired by both persons born in and outside India.
2. For a person to acquire this citizenship, both his parents must be citizens of India at the time of his birth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

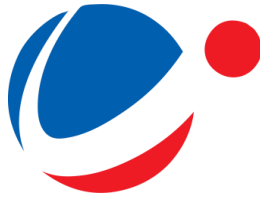
- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

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ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

GENERAL STUDIES (P) TEST – 2971 (2020)

Q 1.D

- **Direct Democracy**
 - **It is a form of self-government in which all collective decisions are taken through the direct participation of all adult citizens of the state in the spirit of equality and open deliberations.**
 - **‘Gram Sabha’,** as envisaged in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, is **an instance of direct democracy** in rural India. It is a body consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level. All the people collectively make a decision regarding matters concerning the village population. For instance, they approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level.
 - Gram Panchayat is not a form of direct democracy as people choose representatives to the Panchayat.
 - The following principles apply in direct democracy:
 - People are sovereign
 - Sovereignty is inalienable and cannot be represented.
 - People must express their general will and make decisions
 - Decisions are to be based on majority rule

Q 2.B

- Amendment to the Constitution requires two different kinds of special majorities:
 - in the first place, those voting in favour of the amendment bill should constitute at least half of the total strength of that House.
 - Secondly, the supporters of the amendment bill must also constitute two-thirds of those who actually take part in voting. Both Houses of the Parliament must pass the amendment bill separately in this same manner (there is no provision for a joint session). For every amendment bill, this special majority is required.
- **In the Lok Sabha there are 545 members. Therefore, any amendment must be supported by a minimum of 273 members.** Even if only 300 members are present at the time of voting, the amendment bill must get the support of 273 out of them.

Q 3.C

- Directives in Part IV of the Constitution were not enforceable in any manner under the original Constitution.
- However, in order to accord primacy to some of the directives over Fundamental rights, the 25th Amendment Act inserted a new Article 31C which contained the following two provisions:
 - No law which seeks to implement the socialistic Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and (c) shall be void on the ground of contravention of the Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 (equality before law and equal protection of laws) or Article 19 (protection of six rights in respect of speech, assembly, movement, etc).
 - Article 39 (b) - They direct the state to secure the **equitable distribution of material resources** of the community for the common good
 - Article 39 (c) - They direct the state to **prevent the concentration of wealth** and means of production
 - No law containing a declaration for giving effect to such policy shall be questioned in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such a policy.
 - This provision was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the *Minerva Mills case* (1980).

Q 4.A

Permanent Lok Adalat, established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

- **Permanent Lok Adalats have been set up as permanent bodies with a Chairman and two members for providing a compulsory pre-litigative mechanism for conciliation and settlement of cases relating to Public Utility Services like transport, postal, telegraph etc.**
- Here, even if the parties fail to reach a settlement, the Permanent Lok Adalat gets jurisdiction to decide the dispute, provided, the dispute does not relate to any offence. Further, the Award of the Permanent Lok Adalat is final and binding on all the parties.
- **The jurisdiction of the Permanent Lok Adalats is up to Rs. one crore. Here if the parties fail to reach a settlement, the Permanent Lok Adalat has the jurisdiction to decide the case.**
- **The award of the Permanent Lok Adalat is final and binding upon the parties.** The Lok Adalat may conduct the proceedings in such a manner as it considers appropriate, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the wishes of the parties like requests to hear oral statements, speedy settlement of dispute etc. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct and statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Other types of Lok Adalat are:

- **National Level Lok Adalats** are held for at regular intervals where on a single day Lok Adalats are held throughout the country, in all the courts right from the Supreme Court till the Taluk Levels wherein cases are disposed off in huge numbers. From February 2015, National Lok Adalats are being held on a specific subject matter every month.
- **Mobile Lok Adalats** are also organized in various parts of the country which travel from one location to another to resolve disputes in order to facilitate the resolution of disputes through this mechanism.

Q 5.D

- **Statement 1 is correct:** NewSpace India Limited (NSIL) is one of **the two commercial arms (the other being Antrix) of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**, was officially inaugurated recently. A **wholly-owned Government of India undertaking/ Central Public Sector Enterprise(CPSE), under the administrative control of Department of Space (DOS)**, to commercially exploit the research and development work of ISRO. It has been envisaged to cater to the growing demand for its commercial services in the wake of the Global New Space Movement.
- **Statements 2 and 3 are correct:** It has been incorporated to carry out the following roles and functions as part of its mandate viz
 - Small Satellite technology transfer to industry, wherein NSIL will obtain a license from DOS/ISRO and sub-license it to industries;
 - **Manufacture of Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) in collaboration with Private Sector;**
 - Product ionisation of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) through Indian Industry;
 - Product ionisation and marketing of Space-based products and services, including launch and application;
 - Transfer of technology developed by ISRO Centres and constituent units of DOS;
 - **Marketing spin-off technologies and products/services, both in India and abroad.** (Spin-off technologies are commercial technologies that were developed or improved by an agency's space program and benefit people everywhere. For eg. ISROSIL, a type of high silica cloth trademarked by ISRO in 1983, is now used in various industries for insulation and thermal protection. Containing more than 98% silicon dioxide, ISROSIL was first used in ISRO's launch vehicles as a nozzle liner reinforcement material. With a melting point of 1650°C, it is today used as a thermal blanket for pipes, furnaces, seals and gaskets.)
- It was incorporated on March 6 2019, with an authorised share capital of Rs 100 crore and initial paid-up capital of Rs 10 crore.

How NSIL will be different from Antrix?

- Antrix facilitates satellite launch vehicles such as Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) and Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for foreign markets. Whereas, NSIL will expand its commercialisation activities domestically as well.

Q 6.D

- The ninth schedule to the Indian constitution was added by the Parliament by the first amendment in 1951 as a means of immunising certain laws against judicial review. Under the provisions of article 31B, laws

placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be challenged in a court of law on the ground that they violated the fundamental rights of citizens. It was created with the primary objective of preventing the judiciary which upheld the citizens' right to property on several occasions. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

- The external inspiration for the Ninth Schedule came from Ireland, where land had been unevenly distributed. Art.43 (2) of the Irish Constitution stated that the exercise of the right on land should be regulated by the principles of social justice. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar explained to the House, the Irish law had appointed a separate board with the power to acquire land, to break up holdings, to equalise land, and to make uneconomic holdings economic ones by taking land from a neighbouring owner, and the right to assign compensation was given to this board. Ambedkar underlined the point that there was no judicial authority to interpret the action of this board and there was no appeal against the board's decision. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The inclusion of any law under the ninth schedule falls within the purview of the amendment under article 368. Consequently, it requires a special majority i.e majority of 2/3rd members present and voting supported by more than 50% of the total strength of the house. **Hence, the option (c) is correct.**
- The laws under the ninth schedule of the Indian constitution were brought under the purview of judicial review by the Supreme Court in the **I.R. Coelho case in 2007**. The Supreme court held that all amendments to the Constitution made on or after 24-04-1973 (Kesavananda Bharati case) by which the Ninth Schedule has been amended by inclusion of various laws therein shall have to be tested on the touchstone of the basic or essential features of the Constitution. Further, after a law is placed in the Ninth Schedule, its validity has to be tested on the touchstone of the basic structure doctrine. **Thus, it was a retrospective ruling as it held the review of all amendments to the ninth schedule before the date of judgement (2007) i.e. 24-04-1973. Hence, option (d) is not correct.**
- **Prospective ruling**
 - The concept prospective ruling holds that the decision of a case would not have a retrospective operation but would operate only in the future, i.e., have only prospective operation.

Q 7.B

- On 29th August 1947, the Constituent Assembly through a resolution appointed a Drafting Committee to scrutinise the draft of the text of the Constitution of India prepared by Constitutional Adviser and to submit to the Assembly for consideration the text of the draft constitution as revised by the committee.
- The Drafting Committee had seven members: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, **N. Gopalaswami; B.R. Ambedkar, K.M Munshi**, Mohammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter and D.P. Khaitan. At its first meeting on 30th August 1947, the Drafting Committee elected B.R Ambedkar as its Chairman.
- Towards the end of October 1947, the Drafting Committee began to scrutinise the Draft Constitution prepared by the **B.N Rau, the Constitutional Advisor**. It made various changes and submitted the Draft Constitution to the President of the Constituent Assembly on 21st of February 1948.
- The Drafting Committee and its members were very influential in Indian constitution-making during the Committee stages and the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. Majority of the debates in Constituent Assembly revolved around the Draft Constitution(s) prepared by the Drafting Committee. Out of 165 sitting of the Constituent Assembly, 114 were spent debating the Draft Constitution(s).
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 8.C

TEXT OF THE PREAMBLE

The Preamble in its present form reads:

“We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship; Hence profession does not find a place.

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION”.

Q 9.B

- Recently, India was re-elected as an Observer (first it became in 2013) to the Arctic Council.
- The Arctic Council was established by the eight Arctic States through the Ottawa Declaration of 1996. These are— Canada, Denmark (including Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
 - It is **not a formalized treaty-based international legal entity** and does not allocate resources.
 - Six organisations representing the indigenous people of the Arctic region have also been granted the status of permanent participants in the Council.
 - It is one of the leading intergovernmental forums, for discussing issues concerning the Arctic region, including scientific research, and peaceful and sustainable use of resources in the region.
 - All decision-making happens through consensus between the permanent members.
 - The Council **does not prohibit the commercial exploitation of resources in the Arctic.**
- Varied estimates suggest that the Arctic holds a significant portion of 30% of the world's undiscovered natural gas and 13% of its undiscovered oil reserves. However, exploitation of the resources has been difficult because of the natural barriers created by harsh weather conditions and difficult terrain. Also, the resources are unevenly distributed, for instance, the Russian region is richer in gas reserves, while the Norwegian region has more oil resources. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **The Arctic, unlike Antarctica, is not a Global Common.** There is a lack of overarching guidelines for how stakeholders can engage the Arctic's resources, akin to the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 that limited the use of the Antarctic only for scientific and peaceful purposes and freed it from any territorial claims making the Antarctic a global common. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
 - Global commons are those resource domains that do not fall within the jurisdiction of any one particular country, and to which all nations have access. These include the oceans, outer space and the Antarctic.
- India presently has two research stations at Antarctica namely 'Maitri' and 'Bharati'. New station 'Bharati' has just been constructed and established in March, 2013. Maitri station has been in operation since 1989. Indian Arctic station 'Himadri' is located at Ny Alesund, Spitsbergen Island, Norway and serves as a hub of Indian scientific investigations since 2008.

Q 10.C

- **Option (c) is correct:** There are two sets of government created by the Indian Constitution:
 - one for the entire nation called the union government (central government) and
 - one for each unit or state called the state government.
 - **Schedule VII** clearly defines the respective legislative powers of the Union and the states, along with the Concurrent List.
 - Article 245-255 of the Constitution mention the distribution of legislative powers between centre and states.
- **Option (b) is not correct:** The state governments are not dependent on the Centre for its existence. The State Governments draw authority from the Constitution itself. The Constitution ensures the existence of state government and administration and also provides them taxation powers,
- **Option (a) is not correct:** Article 1 of the Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States'. The phrase 'Union of States' indicate two things:
 - the Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American federation
 - the states have no right to secede from the federation. The federation is union because it is indestructible.
- **Option (d) is not correct:** The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:
 - If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.

Q 11.D

Original jurisdiction of the High Court means the power of a high court to hear disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. It extends to the following:

- Matters of admiralty, will, marriage, divorce, company laws and contempt of court. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**
- Regarding revenue matter or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.
- Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Cases ordered to be transferred from a subordinate court involving the interpretation of the Constitution to its own file.
- The four high courts (i.e., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi High Courts) have original civil jurisdiction in cases of higher value.
- Disputes regarding the election of President and vice-President is the exclusive jurisdiction of SC.
- Disputes between two or more states come under Original and exclusive Jurisdiction of SC. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 12.A

- **Right to privacy:** The right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution. It was upheld as a fundamental right by a nine Judge Bench of the Supreme Court of India in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd) vs Union of India. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - The ruling is the outcome of a petition challenging the constitutional validity of the Indian biometric identity scheme Aadhaar.
- Phone tapping means secretly listening or / recording communication on the telephone in order to get information about other activities. It is also known as ‘wire-tapping’ in some countries. Phone Tapping can only be done in an authorized manner with permission from the department concerned. Phone tapping is dealt under Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraphic Act, 1885.
- **Both, the Central and the State Governments have a right to tap the phones. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- There are times when an investigating authority/agency needs to record the phone conversations of the person who is under suspicion. Such authorities are supposed to seek permission from the Home Ministry before going ahead with such an act.
- The need for phone tapping must be proved. Then the ministry considers the request and grants permission upon evaluating the merits of the request. Every agency fills out an authorization slip before placing a phone under surveillance. For the States, it is the State Home Secretary who signs this.
- However, if it is undertaken in an unauthorized manner then it is illegal and will result in prosecution of the person responsible for breach of privacy.
- **Phone tapping vis-a-vis Art.19 and Art. 21**
 - The Supreme Court held that the freedom of speech and expression includes the **Right against tapping** of telephonic conversation.
 - Article 21 of the Indian Constitution says that “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. The expression ‘personal liberty’ includes ‘right to privacy’. **A citizen has a right to safeguard his personal privacy, plus, that of his family. Supreme Court in PUCL vs UOI (decided in 1997) had dealt with the aspect of telephone tapping when the CBI had brought out in its Report in 1991 mass-scale illegal telephone tapping.** The Court said that “right to hold a telephone conversation in privacy of one’s home or office without interference can certainly be claimed as the **right to privacy**” and that “telephone conversation is an important facet of man’s private life. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 13.C

- Fundamental duties (FDs) are mentioned in article 51A. There are total of 11 FDs.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** As per 51A(a), it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem. Respecting here means to stand still if the National Anthem is being played or sung in our vicinity. ‘To sing National Anthem as morning prayers in school’ has not been mentioned; hence it is not an FD.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** As per 51A(g), it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures; hence it is an FD.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** As per 51A(i), it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to safeguard public property and to abjure violence; hence it is an FD.

Q 14.B

- **Options 1 and 2 are correct.**
- Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:
 - (a) form a new state by the separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state,
 - (b) increase the area of any state,
 - (c) diminish the area of any state,
 - (d) alter the boundaries of any state and**
 - (e) alter the name of any state.**
- However, Article 3 lays down two conditions in this regard: one, a bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President; and two, before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.
- **The home ministry gives its consent to the change of name of any place after** taking no-objections from the Ministry of Railways, Department of Posts and Survey of India. These organisations have to confirm that there is no such town or village in their records with a name similar to the proposed one. The renaming of a state requires amendment of the Constitution with a simple majority in Parliament. For changing the name of a village or town, an executive order is needed. A state government can seek changes in the names of its towns and villages and a proposal to that end has to be forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs. **Hence option 3 is not correct.**

Q 15.B

- The Soft State is a term introduced by Gunnar Myrdal in his book 'Asian Drama'.
- It describes a general societal “indiscipline” prevalent in South Asia and by extension much of the developing world - in comparison to kind of modern state that had emerged in Europe.
- A major causal factor was colonial powers' destruction of many of the traditional centers of local power and influence and failure to create viable alternatives.
- Coupled with this was the development of an attitude of disobedience to any authority which was central to the nationalist politics resistance. This attitude persisted after independence.
- Such soft states are seen as unlikely to be capable of imposing the right development policies and would be unwilling to act against corruption at all levels.
- The policy of ‘soft state’ means a lenient attitude of the state towards social deviance. Soft states do not take coercive actions, even if the situation demands.
- This soft state policy weakens the capacity of the state in enforcing the rule of law. Not taking coercive decisions increases the crime rate, violence, corruption etc. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- In India, this policy is being followed in the post-independence period. as a result of the destruction of strong local powers during the colonial period.
- Compared to soft state, soft power refers to a state which does not or possesses minimal military power. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 16.A

The Constitution of India confers certain rights and privileges on the citizens of India and denies the same to aliens.

- Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
- Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (Article 16).
- Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession (Article 19).
- Cultural and educational rights (Article 29 and 30).
- Right to vote in elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly.
- Right to contest for the membership of the Parliament and the state legislature.
- **Eligibility to hold certain public offices, that is, President of India, Vice-President of India, judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts, governor of states, the attorney general of India and advocate general of states and Officer of the Indian Administrative Services.**

The Constitution also lays down the qualifications for a person to be chosen as a member of the state legislature. Among others, he must be a citizen of India and must not be less than 30 years of age in the case of a legislative council and 25 in the case of a legislative assembly.

Q 17.B

The Gram Nyayalayas Act of 2008 establishes Gram Nyayalayas as the lowest tier of the judiciary for rural areas.

- Under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, it is for the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- A gram nyayalaya shall be presided by a Nyaya Adhikari appointed by the state government in consultation with the High Court. The Nyayadhikaris who will preside over these Gram Nyayalayas are strictly judicial officers and will be drawing the same salary, deriving the same powers as First Class Magistrates working under High Courts. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The state governments shall establish one or more gram nyayalayas for every panchayat or group of contiguous panchayats at an intermediate level.
- The Act provides for mobile courts to be held periodically at villages where the parties reside.
- The Gram Nyayalaya shall try criminal cases, civil suits, claims or disputes which are specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule to the Act.
- **The Gram Nyayalaya shall not be bound by the rules of evidence provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872** but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to any rules made by the High Court. In criminal cases, the court shall follow procedures for summary trials. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- Appeals in civil and criminal cases shall be heard by the senior civil judge and the assistant sessions judge, respectively. Further appeals are not permitted.

Q 18.D

- Article 35 contains the following provisions:
 - **The Parliament shall have (and the legislature of a state shall not have) power to make laws with respect to the following matters:**
 - Prescribing residence as a condition for certain employments or appointments in a state or union territory or local authority or other authority (Article 16).
 - Empowering courts other than the Supreme Court and the high courts to issue directions, orders and writs of all kinds for the enforcement of fundamental rights (Article 32).
 - **Restricting or abrogating the application of Fundamental Rights to members of armed forces, police forces, etc. (Article 33).**
 - Indemnifying any government servant or any other person for any act done during the operation of martial law in any area (Article 34).
 - **Parliament shall have (and the legislature of a state shall not have) powers to make laws for prescribing punishment for those acts that are declared to be offences under the fundamental rights. These include the following:**
 - **Untouchability (Article 17)**
 - **Traffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23).**
 - Further, the Parliament shall, after the commencement of the Constitution, make laws for prescribing punishment for the above acts, thus making it obligatory on the part of the Parliament to enact such laws.
 - Any law in force at the commencement of the Constitution with respect to any of the matters specified above is to continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by the Parliament. It should be noted that Article 35 extends the competence of the Parliament to make a law on the matters specified above, even though some of those matters may fall within the sphere of the state legislatures (i.e., State List).

Q 19.A

- Article 19 in the Constitution Of India describes the various types of freedoms enjoyed by the citizens of India. All citizens shall have the right:
 - to freedom of speech and expression
 - to assemble peaceably and without arms
 - to form associations or unions
 - to move freely **throughout the territory** of India. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
 - to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India

- Taking a cue from Menaka case, the Supreme Court has declared the **Right to travel abroad as part of Article 21 under the subsequent cases. Hence option 2 is not correct.**
- Freedom of **movement of commodities** and commercial transactions between different parts of the country is sought to be secured by the provisions (**under Arts. 301 to 307**) contained in Part XIII of our Constitution. **Hence option 3 is not correct.**

Q 20.C

- **Statement 3 is correct: PM KISAN is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India.**
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Under the scheme, income support of Rs.6000/- per year in three equal instalments will be provided.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The scheme when launched was available only to small and marginal farmer families having combined landholding/ownership of up to 2 hectares. Recently, the central government has extended the benefits under the scheme to all landholding eligible farmer families (subject to the prevalent exclusion criteria) irrespective of the size of landholdings.
- **Now all landholder farmers' families in the country are eligible for the PM-Kisan Scheme, except those covered under the following exclusion criteria:**
- All Institutional Landholders; and
- Farmer families in which one or more of its members belong to the following categories:
 - Former and present holders of constitutional posts
 - Former and present Ministers/ State Ministers and former/present Members of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha/ State Legislative Assemblies/ State Legislative Councils, former and present Mayors of Municipal Corporations, former and present Chairpersons of District Panchayats.
 - All serving or retired officers and employees of Central/ State Government Ministries /Offices/Departments and its field units Central or State PSEs and Attached offices /Autonomous Institutions under Government as well as regular employees of the Local Bodies (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff / Class IV/Group D employees)
 - All superannuated/retired pensioners whose monthly pension is Rs.10,000/-or more (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff / Class IV/Group D employees)
 - All Persons who paid Income Tax in the last assessment year.
 - Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practices.
- Definition of the family for the scheme is husband, wife and minor children.
- **State Government and UT Administration will identify the farmer families which are eligible for support as per scheme guidelines.**
- The fund will be **directly transferred to the bank accounts** of the beneficiaries.
- For availing benefits under the scheme, **Aadhaar is mandatory.** However, in cases, where the beneficiaries at present are not having Aadhar or Aadhar Enrollment number, alternate prescribed documents can be collected for identity verification and transfer of benefit to such farmer families for transfer of 1st instalment in 2018-19.
- All such beneficiaries not having Aadhaar card shall have to be compulsorily enrolled under Aadhaar, since transfer of subsequent installments will be done only on the basis of Aadhaar seeded database.
- States/UTs to ensure that there is no duplication of the payment transferred to eligible families. Speedy reconciliation in case of wrong/incomplete bank details of the beneficiary to be ensured.
- However, **the government has currently given one-time waiver of the mandatory quoting of Aadhaar** to receive the first and second instalments of the income support.

Q 21.C

- The term 'Fraternity' was added by Dr B R Ambedkar to the Objectives resolution which was subsequently adopted as the Preamble.
- According to B. R. Ambedkar, an ideal society should be mobile, should be full of channels for conveying a change taking place in one part to other parts. In an ideal society there should be many interests consciously communicated and shared. There should be varied and free points of contact with other modes of association. In other words, there must be social endosmosis. This is a fraternity. **In a nutshell, it is essentially an attitude of mutual respect and reverence towards one's fellow men. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

- In addition, it is because of this principle of fraternity that man does not consider his fellow beings in society as his rivals for seeking means of happiness to whom he must defeat to become successful. During debates in the constituent assembly explaining the concept of fraternity, Dr Ambedkar said that fraternity means a sense of common brotherhood of Indians being one people. It is a principle which gives solidarity to social life.
- Mutual respect and reverence is a higher goal than mutual tolerance and concern. Mutual tolerance is a willingness to accept behaviour and beliefs that are different from your own, although you might not agree with or approve of them. On the other hand, mutual respect implies admiration felt or shown for someone or something that you believe has good ideas or qualities.
- The voluntary sharing of collective burdens by individuals for the welfare of society is a collective duty. It may not necessarily be owing to an attitude of mutual respect and reverence towards one's fellow men. Fraternity is more concerned about individuals. It is about relations between individual to individual and respect for the dignity of the individual eventually leading to unity and integrity of the nation. **Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.**
- The formation of collective consciousness leading to unity and integrity of the nation is more of a collective entity. In addition, this may be forced as well. It doesn't ensure that it has been achieved through the process of development of mutual respect and reverence, which is the most important component of fraternity. **Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.**

Q 22.C

- **Statement 1 is not correct: Economic Census is the complete count of all establishment located within the geographical boundary of India.** The Economic Census provides disaggregated information on various operational and structural variables of all establishments of the country. Economic Census also provides valuable insight into geographical spread/clusters of economic activities, ownership pattern, persons engaged, etc. of all economic establishments in the country. The information collected during the Economic Census is useful for socio-economic developmental planning at state and district levels. Economic Census provides an updated sampling frame for follow-up enterprise surveys undertaken for detailed and comprehensive analysis of all establishments in the country.
- **Statement 2 is not correct: The Seventh Economic Census (7th EC) is being conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in 2019.** In the current Economic Census, MoSPI has partnered with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, a Special Purpose Vehicle under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology as the implementing agency for 7th EC.
- **Statement 3 is correct: All households/ establishments engaged in non-agricultural economic activities including construction, except public administration, defense and compulsory social security are proposed to be covered in the 7th Economic Census. Economic Census will cover all establishments including household enterprises, engaged in production or distribution of goods/services (other than for the sole purpose of own consumption) in the non-farm agricultural and non-agricultural sector.**
- Six Economic Censuses, (EC) have been conducted by the Union Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation to date. The first Economic Census was undertaken in 1977. The Second EC was carried out in 1980 followed by the Third EC in 1990. The fourth edition took place in 1998 while the fifth EC was held in 2005. The Sixth edition of Economic Census was conducted in 2013.

Q 23.A

- The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) recently announced new regulations with respect to food packaging. The Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Regulations, 2018 replace the packaging provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011.
- The new regulations include both general and specific requirements for packaging materials. In particular, they prescribe an overall migration limit of 60 mg/kg or 10 mg/dm² and specific migration limits for certain contaminants in plastic packaging materials. The Overall Migration limit (OML) applies to the sum of all substances that can migrate from the food contact material to the food (or food simulant). The overall migration limit is a measure for the inertness of the material.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** India's new packaging regulations ban both the use of recycled plastics in food packaging and the use of newspaper and such other materials for packing or wrapping of food articles. They also reference specific Indian Standards for printing inks for use on food packages. Schedule IV of the regulations is a list of suggested packaging materials for different food product categories.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The regulation also provides that:
 - Any material which comes in direct contact with food or likely to come in contact with food used for packaging, preparation, storing, wrapping, transportation and sale or service of food shall be of food-grade quality.
 - **Tin containers once used, shall not be re-used for the packaging of food.**
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The regulations also specify that food packaging materials must now comply with Indian Standards (IS) listed in Schedules I, II, and III for paper and paperboard materials, metal and metal alloys, and plastic materials, respectively. Previously, compliance with the standards was voluntary. They are available for purchase through the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

Q 24.B

- The Supreme Court in its *National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India (NALSA)* judgment recognized the right to self-determination of gender identity. The Court interpreted ‘**dignity**’ under **Article 21 of the Constitution** to include diversity in self-expression, which allowed a person to lead a dignified life. It placed one’s gender identity within the framework of the fundamental right to dignity under Article 21.
- Further, it noted that **the right to equality (Article 14 of the Constitution) and freedom of expression (Article 19(1)(a)) was framed in gender-neutral terms (“all persons”). Consequently, the right to equality and freedom of expression would extend to transgender persons.**
- Under **Articles 15 and 16, discrimination on the ground of “sex” is explicitly prohibited. The Court held that “sex” here does not only refer to biological attributes (such as chromosomes, genitalia and secondary sexual characteristics) but also includes “gender” (based on one’s self-perception).** Thus, the Court held that discrimination on the ground of “sex” included discrimination on the basis of gender identity.
- The Court held that **transgender persons were entitled to fundamental rights under Articles 14, 15, 16, 19(1)(a) and 21 of the Constitution.**
- Further, the Court also referred to core international human rights treaties and the Yogyakarta Principles to recognise transgender persons’ human rights. The Yogyakarta Principles are a set of principles on the application of international human rights law in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity. The Principles affirm binding international legal standards with which all States must comply.

Q 25.B

- The Commonwealth of Nations, normally known as the Commonwealth, is a political association of 53 member states, nearly all of them former territories of the British Empire.
- When the Constitution came into force on the 26th Jan. 1950, the Crown of England ceased to have any legal constitutional authority over India and no citizen of India was to have any allegiance to the British Crown.
- Being a sovereign nation, the head of the state i.e President enjoys a paramount status in order of precedence among Indian leaders as well as leader of other nations. If the King or Queen of England visits India, he or she will not be entitled to any precedence over the President of India. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Though India declared herself a Republic, she did not sever all ties with the British Commonwealth
- In fact, the conception of the Commonwealth itself has undergone a change owing to India's decision to adhere to the Commonwealth, without acknowledging allegiance to the Crown which was the symbol of unity of the Old British Empire and also of its successor, the British Commonwealth of Nations. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- This historic decision took place at the Prime Ministers’ Conference at London on April 27, 1949, where, former Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, declared that notwithstanding her becoming a sovereign independent Republic, India will continue her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and her acceptance of the King as the symbol of the free association of the independent nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth.

Q 26.B

- To combat online extremism, India has decided to sign an international call initiated by the **governments of France and New Zealand** along with top social media companies after the Christchurch attacks.

- The document called "Christchurch Call To Action" was signed and adopted on 15th May, 2019 with participation from 26 nations, including France, New Zealand, European Commission, Ireland, Norway, Senegal, Canada, Jordan, UK, Indonesia, Australia, Germany, Japan, Spain, Netherlands, Sweden and India.
- Among the social media companies and IT enterprises were: Microsoft, Qwant, Daily Motion, Google, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook and Amazon. India was represented by the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Technology, Ajay Prakash Sawhney.
- The Call outlines "collective", "**voluntary**" **commitments** from Governments and online service providers intended **to address the issue of terrorist and violent extremist content online** and to prevent the abuse of the internet as occurred in and after the Christchurch attacks. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The document states that the governments/signatories should commit to:
 - Counter the drivers of terrorism and violent extremism by strengthening the resilience and inclusiveness of societies to enable them to resist terrorist and violent extremist ideologies, including through education, building media literacy to help counter distorted terrorist and violent extremist narratives, and the fight against inequality.
 - Ensure effective enforcement of applicable laws that prohibit the production or dissemination of terrorist and violent extremist content, in a manner consistent with the rule of law and international human rights law, including freedom of expression.
 - Encourage media outlets to apply ethical standards when depicting terrorist events online, to avoid amplifying terrorist and violent extremist content. Support frameworks, such as industry standards, to ensure that reporting on terrorist attacks does not amplify terrorist and violent extremist content, without prejudice to responsible coverage of terrorism and violent extremism.

Q 27.D

- **Parliament can, by the law of amendment or by ordinary law, abridge or restrict the fundamental rights to the extent permitted in Part III. Thus, it can impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.** This was provided under The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971, which enabled Parliament to dilute Fundamental Rights through Amendments of the Constitution. It also amended article 368 to provide expressly that Parliament has power to amend any provision of the Constitution. The amendment further made it obligatory for the President to give his assent, when a Constitution Amendment Bill was presented to him.
- The **judiciary decides upon the reasonableness of the restrictions placed on fundamental rights.**

Q 28.A

- The East India Company Act (EIC Act 1784), also known as Pitt's India Act, was an Act of the British Parliament intended to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773 by bringing the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government. Named for British prime minister William Pitt the Younger, the act provided for the appointment of a Board of Control to oversee the political affairs, and allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- The introduction of Open Competition for selection of Civil Servants was first attempted by the Charter Act of 1833. However, this provision was negated after opposition from the Court of Directors. Subsequently, the Charter Act of 1853 introduced an Open Competition system of selection and recruitment of Civil Servants. **Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- The Indian Council Act of 1909 provided for the first time for the association of Indians with the executive council of the Viceroy and Governors. Satyendra Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Q 29.B

- **Launched in 2014, the OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) is a unique, evidence-based tool that provides information on regulations affecting trade in services in 22 sectors across all OECD member countries and Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, and South Africa. These countries and sectors represent over 80% of global trade in services. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

- The STRI toolkit can support policymakers to scope out reform options, benchmark them relative to global best practice, and assess their likely effects; for trade negotiators to clarify restrictions that most impede trade, and for businesses to shed light on the requirements that traders must comply with when entering foreign markets.
- The OECD STRI project includes:
 - An annual monitoring of the regulatory environment for services trade
 - An easily accessible STRI database of laws and regulations in force, which is updated, verified and peer-reviewed by regulators and trade officials on an annual basis.
 - Composite STRI indices for each country and sector in the STRI that quantify restrictions on foreign entry and the movement of people, barriers to competition, regulatory transparency and other discriminatory measures that impact the ease of doing business (see country and sector notes below).
 - Indices of regulatory heterogeneity that measures regulatory differences by country pair, sector and year.
 - Empirical analysis assessing the impact of services trade policies on economic performance and trade costs.
 - A suite of interactive web tools that can be used to compare regulatory regimes across countries and to simulate the impact of policy reforms.
 - Mobile app policy simulator, available on the Apple App Store and Google Play.
- Recently a study commissioned by the Commerce Ministry has found that the OECD index has a large number of problems associated with it, including some significant design issues that render it impractical for use. For example, the index seems to show the Indian services sector as one of the most restrictive, particularly in policy areas like foreign entry despite the fact that since 1991, the one area that has seen maximum liberalisation in India is FDI.
- India has approached several developing countries to try to build consensus around the new method of measuring trade restrictiveness in the services sector.

Q 30.B

- Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) recently conducted a successful flight test of **ABHYAS - High-speed Expendable Aerial Target (HEAT)** from Interim Test Range, Chandipur in Odisha. The flight test was tracked by various RADARS & Electro-Optic Systems and proved its performance in fully autonomous waypoint navigation mode.
- **Abhyas is a drone designed for an autonomous flight with the help of an autopilot. The configuration of ABHYAS is designed on an in-line small gas turbine engine and uses indigenously developed MEMS (Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems)-based navigation system for its navigation and guidance.** The performance of the system was as per simulations carried out and demonstrated the capability of ABHYAS to meet the mission requirement for a cost-effective HEAT.
- The Abhyas is launched from a mobile launcher with the help of two 68 mm booster rockets (being manufactured at ordnance factories). At the end of its launch phase, the burnout booster rockets are jettisoned. Thereafter, the main gas-turbine engine powers the vehicle during the cruise phase.
- It is designed to offer a realistic threat scenario for the practice of weapon systems. The primary purpose is to sharpen the existing air-defence mechanism that is why it is named as Abhyas (means practice). These targets imitate fighter aircraft. Its Radar Cross Section is increased 50 times to imitate a fighter jet.
- It is the country's first such locally developed system.
- It also has the potential to be converted into a high-speed subsonic missile. It can also function as a jammer platform and decoy. The HEAT system is utilized to do away with the post-launch recovery mode, which is time-consuming and difficult in a scenario as the sea.
- The design of the fuselage is based on Lakshya, a high-speed target drone system developed by the Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) of DRDO.

Q 31.A

- The difference between the Fundamental rights and the Directives is that of being justiciable and non-justiciable rights. **This classification was adopted from the Irish Constitution. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**








Q 32.B

- As per article 217 of the Constitution, judges of the high court are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. The chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned. For the appointment of other judges, the chief justice of the concerned high court is also consulted.
- If any question arises as to the age of a Judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the decision of the President shall be final [217(3)]. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The President can transfer a judge from one high court to another after consulting the Chief Justice of India. In this process, Collegium recommends the transfer of Chief Justices and other judges (Article 222).
- Under Article 230 (1) of Indian Constitution, the Parliament may by law extend the jurisdiction of the High Court to, or exclude the jurisdiction of the High Court from, any Union territory. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Under Article 216 of the Indian Constitution, a High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint. Thus, the Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the President. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 33.B

- The 26th General Conference on Weights & Measures(CGPM) last year redefined World's standard definition of Kilogram, Ampere, Kelvin, and Mole. CGPM is the highest international body of the world for accurate and precise measurements.
 - India became a signatory in 1957.
 - The CGPM meets usually once every four years.
 - The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM), the main executive body of CGPM has the responsibility of defining the International System of Units (SI)
- **Statement 1 is not correct: The kilogram joined a bunch of other units — second, metre, ampere, kelvin, mole and candela — that will no longer be compared with physical objects as standards of reference.** The change comes after nearly 130 years: in 1889 a platinum-iridium cylinder was used to define how much mass one kilogram represented. **Now, a more abstract definition of the kilogram has been adopted in terms of fundamental constants, namely, the Planck's constant h , and the metre and second which already have been defined in terms of universal constants such as the speed of light.**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** With this redefinition, the range of universality of the measurement has been extended in an unprecedented way. Earlier, if a mass had to be verified to match with a standard kilogram, it would be placed on one of the pans of a common balance, while the prototype would have to be placed in the other pan — and mass would be measured against mass. Now, by using a Kibble balance, which balances mass against electromagnetic force, to measure the mass of an unknown piece, the very methodology of verification has been altered. **The constants involved are known precisely and are universal numbers. Hence, whether the mass is measured on earth or, say, on the moon, it can be determined with precision.**
- **National Physical Laboratory recently recommended updation of the definition of Kilogram in the syllabi and textbooks in India.**

THE SEVEN FUNDAMENTAL UNITS

UNIT	QUANTITY	HOW IT IS/WILL BE DEFINED
 Meter*	Distance	Based on speed of light
 Kilogram**	Mass	To be based on Planck constant
 Second*	Time	Based on hyperfine-transition frequency of caesium-133 atom
 Ampere**	Current	To be based on an electron's charge
 Kelvin**	Temperature	To be based on Boltzmann constant (Equal to a change in thermal energy of 1.380649×10^{-23} joules)
 Mole**	Amount of substance	To be based on Avogadro constant ($6.02214076 \times 10^{23}$)
 Candela*	Luminous intensity	From luminous efficacy of monochromatic light of frequency 540×10^{12} Hz

*Current definition stands **Being redefined

Q 34.A

- The justiciability of Fundamental Rights and non-justiciability of Directive Principles on the one hand and the moral obligation of State to implement Directive Principles (Article 37) on the other hand have led to a conflict between the two since the commencement of the Constitution.
- The conflict between Fundamental Rights (FR) and Directive Principles (DPSP) have evolved through various case judgments as discussed below:
 - Champakam Dorairajan case (1951)**
 - The Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles, the former would prevail. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
 - But, it also held that the Fundamental Rights could be amended by the Parliament by enacting constitutional amendment acts.
 - As a result, the Parliament made the First Amendment Act (1951), the Fourth Amendment Act (1955) and the Seventeenth Amendment Act (1964) to implement some of the Directives.
 - Golaknath case (1967).**
 - The Court held that the Fundamental Rights cannot be amended for the implementation of the Directive Principles. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
 - 24th Amendment Act (1971)**
 - The 24th Amendment Act declared that the Parliament has the power to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights by enacting Constitutional Amendment Acts.
 - 25th Amendment Act (1971)**
 - It inserted a new Article 31C which contained the following two provisions:

- No law which seeks to implement the socialistic Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and 39 (c) shall be void on the ground of contravention of the Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 (equality before law and equal protection of laws), Article 19 (protection of six rights in respect of speech, assembly, movement, etc) or Article 31 (right to property).
- No law containing a declaration for giving effect to such policy shall be questioned in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such a policy.
- **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**
 - The Court declared the second provision of Article 31C as unconstitutional and invalid on the ground that judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution and hence, cannot be taken away. However, the above first provision of Article 31C was held to be constitutional and valid.
- **42nd Amendment Act (1976)**
 - It extended the scope of the above first provision of Article 31C by including within its protection any law to implement any of the Directive Principles and not merely those specified in Article 39 (b) and (c).
- **Minerva Mills case (1980)**
 - The extension was declared as unconstitutional and invalid by the Supreme Court
 - The Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 and Article 19 were accepted as subordinate to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and (c) not all the DPSP. **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Q 35.B

- As per Article 127 of the Indian Constitution:
 - When there is a lack of quorum of the permanent judges to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India can appoint a judge of a High Court as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.
 - He can do so only after consultation with the chief justice of the High Court concerned and with the previous consent of the president.
 - **The judge so appointed should be qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court. Hence option (b) is not correct.**
 - It is the duty of the judge so appointed to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court, in priority to other duties of his office
 - While so attending, he enjoys all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges (and discharges the duties) of a judge of the Supreme Court.

Q 36.B

- **Double Jeopardy means the act of putting a person through a second trial of an offence for which he or she has already been prosecuted or convicted.** And if a person is indicated again for the same offence in the court then he has the plea of Double Jeopardy as a valid defense.
- **In the Constitution of India, protection against double jeopardy is incorporated under Article 20(2) and it is one of fundamental right of the Indian Constitution. Thus, the Constitution does not provide for it but provides protection against it. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- Article 20 of the Indian Constitution provides protection in respect of conviction for offences, and Article 20(2) contains the rule against double jeopardy which says that “no person shall be prosecuted or punished for the same offence more than once.”
- **But a public servant who has been punished for an offence in a court of law may yet be subjected to departmental proceedings for the same offence as that will not amount to double jeopardy. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Article 20 of the Indian Constitution provides for the protection in respect of conviction for offences- No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of the law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence

Q 37.C

- The white-throated rail is the only flightless bird known in the Indian Ocean area. New research has found that it had once gone extinct, but rose from the dead thanks to a rare process called “**iterative**”

evolution". It means the repeated evolution of similar or parallel structures from the same ancestor but at different times.

- The white-throated rail is a chicken-sized bird, indigenous to Madagascar. Migrating to Aldabra, the rails evolved so that they lost the ability to fly. However, Aldabra disappeared under the sea during an inundation event around 136,000 years ago. The researchers studied fossil evidence from 100,000 years ago when the island was recolonised by flightless rails, and compared with fossils from before the inundation event. They concluded that one species from Madagascar gave rise to two different species of flightless rail on Aldabra in the space of a few thousand years.
- Comparative anatomy and morphology show similarities and differences among organisms of today and those that existed years ago. Such similarities can be interpreted to understand whether common ancestors were shared or not. For example whales, bats, Cheetah and human (all mammals) share similarities in the pattern of bones of forelimbs. Though these forelimbs perform different functions in these animals, they have similar anatomical structure – all of them have a humerus, radius, ulna, carpals, metacarpals and phalanges in their forelimbs. Hence, in these animals, the same structure developed along different directions due to adaptations to different needs. This is **divergent evolution** and these structures are homologous.
- Wings of butterfly and of birds look alike. They are not anatomically similar structures though they perform similar functions. Hence, analogous structures are a result of **convergent evolution** -different structures evolving for the same function and hence having a similarity. Other examples of analogy are the eye of the octopus and of mammals or the flippers of Penguins and Dolphins.
- **Adaptive radiation** is the evolution of an animal or plant group into a wide variety of types adapted to specialized modes of life. A striking example is the radiation, beginning in the Paleogene Period (beginning 65.5 million years ago), of basal mammalian stock into forms adapted to running, leaping, climbing, swimming, and flying.

Q 38.C

- After the independence of India in 1947, the Princely State of Manipur was merged with the Indian Union on October 15, 1949. It was placed under Part-C of the fourfold classification of the states. By the States Reorganisation Act (1956) and the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act(1956) (following which the distinction between Part-A and Part-B states was done away with and Part-C states were abolished), Manipur was made a Union Territory. It became a full-fledged state in 1972. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- The Chief Commissioner's province of Himachal Pradesh came into being on 15th April 1948. Himachal Pradesh became a part C state on 26th January 1950 with the implementation of the Constitution of India. **Himachal Pradesh became Union Territory on 1st November 1956.** Kangra and most of the other hill areas of Punjab were merged with Himachal Pradesh on 1st November 1966 though its status remained that of a Union Territory. **On 18th December 1970, the State of Himachal Pradesh Act was passed by the Parliament and the new state came into being on 25th January 1971.** Thus it emerged as the eighteenth state of Indian Union. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- Till 1947, Sikkim was an Indian princely state ruled by Chogyal. In 1947, after the lapse of British paramountcy, **Sikkim became a 'protectorate' of India**, whereby the Indian Government assumed responsibility for the defence, external affairs and communications of Sikkim. After Sikkim desired for a greater association with India, it was accorded the special status of an 'associate state' of the Indian Union under the 35th Amendment of the Indian Constitution (1974). In a referendum held in 1975, they voted for the abolition of the institution of Chogyal and Sikkim becoming an integral part of India. Consequently, the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state). It was never a Union Territory before attaining statehood. **Hence option 2 is not correct.**

More about the fourfold classification of the Indian states

In 1950, the Constitution contained a four-fold classification of the states of the Indian Union—Part A, Part B, Part C, and Part D State. In all, they numbered 29.

- **Part-A states** comprised nine erstwhile governor's provinces of British India.
- **Part-B states** consisted of nine erstwhile princely states with legislatures.
- **Part-C states** consisted of erstwhile chief commissioner's provinces of British India and some of the erstwhile princely states. These Part-C states (in all 10 in number) were centrally administered.
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were kept as the solitary **Part-D states**.

Q 39.C

- **Ongole cattle are indigenous to the region in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh.** The breed derives its name from Ongole town. They are also referred to as Nellore cattle. They are the most suited for livestock production in the tropics, be it for their draught power, milk or meat. A draught animal is a strong working animal used to draw a loaded cart, a plough etc.
- **The bull, Bos Indicus, is in great demand as it is said to possess resistance to both foot and mouth disease and mad cow disease.** This bull breed also participates in a traditional bullfight in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
- The cattle breeders use the fighting ability of Ongole bulls to choose the right bulls for breeding and thus sustaining the breed with purity and strength. It was the first Indian breed of cattle to gain worldwide recognition.
- Traditionally, the Ongole cattle has been raised by local farmers, fed by both Gundlakamma, one of the rivers that originate from the Nallamala Hills, and in the plains, the Paleru river, a tributary of the Krishna River.
- Ongole bulls have gone as far as America, the Netherlands, Malaysia, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Indonesia, West Indies, Australia, Fiji, Mauritius, Indo-China and Philippines. The Brahmana bull in America is an off-breed of the Ongole. The famous Santa Gertrudis breed developed in Texas have Ongole blood.

Q 40.C

- Government means the machinery or organization that carries out the administration of the state. It determines the common policies of the state and regulates its common affairs.
- Every modern government has three organs, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.
- On the basis of the relationship between the executive and the legislature, democratic governments are classified into
 - **Parliamentary Form**
 - The form of government in which the executive is selected from among the members of the legislature and is responsible to the legislature.
 - However, it violates the theory of separation of powers and leads to the concentration of legislative and executive powers in the hands of the cabinet. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
 - **Presidential Form**
 - The executive is completely separated from the legislature.
 - The members of executive are not the members of the legislature.
 - The executive is not accountable to the legislature.
 - President is head of state as well as head of government
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Cabinet is collectively responsible and Each Minister is individually responsible to the legislature. It means that once a decision is taken by the Cabinet, it becomes the responsibility of each minister to support it, in and outside the parliament. If a motion of no-confidence is passed by the parliament against a single Minister while pursuing cabinet policy, it would be considered to be a vote of no-confidence against the whole cabinet and the cabinet has to tender its resignation.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Political homogeneity means that the members of the cabinet belong to the same political party. Usually they are taken from the majority party in the legislature. But there are instances when no single party secures the majority in the legislature. In that case, the only alternative is the formation of a coalition government, consisting of more than one political parties.

Q 41.A

- Article 14 says that the State shall not deny to any person **equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws** within the territory of India. This provision confers rights on all persons whether citizens or foreigners. The concept of 'equality before law' is of British origin while the concept of 'equal protection of Laws' has been taken from the American Constitution.
- **'Equality before law'** connotes:
 - the **absence of any special privileges in favour of any person,**
 - the **equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary law courts,** and
 - no person (whether rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) is above the law.

- Hence statements 1 and 3 are not correct.
- 'Equal Protection of Laws' connotes:
 - the equality of treatment under equal circumstances, both in the privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws,
 - the **similar application of the same laws to all persons who are similarly situated**, and
 - the like should be treated alike without any discrimination: this requires affirmative action by the State towards unequals by providing facilities and opportunities. Thus, reasonable classification of persons, objects and transactions by the law is permitted whereas class legislation is prohibited. The classification should not be arbitrary, artificial or evasive. Rather, it should be based on an intelligible differential and substantial distinction.
- Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q 42.A

- Graphite is a crystalline form of the element carbon with its atoms arranged in a hexagonal structure. It occurs naturally in this form and is the most stable form of carbon under standard conditions. Under high pressures and temperatures, it converts to diamond.
- **The only non-metal element that is a good conductor of electricity, graphite is known as a dry lubricant for its greasy feel.** Dry lubricants or solid lubricants are materials that, despite being in the solid phase, are able to reduce friction between two surfaces sliding against each other without the need for a liquid oil medium. Graphite has many industrial uses, particularly for products that need very high heat.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** India is the world's fourth-largest producer of the metal. Its total output last year came to 35,000 MT in 2018. In 2018, China was the largest graphite-mining nation by a wide margin, followed by Brazil and Canada.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Recently, The Geological Survey of India, GSI, has revealed that **35 per cent the country's Graphite deposits of the country is found in Arunachal Pradesh.** This is the highest found in country. Currently, India is importing graphite from countries like China, Japan, Germany etc. • Other major hubs of graphite: Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Odisha.

Q 43.D

- The Directive Principles are meant for promoting the ideal of social and economic democracy. The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy. **Hence option (a) is not correct.**
- Fundamental rights can be amended by constitution amendment till they do not violate basic structure of the constitution and thus they are not sacrosanct. **Hence option (b) is not correct.**
- Application of fundamental rights to the members of armed forces, para-military forces, police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous services can be restricted or abrogated by the Parliament. **Hence option (c) is not correct.**
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 44.C

- Foreigners' Tribunals (FTs) are quasi-judicial bodies meant to determine whether a person is or is not a foreigner under Foreigner's Act, 1946. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- FTs were first setup in 1964 and are unique to Assam. In rest of the country, a foreigner apprehended by the police for staying illegally is prosecuted in a local court and later deported/put in detention centres. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- The FT consists of such number of persons having judicial experience as the central government may think fit to appoint. Where the FT consists of two or more members, one of them shall be appointed as the Chairman. Generally, each FT is headed by a member who can be a retired judicial officer, bureaucrat or lawyer with minimum seven years of legal practice. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Earlier, powers to constitute tribunals were vested only with Centre. Recently amended Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 2019 has empowered district magistrates in all States & Union Territories to set up tribunals to decide whether a person staying illegally in India is a foreigner or not.
- Between 1985 and February 28, 2019, Foreigners' Tribunals in Assam have declared 63,959 persons foreigners in ex parte proceedings — or, in the absence of these persons.

- The FTs get two kinds of cases: those against whom a “reference” has been made by border police, and those whose names in the electoral rolls have a D (Doubtful) against them.
- Under the Section 9 of the Foreigners Act “the onus of proving that such person is not a foreigner or is not a foreigner of such particular class or description, as the case may be, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, lie upon such person”.

Q 45.C

- Cyclone Fani, which has been classified as an extremely severe cyclone (ESC), is the 10th such cyclone to hit India in May in past 52 years. Data from the India Meteorological Department (IMD) show that the last time an extremely severe cyclone hit India in May was in 2004. The other years when such cyclones were witnessed in May are 1968, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1997, 1999 and 2001. Generally, extremely severe cyclones hit India's east coast in the post-monsoon season (October-December).
- The cyclones are classified as severe (maximum sustained surface wind speed (MSW)of 48-63 knots), very severe (MSW of 64-89 knots), extremely severe (MSW of 90-119 knots) and super cyclonic storm (MSW of 120 knots or more). One knot is equal to 1.8 kmph.

What makes Fani unique?

- **Place of origin:** The in situ cyclonic systems in the Bay of Bengal usually originate around latitude 10°, in line with Chennai or Thiruvananthapuram. Fani, on the other hand, originated quite close to the Equator, around latitude 2°, well below the SriLankan landmass. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **Lifespan:** Tropical cyclones over the Bay of Bengal have a lifespan of four-seven days, whereas Fani travelled long which allowed it to gather a lot of moisture and momentum, resulting in strong winds. Cyclone Fani started developing around April 25 and has made a landfall in Odisha on the east coast. Most cyclones that generate exclusively in the Bay of Bengal become relatively weaker by the time they reach the Indian landmass. However, the case with Cyclone Fani is different since it developed almost close to the Equator. Traversing for nearly 10 days over the sea allowed Fani to gather such strength that it is now classified as an extremely severe cyclone. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Route:** Fani was initially headed north-westwards, towards the Tamil Nadu coast but changed its course midway and moved northeast away from the coastline to reach Odisha. The recurve it has taken gave it more time over the sea and has ensured that it has gathered unusual strength.
- **Strength:** Most cyclones that generate exclusively in the Bay of Bengal become relatively weaker by the time they reach the Indian landmass. Cyclone Fani made a landfall in Odisha with wind speeds of more than 170 km/h.
- **Timing:** It started developing in April, a month that has historically seen very few cyclones that were categorised as extremely severe. According to the IMD, in the past 126 years (1891-2017) only 14 severe tropical cyclones have formed in April over the Bay of Bengal. Out of those, only one storm crossed the Indian mainland. Cyclone Fani will be the second storm to form in April and cross the mainland. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 46.B

- In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court of India, by overruling its judgment in the Golak Nath case (1967), stated that the Parliament is empowered to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights. At the same time, it laid down a new doctrine of the ‘basic structure’ (or ‘basic features’) of the Constitution. **It ruled that the constituent power of Parliament under Article 368 does not enable it to alter the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution.** This means that the Parliament cannot abridge or take away a Fundamental Right that forms a part of the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution. However, the Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify as to what constitutes the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution. The ‘basic features’ of the Constitution have emerged from the various judgements of the Supreme Court.
- In the **Central Coal Fields Ltd case**, the **Supreme Court** said that the right of effective access to justice has emerged in the Third World countries as the first among the new social rights what with public interest litigation, community-based actions and pro bono public proceedings. In its verdict to the Central Coal Fields Ltd case, the Supreme Court declared 'Effective access to justice' as a basic feature of the Indian Constitution. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- In the **Minerva Mills Ltd. & Ors vs Union Of India & Ors** on 31 July 1980, the Supreme Court said that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Parts III and IV. To give

absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution. **This harmony and balance between fundamental rights and directive principles is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution. Hence option 2 is not correct.**

- In the **M.Nagaraj & Others vs Union Of India & Others on 19 October 2006**, the Supreme Court said axioms like secularism, democracy, reasonableness, **social justice**, etc. are overarching principles which provide a linking factor for the principle of fundamental rights like Articles 14, 19 and 21. These principles are beyond the amending power of the Parliament. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- **Proclamation of Emergency** has never been described as a part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court, on the contrary, has always considered 'Federal structure of the Constitution' to be a basic feature. **Hence option 4 is not correct.**

Q 47.D

- The Citizenship Act, 1955, prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation:
- When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates. **Hence statement 1 is correct.** This provision, however, does not apply during a war in which India is engaged.
- Deprivation is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if:
 - the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud;
 - the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
 - the citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war;
 - the citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years; and
 - the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously (but neither been at any time a student of any educational institution in a country outside India or in the service of a Government in India or of an international organisation of which India is a member). **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 48.C

- **In 1960**, the bilingual state of Bombay was divided into two separate states—**Maharashtra for Marathi-speaking** people and **Gujarat for Gujarati-speaking** people. Gujarat was established as the 15th state of the Indian Union.
- **In 1963**, the State of Nagaland was formed by taking the Naga Hills and Tuensang area out of the state of Assam. However, before giving Nagaland the status of the 16th state of the Indian Union, it was placed under the control of the governor of Assam in 1961.
- **In 1966**, following the demand for a separate 'Sikh Homeland' (Punjabi Sabha) raised by the Akali Dal under the leadership of Master Tara Singh, the state of Punjab was bifurcated to create Haryana, the 17th state of the Indian Union, and the union territory of Chandigarh. On the recommendation of the Shah Commission (1966), the Punjabi-speaking areas were constituted into the unilingual state of Punjab, the Hindi-speaking areas were constituted into the state of Haryana.
- The correct sequence is Gujarat (3)- Nagaland (2)- Haryana (1). **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 49.A

- Recently, a postage stamp was launched to commemorate the 750th birth anniversary of Sri Vedanta Desikan. **He was a Sri Vaishnava guru/philosopher and one of the most brilliant stalwarts of Sri Vaishnavism in the post-Ramanuja period.** He was a multi-faceted personality and celebrated as 'Sarva-Tantra-Svatantra' or master of all arts and crafts and awarded the title 'Kavi TarkikaKesari', the lion amongst poets and logicians.
- He wrote poems, prose, drama, epics, commentaries, scientific texts and philosophical treatises in Sanskrit, Tamil, Prakrit and Manipravalam. His magnum opus, the Rahasya Traya Sara, is a masterly treatise on Prapatti or surrendering oneself to the divine.
- His masterpiece, Paduka Sahasram, reveals his poetic eloquence and his mathematical ingenuity. In two verses in this collection, Sri Vedanta Desikan gave a solution to a mathematical problem that was solved five centuries later by another mathematician, Leonard Euler.

- Desikan showed his knowledge of the arts and sciences through other works such as Silpartha-saram, a treatise on sculpture, and Bhugola-nirnayam – a research text on geography.
- Taking cues from the Vedic scriptures, Vedanta Desikan authored Aahaara Niyamam that detailed how different food items help in maintaining a healthy mind and a disease-free life.
- His 'Subhashita Neevi' contains a fund of moral and ethical advice which is relevant and practical.
- **About Sri Vaishnava tradition:** It is a denomination within the Vaishnavism tradition of Hinduism.
 - Though Nathamuni (10th century CE) is attributed as the founder, its central philosopher was Ramanuja (11th C) who developed the Vishishtadvaita philosophy.
 - The most striking difference between Srivaishnavas and other Vaishnava groups lies in their interpretation of Vedas.
 - While other Vaishnava groups interpret Vedic deities like Indra, Rudra, etc. to be same as their Puranic counterparts, Sri Vaishnavas consider these to be different names and forms of Lord Narayan thus claiming that the entire Veda is dedicated for Vishnu worship alone.
 - In this tradition, the ultimate reality and truth are considered to be the divine sharing of the feminine and the masculine, the goddess and the god.
 - The prefix Sri is used for this sect because they give special importance to the worship of the Goddess Lakshmi, who they believe to act as a mediator between God Vishnu and man.
- Some of the important acharyas of this tradition are Yamunacharya, Ramanujacharya, Parasara Bhattar, Pillai Lokacharya, Vedanta Desikan.

Q 50.B

- Like any other written Constitution, the Constitution of India also provides for its amendment in order to adjust itself to the changing conditions and needs. However, the procedure laid down for its amendment is neither as easy as in Britain nor as difficult as in the USA. In other words, the Indian Constitution is neither flexible nor rigid but a synthesis of both. The framers of the Indian Constitution prescribed a mode for changing those provisions of the Constitution which did not primarily affect the federal system. This was done in two ways:
 - By providing that the alteration of certain provisions of the Constitution were 'not to be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution'. Such provisions can be altered by the Union Parliament in the ordinary process of legislation, that is, by a simple majority. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
 - However other alterations can be made under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution, which can be deemed as amendments. Article 368 provides for two types of amendments, that is,
 - by a special majority of Parliament and
 - amendment by a special majority of the Parliament plus the ratification of half of the states by a simple majority.
- Administration of the scheduled tribes is covered under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and also the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution (provides for the administration of tribal areas in four states, namely **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram**). Both the schedules can be subject to changes and alterations by a simple majority of the Parliament. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority. If one or some or all the remaining states take no action on the bill, it does not matter; the moment half of the states give their consent, the formality is completed. There is no time limit within which the states should give their consent to the bill. The following provisions can be amended in this way:
 - Election of the President and its manner.
 - The extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
 - Supreme Court and high courts.
 - Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
 - Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.
 - Representation of states in Parliament.
 - Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).

Q 51.C

- The Supreme Court in 1969 ruled that settlement of a boundary dispute between India and another country does not require a constitutional amendment. It can be done by executive action as it does not involve cession of Indian territory to a foreign country. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- While the decision of the Central Government to cede part of a territory known as Berubari Union (West Bengal) to Pakistan led to political agitation and controversy and thereby necessitated the Presidential reference. The Supreme Court held that the power of Parliament to diminish the area of a state (under Article 3) does not cover cession of Indian territory to a foreign country. Hence, Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368. **Consequently, the 9th Constitutional Amendment Act (1960) was enacted to transfer the said territory to Pakistan.**

Q 52.D

- Article 145(3) of Indian Constitution says **at least five judges** need to hear cases that involve "a substantial question of law as to the interpretation" of the Constitution, or any reference under Article 143, which deals with the power of the President of India to consult the Supreme Court. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.** But this does not mean constitution benches can not be larger. For example, nine judges were on the bench that unanimously declared privacy to be a fundamental right in August 2017. There have also been seven and 13-judge benches.
- A Supreme Court handbook on procedure says the Chief Justice may, "from time to time", constitute a bench of five or more judges "for the purpose of hearing any other cause, appeal or matter". But it is not necessarily that it should be presided by the Chief Justice of India, CJI can appoint other SC judges who can preside over Constitutional bench. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Election Petitions under Part III of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 are also filed directly in the Supreme Court. Under Article 71 of the Constitution read with Part III of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, shall be posted before a bench of five Judges (constitutional bench). **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 53.C

- Negative and positive rights are a distinct category of rights that oblige either action or inaction. These obligations may be of either a legal or moral character.
- Positive Right:
 - Positive rights require others to provide you with either a good or service.
 - It is an obligation on others to provide some benefit to the rights holder.
 - It is a right to be subjected to an action or another person or group; positive rights permit or oblige action.
 - Right to Education is a positive right which obliges state to provide adequate facilities for education.
- **Negative rights**
 - A negative right, on the other hand, only **requires others to abstain from interfering with your actions.**
 - These are those rights that entitle a person to be let alone in one manner or another.
 - If a person has a negative right, that person has the right to be free to do some action or to do no action.
 - Negative rights can include, but certainly are not limited to, freedoms such as the right to choose what to do for a living, whether to buy one brand of cereal or another, the right to buy and sell property, the right not to be killed, the right to speak freely, and the right to make one's own moral decisions.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 54.C

- **The Government of India Act 1915 was an act of the Parliament of Britain, which consolidated prior Acts of Parliament concerning British India into a single act. It was passed in July 1915 and went into effect on 1 January 1916. Hence the option (c) is the correct answer.**
- The act repealed 47 prior acts of Parliament, starting with an act of 1770, and replaced them with a single act containing 135 sections and five schedules. It was introduced first to the House of Lords, where it was referred to a joint committee of Parliament chaired by Lord Loreburn. The committee removed several provisions which went beyond the simple consolidation of existing law.

- The Government of India Act 1915 and its supplemental act the following year made the English statute law relating to India easier to understand, and therefore easier to amend.
- The Government of India Act of 1915 brought about one firm reform and this was with regards to the jurisdiction of the High Courts. It was held in this act that no High Court could exert original jurisdiction over matters concerning---Revenue, or any act done concerning or relation to it.

Q 55.A

- **Plutocracy**
 - It is a government-controlled exclusively by the wealthy either directly or indirectly. A plutocracy allows, either openly or by circumstance, only the wealthy to rule. This can then result in policies exclusively designed to assist the wealthy, which is reflected in its name (comes from the Greek words "Ploutos" or wealthy, and "Kratos" - power, ruling). **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- **Kleptocracy**, a government or state in which those in power loot state resources for private benefit. **Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- **Technocracy** is a proposed system of governance in which decision-makers are selected on the basis of their expertise in a given area of responsibility, particularly with regard to scientific or technical knowledge. **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Q 56.A

- In accordance with the decision of the Prime Minister for finalizing a five-year vision plan for each Ministry, the **Department of Higher Education of HRD Ministry has finalized and released a five-year vision plan named Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP).**
- The ten Expert Groups drawn from senior academicians, administrators and industrialists, have suggested more than **50 initiatives that would transform the higher education sector completely.** Groups have set the following goals for the higher education sector:
 - Double the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education and resolve the geographically and socially skewed access to higher education institutions in India.
 - Upgrade the quality of education to global standards.
 - Position at least 50 Indian institutions among the top-1000 global universities.
 - Introduce governance reforms in higher education for well-administered campuses.
 - Accreditation of all institutions as an assurance of quality.
 - Promote Research & Innovation ecosystems for positioning India in the Top-3 countries in the world in matters of knowledge creation.
 - Double the employability of the students passing out of higher education.
 - Harness education technology for expanding the reach and improving pedagogy.
 - Promote India as a global study destination.
 - Achieve a quantum increase in investment in higher education.

Q 57.D

- The Indian Councils Act 1909 was introduced by the British government in India as a step towards including Indians in government. It is also referred to as the Morley-Minto reforms named after the two British officials who played a key role in its drafting: Lord Minto and Lord John Morley, who were the Viceroy and Secretary of State of British India respectively in 1905-10.
- Its core feature was the recognition of the principle of elections of members to the central and provincial legislative councils. The articles of the Act, among other things, did the following: increased the size of various provincial legislative councils, created executive councils in the provinces of Bombay, Madras and West-Bengal, and **introduced the office of a 'vice-president' at both at the centre and the provinces**
- **It created non-official majority in all the Provincial Legislative Councils for the first time** but maintained an official majority in the Central Legislative Council. The constituencies were small, the largest of them comprising only 650 persons. Out of 27 elected members in the Central Council, only 9 were supposed to represent the people of India as a whole. **It is this Act which regrettably introduced for the first time the principle of communal representation in India and created separate electorates.**

- **It also for the first time gave members of the Council power to move resolutions on any matter of general public interest and to divide the Council upon them.** This was the beginning of non-official resolutions. The first resolution under the rules was moved on 25 February 1910 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale recommending prohibition of indentured labour for Natal in South Africa. On the Rowlatt Bill, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke for two and a half hours. Similarly, on Indemnity Bill he spoke for four hours continuously and in all, he spent six and a half hours speaking on the Bill. It was very rare that non-official members could have their way. Still, they made their presence felt by moving amendments, resolutions and asking questions.
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 58.C

- Along with India's Chandrayaan 2, Chang'e 4 and ARTEMIS are some of the ongoing space programs in lunar exploration.
- **Chang'e 4 is part of the second phase of the Chinese Lunar Exploration Program, consisting of a robotic lander and a lunar rover that is planned to land on the lunar farside.** It was built as a backup to Chang'e 3. Because of its farside landing location, it requires a relay satellite, named Queqiao. Chang'e-4 lander and its rover Yutu-2 touched down in Von Kármán crater, within the northern part of the south pole-Aitken basin.
- **Artemis is NASA's new lunar exploration program,** which includes sending the first woman and the next man on the Moon. Through the Artemis program, NASA will use new technology to study the Moon in new and better ways and prepare for human missions to Mars.
- Before Artemis carries a crew to the Moon, NASA will test the rocket and spacecraft in flight then send a crew for a test flight:
 - Artemis 1 will be a test flight of the SLS rocket with the Orion spacecraft with no crew.
 - Artemis 2 will fly SLS and Orion with a crew past the Moon, then circle it and return to Earth. This trip will be the farthest any human has gone into space.
 - Artemis 3 will send a crew with the first woman and the next man to land on the Moon by 2024. The Artemis 3 crew will visit the Moon's South Pole.

Q 59.C

- **Constitutionalism is a concept which means that Government derives its authority from a fundamental body of law and is legally limited in its powers by the same.** It does not have any relation to written or unwritten constitution or the political system of a country.
- **Constitutionalism' means limited government or limitation on government.** Constitutionalism recognizes the need for government with powers but at the same time insists that limitation be placed on those powers. The antithesis of constitutionalism is despotism and arbitrary powers. A government which goes beyond its limits loses its authority and legitimacy. Therefore, to preserve the basic freedoms of the individual, and to maintain his dignity and personality, the Constitution should be permeated with 'Constitutionalism'; it should have some inbuilt restrictions on the powers conferred by it on governmental organs.
- **Constitutionalism is primarily based on the notion of people's sovereignty, which is to be exercised-in a limited manner-by a representative government.** The only consensual and representative form of governance in existence today, is democratic government. In this way, there is a very important and basic link between democracy and constitutionalism. Genuine democracies rest on the sovereignty of the people, not the rulers. Elected representatives are to exercise authority on behalf of the people, based on the will of the people. Without genuine democracy, there can be no constitutionalism.
- **Constitutionalism is safeguarded by the rule of law.** Rule of law refers to the supremacy of law: that society is governed by law and this law applies equally to all persons, including government and state officials. Following basic principles of constitutionalism, common institutional provisions used to maintain the rule of law include the separation of powers, judicial review, the prohibition of retroactive legislation and habeas corpus. Only when the supremacy of the rule of law is established, can supremacy of the constitution exist. Constitutionalism additionally requires effective laws and their enforcement to provide structure to its framework.

Q 60.C

- Superior courts (Supreme Court and High Courts) derive their contempt powers from the Constitution. Article 129 and 215 of the Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court and High Court respectively to punish people for their respective contempt. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The expression 'contempt of court' has not been defined by the Constitution. However, the expression has been defined by the Contempt of Court Act of 1971. Under this, contempt of court may be civil or criminal. Contempt refers to the offence of showing disrespect to the dignity or authority of a court. **Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 divides contempt into civil and criminal contempt.**
- Civil contempt refers to the willful disobedience of an order of any court.
- **Criminal contempt includes any act or publication which: (i) 'scandalizes' the court, or (ii) prejudices any judicial proceeding, or (iii) interferes with the administration of justice in any other manner. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- 'Scandalising the Court' broadly refers to statements or publications which have the effect of undermining public confidence in the judiciary.
- Contempt of Court is included in the Original jurisdiction of the High court. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 61.A

- **The Charter Act of 1853 separated, for the first time, the executive and legislative functions of the Governor General's council.**
- It provided for addition of 6 legislative councillors to the council. In other words, it created a separate Governor General's legislative council which came to be known as the (Indian Central Legislative Council). It functioned as a mini parliament.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 62.D

Reservation related cases, constitutional provisions and amendments:

- **Article 15(4)** allows the State to make special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for SCs and STs.
- **Article 16(4B)**- provides that reserved promotion posts for SCs and STs that remain unfilled can be carried forward to the subsequent year. It ensures that the ceiling on the reservation quota – capped at 50% by Indra Sawhney Case – for these carried forward unfilled posts does not apply to subsequent years.
- **Article 335** mandates that reservations have to be balanced with the 'maintenance of efficiency'.
- In the Indira Sawhney case (1992), the Supreme Court held that the reservation policy cannot be extended to promotions.
- However, the 77th Constitutional Amendment (CA), inserted Clause 4A in Article 16, which enables the state to make any law regarding reservation in promotion for SCs and STs.
- **2006: In M. Nagaraj vs. Union of India case**, the Supreme Court validated the state's decision to extend reservation in promotion for SCs and STs, but gave direction that the state should provide proof on the following three parameters to it:
 - Empirical Data on Backwardness- of the class benefitting from the reservation.
 - Empirical Data on Inadequate Representation- in the position/service for which reservation in promotion is to be granted.
 - Impact on efficiency- how reservations in promotions would further administrative efficiency.
- Many stakeholders and petitioners were not satisfied with these criteria and various review petitions were filed on this judgment. It was again taken up in **Jarnail Singh Case (2018)** which upheld the second and third criteria of Nagaraj Case. But observed that there is no longer need to collect quantifiable data on the backwardness of SCs and STs. Although it stated that the exclusion of creamy layer while applying the principle of the reservation is justified, even in the case of SCs and STs.
- Last year, the Supreme Court had permitted the Central government for reservation in promotion to SC/ST employees working in the public sector in "accordance with law". The Karnataka government set up the Ratna Prabha Committee to submit a report on the three criteria and based on its report had come up with the revised bill. But recently, the Supreme Court upheld 'The Karnataka Extension of Consequential Seniority to Government Servants Promoted on the Basis of Reservation (To the Posts

in the Civil Services of the State) Act, 2018', granting a quota in promotions for state government employees from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.

Q 63.D

- Masala Bonds are rupee-denominated bonds i.e the funds would be raised from overseas market in Indian rupees. Any corporate, body corporate and Indian bank is eligible to issue Rupee denominated bonds overseas.
- **Statement 1 is not correct: The Rupee denominated bonds can only be issued in a country and subscribed by a resident of such country that is a member of financial action task force and whose securities market regulator is a member of International Organisation of Securities Commission.** While residents of such countries can subscribe to the bonds, it can also be subscribed by multilateral and regional financial institutions where India is a member country.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** While companies can raise funds through these bonds, there are limitations for the use of such proceeds. **RBI mandates that the money raised through such bonds cannot be used for real estate activities other than for the development of integrated township or affordable housing projects. It also cannot be used for investing in capital markets, purchase of land and on-lending to other entities for such activities as stated above.**
- According to RBI, the minimum maturity period for Masala Bonds raised up to Rupee equivalent of USD 50 million in a financial year should be 3 years and for bonds raised above USD 50 million equivalent in INR per financial year should be 5 years.
- **Statement 3 is not correct: Recently, Kerala became the first Indian state to tap into the market for masala bonds. The state-owned Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB) debuted its 'masala bond' issue of Rs 2,150 crore.** KIIFB is a state agency that mobilises fund for infrastructural projects, over and beyond funds earmarked in the budgets.

Q 64.A

- The Indian Constitution not only provides for the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the government (Central and state) but also establishes certain independent bodies. They are envisaged by the Constitution as the bulwarks of the democratic system of Government in India. While some of the bodies are permanent in nature, some are semi-permanent in nature.
- **Inter-State Council**
 - It is set up under **article 263 of the Indian constitution.**
 - As Article 263 makes it clear, the Inter-State Council is **not a permanent constitutional body** for coordination between the States of the Union. It can be established 'at any time' if it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of such a Council. **Hence, option 1 is correct.**
- **Finance Commission**
 - **The Finance Commission is a constitutional and non-permanent body.** Under Article 280 of the Constitution, the President of India is required to constitute a Finance Commission at an interval of five years or earlier. **Hence, option 2 is correct.**
 - It is entrusted with the responsibility to determine the method and formula for distributing the tax proceeds between the Centre and states, and among the states as per the constitutional arrangement and present requirements.
- **Delimitation Commission**
 - Under Article 82 of the Constitution, the Parliament by law enacts a Delimitation Act after every census. **After coming into force commencement of the Act, the Central Government constitutes a Delimitation Commission. Thus, the Delimitation Commission is a statutory and non-permanent body. Hence, option 3 is not correct.**
 - This Delimitation Commission demarcates the boundaries of the Parliamentary Constituencies as per provisions of the Delimitation Act. The present delimitation of constituencies has been done on the basis of 2001 census figures under the provisions of Delimitation Act, 2002. Notwithstanding the above, the Constitution of India was specifically amended in 2002 not to have delimitation of constituencies till the first census after 2026. Thus, the present Constituencies carved out on the basis of 2001 census shall continue to be in operation till the first census after 2026..
- **Special Officer for linguistic minorities**

- It is a **permanent body constituted under article Article 350B of the Indian constitution.**
- It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under this Constitution and report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to the Governments of the States concerned. **Hence, option 4 is not correct.**

Q 65.D

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:
 - to secure opportunities for the healthy development of children (Article 39).
 - to **promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor** (Article 39 A).
 - to take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A). Fundamental Duties do not have any provision related to this concern.
 - **to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A).**
- Under Article 51A (g) it shall be the duty of every citizen of India **to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. Hence only option 1 is correct.**
- In addition, Under Article 51A Constitution also provides that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India
 - to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
 - to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- DPSPs do not have provision which are directly related to the above two concerns. **Hence options 2, 3 and 4 are not correct.**

Q 66.D

- The Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)
 - It is an immigration status permitting a foreign citizen of Indian origin to reside and work in India indefinitely.
 - The OCI was introduced in response to demands for dual citizenship by the Indian diaspora, particularly in developed countries.
 - It was introduced by The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005 in August 2005.
 - It was launched during the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention held in Hyderabad in late 2005.
- The Constitution of India prevents Indian citizens from holding dual citizenship. As such the OCI is not actual citizenship of India according to Indian law.
- A person can register himself as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cardholder under section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- **Benefits to an OCI Cardholder**
 - Multiple entry lifelong visa for visiting India for any purpose
 - Parity with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial, and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties.
 - Registered Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder shall be treated at par with Non-Resident-Indians in the matter of inter-country adoption of Indian children.
 - Registered Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder shall be treated at par with resident Indian nationals in the matter of tariffs in airfares in domestic sectors in India.
 - Registered Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder shall be charged the same entry fee as domestic Indian visitors to visit national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India.
- **The OCI Cardholder is not entitled to:**
 - **Vote in elections to Lok Sabha, State assemblies, panchayats etc.**
 - Be a **member of Legislative Assembly** or Legislative Council or Parliament
 - Hold Constitutional posts such as President, Vice President, Judge of Supreme Court or High Court etc.

- **appointment to public services** and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State except for appointment in such services and posts as the Central Government may, by special order, in that behalf, specify.
- acquire agricultural or plantation properties in India

Q 67.A

About Preamble:

- The genesis of the preamble can be found in the Objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru. It laid down the fundamental principles of the constitution-making process in the Constituent Assembly on 13th December 1946.
- It was reworked by the Drafting Committee as a result of June 3rd, 1947 Plan (Partition of India and Pakistan).
 - The Committee discussed the Preamble in February 1948 and made the following modifications:
 - the omission of autonomy and residuary power to territories, 'Independent, Sovereign Republic' was replaced with 'Sovereign Democratic Republic', 'Fraternity' was included.
- The Constituent Assembly discussed and adopted the Preamble on 17th October 1949. Several members proposed amendments but they were not accepted.
 - The Assembly adopted the Preamble as presented by the Drafting Committee after a vote by the assembly. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- It is worthwhile to note that the preamble was adopted by the Constituent Assembly after the Draft Constitution had been approved. The basic idea behind it was the preamble should be in conformity with the provisions of the constitution and express in a few words the philosophy of the constitution. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Q 68.B

- The Government of India appointed (in December 1953) a three-member States Reorganisation Commission **under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali** to re-examine the whole question. Its other two members were KM Panikkar and HN Kunzru. It submitted its report in September 1955 **and broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of states**. But, it rejected the theory of 'one language-one state'. Its view was that the unity of India should be regarded as the primary consideration in any redrawing of the country's political units. It identified four major factors that can be taken into account in any scheme of the reorganisation of states:
 - Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country.
 - **Linguistic and cultural homogeneity.**
 - Financial, economic and administrative considerations.
 - Planning and promotion of the welfare of the people in each state as well as of the nation as a whole. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The commission suggested the abolition of the four-fold classification of states under the original Constitution and creation of 16 states and 3 centrally administered territories. The Government of India accepted these recommendations with certain minor modifications. By the States Reorganisation Act (1956) and the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act(1956), the distinction between Part-A and Part-B states was done away with and Part-C states were abolished. **The States Reorganisation Act reorganised the boundaries of the different states of India in order to meet local and linguistic demands.** But it never proposed a 'one language-one state' basis. **As both the state of Punjab and the state of Bombay comprised of multi-linguistic populations. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 established the new state of Kerala by merging the Travancore – Cochin State with the Malabar District of Madras state and Kasargode of South Canara (Dakshina Kannada).** Further, it merged the Madhya Bharat state, Vindya Pradesh state, and Bhopal state into the Madya Pradesh state. Similarly, it merged the Saurashtra state and Kutch state into that of the Bombay state, the Coorg state into that of Mysore state; the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (Pepsu) into that of Punjab state; and the Ajmer state into that of Rajasthan state.
- The modern state of Odisha was established on 1 April 1936, as a province in British India, and consisted predominantly of Odia-speaking regions. It was formed long before the enforcement of the State Reorganisation Act (1956). **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- Andhra state and not Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1953 as a result of the death due to hunger-strike of the veteran Congressman P. Sriramulu. Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956 after the States

Reorganisation came into being. The Telugu-speaking region of Hyderabad was added to Andhra state which thus became Andhra Pradesh. Kerala was formed on November 1, 1956, by merging the taluk of Kasargod in the South Kanara district of Madras, the Malabar district of Madras, and Travancore-Cochin, without four southern taluks (which joined Tamil Nadu). Thus both Kerala and Andhra Pradesh were formed on November 1, 1956, and can be called to be the first states to have formed under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. While Bombay state was split four years later in 1960 to give birth to two new states in the form of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Q 69.C

- Article 23: Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor
 - Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labor are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offense punishable in accordance with law
 - Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purpose, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them
- This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens. It protects the individual not only against the State but also against private persons.
- The expression 'traffic in human beings' include
 - selling and buying of men, women and children like goods
 - immoral traffic in women and children, including prostitution
 - **devadasis. Hence option 3 is correct.**
 - slavery.
- To punish these acts, the Parliament has made the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
- Article 23 also provides for an **exception** to this provision.
 - It permits the State to impose **compulsory service for public purposes**, as for example, military service or social service, for which it is not bound to pay. However, in imposing such service, the State is not permitted to make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class. **Hence option 2 is not correct.**
- Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits the employment of children under the age of fourteen in factories, mines and other hazardous contexts. During the initial stages of Constitution-making, child labour was a sub-clause of the Article 23 (forced labour). At the Advisory Committee stage, child labour was made into a separate Article of the Constitution – Article 24. **Hence option 1 is not correct.**

Q 70.C

The Family Courts Act, 1984 was enacted to provide for the establishment of Family Courts with a view to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs. Following are some provisions of the Act:

- The act provides for the establishment of Family Courts by the State Governments in consultation with the High Courts.
- It makes it obligatory on the State Governments to set up a Family Court in every city or town with a population exceeding one million.
- It provides that the parties to a dispute before a Family Court shall not be entitled, as of right, to be represented by a legal practitioner. However, the Court may, in the interest of justice, seek the assistance of a legal expert as amicus curiae. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It simplifies the rules of evidence and procedure so as to enable a Family Court to deal effectively with a dispute.
- It provides for only one right of appeal which shall lie to the High Court. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Recently the Constitutional validity of Section 13 of the Family Courts Act, which prohibits lawyers from appearing before Family Courts, has been challenged before the Rajasthan High Court.

Q 71.C

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Constitution is the supreme law of the nation. The philosophy underlying the Indian Constitution was embodied in the Objectives Resolution which was moved in the first session

of the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and adopted after considerable debate and deliberation in the Assembly on January 22, 1947.

- The objectives resolution read as follows -:
 - This Constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as the Independent Sovereign Republic and to draw up for her future governance a Constitution;
 - WHEREIN the territories that now comprise British India, the territories that now form the Indian States, and such other parts of India as are outside British India and the States as well as such other territories as are willing to be constituted into Independent Sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all;
 - WHEREIN the said territories, whether with their present boundaries or with such others as may be determined by the Constituent Assembly and thereafter according to the law of the Constitution, shall possess and retain the status of autonomous Units, together with residuary powers and exercise all powers and functions of government and administration, save and except such powers and functions as are vested in or assigned to the Union, or as are inherent or implied in the Union or resulting therefrom;
 - WHEREIN all power and authority of Sovereign Independent India, its constituent parts and organs of government, are derived from the people; **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
 - WHEREIN shall be guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice, social economic and political: equality of status, of opportunity, and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality;
 - WHEREIN adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes;
 - WHEREBY shall be maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea, and air according to justice and the law of civilized nations; and 8.this ancient land attains its rightful and honored place in the world and make its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind.
- The objectives resolution laid down the guarantee and security of the following to all the people of India:-
 - justice - social economic and political;
 - equality of status, of opportunity, and before the law;
 - freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality;
- Consequently, it laid down the **provisions for equality and liberty for all the people of India. However, it did not contain the provisions for 'fraternity'**. Subsequently, the drafting committee added the word fraternity (which was not present in the Objective Resolution) while formulating the Preamble . The committee felt that the need for fraternal concord and goodwill in India was never greater than now and that this particular aim of the new Constitution should be emphasized by special mention in the Preamble. In other respect the committee tried to embody in the Preamble “the spirit and, as far as possible, the language of objectives resolution. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 72.B

- The inclusion of the term 'socialist' in the preamble of the Indian constitution was widely debated in the Indian constituent assembly.
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (chairman of the drafting committee) argued that **it is against the very grain of democracy to decide in the Constitution what kind of society the people of India should live in.**
- He further added that it is perfectly possible today, for the majority people to hold that the socialist organisation of society is better than the capitalist organisation of society. But it would be perfectly possible for thinking people to devise some other form of social organisation which might be better than the socialist organisation of today or of tomorrow.
- Therefore, it was incorrect for the Constitution to tie down the people to live in a particular form and not leave it to the people themselves to decide it for themselves. Eventually, the final text of the preamble omitted the word 'socialist'.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 73.A

- Dr Ambedkar, in his speech on Social Democracy in the Constituent Assembly, stressed that it means a way of life which recognises liberty, equality and fraternity. According to him, **the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity are not to be treated as separate items in a trinity. They form a union of trinity in the sense that to divorce one from the other is to defeat the very purpose of democracy.**
- Adding to this he said, "Liberty cannot be divorced from equality, equality cannot be divorced from liberty. Nor can liberty and equality be divorced from fraternity. Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many. Equality without liberty would kill individual initiative".

Q 74.B

- Asymmetric federalism refers to the granting of differential rights to certain federal subunits, often in recognition of their distinctive ethnic identity. The Indian constitution also adopts this feature in a series of ways to account for the diversity and the historic situations during integration of Indian state. Some of the major provisions in this regards include -:
- **Schedule IV**
 - Schedule IV of the Indian Constitution deals with the representation of the states in Rajya Sabha. In symmetric federation, there is an equal representation of all the states in the second chamber.
 - However, in India, the Schedule IV doesn't provide for provision for equal representation of states in the Rajya Sabha. For e.g. Uttar Pradesh has been allotted 31 seats in Rajya Sabha, where Uttarakhand has been allotted only 3 seats.
 - **Hence, option 2 is correct.**
- **Schedule VI**
 - One of the major manifestation of asymmetric federalism of Indian Constitution is found in the schedule VI of the Indian constitution. It contains provisions for the creation of autonomous districts and autonomous regions for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
 - Any autonomous district with different Scheduled Tribes will be divided into autonomous regions. These will be administered by District Councils and Regional Councils. These Councils can make laws with respect to allotment, occupation and use of land, management of forests other than reserve forests and water courses.
 - Besides they can regulate social customs, marriage and divorce and property issues.
 - **Hence, option 3 is correct.**
- **Other manifestations of the asymmetric federalism of Indian constitution include -:**
 - Article 371 which provides Governor of Maharashtra with a special responsibility to establish separate development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada, and the rest of the State, while the Governor of Gujarat has a similar responsibility towards Saurashtra, Kutch and the rest of Gujarat. The responsibilities cover equitable allocation of funds for development expenditure, and providing facilities for technical education and vocational training.
 - Article 371A confers special status on the state Nagaland.
 - Article 371D is a detailed provision under which the President can pass an order to provide equitable opportunities and facilities to people belonging to different parts of Andhra Pradesh in public employment and education.
 - Article 371F incorporated special provisions after the addition of Sikkim to India.
 - Article 371G contains special provisions to preserve the religious and social practices of Mizos in Mizoram and their customary law and procedure and administration of criminal and civil justice, besides ownership of land.
 - Article 371H vests a special responsibility on the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh with respect to law and order. It makes clear that the Governor shall discharge this function after consulting the Council of Ministers, but exercise his individual judgment as to the action taken.
- **Schedule I**
 - It contains the names of the states and union territories. Thus, it does not reveal the asymmetric federal character of the Indian State. **Hence, option 1 is not correct.**
- **Schedule VII**
 - It defines and specifies the allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains three lists namely - Union List, State List, and Concurrent List. It does not grant differential rights to any federal units. Thus, it does not reveal the asymmetric federal character of the Indian State. **Hence, option 4 is not correct.**

Q 75.B

- The National Population Register (NPR)
 - It is a **Register of usual residents** of the country. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
 - It is being prepared at the local (Village/sub-Town), sub-District, District, State and National level.
 - It is prepared under the provisions of the Citizenship Act 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.
 - It is mandatory for every usual resident of India to register in the NPR.
 - A usual resident is defined for the purposes of NPR as a person who has resided in a local area for the past 6 months or more or a person who intends to reside in that area for the next 6 months or more.
 - The objective of the NPR is to create a comprehensive identity database of every usual resident in the country.
 - **The database would contain demographic as well as biometric particulars. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is the register containing names of Indian Citizens.

Q 76.B

- At the time of independence, India comprised two categories of political units, namely, the British provinces (under the direct rule of British government) and the princely states (under the rule of native princes but subject to the paramountcy of the British Crown). The Indian Independence Act, 1947 created two independent and separate dominions of India and Pakistan and gave three options to the princely states viz., joining India, joining Pakistan or remaining independent. **Of the 552 princely states situated within the geographical boundaries of India, 549 joined India and the remaining 3 (Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir) refused to join India. Statement 1 is not correct.**
- However, in course of time, they were also integrated with India—Hyderabad by means of police action, **Junagarh by means of referendum** and Kashmir by the Instrument of Accession. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 77.D

- Under the Indian Constitution, most of Fundamental Rights are available against the arbitrary action of the State, with a few available against both the State's action and against the action of private individuals.
- Following four fundamental Rights are available against both State as well as against Private Individual.
- These Fundamental Rights are :
 - **Article 15(2)** - Provides that no citizen shall be subject to any kind of discrimination on the basis of his race, religion, place of birth or caste etc. It is available against every individual it means, if anyone does any kind of discrimination on the basis on any of the above-mentioned ground, then he shall be liable for punishment.
 - **Article 17** - It prohibits the practice of untouchability. It devises that anyone, state or individual, practicing Untouchability shall be liable for punishment by the court.
 - **Article 23** - Prohibits the trafficking of humans and forced labor.
 - **Article 24** - Prohibits the employment of children in factories and hazardous place.

Q 78.D

- The essential religious practice doctrine means that any religious practices that are so 'essential' to religion or form the basis of religion, will fall within the protection of **Article 25 and 26** and should be protected as such.
- A seven-judge Bench of the Supreme Court invented the doctrine of "essentiality" in the Shirur Mutt case in 1954. The court held that the term "religion" will cover all rituals and practices "integral" to a religion, and took upon itself the responsibility of determining the essential and non-essential practices of a religion.
- Any other activities related to it with the exceptions to those already mentioned in the Constitution will be covered in the exceptions to the right to religion.
- **Supreme Court** has observed that fundamental rights do not offer iron cast protection for "essential and integral" religious practices. Such traditions can be struck down as unconstitutional if they discriminate on grounds of caste, sex, public morality, health etc.
- Supreme Court, in the past, has invalidated various religious practices such as Tandav Dance, ban on women entry at Sabarimala Temple, Triple Talaq, animal sacrifice etc.

Q 79.B

- The Constituent assembly wanted to formulate a constitution which would help India to develop its economy according to the global economy as well as to improve the lives of the poverty-stricken population of India. Therefore, elaborate discussions were held, and during these discussions, previous laws proposed by the British Government in 1909, 1919 and 1935 were taken into account. The basic structure of the Indian constitution stands on the Government of India Act, 1935. Constitutions of other major countries were studied and some features of their constitution have been added in our constitution.
- One of the most important inspiration came from the American Constitution. The following features were borrowed by the Indian Constituent assembly from the American Constitution -:
 - Written Constitution
 - Executive head of state known as President and his being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
 - **Vice- President as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha**
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Supreme Court
 - Provision of States
 - Independence of Judiciary and judicial review
 - Preamble
 - Removal of the Supreme court and High court Judges
- **Due Process of Law**
 - One of the most distinct features of the American Constitution is 'due process of law'. The 5th and 14th amendments to the American Constitution provides that a person cannot be deprived of "life, liberty or property, without due process of law". In India, the Constituent assembly settled for the principle of 'procedure established by law' as laid down under article 21 of the Indian constitution - no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.
 - However, a liberal interpretation is made by the judiciary after 1978 and it has tried to make the term 'procedure established by law' as synonymous with 'due process' when it comes to protecting individual rights.
 - In *Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India* case (1978) SC held that – 'procedure established by law' within the meaning of Article 21 must be 'right and just and fair' and 'not arbitrary, fanciful or oppressive' otherwise, it would be no procedure at all and the requirement of Article 21 would not be satisfied. Thus, the 'procedure established by law' has acquired the same significance in India as the 'due process of law' clause in America.
- **Integrated Judiciary**
 - The American Constitution does not have an integrated judiciary. It is the Indian Constitution which has an integrated judiciary whereby a single system of courts enforces both the Central laws as well as the state laws. In US, on the other hand, there is a double system of courts whereby the federal laws are enforced by the federal judiciary and the state laws by the state judiciary.

Q 80.D

- Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained. **Punitive detention** is a punishment for illegal acts done. **Preventive detention** is imprisonment of a person beforehand to prevent the possible commitment of a crime. Preventive detention thus is action taken on grounds of suspicion that some wrong actions may be done by the person concerned.
- **The first part of Article 22 confers the following rights on a person who is arrested or detained under an ordinary law:**
 1. Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
 2. Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
 3. Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, excluding the journey time.
 4. Right to be released after 24 hours unless the magistrate authorises further detention.
- Article 22 (5) says when any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order.

- But nothing in clause (5) shall require the authority making any such order as is referred to in that clause to disclose facts which such authority considers to be against the public interest to disclose.
- These safeguards are not available to an alien or a person arrested or detained under a preventive detention law.
- Persons who are arrested or detained under a preventive detention law has the following safeguard:
 - The detention of a person cannot exceed three months unless an advisory board reports sufficient cause for extended detention. The board is to consist of judges of a high court. No democratic country in the world has made preventive detention as an Integral part of the Constitution as has been done in India. It is unknown in USA.

Q 81.C

- As to the composition of the Constituent Assembly, members were chosen by indirect election by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, according to the scheme recommended by the Cabinet Mission. The arrangement was:
 - 292 members were elected through the Provincial Legislative Assemblies;
 - 93 members represented the Indian Princely States; and
 - 4 members represented the Chief Commissioners' Provinces.
 - The highest number of representatives in the Constituent Assembly among the Provinces were from the state of United Provinces (55) followed by Madras (49).
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The India Independence Act of 1947 was not repealed by the passage of objectives resolution in its first session of the Constituent Assembly. Before the framing of the Constitution started, an objectives resolution (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) was moved by Nehru in 1946. This resolution enshrined the aspirations and values behind the Constitution-making. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was subsequently repealed in Article 395 of the Constitution of India.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** One of the moot questions about the Constituent assembly was whether it was a sovereign body or not. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the Constituent Assembly wasn't a sovereign body. As per him, a body created by somebody else (the Constituent assembly was created by Cabinet Mission plan, 1946) can't be said to be a sovereign body. On the other hand, leaders like Maulana Azad, Nehru and Rajendra Prasad believed that it was a sovereign body because the assembly's authority came from the people of India.

Q 82.C

- The Collegium of judges is the Supreme Court's invention. The term collegium is not mentioned in the Constitution, which says judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President and speaks of a process of consultation. **Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- The 'First Judges Case' (1981) ruled that the "consultation" with the CJI in the matter of appointments must be full and effective. However, it rejected the idea that the CJI's opinion, albeit carrying great weight, should have primacy.
- The Second Judges Case (1993) introduced the Collegium system, holding that "consultation" really meant "concurrence". It added that it was not the CJI's individual opinion, but an institutional opinion formed in consultation with the two senior-most judges in the Supreme Court.
- On a Presidential Reference for its opinion, the Supreme Court, in the Third Judges Case (1998) expanded the Collegium to a five-member body, comprising the CJI and four of his senior-most colleagues.

Q 83.D

- **The Constitution (Article 143) authorises the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court (SC) in the two categories of matters:**
 - On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise. In this case, the Supreme Court may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the President.
 - On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments. In this case, the Supreme Court 'must' tender its opinion to the President.
- In both cases, the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement. Hence, it is not binding on the President. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

- In second judge case (1993) SC ruled that the advice tendered by the Chief Justice of India is binding on the President in the matters of appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- SC enquires into the conduct and behaviour of the chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission on a reference made by the President. If it finds them guilty of misbehaviour, it can recommend to the President for their removal. The advice tendered by the Supreme Court in this regard is binding on the President. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 84.C

- **The state** is an independent, **sovereign government** exercising control over a certain spatially defined and bounded area, whose borders are usually clearly defined and internationally recognized by other states.
- There are four defining features of a State: **Territory, Sovereignty, A form of Government and a population.**
- States are tied to territory
 - Sovereign or state as absolute ruler over territory
 - **Have clear borders**
 - Defends and controls its territory within those borders
 - Is recognized by other countries (diplomatic recognition, passports, treaties, etc.)
- States have bureaucracies staffed by state's own personnel
 - Has a national bureaucracy staffed by government personnel (legal system, educational system, hierarchical governmental units, etc.)
- States **monopolize certain functions within its territory (sovereign)**
 - Controls **legitimate use of force** within its territory
 - Controls money at the national scale (prints currency; collects taxes)
 - Makes **rules within its territory** (law, regulations, taxes, citizenship, etc.)
 - Controls much information within its territory
 - States try to form nations within their borders (through symbols, education, 'national interest,' etc.).
- **A nation** is a group of people who see themselves as a **cohesive and coherent unit based on shared cultural** or historical criteria.
 - Nations are socially constructed units, not given by nature.
 - Their existence, definition, and members can change dramatically based on circumstances.
 - Nations in some ways can be thought of as "imagined communities" that are bound together by notions of unity that can pivot around religion, ethnic identity, language, cultural practice and so forth.
 - The concept and practice of a nation work to establish who belongs and who does not (insider vs. outsider). Such conceptions often ignore political boundaries such that a single nation may "spillover" into multiple states. Furthermore, states \neq nations: not every nation has a state (e.g., Kurds; Roma; Palestine). Some states may contain all or parts of multiple nations.
- **Nation-State** is the idea of a homogenous nation governed by its own sovereign state—where each state contains one nation. This idea is almost never achieved.

Q 85.C

- The **United Kingdom has become the first national government to declare an Environmental and climate emergency.** The step followed 11 days of street protests in London by the Extinction Rebellion environmental campaign group.
- Ireland became the second country to declare a climate emergency. The development came after a Fianna Fáil amendment to the Oireachtas report on Climate Action was accepted by both the Government and Opposition parties without a vote.
- France and Canada have also declared climate emergencies.
- While there is no precise definition of climate emergency, this move will put the climate and the environment at the very centre of all government policy, rather than being on the fringe of political decisions.

Q 86.D

- Freedom of speech ensures the following in a democratic polity:
 - **Democratic value:** Freedom of speech is the bulwark of a democratic government. This freedom is essential for the **proper functioning of the democratic process.** It is regarded as the first condition

of liberty. In a democracy, freedom of speech and expression open up channels of the discussion of issues. Freedom of speech plays a critical role in the formation of public opinion in social, political and economic matters.

- **Non-self- fulfilment:** A second major theory of free speech sees it as an integral aspect of each individual rights to self-development and fulfillment. Restrictions inhibit our personality and its growth. The reflective mind, conscious of options and the possibilities for growth, distinguishes human beings from animals. Freedom of speech is also closely linked to other fundamental freedoms. **Thus for the full development of personality, freedom of speech and expression is highly essential.**
- **To discover the truth:** If restrictions as speech are tolerated, society prevents the ascertainment and publication of accurate facts and valuable opinion. The best test of truth is the power of the thought to get it accepted in the competition of the market. The truth would emanate from 'free trade in ideas' on the intellectual competition.
- **To ensure pluralism:** Freedom of speech reflects and reinforce pluralism, ensuring that different types of lives are validated and promote the self-esteem of those who follow a particular lifestyle. The French Council Constitutional and Italian Constitutional court have ruled that the free speech rights of media corporations may be limited to ensure that the Constitutional value of pluralism is safeguarded.
- **Hence all the statements are correct.**

Q 87.A

- In India, the **Constitutional 93rd amendment, 2005 added clause (5) in Article 15** which stated- **nothing shall prevent the State from making any special provision, by law, for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes** in so far as such special provisions relate to **their admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the State, other than the minority educational institutions.**
- So, Art 15(5) was introduced by the Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act, 2005, so as to bring private unaided institutions into the ambit of reservations.

Q 88.C

- It is generally accepted that there are three main categories of governmental functions: (i) the legislative, (ii) the Executive, and (iii) the Judicial. At the same time, there are three main organs of the Government in state i.e. legislature, executive and judiciary.
- According to the theory of separation of powers, these powers and functions of the state must, in a free democracy, always be kept separate and exercised by separate organs of the Government. Thus, the legislature cannot exercise executive or judicial power; the executive exercise legislative or judicial power of the Government.
- The separation of Power is a method of removing the amount of power in any groups hands, making it more difficult to abuse. The premise behind the Separation of Power is that when a single person or group has a large amount of power, they can become dangerous to citizens.
- The Indian constitution does not make any absolute or rigid separation of powers of three organs owing to its pro responsibility approach rather than having stability at the centre stage.
- **Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)**
 - Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is a scheme that enables the members of Parliaments (MP) to recommend developmental work in their constituencies with an emphasis on creating durable community assets based on locally felt needs.
 - The Supreme Court in 2010, ruled that there was no violation of the concept of separation of powers in the MPLADS scheme. This was because the role of an MP, in this case, is recommendatory and the actual work is carried out by the Panchayats and Municipalities which belong to the executive.
 - **Hence, option 1 is not correct.**
- **Inclusion of executive in a non-majority capacity in the commission for appointment of Judiciary**
 - The Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association case, 2016 ruled that presence of executive members (either in a majority or non-majority capacity) in the National Judicial Appointments Commission violated the independence of the judiciary. The Court held that the executive involvement in the appointment of judges impinges upon the independence of the judiciary. This

violates the principle of separation of powers between the executive and judiciary, which is a basic feature of the Constitution.

- **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- **Authority of the Parliament to decide on the question and consequent punishment over breach of its privilege**
 - One of the various manifestations of violation of principle of Separation of powers is when the Parliament exercises judicial functions. **While performing judicial functions, it can decide the question of breach of its privilege and if proved, can punish the person concerned.** While doing so, the Parliament is the sole judge and Courts cannot generally question the decision of the Houses on this point.
 - **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q 89.C

- **Article 14 (Right to Equality)** states that the State shall not deny to any person **equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India**. It also mentions that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- The phrase “**equality to the law**“ find a place in all written constitutions that guarantees fundamental rights.
 - It means **all citizens irrespective of birth, religion, sex, or race are equal before the law, that is to say, there shall not be any arbitrary discrimination between one citizen or class of citizens and another.**
 - According to Dr Jennings “equality before the law means that **equality among equals the law should be equal for all. And should be equally administered, that like should be treated alike.** The right to sue and be sued, to prosecute and be prosecuted for the same kind of action should be same for all citizens of full age and understanding without distinctions of race, religion, wealth, social status or political influence.
- “**Equal protection of the law**” given in Article 14 of our Indian constitution has been taken from section 1 of the 14th amendment act of the Constitution of the United States of America.
 - It means that each person within the territory of India will get equal protection of laws.
 - In *Stephen’s College v. University of Delhi* the court held that the expression “equal protection of the laws is now being read as a positive obligation on the state to ensure equal protection of laws by bringing in necessary social and economic changes so that everyone may enjoy equal protection of the laws and nobody is denied such protection. State will provide equal protection to all the people of India who are a citizen of India and as well as non-citizen of India.
- Equal pay for equal work for men and women is one of the Socialistic Directive Principles enshrined under Article 39(d) of the Indian Constitution. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 90.C

- **UNESCO established the Memory of the World Programme in 1992. The impetus came originally from a growing awareness of the parlous state of preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage in various parts of the world.** War and social upheaval, as well as severe lack of resources, have worsened problems which have existed for centuries. Significant collections worldwide have suffered a variety of fates. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The vision of the Memory of the World Programme is that the world's documentary heritage belongs to all, should be fully preserved and protected for all and, with due recognition of cultural mores and practicalities, should be permanently accessible to all without hindrance. The mission of the Memory of the World Programme is:
 - **To facilitate preservation, by the most appropriate techniques, of the world's documentary heritage. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
 - To assist universal access to documentary heritage.
 - To increase awareness worldwide of the existence and significance of documentary heritage.
- According to the guidelines of the Memory of the World Programme – which is in charge of the heritage housed in museums, archives and libraries around the world, the definition of documentary heritage includes the following elements:

- consisting of signs/codes, sounds and/or images
- can be conserved (the supports are inert elements)
- can be reproduced and transported
- is the result of a deliberate documentation process.
- mobile
- Some of the documentary heritage of India under the programme includes:
 - **Archives of the Dutch East India Company**
 - **Gilgit Manuscript:** These manuscripts include both canonical and non-canonical Buddhist works that throw light on the evolution of Sanskrit, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Mongolian, Manchu and Tibetan religion-philosophical literature. The manuscripts were discovered in three instalments in the Gilgit region of Kashmir.
 - **Rigveda**
 - **Maitreyayavakaraṇa:** It is a manuscript of the Pala period. It is believed, Maitreya, the future prophet will eventually appear on earth as enlightened Buddha and teach the pure dharma.
 - **Shāntinātha Charitra:** A text in Sanskrit written in Devanagari script. It describes the life and times of Shantinatha, the sixteenth Jain Tirthankara. This work was composed and written in the late fourteenth century 1396 C.E. It is an example of the finest expression in the art of miniature paintings in manuscripts.
 - **The Tarikh-e-Khandan-e- Timuriyah:** recounts the history of the Timurids i.e. of Timur and his successors in Iran and India. This richly illustrated manuscript was written during the reign of the great Mughal emperor Akbar, in 1577-78 A.D
- Seychelles recently became the latest country to join the Memory of the World Programme.

Q 91.C

- **Swaraj Bill, 1895**
 - The Constitution of India Bill - 1895, also referred to as Swaraj Bill, was written during the emergence of Indian nationalism and increasingly vocal demands by Indians for self-government - albeit within the British Empire. The author of the document remains a mystery; Annie Besant seems to suggest that the document was influenced was Bal Gangadhar Tilak - who was the force behind calls for 'Swaraj'.
 - As the title suggests, it attempted to outline a constitutional vision for India. The document was written in a legal style and contained 110 articles. It covered a number of individual rights - right to free speech, right to property, inviolation of one's home, equality before the law etc. It also touched upon structures of government and separation of powers.
- **Commonwealth of India bill, 1925**
 - The Commonwealth of India Bill - 1925 was first drafted by the 'National Convention' in April 1924 in the context of the Indian nationalist movement that believed it was time for Indians to be governed by a Constitution framed by Indians. The Convention, with Tej Bahadur Sapru as the Chairman, consisted of 256 members, majority of whom were legislators and ex-legislators with some representation from the Home Rule League, 1921 Club, and the India Women's Association. The Convention sat again on December 1924 in Bombay and submitted an amended draft of the Bill to a sub-committee appointed by the All Parties Conference, 1925 of which Annie Besant was the Chairwoman. This sub-committee made a number of amendments and these were considered by the National Convention in April 1925.
 - The Bill consisted of 127 Articles organised around ten chapters. It read like a full-fledged constitution and was comprehensive. It touched upon almost all themes that one would expect in a constitutional document. There was a section on fundamental rights that included the right to elementary education, freedom of expression, gender equality, non-discrimination etc. Most of these rights, however, were subject to restrictions. Also, the Bill put limits on franchise by prescribing qualifications that included income, land ownership, literacy and education.
- **Nehru Report, 1928**
 - The Motilal Nehru Report 1928 was a report by a committee headed by Pt. Motilal Nehru. This committee was created when Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State of India asked the Indian leaders to

draft a constitution for the country. The report, which demanded a Dominion Status for India was considered by the Congress.

- The main points of the Nehru report were as follows:
- India would be given Dominion status. This means independence within the British Commonwealth.
- India will be a federation which shall have a bicameral legislature at the centre and Ministry would be responsible to the legislature.
- Governor General of India would be the constitutional head of India and will have the same powers as that of British Crown.
- There will be no separate electorate. The draft report also defined the citizenship and fundamental rights.
- **Karachi resolution, 1931**
 - The Karachi Resolution was passed by the Indian National Congress at its 1931 Karachi session. The Session was conducted in the shadow of three major events. First, Mahatma Gandhi had just been released from prison following his Salt Satyagraha. Second, the Gandhi-Irwin pact had just been concluded which had brought the civil disobedience movement to an end. And third, the British government had, a week before the session, executed Bhagat Singh and two of his associates in connection with the Kakori Conspiracy case.
 - The Resolution is three pages long and is mostly written in a quasi-legal style. It reiterated the Congress Party's commitment to 'Purna Swaraj' or 'complete independence'. In addition to fundamental rights which protected civil liberties, the Resolution for the first time put forward a list of socio-economic principles/rights that the Indian state had to adhere to. These included: protections for industrial workers, abolishing of child labour, free primary education and protections for agricultural labour. The Resolution also, which seems to be a Gandhian influence, prohibited intoxicating drinks and drugs.

Q 92.B

- One of the flagship projects of the Netherland Government, "Room of the river" is to be replicated in Kerala's Kuttanad, which remained submerged for weeks during Kerala floods.
 - It is a flood mitigation initiative which is aimed at protecting areas adjoining rivers from routine flooding and improving water management systems in delta regions.
 - The project seeks to provide more space for the water body so that it can manage extraordinary high-water levels during floods. The project involves tailor-made solutions for each River.
- **Kuttanad Below Sea Level Farming System:**
 - Kuttanad is a delta region situated below sea levels along the west coast of Kerala, known as state's rice bowl.
 - The Kuttanad Below Sea-level Farming System (KBSFS) is a unique cultivation system, as it is the only system in India that practices rice cultivation below sea level over 150 year ago.
 - This system contributes remarkably well to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services including several livelihood services for local communities.
 - It was declared by the Food and Agriculture Organisation as a GIAHS (Globally Important Agriculture Heritage System).
- **Pampore** district Pulwama of Jammu and Kashmir is known all over the world for the best quality saffron it produces owing to its geographies, appropriate climatic settings, soil type, and water table. Saffron Growers of Pampore have developed a relationship with their environment (saffron land in particular) quite well which is why Pampore has been recognized as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) site by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Pampore was formally recognized as GIAHS at the Beijing International Forum held on June 2011.
- **Koraput:** Traditional Agriculture Koraput System is an agricultural system in Odisha that has been recognised for its outstanding contribution to promote food security, biodiversity, indigenous knowledge and cultural diversity for sustainable and equitable development. The Koraput region situated in the Eastern Ghats is a high land plateau. The tribal people have indigenous knowledge system for their various agricultural practices. For example, they use their traditional knowledge to check the viability of seeds before sowing, maintain soil fertility and conserve the landraces (old seed strains which are farmer-selected in areas where subsistence agriculture prevails largely) of rice and other crops. The knowledge is transmitted from generation to generation by families. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of

the United Nations has accorded the status of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) to the traditional agricultural system being practised in Koraput region of Odisha.

- **Tirupur:** It is a popular textile centre in Tamil Nadu.

Q 93.D

The Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Supreme Court:

- Mode of Appointment
- Security of Tenure
- Fixed Service Conditions
- Expenses Charged on Consolidated Fund
- Conduct of Judges cannot be Discussed
- **Ban on Practice after Retirement**
- Power to Punish for its Contempt
- **Freedom to Appoint its Staff**
- **Its Jurisdiction cannot be Curtailed**
- Separation from Executive

Q 94.D

- Recently, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced that customers will be able to transfer funds through the Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system till 6 pm as opposed to 4:30 pm earlier.
- Different payment and settlement systems in India have made the task of transferring money from one bank account to another easier and faster.
 - **NEFT: National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT)** is a payment system that facilitates one-to-one funds transfer.
 - Using NEFT, people can electronically transfer money from any bank branch to a person holding an account with any other bank branch, which is participating in the payment system.
 - **Fund transfers through the NEFT system do not occur in real-time basis and the fund transfer settles in 23 half-hourly batches. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
 - There is no limit – either minimum or maximum – on the amount of funds that could be transferred using NEFT. However, the maximum amount per transaction is limited to ₹ 50,000/- for cash-based remittances within India and also for remittances to Nepal under the Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility Scheme. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
 - **RTGS: Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)** is another payment system in which the money is credited in the beneficiary's account in **real-time** and on a gross basis. The RTGS system is primarily meant for large value transactions that require and receive immediate clearing. **Minimum transfer value for using RTGS is Rs Two lakhs.**
 - **IMPS: Immediate Mobile Payment Services (IMPS)** is a real-time instant inter-bank funds transfer system managed by National payment corporation of India. IMPS is available 24/7 throughout the year including bank holidays, unlike NEFT and RTGS.
 - NEFT, RTGS and IMPS payment systems were introduced to offer convenience and flexibility to the account holders. Though all the three payment systems are used for funds transfer, they exhibit a few differences. **While NEFT and RTGS were introduced by RBI (Reserve Bank of India), IMPS was introduced by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 95.C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) embody the concept of a 'welfare state'. According to Article 37 of the Indian Constitution, DPSPs are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. DPSP are non-justiciable in nature i.e. they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Directive Principles of State Policy resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935. In the words of Dr B R Ambedkar, 'the Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935.'

Q 96.A

- **Statement 1 is correct:** MANAV Project aims to create an open and interactive atlas of human biology, compiling, curating and synthesizing data at the molecular, cellular, tissue and organismic level from scientific literature and public databases.
- For the first time, Indian scientists will be mapping every single tissue of the human body to have deeper understanding of the roles of tissues and cells linked to various diseases.
- It is a project that involves scientific skill development for annotation, science outreach along with handling big data.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** It is a project **funded by the Department of Biotechnology, under the Ministry of Science & Technology**. DBT has invested Rs 13 crore shared between two institutions in Pune – National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS) and Indian Institute of Science, Education and Research (IISER), Pune. Besides, **Persistent Systems Limited has co-funded the project** and is developing the platform, and has contributed Rs 7 crore.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The project can be signed up by students who are in their final year graduation and above. Even participants having a science background but not necessarily involved in active scientific research can be part of this network.
- Initially, DBT will accommodate colleges that operate the DBT Star College scheme to register for this Human Atlas programme.

Q 97.C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a global partnership that helps developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** GFDRR is a grant-funding mechanism, managed by the World Bank, that supports disaster risk management projects worldwide. It is presently working on the ground with over 400 local, national, regional, and international partners and provides knowledge, funding, and technical assistance.
- India became a member of Consultative Group (CG) of GFDRR in 2015. **In May 2019, India was unanimously chosen as co-chair of the Consultative Group (CG) of Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) for the fiscal year 2020.** GFDRR in cooperation with the UNDRR and the EU also organized the 4th edition of World Reconstruction Conference (WRC).
- GFDRR contributes to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by helping countries to integrate disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into development strategies and investment programs; and recover from disasters quickly and effectively.

Q 98.C

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Technical textiles are **functional fabrics that have applications across various industries** including automobiles, civil engineering and construction, agriculture, healthcare, industrial safety, personal protection etc.
- Based on usage, there are 12 technical textile segments; Agrotech, Meditech, Buildtech, Mobiltech, Clothtech, Oekotech, Geotech, Packtech, Hometech, Protech, Indutech and Sportech.
- Technical textile applications are very physical such as defence, medical, fire retardant, roads, railways, infrastructure etc. For example, bullet-proof jackets are made of ‘Kevlar’ fabric with certain standards which if not met can let bullet penetrate the fabric. So standards are very critical for the manufacturing of technical textiles
- Technical Textiles is a **high technology sunrise sector** which is steadily gaining ground in India. Technical textiles is a “sunrise industry” and there is a need for an ecosystem for time-bound research in the institutions for technical textiles segment. The global market size of technical textiles is around \$200-250 billion with a ‘very high’ CAGR.

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Globally, the technical textiles contribute to about 27 per cent of the textile industry, in some of the western countries, its share is even 50 per cent while in India it is a meagre 11 per cent.
- Investors establishing a technical textile unit in India can avail several benefits from central government schemes such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) etc.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** To facilitate higher integration of technology into manufacturing processes and endproducts, **Government of India has allowed up to 100% FDI under automatic route** for the technical textiles segment.
- These efforts have borne fruit, as several international technical textile manufacturers, like Johnson & Johnson, Procter & Gamble, 3M, have initiated operations in India.
- Recently the government has said that it is in the process of finalizing 40 new Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN) codes for technical textiles sector in coming months even as it has already set up HSN codes for 207 items. HSN code is a globally accepted product description and coding system. **The Harmonized System is an international nomenclature for the classification of products. At the international level, the Harmonized System (HS) for classifying goods is a six-digit code system.**

Q 99.D

- Provisions taken from the US constitution are Fundamental rights, independence of the judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, **removal of Supreme Court and high court judges** and post of Vice President. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his office by an order of the president.
- The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.
- The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament (ie, a majority of the total membership of that House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting).
- The grounds of removal are two i.e. proved misbehaviour and incapacity.
- The Judges Enquiry Act (1968) regulates the procedure relating to the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court by the process of impeachment.
- The motion for removal of judges does not lapse on the dissolution of Lok Sabha. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 100.D

- **Citizenship by descent is granted to a person born outside India (hence statement 1 is not correct)** shall be a citizen of India by descent, if:
 - (a) on or after the 26th day of January 1950, but before the 10th day of December 1992, **if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth; or**
 - (b) on or after the 10th day of December 1992, **if either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth (hence statement 2 is not correct):**
- Provided that if the father of a person referred to in clause (a) was a citizen of India by descent only, that person shall not be a citizen of India by virtue of this section unless:
 - his birth is registered at an Indian consulate within one year of its occurrence or the commencement of this Act, whichever is later, or, with the permission of the Central Government, after the expiry of the said period; or
 - his father is, at the time of his birth, in service under a Government in India
- Provided further that if either of the parents of a person referred to in clause (b) was a citizen of India by descent only, that person shall not be a citizen of India by virtue of this section, unless:
 - his birth is registered at an Indian consulate within one year of its occurrence or on or after the 10th day of December 1992, whichever is later, or, with the permission of the Central Government, after the expiry of the said period; or
 - either of his parents is, at the time of his birth, in service under a Government in India:

- Provided also that on or after the commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003(6 of 2004), a person shall not be a citizen of India by virtue of this section, unless his birth is registered at an Indian consulate in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed,
 - within one year of its occurrence or the commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003(6 of 2004), whichever is later; or
 - with the permission of the Central Government, after the expiry of the said period: Provided also that no such birth shall be registered unless the parents of such person declare, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, that the minor does not hold the passport of another country.
- A minor who is a citizen of India by virtue of this section and is also a citizen of any other country shall cease to be a citizen of India if he does not renounce the citizenship or nationality of another country within six months of attaining full age.
- If the Central Government so directs, a birth shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have been registered with its permission, notwithstanding that its permission was not obtained before the registration.
- Any person born outside undivided India who was, or was deemed to be, a citizen of India at the commencement of the Constitution shall be deemed to be a citizen of India by descent only.

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