

# NEXT IAS

## PTS (GS): CSE 2026 PTS (जी.एस.): सिविल सेवा परीक्षा 2026

### GENERAL STUDIES

Paper-I | Sectional Test-3

Polity, Governance and Current Affairs (March 2025)

Test Code: 02032425

DATE : 24/08/2025

Test Booklet Series

# B

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

### सामान्य अध्ययन

पेपर-I | सेक्शनल टेस्ट-3

राजव्यवस्था, शासन तथा समसामयिक मामले ( मार्च 2025 )

*Time Allowed: Two Hours*

*Maximum Marks: 200*

Before attempting paper please read the instructions given on page no. 2 or 3 carefully and follow them.

समय : दो घण्टे

पूर्णांक : 200

कृपया प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने से पहले पृष्ठ संख्या 2 अथवा 3 पर दिए गए अनुदेशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा उनका अनुसरण करें।

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## अ नु दे श

1. परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्नांश आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. कृपया ध्यान रखें कि OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में उचित स्थान पर रोल नम्बर और परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A या B को ध्यान से एवं बिना किसी चूक या विसंगति के भरने और कूटबद्ध करने की जिम्मेदारी उम्मीदवार की है। किसी भी प्रकार की चूक/विसंगति की स्थिति में उत्तर-पत्रक निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।
3. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर साथ में दिए गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर और कुछ न लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिए गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिए गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें, जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं, तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिए केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिए गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिए गए निर्देश देखें।
6. सभी प्रश्नांशों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिए पत्रक, परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अन्त में संलग्न हैं।
10. गलत उत्तरों के लिए दण्ड:

सभी प्रश्नों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए गलत उत्तरों के लिए दण्ड दिया जाएगा।

- (i) प्रत्येक के लिए चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक के लिए दिए गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिए हेतु नियत किए गए अंकों का एक-तिहाई दण्ड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।
  - (ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे गलत उत्तर माना जाएगा, यद्यपि दिए गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही होता है, फिर भी उस के लिए उपर्युक्तानुसार ही उसी तरह का दण्ड दिया जाएगा।
  - (iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई हल नहीं किया जाता है अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस के लिए कोई दण्ड नहीं दिया जाएगा।
11. प्रश्नों से संबंधित चुनौती/आपत्ति: यदि छात्रों को लगता है कि या तो प्रश्न/उत्तरों को संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता है या स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता है, तो वे [pts@nextias.com](mailto:pts@nextias.com) पर ई-मेल कर सकते हैं।

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A or B carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet 

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 in the box provided alongside.
4. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (Questions). Each item is printed in **Hindi** and **English** only. 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, mark the response which 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 directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
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 Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**

**THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE.**

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
  - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
  - (iii) If question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.
11. **CHALLENGE THE QUESTION:** If students feel that either the question(s)/answer(s) needs to be modified or require clarification, they can email at **pts@nextias.com**

1. भारतीय संविधान के संदर्भ में, उच्चतम न्यायालय (SC) के न्यायाधीशों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रपति द्वारा “प्रतिष्ठित विधिवेत्ता” माने गए व्यक्ति को न्यायाधीश या अधिवक्ता के रूप में किसी पूर्व अनुभव के बिना भी उच्चतम न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किया जा सकता है।
2. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 124 के अंतर्गत अब तक किसी भी व्यक्ति को ‘प्रतिष्ठित विधिवेत्ता’ की श्रेणी के तहत उच्चतम न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

2. हाल ही में दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय की क्षेत्रीय पीठों की स्थापना के संबंध में चर्चाएँ सुर्खियों में रही हैं। संविधान के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, यदि उच्चतम न्यायालय को दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य स्थान पर अपनी पीठ स्थापित करनी हो, तो ऐसे स्थान का निर्धारण करने का अधिकार निम्नलिखित में से किसके पास निहित है?

- (a) भारत की संसद
- (b) भारत के राष्ट्रपति, मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह पर
- (c) भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश, राष्ट्रपति के अनुमोदन से
- (d) केंद्रीय विधि एवं न्याय मंत्रालय

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन विवादों में निचली अदालतों में गए बिना सीधे उच्चतम न्यायालय विचार कर सकता है?

1. अंतर-राज्यीय जल विवाद
2. अंतर-राज्यीय सीमा विवाद
3. वित्त आयोग को प्रेषित मामलों से संबंधित विवाद
4. राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी के मूल अधिकारों के उल्लंघन से संबंधित विवाद

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3

(c) केवल 2 और 4

(d) केवल 1 और 4

4. भारतीय संविधान के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल के दौरान राज्य सूची के किसी विषय पर संसद द्वारा बनाया गया कानून, आपातकाल समाप्त होने के छह महीने बाद तक लागू रहता है।
2. किसी राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान राज्य सूची के किसी विषय पर संसद द्वारा बनाया गया कानून, राष्ट्रपति शासन समाप्त होने के बाद तब तक लागू रहता है, जब तक कि सक्षम विधायिका द्वारा उसे निरस्त न कर दिया जाए।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

5. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित स्थितियों पर विचार कीजिए:

**स्थिति I:**

किसी राज्य का राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति को एक रिपोर्ट भेजता है, जिसमें कहा गया हो कि राज्य सरकार संविधान के प्रावधानों के अनुसार नहीं चलाई जा सकती है।

**स्थिति II:**

राष्ट्रपति, राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के बिना ही, संवैधानिक तंत्र की विफलता का हवाला देते हुए राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर देता है।

उपर्युक्त आधार पर, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. स्थिति I में, राष्ट्रपति राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए बाध्य नहीं है और निर्णय लेने से पूर्व अतिरिक्त जानकारी माँग सकता है।
2. स्थिति II में, राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के बिना राष्ट्रपति द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना असंवैधानिक है।

1. In the context of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements regarding the judges of Supreme Court (SC):

1. A person considered to be a “distinguished jurist” by the President can be appointed as a Judge of SC without any prior experience of being a judge or an advocate.
2. No person has so far been appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court in the category of ‘distinguished jurist’ under Article 124 of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Recently, there have been discussions regarding the establishment of regional benches of the Supreme Court of India outside Delhi. According to the Constitution, if the Supreme Court is to hold its sitting at a place other than Delhi, the authority to determine such place rests with:

- (a) Parliament of India
- (b) President of India acting on the advice of Council of Ministers
- (c) Chief Justice of India with the approval of the President
- (d) Union Ministry of Law and Justice

3. Which of the following cases can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that?

1. Inter-state water dispute
2. Inter-state border dispute
3. Dispute related to the matters referred to the Finance commission
4. Case involving the violation of Fundamental rights of a state government employee

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1 and 4 only

4. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. A law made by Parliament on a matter in the State List during the operation of a National Emergency remains in force until six months after the Emergency has come to an end.
2. A law made by Parliament on a matter in the State List during the operation of President’s Rule in a State continues to remain in force even after the President’s Rule is over, unless repealed by the competent legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. With reference to Article 356 of the Constitution of India, consider the following situations:

*Situation-I:*

The Governor of a State sends a report to the President stating that the government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

*Situation-II:*

The President, without any Governor’s report, imposes President’s Rule in a State citing a breakdown of constitutional machinery.

Based on the above, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. In Situation-I, the President is not bound to act on the Governor’s report and may seek further information before taking a decision.
2. In Situation-II, it is unconstitutional for the President to impose President’s Rule without a Governor’s report.

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

6. संविधान के तहत अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के सदस्यों को प्रदान की गई सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के प्रसादपर्यंत पद धारण करते हैं।
2. अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के सदस्यों को उस प्राधिकारी, जिसके द्वारा उन्हें नियुक्त किया गया था, के अधीनस्थ प्राधिकारी द्वारा बर्खास्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

7. एक व्यक्ति कई हफ्तों से हिरासत में है। जाँच एजेंसी दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 167(2) के तहत निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर आरोप-पत्र दाखिल करने में विफल रहती है। ऐसी स्थिति में, अभियुक्त किस प्रकार की जमानत माँग सकता है?

- (a) अग्रिम जमानत
- (b) अंतरिम जमानत
- (c) वैधानिक जमानत
- (d) विधिक सहायता जमानत

8. जिला योजना समिति (DPCs) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

1. भारत का संविधान यह आदेश देता है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में जिला स्तर पर जिला योजना समिति का गठन किया जाएगा।
2. जिला योजना समिति के सभी सदस्यों का चुनाव जिला स्तर पर पंचायतों और नगरपालिकाओं के निर्वाचित सदस्यों द्वारा किया जाता है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

9. लोक अदालतों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

1. लोक अदालतों को उन मामलों को सुनने का अधिकार है, जो अभियोजन-पूर्व चरण में हैं।
2. लोक अदालतों के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत आपराधिक मामले शामिल नहीं हैं।
3. लोक अदालतों के निर्णय के विरुद्ध अपील सामान्यतः संबंधित उच्च न्यायालय में की जाती है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

10. निम्नलिखित में से किस संवैधानिक पद धारक को पद छोड़ने के बाद सरकार में किसी भी अन्य नियुक्ति से वंचित कर दिया गया है?

- (a) निर्वाचन आयुक्त
- (b) राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष
- (c) भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक
- (d) भारत के महान्यायवादी

11. निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं/पदों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राज्य सभा
2. राज्य विधान सभा
3. राज्य विधान परिषद्
4. राष्ट्रपति का पद
5. उप-राष्ट्रपति का पद

भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग को उपर्युक्त में से कितने के लिए चुनाव कराने का अधिकार है?

- (a) केवल दो
- (b) केवल तीन
- (c) केवल चार
- (d) सभी पाँच

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

6. With reference to the safeguards provided to the members of All-India Services under the Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Members of the All-India Services hold office during the pleasure of the President.
2. Members of the All-India Services can not be dismissed by an authority subordinate to that by which they were appointed.

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

7. A person has been in custody for several weeks. The investigating agency fails to file a chargesheet within the time limit prescribed under Section 167(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In this situation, which type of bail can the accused seek?

- (a) Anticipatory Bail
- (b) Interim Bail
- (c) Default Bail
- (d) Legal Aid Bail

8. Which of the following statement(s) with reference to the District Planning Committee (DPC) is/are correct?

1. The Constitution of India mandates that the DPC shall be constituted at the district level in every State.
2. All the members of the DPC are elected by the elected members of the Panchayats and of the Municipalities at the district level.

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

9. Which of the following statements with reference to Lok Adalats is/are correct?

1. Lok Adalats have the power to deal with the cases which are at pre-litigation stage.
2. Lok Adalats have no jurisdiction to deal with Criminal cases.
3. An appeal against the decision of Lok Adalats generally lies before the concerned High Court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

10. Which of the following Constitutional office holders is debarred from any further appointment under the Government of India or a State Government after ceasing to hold office?

- (a) Election Commissioners
- (b) Chairman of State Public Service Commission
- (c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (d) Attorney General of India

11. Consider the following institutions/offices:

1. Rajya Sabha
2. State Legislative Assembly
3. State Legislative Council
4. Office of the President
5. Office of the VicePresident

The Election Commission of India is vested with the authority to conduct elections for how many of the above?

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

12. भारतीय संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. नौवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत रखे गए कानूनों को न्यायिक समीक्षा से छूट प्राप्त है, भले ही वे संविधान की मूल संरचना का उल्लंघन करते हों।
2. किसी कानून को नौवीं अनुसूची में केवल अनुच्छेद 368 के अंतर्गत संवैधानिक संशोधन के माध्यम से ही शामिल किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

13. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों को हटाने की प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. निष्कासन का प्रस्ताव संसद के किसी भी सदन में प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।
2. ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर, जिसमें इसे प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, उस सदन के कम-से-कम एक-चौथाई सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर होने आवश्यक हैं।
3. लोक सभा अध्यक्ष उस समिति का सदस्य होता है, जो न्यायाधीश पर लगे आरोपों की जाँच करती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

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

14. शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) से संबंधित संविधान के भाग IX-A के प्रावधानों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भाग IX-A के प्रावधान संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों पर लागू नहीं होते हैं।
2. भाग IX-A के प्रावधान पाँचवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर लागू होते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

15. भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत सहकारी समितियों से संबंधित प्रावधानों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. सहकारी समिति बनाने का अधिकार संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के अंतर्गत एक मूल अधिकार है।
2. 97वें संशोधन अधिनियम, 2011 द्वारा संविधान में सहकारी समितियों से संबंधित एक नया भाग IX-B जोड़ा गया।
3. “सहकारी समितियाँ” विषय, संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की संघ सूची में शामिल है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 1 और 3
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

16. वस्तु एवं सेवा कर परिषद् (जीएसटी परिषद्) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. जीएसटी परिषद् केंद्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 के प्रावधानों के तहत गठित एक संविधानोत्तर निकाय है।
2. केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री परिषद् के अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।
3. परिषद् का प्रत्येक निर्णय उपस्थित और मतदान करने वाले सदस्यों के भारित मतों के कम-से-कम दो-तिहाई बहुमत से लिया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 3
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 2
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

**12.** With reference to the Ninth schedule to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Laws placed under the Ninth Schedule enjoy immunity from judicial review, even if they violate the Basic structure of the Constitution.
2. A law can be included in the Ninth Schedule only through a constitutional amendment under Article 368.

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

**13.** Consider the following statements with reference to the procedure for removal of judges of Supreme Court of India:

1. A motion for removal can be presented in either House of the Parliament.
2. Such a motion needs to be signed by at least one-fourth members of the House in which it is presented.
3. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is part of the Committee that investigates the charges on the judge.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**14.** With reference to the provisions of Part IX-A of the Constitution relating to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), consider the following statements:

1. The provisions of Part IX-A do not apply to the Union Territories.
2. The provisions of Part IX-A apply to the Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule.

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

**15.** Consider the following statements with reference to the provisions relating to co-operative societies under the Constitution of India:

1. The right to form a co-operative society is a fundamental right under Article 19 of the Constitution.
2. The 97th Amendment Act, 2011 inserted a new Part IXB in the Constitution, dealing with Co-operative Societies.
3. The subject “co-operative societies” is included in the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**16.** With reference to the Goods and Services Tax Council (GST Council), consider the following statements:

1. GST Council is an extra-constitutional body constituted under the provisions of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017
2. The Union Finance Minister acts as the Chairperson of the Council.
3. Every decision of the Council is to be taken by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the weighted votes of the members present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

17. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा प्रायः सुर्खियों में रहने वाले “ग्रीन ग्रेबिंग” से जुड़ी नैतिक चिंता का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

- यह जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को कमजोर करता है।
- यह जलवायु वित्त के असमान वितरण का कारण बन सकता है।
- यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक न्याय की तुलना में पर्यावरणीय लक्ष्यों को प्राथमिकता देता है।
- यह संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में अवैध संसाधन निष्कर्षण को बढ़ावा देता है।

18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी नदियाँ काला सागर में जल विसर्जित करती हैं?

- डेन्यूब
- नीपर
- वोल्गा

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- केवल 1 और 2
- केवल 2 और 3
- केवल 1 और 3
- 1, 2 और 3

19. हाल ही में शुरू किए गए ‘स्वावलंबिनी’ कार्यक्रम (2025) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन इसके उद्देश्य का सही वर्णन करता है?

- यह महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय की एक पहल है, जिसका उद्देश्य स्वयं सहायता समूहों में ग्रामीण महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाना है।
- यह कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय की एक पहल है, जो उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में युवा महिलाओं को उद्यमिता में प्रशिक्षण एवं मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करती है।
- यह नीति आयोग का एक कार्यक्रम है, जो अटल नवाचार मिशन के तहत महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्ट-अप्स को प्रत्यक्ष मूल निधि प्रदान करता है।
- यह शिक्षा मंत्रालय की एक पहल है, जो छात्राओं के लिए विद्यालयी पाठ्यक्रम में उद्यमिता प्रशिक्षण को एकीकृत करती है।

20. भारत में ग्राम न्यायालयों की विशेषताओं के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- ये सामान्यतः प्रत्येक पंचायत या मध्यवर्ती स्तर पर सन्निहित पंचायतों के समूह के लिए स्थापित किए जाते हैं।
- इनके पास दीवानी और फौजदारी, दोनों मामलों की सुनवाई का अधिकार है।
- ग्राम न्यायालय का प्रत्येक निर्णय अंतिम होता है और विवाद के सभी पक्षों पर बाध्यकारी होता है, जिसमें अपील का कोई प्रावधान नहीं होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- केवल 1 और 2
- केवल 1 और 3
- केवल 3
- केवल 2 और 3

21. जनहित याचिका (PIL) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- जनहित याचिका दायर करते समय ‘सुने जाने के अधिकार (Locus standi)’ का सिद्धांत लागू होता है।
- जनहित याचिका न केवल मूल अधिकारों के प्रवर्तन के लिए, बल्कि सामान्य विधिक अधिकारों के लिए भी दायर की जा सकती है।
- जनहित याचिका केवल उच्चतम न्यायालय में ही दायर की जा सकती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- केवल 1
- केवल 2
- केवल 2 और 3
- 1, 2 और 3

22. निम्नलिखित गणमान्य व्यक्तियों को उनके सर्वोच्च पद से शुरू करते हुए उनकी वरीयता के सही क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए:

- प्रधानमंत्री
- पूर्व राष्ट्रपति
- उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश
- लोक सभा अध्यक्ष
- मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- 1-2-4-5-3
- 1-2-4-3-5

17. Which of the following best describes the ethical concern associated with “Green Grabbing” often seen in news?
- It undermines international cooperation on climate change.
  - It leads to the inequitable distribution of climate finance.
  - It prioritizes environmental goals over socio-economic justice.
  - It promotes illegal resource extraction in protected areas.

18. Which of the following rivers drain into the Black Sea?

- Danube
- Dnieper
- Volga

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

19. With reference to the recently launched ‘Swavalambini’ programme (2025), which one of the following statements correctly describes its objective?

- It is an initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development aimed at enhancing rural women’s participation in self-help groups.
- It is an initiative of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to provide training and mentorship in entrepreneurship to young women in higher educational institutions.
- It is a programme of NITI Aayog to extend direct seed funding to women-led start-ups under the Atal Innovation Mission.
- It is an initiative of the Ministry of Education to integrate entrepreneurship training into the school curriculum for girl students.

20. With respect to the features of Gram Nyayalayas in India, consider the following statements:

- They are generally established for every Panchayat or a group of contiguous Panchayats at the intermediate level.
- They have the authority to try both civil and criminal cases.
- Every judgement by a Gram Nyayalaya is final and binding on all the parties to the dispute, with no provision for appeal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

21. With reference to Public Interest Litigation (PIL), consider the following statements:

- The principle of ‘locus standi’ applies while filing a PIL.
- A PIL may be filed not only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for ordinary legal rights.
- PIL can be filed only in the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

22. Arrange the following dignitaries in correct order of their precedence starting from the highest position:

- Prime Minister
- Former Presidents
- Judges of Supreme Court
- Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Chief Election Commissioner

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1-2-4-5-3
- 1-2-4-3-5

(c) 2-1-3-4-5

(d) 2-1-4-5-3

23. भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक (CAG) द्वारा राष्ट्रपति को प्रस्तुत वित्तीय खातों से संबंधित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट की जाँच किस संसदीय समिति द्वारा की जाती है?

(a) प्राक्कलन समिति

(b) सार्वजनिक उपक्रम समिति

(c) लोक लेखा समिति

(d) संयुक्त संसदीय समिति

24. निम्नलिखित आयोगों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग
2. राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (NCBC)
3. भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए विशेष अधिकारी
4. राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (NCW)

उपर्युक्त में से किस आयोग का उल्लेख संविधान सभा द्वारा अधिनियमित भारत के मूल संविधान में किया गया है?

(a) केवल 1, 2 और 4

(b) केवल 1, 2 और 3

(c) केवल 3 और 4

(d) कोई नहीं

25. भारत के संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों (UTs) और संसद में उनके प्रतिनिधित्व के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. संविधान संसद को संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के चयन का तरीका निर्धारित करने का अधिकार देता है।
2. संसद संविधान संशोधन के बिना विधि द्वारा संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की संख्या और सीमाओं में परिवर्तन कर सकती है।
3. विधान सभा वाले प्रत्येक संघ राज्यक्षेत्र को राज्यसभा में सीटें आवंटित की गई हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई नहीं

26. भारत में केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों पर विभिन्न प्रकार की आपात स्थितियों के प्रभाव के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल के दौरान, केंद्र राज्यों को किसी भी विषय पर कार्यकारी निर्देश दे सकता है, जिससे राज्यों के कार्यकारी कार्यों पर उसका पूर्ण नियंत्रण हो जाता है।
2. राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान, राष्ट्रपति, राज्यपाल सहित राज्य सरकार के सभी कार्य सँभालता है।
3. वित्तीय आपातकाल के दौरान, केंद्र सरकार राज्यों को राज्य सरकार के अधीन कार्यरत व्यक्तियों के वेतन और भत्ते कम करने का निर्देश दे सकती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2

(b) केवल 2 और 3

(c) केवल 1 और 3

(d) 1, 2 और 3

27. पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 (पेसा अधिनियम) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

1. यह अधिनियम पाँचवीं और छठी अनुसूची, दोनों के अंतर्गत शामिल क्षेत्रों पर लागू होता है।
2. अनुसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी भी खनिज के निष्कर्षण हेतु स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए ग्राम सभा की पूर्व अनुशंसा अनिवार्य है।
3. अधिनियम के तहत, सभी स्तरों पर पंचायतों के अध्यक्षों के सभी पदों को अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित करना अनिवार्य है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

(a) केवल 2

(b) केवल 3

(c) केवल 1 और 2

(d) केवल 1 और 3

- (c) 2-1-3-4-5
- (d) 2-1-4-5-3

23. The audit report on finance accounts submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) to the President is examined by which Parliamentary Committee?
- (a) Estimates Committee
  - (b) Committee on Public Undertakings
  - (c) Public Accounts Committee
  - (d) Joint Parliamentary Committees
24. Consider the following Commissions:
1. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs)
  2. National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)
  3. Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities
  4. National Commission for Women (NCW)

Which of the above Commissions have been mentioned under the original Constitution of India as enacted by the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) None

25. With reference to the Union Territories (UTs) of India and their representation in Parliament, consider the following statements:
1. The Constitution empowers Parliament to prescribe the manner of choosing members of Rajya Sabha from Union Territories.
  2. Parliament may alter the number and boundaries of the Union Territories by law without the requirement of a constitutional amendment.
  3. Every Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly has been allocated seats in the Rajya Sabha.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

26. With reference to the impact of different types of emergencies on Centre–State relations in India, consider the following statements:

1. During a national emergency, the Centre can give executive directions to states on any subject, thereby assuming complete control over the executive functions of the States.
2. During President's Rule, the President assumes all functions of the state government, including those of the Governor.
3. During a Financial Emergency, the Union Government may direct the States to reduce the salaries and allowances of persons serving under the State Government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

27. Which of the following statements regarding the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA Act) is/are correct?

1. The Act is applicable to both Fifth and Sixth Schedule Areas.
2. The prior recommendation of Gram Sabha is mandatory for grant of concession for the exploitation of any mineral in the Schedule area.
3. Under the Act, it is mandatory to reserve all seats of Chairpersons of Panchayats at all levels for the Scheduled Tribes.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

28. केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (CVC) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (CVC) मूल रूप से एक गैर-सांविधिक निकाय था, लेकिन वर्ष 2003 में इसे वैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान किया गया।
2. CVC के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री, गृह मंत्री और लोक सभा में विपक्ष के नेता वाली एक समिति की सिफारिश पर की जाती है।
3. CVC गृह मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

29. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 263 के तहत स्थापित अंतर-राज्यीय परिषद् के निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कर्तव्य हैं?

1. अंतर-राज्यीय विवादों की जाँच करना और उन पर सलाह देना।
2. उन विषयों की जाँच करना, जिनमें राज्यों और केंद्र के साझा हित हों।
3. अंतर-राज्यीय जल विवादों का निपटारा करना।
4. राज्यों के बीच साझा हित के मामलों पर नीति के बेहतर समन्वय के लिए सिफारिशें करना।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) केवल तीन
- (d) सभी चार

30. वित्त आयोग के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसका गठन संसद द्वारा अनुच्छेद 280 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाता है।
2. भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार, वित्त आयोग में एक अध्यक्ष और चार अन्य सदस्य होंगे।
3. संविधान वित्त आयोग के सदस्यों के लिए किसी विस्तृत योग्यता का प्रावधान नहीं करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 1 और 3
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

31. अनुच्छेद 360 के तहत भारत में वित्तीय आपातकाल की घोषणा के निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से परिणाम हैं?

1. राष्ट्रपति द्वारा किसी राज्य को निर्देश दिया जाना कि वह अपने धन विधेयकों को राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ सुरक्षित रखे।
2. राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के द्वारा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के वेतन में कमी की जा सकती है।
3. लोक सभा के कार्यकाल में एक बार में एक वर्ष की वृद्धि की जा सकती है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

32. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पदाधिकारी भारतीय संविधान की तीसरी अनुसूची के तहत निर्धारित प्रारूप के अनुसार शपथ या प्रतिज्ञान नहीं लेता है?

- (a) राज्य विधानमंडल का चुनाव लड़ने वाला प्रत्याशी
- (b) संसद सदस्य
- (c) भारत का राष्ट्रपति
- (d) उच्चतम न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश

33. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 143 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रपति, अनुच्छेद 143 के अंतर्गत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा प्रदत्त सलाहकार मत के अनुपालन हेतु संवैधानिक रूप से बाध्य होते हैं।
2. यदि राष्ट्रपति किसी विधि-प्रश्न पर अभिमत की याचना करें, तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय राष्ट्रपति को सलाहकार अभिमत प्रदान करने से इनकार कर सकता है।

28. Consider the following statements with reference to the Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC):

1. CVC was originally a non-statutory body but was conferred statutory status in 2003.
2. The CVC members are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee with the PM, Home Minister, and Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha.
3. CVC comes under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

29. Which of the following constitute the duties of an Inter-State Council as established under Article 263 of the Constitution?

1. Inquiring into and advising upon inter-state disputes.
2. Investigating subjects where the States and the Union have a common interest.
3. Adjudicating inter-state water disputes.
4. Making recommendations for better coordination of policy on matters of common interest between States.

How many of the above are correct?

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

30. Consider the following statements with respect to the Finance Commission:

1. It is constituted by the Parliament in accordance with the provisions of Article 280.
2. According to the Constitution of India, the Finance Commission shall consist of a Chairman and four other members.
3. The Constitution does not provide for any elaborate qualification for the members of the Finance commission.

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

31. Which of the following are the consequences of the Proclamation of Financial Emergency in India under Article 360?

1. The President can direct a State to reserve its Money Bills for consideration of the President.
2. The salaries of Supreme Court judges can be reduced by order of the President.
3. The term of Lok Sabha can be extended by one year at a time.

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

32. Which one of the following functionaries does not take an oath or affirmation as per the form prescribed under the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (a) A candidate contesting election to Legislature of State
- (b) A Member of Parliament
- (c) The President of India
- (d) A Judge of the Supreme Court

33. With reference to Article 143 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The President is constitutionally bound to act according to the advisory opinion rendered by the Supreme Court under Article 143.
2. The Supreme Court may decline to give an advisory opinion to the President if he has sought opinion on any question of law.

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1  
(b) केवल 2  
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों  
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

34. भारत में कठपुतली के पारंपरिक रूपों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

कठपुतली का रूप	राज्य/क्षेत्र
1. बोम्मलट्टम	तमिलनाडु
2. तोल्पावकूथु	केरल
3. कुंडहेई नाचा	पश्चिम बंगाल
4. पुतुल नाच	ओडिशा

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन-से सही सुमेलित हैं?

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

35. हाल ही में सुर्खियों में रहा “ओसेलॉट” शब्द निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

- (a) भारत में स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित आनुवंशिक अनुक्रमण हेतु एक जैव-संवेदी (बायोसेंसर) चिप  
(b) अमेज़न द्वारा विकसित एक प्रोटोटाइप क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग चिप  
(c) यूरोपीय अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी द्वारा प्रक्षेपित एक मार्स रोवर  
(d) DARPA द्वारा ड्रोन निगरानी के लिए विकसित एक नई AI चिप

36. विश्व बैंक समूह के नेतृत्व में आरंभ की गई “मिशन 300” पहल का मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

- (a) वर्ष 2030 तक दक्षिण एशिया के 300 मिलियन ग्रामीण परिवारों को स्वच्छ ऊर्जा उपलब्ध कराना  
(b) वर्ष 2030 तक उप-सहारा अफ्रीका के 300 मिलियन लोगों को विद्युत सुविधा से जोड़ना  
(c) वर्ष 2030 तक लैटिन अमेरिका के 300 मिलियन शहरी निवासियों हेतु कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कमी सुनिश्चित करना  
(d) वर्ष 2030 तक दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के 300 मिलियन लोगों तक डिजिटल वित्तीय पहुँच का विस्तार करना

37. हानि और क्षति निधि (Loss and Damage Fund) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- इस निधि की स्थापना वर्ष 2022 में मिस्र में आयोजित COP27 जलवायु शिखर सम्मेलन में की गई थी।
- यह निधि विकासशील देशों को उत्सर्जन में कमी के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में विफलता के कारण होने वाली आर्थिक हानि के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान करती है।
- हाल ही में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने इस कोष के बोर्ड से अपना नाम वापस ले लिया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2  
(b) केवल 1 और 3  
(c) केवल 2 और 3  
(d) 1, 2 और 3

38. भारतीय राजव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

भारतीय संविधान की अनुसूची	विषय-वस्तु
1. दूसरी अनुसूची	राज्य सभा में सीटों का आवंटन
2. छठी अनुसूची	अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रशासन एवं नियंत्रण से संबंधित प्रावधान
3. ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची	नगरपालिकाओं की शक्तियाँ, अधिकार और ज़िम्मेदारियाँ

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

- (a) केवल एक युग्म  
(b) केवल दो युग्म  
(c) सभी तीन युग्म  
(d) कोई भी युग्म नहीं

39. वस्तु एवं सेवा कर अपीलीय अधिकरण (GSTAT) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- भारत का संविधान अनुच्छेद 279(A) के अंतर्गत GSTAT की स्थापना हेतु प्रावधान करता है।

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

34. With reference to the traditional forms of puppetry in India, consider the following pairs:

<i>Puppetry Form</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Bommalattam	Tamil Nadu
2. Tholpavakoothu	Kerala
3. Kundhei Nacha	Uttarakhand
4. Putul Nach	West Bengal

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

35. In which of the following contexts has the term “Ocelot” been recently mentioned in the news?

- (a) A biosensor chip for genetic sequencing indigenously developed in India
- (b) A prototype quantum computing chip developed by Amazon
- (c) A Mars rover launched by the European Space Agency
- (d) A new AI chip developed for drone surveillance by DARPA

36. “Mission 300,” led by the World Bank group, is an initiative aimed at:

- (a) Providing clean energy access to 300 million rural households in South Asia by 2030
- (b) Connecting 300 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa to electricity by 2030
- (c) Reducing carbon emissions for 300 million urban residents in Latin America by 2030
- (d) Expanding digital financial access to 300 million people in Southeast Asia by 2030

37. With reference to the ‘Loss and Damage Fund’, consider the following statements:

- 1. It was established at the COP27 Climate Summit held in Egypt in 2022.
- 2. The Fund seeks to provide compensation to developing countries for economic losses arising from their failure to meet emission reduction targets.
- 3. The United States has recently withdrawn from the Board of the Fund.

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

38. In the context of Indian polity, consider the following pairs:

<i>Schedule of Constitution of India</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>
1. Second Schedule	Allocation of seats in the Council of States
2. Sixth Schedule	Provisions related to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
3. Eleventh Schedule	Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

39. With reference to the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT), consider the following statements:

- 1. The Constitution of India provides for the establishment of the GSTAT under Article 279A.

2. केंद्रीय और राज्य GST अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत अपीलीय प्राधिकारियों के आदेशों के विरुद्ध अपीलें GSTAT के समक्ष की जाती हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1  
(b) केवल 2  
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों  
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

40. 73वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1992 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से प्रावधान राज्यों के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से लागू किए जाने आवश्यक हैं?

1. पंचायत के लिए चुनाव लड़ने हेतु न्यूनतम आयु 21 वर्ष निर्धारित की जाएगी।
2. पंचायतों की वित्तीय स्थिति की समीक्षा हेतु प्रत्येक पाँच वर्ष के उपरांत राज्य वित्त आयोग का गठन किया जाएगा।
3. राज्य सरकार द्वारा आरोपित एवं संकलित करों, शुल्कों, टोल तथा प्रभारों को पंचायतों को हस्तांतरित किया जाएगा।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2  
(b) केवल 2  
(c) केवल 1 और 3  
(d) कोई नहीं

41. भारत में निर्वाचन वित्तपोषण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राजनीतिक दलों के लिए 20,000 रुपये से अधिक राशि के सभी नक़द एवं गैर-नक़द अंशदान का सार्वजनिक प्रकटीकरण करना अनिवार्य है।
2. राजनीतिक दलों को प्राप्त अंशदान आयकर से मुक्त है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1  
(b) केवल 2  
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों  
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

42. विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1987 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत, निम्नलिखित में से किन श्रेणियों के व्यक्ति निःशुल्क विधिक सहायता प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं?

1. अनुसूचित जाति का सदस्य
2. ₹10 लाख वार्षिक आय वाली महिला
3. एक औद्योगिक कामगार
4. अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग का सदस्य

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

43. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

पारंपरिक नृत्य शैली	क्षेत्र
1. गोमीरा मुखौटा नृत्य	पश्चिम बंगाल
2. कुम्मट्टिकली	तमिलनाडु
3. पुरुलिया छऊ	पश्चिम बंगाल

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन-से सही सुमेलित हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2  
(b) केवल 1 और 3  
(c) केवल 2 और 3  
(d) 1, 2 और 3

44. केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में घोषित 'ज्ञान भारतम मिशन' का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य क्या है?

- (a) शास्त्रीय भारतीय भाषाओं के अध्ययन को बढ़ावा देना।  
(b) भारत की प्राचीन पांडुलिपियों का डिजिटलीकरण और संरक्षण करना।  
(c) पारंपरिक भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर केंद्रित नए विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना करना।  
(d) आधुनिक विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करना।

45. निम्नलिखित भाषाओं पर विचार कीजिए:

1. बंगाली
2. गुजराती
3. मणिपुरी

2. Appeals against the orders of the Appellate Authorities under the Central and State GST Acts lie before the GSTAT.

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. Which of the following provisions under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 are mandatory for the States to implement?

1. Minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats to be 21 years.
2. Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.
3. Assigning to a panchayat the taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State Government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

41. With reference to electoral funding in India, consider the following statements:

1. Political parties are required to publicly disclose all cash and non-cash donations exceeding ₹20,000.
2. Political parties are exempt from paying income tax on the donations they receive.

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

42. Which of the following categories of persons are entitled to get free legal aid under the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987?

1. A member of a Scheduled Caste
2. A woman with annual income of Rs. 10 lakh
3. An industrial workman
4. A member of Other Backward Classes

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

43. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Traditional Dance Form</i>	<i>Region</i>
1. Gomira Mask Dance	West Bengal
2. Kummattikali	Tamil Nadu
3. Purulia Chhau	West Bengal

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

44. What is the primary objective of the 'Gyan Bharatam Mission' announced in the Union Budget 2025-26?

- (a) To promote the study of classical Indian languages.  
(b) To digitize and preserve ancient manuscripts of India.  
(c) To establish new universities focusing on traditional Indian knowledge systems.  
(d) To fund research projects in modern science and technology.

45. Consider the following languages:

1. Bengali
2. Gujarati
3. Manipuri

4. पंजाबी
5. संथाली

उपर्युक्त में से किसे 26 जनवरी, 1950 को संविधान के प्रारंभ होने पर इसकी आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया गया था?

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

46. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन-I:**

भारत का निर्वाचन आयोग राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव से संबंधित सभी शंकाओं एवं विवादों का समाधान करने और उन पर निर्णय लेने के लिए अधिकृत है।

**कथन-II:**

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324 के अंतर्गत, भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग को राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव कराने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
- (d) कथन-I गलत है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

47. भारतीय राजव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पदों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रीय आपात्
2. मंत्रिमंडल
3. राष्ट्रपति शासन
4. वित्तीय आपात्

उपर्युक्त में से कितने पदों का उल्लेख भारत के संविधान में नहीं है?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) केवल तीन
- (d) सभी चार

48. निम्नलिखित संघ-शासित प्रदेशों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. पुदुच्चेरी
2. चंडीगढ़
3. दिल्ली

कितने संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की अपनी विधान सभा और उच्च न्यायालय है?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

49. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन भारतीय न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में प्रतिषेध और उत्प्रेषण रिटों के बीच सर्वोत्तम अंतर दर्शाता है?

- (a) प्रतिषेध किसी निचली अदालत के निर्णय के क्रियान्वयन को रोकता है, जबकि उत्प्रेषण मुख्य रूप से निर्णय होने से पहले कार्यवाही पर रोक लगाता है।
- (b) प्रतिषेध केवल प्रशासनिक निकायों के विरुद्ध जारी किया जाता है, जबकि उत्प्रेषण प्रशासनिक और न्यायिक दोनों निकायों के विरुद्ध जारी किया जा सकता है।
- (c) प्रतिषेध केवल मूल अधिकारों को लागू करने के लिए जारी किया जा सकता है, जबकि उत्प्रेषण कानून की त्रुटियों को सुधारने के लिए भी जारी किया जा सकता है।
- (d) प्रतिषेध किसी निचली अदालत को उसके क्षेत्राधिकार का अतिक्रमण करने से रोकने के लिए जारी किया जाता है, जबकि उत्प्रेषण किसी निचली अदालत के उस आदेश को रद्द करने के लिए जारी किया जा सकता है जो पहले ही अपने क्षेत्राधिकार का अतिक्रमण कर चुका है।

50. विशेष विवाह अधिनियम (SMA), 1954 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. व्यक्तिगत कानूनों के विपरीत, SMA धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों या समारोहों की आवश्यकता के बिना विवाह की अनुमति देता है।
2. इस अधिनियम के तहत विवाह करने वाले व्यक्तियों के उत्तराधिकार से संबंधित मामले अब व्यक्तिगत कानूनों (पर्सनल लॉ) द्वारा शासित नहीं होते हैं।

4. Punjabi
5. Santhali

Which of the above were included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution at its commencement on 26th January, 1950?

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

46. Consider the following statements

*Statement-I:*

The Election Commission of India is empowered to address and decide upon all doubts and disputes concerning the election of the President.

*Statement-II:*

Under Article 324 of the Constitution of India, The Election Commission of India is entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the Presidential Election.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

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

47. With reference to the Indian Polity, consider the following terms:

1. National emergency
2. Cabinet
3. President's rule
4. Financial emergency

How many of the above terms are *not* mentioned in the Constitution of India?

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

48. Consider the following Union Territories:

1. Puducherry
2. Chandigarh
3. Delhi

How many of the Union Territories have its own Legislative Assembly and High Court?

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

49. Which of the following statements best differentiates between the writs of Prohibition and Certiorari in the context of Indian judiciary?

- (a) Prohibition stops the execution of a decision of an inferior court, while Certiorari primarily stays proceedings before the decision is made.
- (b) Prohibition is issued only against administrative bodies, while Certiorari can be issued against both administrative and judicial bodies.
- (c) Prohibition can be issued only to enforce fundamental rights, while Certiorari can also be issued for correcting errors of law.
- (d) Prohibition is issued to prevent an inferior court from exceeding its jurisdiction, while Certiorari can be issued to quash the order of an inferior court that has already exceeded its jurisdiction.

50. Consider the following statements regarding the Special Marriage Act (SMA), 1954:

1. Unlike personal laws, SMA allows marriage without the need for religious rituals or ceremonies.
2. Matters related to inheritance to persons marrying under the Act are no longer governed by personal laws.

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

51. प्रायः सुखियों में रहने वाला कालियाट्टम त्योहार मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित में से किस पारंपरिक प्रदर्शन शैली से जुड़ा है?

- (a) यक्षगान
- (b) छऊ
- (c) थैय्यम
- (d) पदयानी

52. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) से संबंधित भ्रामक विज्ञापन प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. “एआई वॉशिंग” शब्द का अभिप्राय ऐसे भ्रामक दावों अथवा विज्ञापनों से है, जिनमें उत्पादों या सेवाओं में एआई के उपयोग को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर अथवा गलत रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।
2. भारत में उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत, ऐसे विज्ञापनों के विरुद्ध उपभोक्ता एवं सरकार, दोनों ही शिकायत दर्ज करा सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

53. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आपराधिक न्यायालय (ICC) तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. ICC का क्षेत्राधिकार केवल व्यक्तियों तक सीमित है, जबकि ICJ राज्यों के मध्य विवादों का निपटारा करता है तथा युद्ध अपराधों के आरोपी व्यक्तियों पर भी अभियोजन चलाता है।
2. ICC के निर्णय के विरुद्ध अपील ICJ में की जा सकती है।
3. भारत ICC और ICJ दोनों का सदस्य है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

54. हाल ही के संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियमों और उनके प्रमुख प्रावधानों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम	प्रमुख प्रावधान
1. 104वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम	लोक सभा एवं राज्य विधानसभाओं में एंग्लो-इंडियन समुदाय के लिए आरक्षण समाप्त किया गया
2. 105वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम	राज्य सरकारों को सामाजिक एवं शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों की पहचान करने की शक्ति पुनः प्रदान की गई
3. 106वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम	लोक सभा एवं राज्य विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं के लिए सीटों का आरक्षण सुनिश्चित किया गया

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

55. भारतीय संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. वर्तमान में, केवल असम, मेघालय, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को छठी अनुसूची में शामिल किया गया है।
2. स्वायत्त जिलों के लिए जिला परिषदों के सभी सदस्यों का चुनाव वयस्क मताधिकार के आधार पर किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

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. Kaliyattam festival, often seen in the news, is primarily associated with which of the following traditional performance forms?

- (a) Yakshagana
- (b) Chhau
- (c) Theyyam
- (d) Padayani

52. With reference to deceptive advertising practices related to Artificial Intelligence (AI), consider the following statements:

1. The term “AI washing” refers to misleading claims or advertisements that exaggerate or falsely state the use of AI in products or services.
2. In India, complaints against such advertisements may be filed both by consumers and by the Government under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

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

53. With reference to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Court of Justice (ICJ), consider the following statements:

1. The ICC has jurisdiction only over individuals, whereas the ICJ adjudicates disputes between States as well as tries individuals accused of war crimes.
2. An appeal against the decision of the ICC lies with the ICJ.
3. India is a member of both the ICC and the ICJ.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

54. With reference to the recent Constitutional Amendment Acts and their key provisions, consider the following pairs:

<i>Constitutional Amendment Act</i>	<i>Key Provision</i>
1. 104th Amendment Act	Abolished reservation of Anglo-Indians in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
2. 105th Amendment Act	Restored State Governments’ power to identify SEBCs
3. 106th Amendment Act	Reservation of seats for women in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

Which of the pairs given above are correct?

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

55. With reference to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Currently, only the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura have been included in the Sixth Schedule.
2. All the members of the District Councils for autonomous districts are elected on the basis of adult suffrage.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 and 2

56. भारतीय संविधान के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. जब CJI अस्थायी रूप से अनुपस्थित हो, तो राष्ट्रपति उच्चतम न्यायालय के किसी न्यायाधीश को भारत का कार्यवाहक मुख्य न्यायाधीश (CJI) नियुक्त कर सकता है।
2. उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपर्याप्त गणपूर्ति होने पर CJI उच्च न्यायालय के किसी न्यायाधीश को उच्चतम न्यायालय का तदर्थ न्यायाधीश नियुक्त कर सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

57. भारत के संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों (UTs) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इन्हें राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त प्रशासक के माध्यम से प्रशासित किया जाता है।
2. संसद को संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए संघ सूची, राज्य सूची और समवर्ती सूची में किसी भी विषय पर कानून बनाने का अधिकार है।
3. वर्ष 2019 में जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य के पुनर्गठन के बाद, भारत में आठ संघ राज्यक्षेत्र हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

58. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (UPSC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. UPSC के लगभग आधे सदस्य ऐसे व्यक्ति होंगे, जिन्होंने भारत सरकार या किसी राज्य सरकार के अधीन कम-से-कम दस वर्षों तक पद धारण किया हो।
2. UPSC के अध्यक्ष को केवल उन्हीं आधारों पर और उसी विधि से पद से हटाया जा सकता है, जिस विधि से उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश को हटाया जाता है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

59. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन-I:**

केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) को किसी राज्य में अपराध की जाँच शुरू करने से पूर्व संबंधित राज्य सरकार की सहमति लेनी होगी।

**कथन-II:**

CBI, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (DSPE) अधिनियम, 1946 द्वारा शासित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

- (a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
- (d) कथन-I गलत है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

60. मुंशी-आयंगर सूत्र, जिसका उल्लेख प्रायः संविधान सभा की बहसों के संदर्भ में किया जाता है, संबंधित है:

- (a) संघ और राज्यों के बीच शक्तियों के विभाजन से
- (b) संविधान की प्रस्तावना के प्रारूपण से
- (c) संघ की आधिकारिक भाषा को अपनाने से
- (d) संविधान में अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए रक्षोपायों से

61. न्यायालय अवमानना अधिनियम, 1971 के अंतर्गत, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कार्य भारत में दीवानी अवमानना माना जाता है?

1. ऐसी सामग्री प्रकाशित करना, जो न्यायपालिका में जन-विश्वास को कमजोर करती हो या आघात पहुँचाती हो।

**56.** With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The President can appoint a judge of the Supreme Court as an acting Chief Justice of India (CJI) when the CJI is temporarily absent.
2. CJI can appoint a judge of the High Court as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court when there is a lack of quorum in the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**57.** With reference to the Union Territories (UTs) of India, consider the following statements:

1. They are administered by the President through an Administrator appointed by him.
2. Parliament has the power to make laws on any subject in the Union List, the State List as well as the Concurrent List for the Union Territories.
3. After the reorganisation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in 2019, there are eight Union Territories in India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**58.** With reference to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. About one-half of the members of UPSC shall be persons who have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or of a State.
2. Chairperson of UPSC can only be removed from office on the same grounds and in the same manner as a Supreme Court Judge.

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

**59.** Consider the following statements:

*Statement-I:*

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) must obtain the consent of the State Government concerned before beginning to investigate a Crime in a State.

*Statement-II:*

CBI is governed by The Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

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

**60.** The Munshi-Iyengar formula, often mentioned in the context of the Constituent Assembly debates, is associated with:

- (a) Division of powers between the Union and the States
- (b) Drafting of the Preamble to the Constitution
- (c) Adoption of the official language of the Union
- (d) Safeguards for minorities in the Constitution

**61.** Under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, which of the following amounts civil contempt in India?

1. Publishing content that tends to scandalize or undermine public confidence in the judiciary.

2. किसी न्यायालय के किसी निर्णय या आदेश की जानबूझकर अवज्ञा करना।
3. ऐसा कृत्य, जो न्यायिक कार्यवाही की यथोचित व्यवस्था में हस्तक्षेप करता हो।
4. न्यायालय को दिए गए वचन का जानबूझकर उल्लंघन करना।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

62. भारत में जिला न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. किसी राज्य में जिला न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति और पदोन्नति राज्यपाल द्वारा उस राज्य के उच्च न्यायालय के परामर्श से की जाती है।
2. कोई व्यक्ति जिला न्यायाधीश के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए तभी पात्र होगा, जब वह न्यूनतम 10 वर्षों तक अधिवक्ता या अभिभाषक (Pleader) रहा हो।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

63. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक संवैधानिक निकाय नहीं है?

- (a) राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग
- (b) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग
- (c) राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग
- (d) राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग

64. राष्ट्रीय जाँच एजेंसी (NIA) के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसकी स्थापना 26/11 के मुंबई आतंकवादी हमलों के बाद भारत सरकार के एक कार्यकारी आदेश द्वारा वर्ष 2009 में की गई थी।
2. NIA प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में कार्य करती है।

3. इसे भारतीय नागरिकों से संबंधित अनुसूचित अपराधों की जाँच करने का अधिकार है, भले ही ऐसे अपराध भारत के बाहर किए गए हों।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई भी नहीं

65. भारत में दल-बदल विरोधी कानून के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. संविधान में 10वीं अनुसूची के तहत विधायकों की निरर्हता याचिकाओं पर निर्णय लेने के लिए अध्यक्ष के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।
2. किहोतो होलोहान बनाम जाचिल्हु वाद (1992) में, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने माना कि निरर्हता के संबंध में अध्यक्ष का निर्णय न्यायिक समीक्षा के अधीन है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

66. राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह भारत में सर्वोच्च आपदा प्रबंधन निकाय है, जो गृह मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में कार्य करता है।
2. केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री NDMA के पदेन अध्यक्ष होते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

67. भारत में निम्नलिखित संवैधानिक पद धारकों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. केंद्रीय मंत्री
2. संसद सदस्य

2. Wilful disobedience of any judgment or order of a court.
3. An act that interferes with the due course of a judicial proceedings.
4. Wilful breach of an undertaking given to the court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

62. With reference to the appointment of District Judges in India, consider the following statements:

1. The appointment and promotion of District Judges in a State are made by the Governor in consultation with the High Court of that State.
2. A person shall be eligible to be appointed as a District Judge only if he has been an advocate or a pleader for not less than ten years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

63. Which of the following bodies is **not** a constitutional body?

- (a) State Public Service Commission
- (b) National Human Rights Commission
- (c) State Election Commission
- (d) National Commission for Backward Classes

64. Consider the following statements regarding the National Investigation Agency (NIA):

1. It was established in 2009 by an executive order of the Government of India following the 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attacks.
2. The NIA functions under the administrative control of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).

3. It is empowered to investigate scheduled offences involving Indian citizens even if such offences are committed outside India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

65. With reference to the Anti-Defection Law in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution does not prescribe any time limit for the Speaker to decide on disqualification petitions of legislators under the Tenth Schedule.
2. In Kihoto Hollohan vs. Zachillhu (1992), the Supreme Court held that the decision of the Speaker regarding disqualification is subject to judicial review.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

66. With reference to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), consider the following statements:

1. It is the apex disaster management body in India, functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. The Union Home Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.

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

67. Consider the following Constitutional office-holders in India:

1. Union Minister
2. Member of Parliament

3. भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक (CAG)
4. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश
5. भारत का राष्ट्रपति

भारत के संविधान के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त में से कितने व्यक्तियों को अपना पद ग्रहण करने से पहले गोपनीयता की शपथ लेनी अनिवार्य है?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) केवल तीन
- (d) केवल चार

68. भारत के संविधान के अनुसार ग्राम सभा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. ग्राम सभा में ग्राम की निर्वाचक सूची में पंजीकृत सभी व्यक्ति सम्मिलित होते हैं।
2. पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में ग्राम सभा ही एकमात्र स्थायी निकाय है।
3. ग्राम सभा का सदस्य बनने हेतु न्यूनतम आयु 21 वर्ष निर्धारित है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

69. भारत में वैकल्पिक विवाद निपटान (Alternative Dispute Resolution) तंत्र के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. माध्यस्थम् (Arbitration) का निर्णय पक्षकारों पर बाध्यकारी होता है, जबकि मध्यस्थता (Mediation) स्वैच्छिक तथा अप्रतिबंधात्मक (गैर-बाध्यकारी) स्वरूप की होती है।
2. भारत में मध्यस्थता के लिए एक व्यापक वैधानिक ढाँचा विद्यमान है, जबकि माध्यस्थम् के लिए कोई समर्पित वैधानिक समर्थन उपलब्ध नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

70. भारत में निम्नलिखित निर्वाचित निकायों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. लोक सभा
2. राज्य सभा
3. राज्य विधान सभा
4. राज्य विधान परिषद्
5. नगरपालिका
6. पंचायत

उपर्युक्त में से कितने निकायों में अनुसूचित जातियों (SC) तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों (ST) के लिए भारत का संविधान आरक्षित सीटों का प्रावधान करता है?

- (a) केवल तीन
- (b) केवल चार
- (c) केवल पाँच
- (d) सभी छह

71. जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के तहत, निम्नलिखित में से किस अपराध में दोषसिद्धि होने पर किसी उम्मीदवार को निर्ह ठहराया जा सकता है?

1. दो समूहों के बीच दुश्मनी को बढ़ावा देना
2. जमाखोरी या मुनाफ़ाखोरी
3. खाद्य या दवाओं में मिलावट
4. दहेज निषेध अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

72. राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. केंद्र सरकार और प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार अनुसूचित जनजातियों को प्रभावित करने वाले सभी प्रमुख नीतिगत मामलों पर आयोग से परामर्श करेगी।
2. आयोग को मामलों की जाँच करते समय सिविल न्यायालय की शक्तियाँ प्राप्त हैं।

3. Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)
4. Judge of the Supreme Court
5. President of India

How many of the above are required to subscribe to an oath of secrecy before entering upon their office as per the Constitution of India?

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

68. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Gram Sabha as per the Constitution of India?

1. Gram Sabha consists of all persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village
2. Gram Sabha is the only permanent body in the Panchayati Raj system.
3. The minimum age for a person to be a member of the Gram Sabha is 21 years.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

69. With reference to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in India, consider the following statements:

1. The outcome of mediation is binding on the parties, whereas arbitration is voluntary and non-binding in nature.
2. Mediation in India has a comprehensive statutory framework, whereas arbitration does not have any statutory backing.

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

70. Consider the following elected bodies in India:

1. Lok Sabha
2. Rajya Sabha
3. State Legislative Assembly
4. State Legislative Council
5. Municipalities
6. Panchayats

In how many of the above does the Constitution of India provide for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs)?

- (a) Only Three
- (b) Only Four
- (c) Only Five
- (d) All Six

71. Under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, disqualification of a candidate can be triggered for conviction in which of the following offences?

1. Promoting enmity between two groups
2. Hoarding or profiteering
3. Adulteration of food or drugs
4. Violation of the Dowry Prohibition Act

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

72. With reference to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), consider the following statements:

1. Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Tribes.
2. The Commission is vested with the powers of a civil court while investigating matters.

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

73. अमीर खुसरो के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. वह सूफी संत शेख सलीम चिश्ती के शिष्य थे।
2. मोहम्मद बिन तुगलक के शासनकाल के दौरान उन्हें शहर क़ाज़ी नियुक्त किया गया था।
3. उनकी प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक खजाइन-उल-फुतूह खिलजी वंश के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करती है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

74. राष्ट्रीय वन्यजीव बोर्ड (NBWL) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसका गठन पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 के प्रावधानों के तहत किया गया था।
2. केंद्रीय पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री NBWL के अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

75. माधव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. यह सतपुड़ा पर्वतमाला में स्थित है।
2. सांख्य सागर झील का रामसर स्थल इस उद्यान की सीमा के अंतर्गत अवस्थित है।
3. इसे प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर के अंतर्गत सम्मिलित किया गया है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

76. भारत के संविधान के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	विषय	सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार सूची
1.	आपराधिक कानून	समवर्ती सूची
2.	लोक स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता	राज्य सूची
3.	कृषि	समवर्ती सूची

उपर्युक्त विषयों में से कितने भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत अपनी-अपनी सूचियों से सही सुमेलित हैं?

- (a) केवल एक युग्म
- (b) केवल दो युग्म
- (c) सभी तीन युग्म
- (d) कोई भी नहीं

77. भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय, कार्यवाहियाँ और कार्य स्थायी स्मृति और साक्ष्य के लिए अभिलेखित किए जाते हैं।
2. संविधान के अनुसार, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय अपनी कार्यप्रणाली और प्रक्रिया को विनियमित करने के लिए नियम बना सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

78. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक, भारत में “एकीकृत न्यायपालिका” होने का प्रत्यक्ष निहितार्थ नहीं है?

- (a) न्यायपालिका कार्यपालिका और विधायिका के प्रभाव से मुक्त है।
- (b) उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों पर बाध्यकारी होते हैं।

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

73. Which of the following statements with reference to Amir Khusrau is/are correct?

1. He was a disciple of Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti.
2. He was appointed as the city qazi during the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.
3. His famous book Khazain-ul Futuh provides crucial information about Khilji Dynasty.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

74. Consider the following statements with reference to the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL):

1. It was constituted under the provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986.
2. The Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change acts as the Chairperson of NBWL.

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

75. Which of the following statements with respect to Madhav National Park is/are correct?

1. It is located in the Satpura Hills.
2. Ramsar site of Sakhya Sagar lake is situated within the boundaries of the Park.
3. It has been included under Project Tiger.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

76. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following pairs:

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>List as per the Seventh Schedule</i>
1	Criminal Law	Concurrent List
2	Public Health and Sanitation	State List
3	Agriculture	Concurrent List

How many of the above subjects are correctly matched with their respective lists under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?

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

77. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, consider the following statements:

1. The judgements, proceedings and acts of the Supreme Court are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony.
2. According to the Constitution, the Supreme court may frame rules for regulating its practice and procedure.

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

78. Which of the following is not a direct implication of having an “integrated judiciary” in India?

- (a) Judiciary is free from the influence of the executive and legislature.
- (b) Decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

- (c) एकीकृत न्यायालयों का एक ही समुच्चय संघ और राज्य, दोनों कानूनों के संबंध में विवादों पर निर्णय कर सकता है।
- (d) कोई व्यक्ति अधीनस्थ न्यायालय के निर्णय के विरुद्ध उच्च न्यायालय में अपील कर सकता है।
- 79.** भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद् (BCI) के बारे में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा सही नहीं है?
- (a) यह अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, 1961 के तहत स्थापित एक सांविधिक निकाय है।
- (b) यह भारत में अधिवक्ताओं की कानूनी शिक्षा और पेशेवर मानकों को नियंत्रित करता है।
- (c) भारत का महान्यायवादी, भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद् का पदेन सदस्य होता है।
- (d) भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद् के अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है।
- 80.** भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक (CAG) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- वह राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाता है और 6 वर्ष या 65 वर्ष की आयु, जो भी पहले हो, तक पद धारण करता है।
  - उसे केवल केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रपति द्वारा हटाया जा सकता है।
  - कोई भी मंत्री संसद में CAG का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर सकता है या उसके कार्यों की जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकता है।
- उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?
- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3
- 81.** निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- सर्वोच्च न्यायालय सैन्य अधिकरणों और सैन्य न्यायालयों सहित किसी भी न्यायालय या अधिकरण से अपील करने की विशेष अनुमति दे सकता है।
  - उच्च न्यायालयों को सैन्य न्यायालयों या अधिकरणों को छोड़कर अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले सभी न्यायालयों और अधिकरणों पर अधीक्षण का अधिकार है।
- उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?
- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2
- 82.** उच्च न्यायालयों के रिट क्षेत्राधिकार के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- उच्च न्यायालयों को रिट जारी करने की शक्ति भारतीय संविधान के भाग III से प्राप्त होती है।
  - उच्च न्यायालयों के पास बंदी प्रत्यक्षीकरण, परमादेश, उत्प्रेषण और प्रतिषेध जारी करने की शक्ति है, लेकिन अधिकार-पृच्छा जारी करने की नहीं।
- उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?
- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2
- 83.** भारतीय संविधान की 5वीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- भारत के राष्ट्रपति को किसी क्षेत्र को अनुसूचित क्षेत्र घोषित करने का अधिकार है।
  - संविधान के अनुसार, राष्ट्रपति अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन पर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त करेगा।
  - किसी राज्य का राज्यपाल अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों से गैर-आदिवासियों को भूमि-हस्तांतरण करने पर रोक लगाने के लिए नियम बना सकता है।
- उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?
- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3
- 84.** भारत का संविधान निम्नलिखित में से किस संवैधानिक पदाधिकारी के मामले में गुप्त मतदान के माध्यम से चुनाव का प्रावधान करता है?
- भारत के राष्ट्रपति
  - भारत के उप-राष्ट्रपति
  - राज्य सभा के सदस्य

- (c) Same set of unified courts can adjudicate disputes with respect to both Union and State laws.
- (d) A person can appeal to a higher court against the decision of lower court.

**79.** Which of the following statements about the Bar Council of India (BCI) is not correct?

- (a) It is a statutory body established under the Advocates Act, 1961.
- (b) It regulates legal education and professional standards of advocates in India.
- (c) The Attorney General of India is an ex-officio member of the Bar Council of India.
- (d) The Chairman of the Bar Council of India is appointed by the President of India.

**80.** With reference to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), consider the following statements:

1. He is appointed by the President and holds office for six years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
2. He can only be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet.
3. No minister can represent the CAG in Parliament or take responsibility for his actions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**81.** Consider the following statements:

1. Under Article 136 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal from any court or tribunal including military tribunals and courts-martial.
2. High Courts have power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction except military courts or tribunals.

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

**82.** Consider the following statements with respect to the Writ jurisdiction of High Courts:

1. The power of the High Courts to issue writs is derived from Part III of the Constitution of India.
2. High Courts have the power to issue habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari and prohibition, but not quo warranto.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**83.** With reference to the Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The President of India is empowered to declare an area as a Scheduled Area.
2. The Constitution requires the President to appoint a commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas.
3. The Governor of a State can make regulations in Scheduled Areas to prohibit the transfer of land from members of Scheduled Tribes to non-tribals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**84.** The Constitution of India provides for election through secret ballot in the case of which of the following constitutional functionaries?

1. The President of India
2. The Vice-President of India
3. Members of the Rajya Sabha

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 1 और 3
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

85. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से विषय जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 के अंतर्गत विनियमित किए जाते हैं?

1. लोक सभा में सीटों का आवंटन तथा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन।
2. भारत के राष्ट्रपति के निर्वाचन की पद्धति।
3. भ्रष्ट आचरण के आधार पर संसद सदस्यों की निर्योग्यता।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

86. भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 352 के तहत राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल की उद्घोषणा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रपति केवल केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल की लिखित सिफारिश पर ही उद्घोषणा जारी कर सकते हैं।
2. उद्घोषणा को जारी होने की तिथि से एक माह के भीतर संसद द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाना आवश्यक है।
3. राष्ट्रपति, संसद की स्वीकृति के बिना भी, किसी भी समय उद्घोषणा को निरस्त कर सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

87. भारतीय पुरातत्व के संदर्भ में, मेनहिर के विषय में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के दौरान इनका उपयोग मुख्यतः शवाधान स्थलों के रूप में किया जाता था।

2. ये मुख्यतः लोहा एवं ताँबा जैसी धातुओं से निर्मित होते थे।

3. इन्हें हाल ही में भारत की ओर से यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थलों की सूची में सम्मिलित किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 1 और 3
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) कोई नहीं

88. भारत में उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति राज्यपाल द्वारा की जाती है, लेकिन उन्हें संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा प्रस्ताव पारित होने के बाद राष्ट्रपति द्वारा ही हटाया जा सकता है।
2. उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों का वेतन संसद द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है, लेकिन यह राज्य की संचित निधि पर भारित होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

89. वर्ष 1963 में केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) की स्थापना, निम्नलिखित में से किस समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर की गई थी?

- (a) के. संधानम समिति
- (b) दिनेश गोस्वामी समिति
- (c) एल.एम. सिंघवी समिति
- (d) वोहरा समिति

90. भारत के संविधान के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. देवनागरी लिपि में 'हिंदी' संघ की राजभाषा है।
2. संविधान के अनुसार, हिंदी भाषा के प्रसार को बढ़ावा देना संघ का कर्तव्य है।

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

**85.** Which of the following matters are dealt with under the Representation of the People Act, 1950?

- 1. Allocation of seats in the House of the People and delimitation of constituencies.
- 2. Manner of election of the President of India.
- 3. Disqualification of Members of Parliament on grounds of corrupt practices.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**86.** With reference to the proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The President can issue a proclamation only upon the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet.
- 2. The proclamation must be approved by Parliament within one month from the date of its issuance.
- 3. The President may revoke the proclamation at any time without the approval of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**87.** In the context of Indian archaeology, consider the following statements about Menhirs:

- 1. They were primarily used as burial sites during the Indus Valley Civilization.

- 2. They were mainly made of metals such as iron and copper.
- 3. They have been recently included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites from India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**88.** With reference to the Judges of the High Courts in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Judges of a High Court are appointed by the Governor, but can be removed only by the President after the motion passed by both houses of the Parliament.
- 2. The salaries of the Judges of a High Court are determined by Parliament, but are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State.

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

**89.** The establishment of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in 1963 was based on the recommendation of which one of the following committees?

- (a) K. Santhanam Committee
- (b) Dinesh Goswami Committee
- (c) L. M. Singhvi Committee
- (d) Vohra Committee

**90.** With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Hindi in Devanagari script is the official language of the Union.
- 2. According to the Constitution, it is the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language.

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

91. भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग की शक्तियाँ संसद द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं।
2. निर्वाचन आयुक्तों का वेतन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के समान होता है।
3. मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (CEC) और अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्तों के मध्य मतभेद की स्थिति में, मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त के पास निर्णायक मत का अधिकार होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

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

92. निम्नलिखित में से किसके पास अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा सृजित करने का अधिकार है?

- (a) राज्य सभा
- (b) भारत के राष्ट्रपति
- (c) भारत का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
- (d) भारत की संसद

93. सांसदों (MPs) संबंधी संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. प्रत्येक सांसद को सदन में अपना स्थान ग्रहण करने से पहले राष्ट्रपति या उनके द्वारा नियुक्त किसी व्यक्ति के समक्ष शपथ या प्रतिज्ञान लेना आवश्यक है।
2. यदि कोई व्यक्ति शपथ या प्रतिज्ञान लिए बिना सांसद के रूप में बैठता है, तो उसे ऐसी बैठक के प्रत्येक दिन के लिए ₹500 का जुर्माना देना होगा।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

94. 74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1992 के अनुसार, नगरपालिकाओं की संरचना के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. किसी नगरपालिका के सदस्यों का चुनाव नगरपालिका क्षेत्र के लोगों द्वारा प्रत्यक्षतः किया जाता है।
2. राज्य, नगरपालिका में लोक सभा सदस्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान कर सकते हैं।
3. राज्यों को नगरपालिकाओं में अध्यक्षों के न्यूनतम एक-तिहाई पद महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित करने होंगे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

95. प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (FIR) और आरोप-पत्र (Chargesheet) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. FIR किसी भी व्यक्ति द्वारा दर्ज कराई जा सकती है, जिसमें अपराध से पीड़ित भी शामिल है, जबकि आरोप-पत्र केवल पुलिस जाँच अधिकारी द्वारा ही दायर किया जा सकता है।
2. FIR और आरोप-पत्र दोनों पुलिस स्टेशन में दर्ज/दायर किए जाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1 और, न ही 2

96. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारत के राष्ट्रपति किसी जनजाति को संविधान के प्रयोजन हेतु अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में अधिसूचित कर सकते हैं।
2. भारत के राष्ट्रपति किसी जाति को संविधान के प्रयोजन हेतु अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में अधिसूचित कर सकते हैं।

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

91. Consider the following statements with reference to the Election Commission of India:

1. The strength of the Election Commission of India is determined by the Parliament.
2. The salary of the election commissioners is the same as that of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
3. In case of a difference of opinion among the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and the other Election Commissioners, the CEC has a casting vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

92. Which of the following has the authority to create an All-India Judicial Service?

- (a) Rajya Sabha
- (b) President of India
- (c) Supreme Court of India
- (d) Parliament of India

93. With reference to the Constitutional provisions regarding Members of Parliament (MP), consider the following statements:

1. Every MP is required to subscribe an oath or affirmation before the President, or a person appointed by him, prior to taking his seat in the House.
2. If a person sits as a MP without taking such oath or affirmation, he is liable to pay a penalty of ₹500 for each day of such sitting.

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

94. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Municipalities as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:

1. Members of a Municipality are to be directly elected by the people of the Municipal area.
2. States may provide representation to the members of Lok Sabha in Municipality.
3. States must reserve at least one-third of the offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for women.

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



95. Consider the following statements with reference to First Information Report (FIR) and Chargesheet:

1. An FIR can be filed by any person including the victim of a crime whereas a Chargesheet can only be filed by the Police Investigating Officer.
2. Both FIR and Chargesheet are filed at the Police Station.

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 the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India, consider the following statements:

1. The President of India may specify a tribe to be deemed as Scheduled Caste for the purpose of the Constitution of India.
2. The President of India may specify a caste to be deemed as Scheduled Tribe for the purpose of the Constitution of India.

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

97. अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत किसी राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- 1. वह राज्य विधान सभा को निलंबित या भंग कर सकता है।
- 2. उसके पास राज्य की मंत्रिपरिषद् को बर्खास्त करने की शक्ति होती है।
- 3. सामान्य स्थिति बहाल होने तक, वह राज्य के उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायिक शक्तियाँ ग्रहण कर सकता है।

उपरोक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 1
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

98. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक भारतीय विधि व्यवस्था के संदर्भ में, “शमनीय अपराध” (Compoundable Offence) पद का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

- (a) ऐसा अपराध, जिसके लिए पुलिस, मजिस्ट्रेट की पूर्व-स्वीकृति के बिना मामला दर्ज कर सकती है।
- (b) ऐसा अपराध, जिसमें शिकायतकर्ता, कुछ मामलों में न्यायालय की अनुमति के अधीन, अभियुक्त के साथ समझौता करने के लिए सहमत हो सकता है।
- (c) ऐसा अपराध, जिसमें केवल उच्च न्यायालय या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ही कार्यवाही को रद्द कर सकता है।
- (d) ऐसा अपराध, जो गैर-जमानती होता है, लेकिन मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा विचारणीय होता है।

99. भारत के संविधान के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- 1. संसद, कानूनी अधिकारों के प्रवर्तन हेतु रिट जारी करने के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को सशक्त बना सकती है।
- 2. संसद, किसी अन्य न्यायालय को मौलिक अधिकारों के प्रवर्तन के लिए रिट जारी करने का अधिकार प्रदान कर सकती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

100. भारत का संविधान सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न रक्षोपायों का प्रावधान करता है। निम्नलिखित में से उनमें कौन-सा/से शामिल है/हैं?

- 1. सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद वे भारत सरकार के अधीन किसी अन्य नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र नहीं होते हैं।
- 2. उनके निष्कासन प्रस्ताव के लिए संसद के दोनों सदनों की कुल सदस्यता के न्यूनतम दो-तिहाई बहुमत की आवश्यकता होती है।
- 3. संविधान के तहत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों का कार्यकाल निश्चित होता है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) कोई भी नहीं

■■■■

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

97. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the powers of the President during the President's rule in a state under Article 356?

- 1. He/She may either suspend or dissolve the State legislative assembly.
- 2. He/She has the power to dismiss the Council of Ministers of the state.
- 3. He/She can assume judicial powers of the High Court of the state until normalcy is restored.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

98. Which of the following best describes the term "compoundable offence" in the context of the Indian legal system?

- (a) An offence for which the police can register a case without prior approval of a magistrate.
- (b) An offence in which the complainant may agree to a compromise with the accused, subject to the permission of the court in certain cases.
- (c) An offence in which only the High Court or Supreme Court can quash the proceedings.
- (d) An offence which is non-bailable but triable by a Magistrate.

99. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Parliament may empower the Supreme Court to issue writs for the enforcement of legal rights.
- 2. Parliament may empower any other court to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

100. The Constitution of India provides for various safeguards to ensure the independence of the judges of the Supreme Court. Which of the following are among them?

- 1. They are not eligible for any further appointment under the Government of India after retirement.
- 2. Their removal motion requires a majority of not less than two – thirds of the total membership of both Houses of the Parliament.
- 3. The tenure of judges of the Supreme Court is fixed under the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

■■■■

*Space for Rough Work*

## GENERAL STUDIES

### CSE Prelims Test Series (PTS): 2026

24<sup>th</sup> August, 2025 | Test-3 [Sectional Test]

#### Answer Key

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

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# General Studies

## Test-3

### Sectional Test:

Polity, Governance and  
Current Affairs (March 2025)

1. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 124(3)(c) of the Indian Constitution allows the President to appoint as a Judge of the Supreme Court a person who, in the opinion of the President, is a “**distinguished jurist**,” even if they have never served as a High Court judge or practiced as an advocate.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Till now, Article 124(3)(c) remains unutilised and no person has ever been appointed to the Supreme Court under the “distinguished jurist” category. All appointments so far have been from among High Court judges or advocates.
- **Additional information:**
  - ♦ A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of India and
    - has been for at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or
    - has been for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or
    - is, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.
  - ♦ A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of India and—
    - has for at least ten years held a judicial office in the territory of India; or
    - has for at least ten years been an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession

**Note:** Unlike the Supreme Court, the Constitution does not provide for the

appointment of a ‘distinguished jurist’ as a judge of a High Court.

2. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer: Article 130** mentions that the seat of the Supreme Court shall be in Delhi. However, if the **Supreme Court is to hold its sitting at any place other than Delhi**, it shall be **decided by the Chief Justice of India, with the approval of the President**.
- **Additional information:**
  - ♦ Presently, there are no regional benches of the Supreme Court in the States

3. (c)

- Article 130 of the Constitution provides for Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Original jurisdiction means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that.
- **Statement 2 is correct:**
  - ♦ According to Article 130, SC has original jurisdiction in any dispute—
    - between the Government of India and one or more States; or
    - between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or
    - **between two or more States**, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends:
  - ♦ Therefore, Inter-state border disputes fall under the Supreme Court’s exclusive original jurisdiction and can be directly taken up by the SC.

- **Statement 4 is correct:** Article 32 of the Constitution gives an original jurisdiction (but not exclusive jurisdiction) to the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights. A case involving violation of Fundamental Rights, including of a state government employee, can be directly filed in the Supreme Court under Article 32.
- **Statements 1 and 3 are not correct:** Following matters are excluded from the original jurisdiction of SC:
  - ♦ Inter-state water disputes (They are adjudicated under a separate mechanism provided in the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956)
  - ♦ Matters referred to the Finance Commission
  - ♦ Dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument.
  - ♦ Ordinary dispute of Commercial nature between the Centre and the states

4. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** During a National Emergency, Parliament can legislate on subjects in the State List under Article 250. Such laws made by the Parliament on state list subject become inoperative after expiry of six months after the National emergency has ceased to exist.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** During the President's Rule in a State (Article 356), Parliament can make laws for that State on any matter in the State List. These laws continue to be in force even after the President's Rule is revoked, unless repealed or altered by the State Legislature.
- **Additional information:**
  - ♦ During a National emergency, the State legislature can continue to make laws. But in case of conflict between Central and State law, Central law will prevail.

- ♦ During the President's rule, the state legislative assembly is either suspended or dissolved during the President's rule, so it can not make any law during this period.

5. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Under Article 356, if the Governor reports to the President that the government of a State cannot be carried on according to constitutional provisions, the President is not bound to act immediately. He may seek clarifications, additional information, or even reject the report before making a decision. The Governor's report is only a basis, not a binding command.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Article 356 states that the President can impose President's Rule if they are "satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution." This satisfaction can be based either on a report from the Governor or "otherwise." The phrase "otherwise" implies that the President can act without a formal report from the Governor. Therefore, imposition of President's Rule without a Governor's report is not unconstitutional.
- **Additional information:**
  - ♦ A proclamation imposing **President's Rule** must be approved by **both Houses of Parliament within two months** of its issuance.
  - ♦ If the **Lok Sabha is dissolved** at the time of issuance, or gets dissolved **before the two-month approval period ends**, then:
    - The proclamation remains valid **until 30 days after the first sitting of the newly reconstituted Lok Sabha.**
    - However, during this time, it is necessary that the **Rajya Sabha approves the proclamation.**

6. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 310 states that every person who is a member of a defence service or of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service, holds office during the pleasure of the President. Also, every person who is a member of a civil service of a State or holds any civil post under a State holds office during the pleasure of the Governor of the State.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Article 311 contains provisions regarding dismissal from service of the persons mentioned under Article 310. It states that **no person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all India service or a civil service of a State** or holds a civil post under the Union or a State **shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.**

7. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** If the investigating agency fails to file a chargesheet within the prescribed time limit (60 days for most offences and 90 days for serious offences), the accused becomes entitled to “**default bail**”. In this case, bail is granted because of the default of the investigating agency in not completing the investigation within the specified time, and it is also referred to as ‘compulsive bail’ or ‘statutory bail’.
- **Additional information:**
  - ♦ **Anticipatory Bail:** If a person suspects that he may be arrested for a non-bailable offence, he may petition for anticipatory bail.
  - ♦ **Interim bail:** It is granted to an accused before the hearing for regular or anticipatory bail.

8. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 243ZD(1) of the Constitution unequivocally states

that “There shall be constituted in every State at the district level a District Planning Committee” to consolidate plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities and to draft a development plan for the district. However, this does **not** mean **all** members are elected.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Article 243ZD provides that the **State Legislature may decide** by law the composition of the District Planning Committee and the manner in which seats are filled. However, it explicitly requires that **not less than four-fifths** of the members must be **elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of Panchayats and Municipalities** at the district level, in proportion to the rural-urban population. This means that while a majority are elected by the elected members of the Panchayats and of the Municipalities at the district level, upto one-fifth of the seats are filled as per state law.

9. (a)

- **About Lok Adalats:** It is a **forum where the cases (or disputes) which are pending in a court or which are at pre-litigation stage (not yet brought before a court) are compromised or settled in an amicable manner.** Thus, **Statement 1 is correct.**
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Lok Adalats can **deal with** matters such as Matrimonial/Family Disputes, **Criminal (Compoundable Offences)** cases, Land Acquisition cases, Labour disputes, etc. But, the Lok Adalat do not have **jurisdiction in respect of any case** or matter relating to an offence which is **not compoundable under any law.**
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** An award of a Lok Adalat shall be **deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court** or an order of any other court. Every award made by a Lok Adalat shall be **final and binding on all the parties** to the dispute. **No appeal shall**

lie to any court against the award of the Lok Adalat.

State Election Commission, and not ECI.

10. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** Article 148 states that the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office.
- **Option (a) is not correct:** There is no provision in the Constitution which debars Election Commissioner from further appointment by the government.
- **Option (b) is not correct:** According to Article 319 of the Constitution, the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman or any other member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of any other State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State.
  - ◆ However, note that the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission shall be ineligible for further employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State;
- **Option (d) is not correct:** There is no provision in the Constitution which debars the Attorney General of India from further appointment by the government.

11. (d)

- **1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are correct:** According to Article 324 of the Constitution, the Election commission of India (ECI) is vested with the authority to conduct elections to the offices of President, Vice-President, both Houses of Parliament and both Houses of State legislatures.
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ Elections of Local bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities) are conducted by

12. (a)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Article 31B provides that laws placed under the Ninth Schedule are protected from challenge on the ground of violating Fundamental Rights. However, in **I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu (2007)**, the Supreme Court held that there is **no blanket immunity** for such laws. Any law inserted into the Ninth Schedule **after 24th April 1973** (the date of the Kesavananda Bharati judgment) is open to judicial review if it violates Fundamental Rights under Articles 14, 15, 19, and 21 or damages the **basic structure** of the Constitution. Hence, immunity is not absolute.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** A law can be placed in the Ninth Schedule **only by a constitutional amendment** under Article 368. Ordinary legislation alone cannot insert a law into the Ninth Schedule.

13. (a)

- **About procedure of removal of SC judges:** Article 124 mentions that a **Judge of the Supreme Court shall be removed from his office by an order of the President**. Such order needs to be **passed after an address by each House of Parliament**. It requires the **support of a majority of the total membership of that House** and of a majority of **not less than two-third of the members** of the House **present and voting**. Notably, it has to be presented to the President in the same session for such removal. The **grounds** for the removal include **proved misbehavior or incapacity**.
- Article 124 also states that **Parliament may by law regulate the procedure** for the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehavior or incapacity of a Judge. In exercise of this

power, Parliament has enacted the **Judges Enquiry Act (1968)**.

- The Judges Enquiry Act (1968) regulates the procedure relating to the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court. It states the following process:
  - ♦ A **removal motion signed by 100 members** (in the case of **Lok Sabha**) or **50 members** (in the case of **Rajya Sabha**) is to be given to the Speaker/ Chairman. Thus, **Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is not correct**.
  - ♦ The Speaker/Chairman may admit the motion or refuse to admit it.
  - ♦ If it is admitted, then the Speaker/Chairman is to constitute a three-member committee to investigate the charges.
  - ♦ The **committee** should consist of (a) the **chief justice or a judge of the Supreme Court**, (b) a **chief justice of a high court**, and (c) a **distinguished jurist**. Thus, **Statement 3 is not correct**.
  - ♦ If the committee finds the judge to be guilty of misbehaviour or suffering from an incapacity, the House can take up the consideration of the motion.
  - ♦ After the motion is passed by each House of Parliament by special majority, an address is presented to the president for removal of the judge.
  - ♦ Finally, the president passes an order removing the judge.

14. (d)

- **About 74th Amendment Act, 1992:** It gave **constitutional status to the municipalities** and added a **new Part IX-A** (Articles 243-P to 243-ZG) to the Constitution. It aims to revitalise and **strengthen the urban governments** so that they function effectively as units of local government.

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The provisions of **Part IX-A** are **applicable to Union Territories**. However, the **President** has the authority to apply them with certain exceptions or **modifications** as specified.
- **Statement 2 is not correct: Part IX-A is not applicable to the scheduled areas and tribal areas** under Schedule V and VI of the Constitution. However, the Parliament may extend the provisions of this part to the scheduled areas and tribal areas subject to such exceptions and modifications as it may specify.

15. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct: Article 19** states that **all citizens shall have the right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies**.
- **Statement 2 is correct: Part IXB** of the Constitution **grants constitutional status to co-operative societies** and contains provisions for their democratic functioning. It was **inserted by the Constitution (Ninety-seventh Amendment) Act, 2011**.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The subject “**co-operative societies**” is included in the **State List** ( Entry 32 ) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

16. (c)

- **Statement 1 is not correct: GST Council** is a **constitutional body** constituted under the provisions of **Article 279-A** of the Constitution.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Council is a joint forum of the centre and the states and consists of the following members:
  - ♦ The **Union Finance Minister** as the **Chairperson**
  - ♦ The Union Minister of State in-charge of Revenue or Finance
  - ♦ The Minister in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other
  - ♦ Minister nominated by each state government

- ◆ The members of the Council from the states have to choose one amongst themselves to be the Vice-Chairperson of the Council. They can also decide his term.

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The decisions of the Council are taken at its meetings. **One-half of the total number of members of the Council is the quorum for conducting a meeting. Every decision** of the Council is to be taken **by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting** at the meeting.

17. (c)

- **Option (c) is correct:** *Green grabbing* refers to the appropriation of land and resources for environmental ends—such as conservation projects, carbon offset schemes, or biofuel cultivation—often at the cost of local communities and their livelihoods. The ethical concern lies in prioritizing environmental goals while **ignoring social justice, equity, and indigenous rights**

18. (a)

- **Danube River:** Originates in Germany and flows through multiple Central and Eastern European countries before draining into the **Black Sea via Romania and Ukraine.**
- **Dniester River:** Flows through Ukraine and Moldova and **empties into the Black Sea** near the Ukrainian city of Odesa.
- **Volga River:** Volga is the longest river in Europe and the principal waterway of western Russia and the historic cradle of the Russian state. Rising in the Valdai Hills northwest of Moscow, the Volga discharges into the **Caspian Sea**

19. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in collaboration with the Women

Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog as knowledge partner launched the Swavalambini - a Women Entrepreneurship Programme in February, 2025 in six Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)/Universities of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana as a pilot project.

- **More about the programme:**

- ◆ Swavalambini project introduces a multi-stage training approach to help young women transition from ideation to successful enterprise creation. The Project aims to cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset among female students, equipping them with awareness of available support mechanisms, schemes, resources and networks essential for pursuing entrepreneurship as a career.
- ◆ The target group for the Swavalambini Project includes 1200 female students from Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) and Universities
- ◆ Ministry is implementing the programme through its Autonomous Institutes, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati.
- ◆ MSDE will oversee the execution, supervision, and monitoring of the programme, while NITI Aayog will organize workshops

20. (a)

- **About Gram Nyayalayas:** They are **courts established at the grass roots level** for the purposes of **providing access to justice to the citizens** at their doorsteps. They are in line with the provisions of **Article 39A** of the Constitution.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** As per the **Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008**, Gram Nyayalayas are established at the **intermediate**

**panchayat level** — usually **one for each Panchayat** or a **group of Panchayats**.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Gram Nyayalayas have **jurisdiction over civil, criminal, and revenue cases** as notified by the respective State Governments in consultation with the High Courts.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 provides for **appeals**:
  - ◆ **In Criminal cases**, the appeal lies in the **Sessions Court**.
  - ◆ **In Civil cases**, appeal lies in the **District Court**.
- Hence, the **judgments of Gram Nyayalayas are not final, and appeals are permitted**.

21. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The introduction of PIL in India became possible through the relaxation of the traditional rule of *locus standi*. Under this conventional rule, **only the person whose rights were directly infringed could approach the court for remedies**. PIL, however, is an exception to this principle. It allows any public-spirited individual or social organisation to seek judicial remedies on behalf of persons or groups who, owing to poverty, ignorance, or social and economic disadvantage, are unable to approach the court themselves. Thus, in a PIL, **any member of the public having 'sufficient interest' may move the court to enforce the rights of others and to address common grievances**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** the letters or petitions falling under the following categories alone will ordinarily be entertained as PIL:
  - ◆ **Bonded labour matters**
  - ◆ **Neglected children**
  - ◆ **Non-payment of minimum wages to workers and exploitation of casual**

workers and complaints of violation of Labour Laws (except in individual cases)

- ◆ Petitions from jails complaining of harassment, for premature release and seeking release after having completed 14 years in jail, death in jail, transfer, release on personal bond, speedy trial as a fundamental right
- ◆ **Petitions against police for refusing to register a case**, harassment by police and death in police custody
- ◆ Petitions against atrocities on women, in particular harassment of bride, brideburning, rape, murder, kidnapping, etc.

- Thus, a PIL may be filed not only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for ordinary legal rights.

- **Statement 3 is not correct: A PIL can be filed in both, Supreme Court as well as High Courts.**

22. (b)

- The correct order of precedence of the mentioned dignitaries is 1-2-4-3-5.
- The following is the rank and order of precedence of the persons occupying the highest positions:
  1. President
  2. Vice-President
  3. **Prime Minister**
  4. Governors of States within their respective States
  5. **Former Presidents**
  - 5A. Deputy Prime Minister
  6. Chief Justice of India and **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
  7. Cabinet Ministers of the Union. Chief Ministers of States within their respective States Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission Former Prime Ministers Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

- 7A. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
- 8. Ambassadors and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India, Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States, Governors of States outside their respective States
- 9. **Judges of Supreme Court**
- 9A Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission, **Chief Election Commissioner**, Comptroller & Auditor General of India
- 10. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha Deputy Chief Ministers of States Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha Members of the Planning Commission Ministers of State of the Union {and any other Minister in the Ministry of Defence for defence matters}
- 11. Attorney General of India etc.

23. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer: The CAG submits the following three audit reports to the President:**
  - ♦ audit report on appropriation accounts,
  - ♦ audit report on finance accounts, and
  - ♦ audit report on public undertakings.
- The **President lays these reports before both the Houses of Parliament**. After this, the **Public Accounts Committee examines them and reports its findings to the Parliament**. The appropriation accounts compare the actual expenditure with the expenditure sanctioned by the Parliament through the Appropriation Act, while the finance accounts show the annual receipts and disbursements of the Union government.

24. (d)

- **1 is not correct: The original Constitution (1950) did not mention a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.**

Initially, the Constitution only provided for a **Special Officer for SCs and STs** (Article 338). Later, through the **65th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1990**, a **multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs** was created, replacing the single Special Officer. Finally, the **89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003** bifurcated this combined Commission into two separate bodies: **National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Article 338)** and **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Article 338A)**

- **2 is not correct:** National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was set up in 1993, but given Constitutional status through the 102nd Amendment Act of 2018
- **3 is not correct:** The **original Constitution of India (1950)** did not provide for a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. The idea came later, when the **States Reorganisation Commission (1953–55)** recommended creating such an office to safeguard the interests of linguistic minorities in reorganized states. Following this recommendation, the **7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956** inserted **Article 350B** in Part XVII of the Constitution. Article 350B mandates that there shall be a **Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities**, appointed by the **President of India**, to investigate matters relating to constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities.
- **4 is not correct:** National Commission for Women (NCW) is not a Constitutional body, but a statutory body created through an **Act of Parliament in 1992**

25. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** According to Article 80(5), representatives of the Union Territories in the Council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Article 2 empowers Parliament to form new States/UTs, alter areas, boundaries, or names **by a simple law**, without a constitutional amendment. E.g. **Reorganisation of Jammu & Kashmir into two UTs (2019)** was done by an Act of Parliament, not by constitutional amendment.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** At present, three Union Territories—Delhi, Puducherry, and Jammu & Kashmir—have Legislative Assemblies. All three have been allocated representation in the Rajya Sabha: Delhi (3 seats), Puducherry (1 seat), and Jammu & Kashmir (4 seats). However, the four seats from Jammu & Kashmir remain vacant, as the Election Commission has not yet conducted biennial elections to fill these vacancies.

26. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 353 states that during a national emergency, the Union's executive power extends to giving directions to any State on matters within the State List.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** When President's rule is imposed under Article 356, President **can assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor**
  - ♦ He can also assume all powers vested in **any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Article 360(4)(a)(i) explicitly empowers the President, during the operation of a Financial Emergency, to issue directions requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of a State.
  - ♦ In addition, Article 360(4)(b) authorises the President to issue similar directions

for persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union, including the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts

27. (b)

- **About PESA Act, 1996:** It was enacted to **extend the provisions of Part IX** of the Constitution (Panchayati Raj) to **Scheduled Areas** under the **Fifth Schedule**, with certain modifications. It aims to safeguard the interests of **tribal communities**.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The PESA Act **applies only to the Fifth Schedule areas**, which are predominantly tribal areas in **10 states** like Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, etc. It is **not applicable to Sixth Schedule areas**, which are in the North-East (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram), and governed by a separate set of provisions under the Constitution.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Under PESA Act, **Gram Sabha's prior recommendation** is required **before granting any mining leases or concessions of minor minerals (and not for any minerals) in Scheduled Areas**. This provision ensures **community participation** and protects tribal rights over natural resources.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** In the Scheduled Areas, at least **one-half** of the total number of **seats** shall be **reserved for the Scheduled Tribes**. Also, **all seats of Chairpersons of Panchayats at all levels** shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

28. (b)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The CVC is the apex vigilance institution in India, created in 1964 on the recommendation of the **Santhanam Committee**. Initially, it was a **non-statutory body**, but later it was given **statutory status by the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003**.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners are appointed by the President of India on the recommendations of a High-Powered Committee (HPC) consisting of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People (Lok Sabha).
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** CVC is not controlled by any Ministry/Department. It is an independent body which is only responsible for the Parliament.

29. (c)

- **Article 263** provides for the **establishment of an Inter-State Council**.
- If at any time it appears to the **President** that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of---
  - ♦ **inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States; Thus, 1 is correct.**
  - ♦ **investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or Thus, 2 is correct.**
  - ♦ **making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject, Thus, 4 is correct.**
- it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure.
- **3 is not correct: Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley.**

30. (c)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The **President** (not Parliament) shall, within two years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary, by order constitute a Finance Commission. which shall consist of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Article 280 provides that the Finance Commission shall consist of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Article 280 simply states that the Parliament may by law determine the qualifications which shall be requisite for appointment as members of the Commission and the manner in which they shall be selected. Parliament has laid down the qualifications for the Chairman and members of the Commission.
- **Chairman:** Must have experience in public affairs.
- **Members (4):** Chosen from among—
  - ♦ A High Court judge or one qualified to be appointed.
  - ♦ An expert in government finance and accounts.
  - ♦ A person with wide experience in finance and administration.
  - ♦ An expert in economics.

31. (a)

- Article 360 empowers the President to proclaim a **Financial Emergency** if the financial stability or credit of India or any part thereof is threatened. Such a proclamation must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within **two months**.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 360(4) (a)(ii) expressly provides that during a Financial Emergency, the President can direct a State to **reserve Money Bills** (or

other Bills to which Article 207 applies) for his consideration.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Under Article 360(4)(b), the President may issue directions for the **reduction of salaries and allowances** of persons serving under the Union, including **Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts**.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** This provision applies to a National Emergency (Article 352), not to a Financial Emergency. Article 83(2) allows Parliament to extend the term of Lok Sabha by one year at a time only during a National Emergency.

32. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** The oath or affirmation for the **President of India** is prescribed separately under **Article 60** of the Constitution, and not under the Schedule III. Similarly, the oath for the Governor of a State is prescribed under Article 159, and the oath for the Vice-President is under Article 69.
- **Additional information: Third Schedule** of the Constitution contains the forms of oaths or affirmations for various constitutional functionaries. These include:
  - ♦ Union Ministers
  - ♦ Candidates for election to Parliament
  - ♦ Members of Parliament
  - ♦ Judges of the Supreme Court
  - ♦ Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
  - ♦ State Ministers
  - ♦ Candidates for election to a State Legislature
  - ♦ Members of a State Legislature
  - ♦ Judges of the High Courts

33. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:**
  - ♦ **Article 143** empowers the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in two categories:

- **On any question of law or fact of public importance** – Here, the Court **may choose to give or refuse** its opinion.
- **On disputes relating to pre-Constitution treaties, agreements, covenants, etc.** – Here, the Court **must give** its opinion.

♦ **Importantly, the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court is only advisory in nature and not binding on the President.**

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Under Article 143(1), when the President seeks the opinion of the Supreme Court on a question of law or fact of public importance, the Supreme Court has the discretion to either tender or refuse to tender its opinion. However, under Article 143(2), when the reference relates to disputes concerning pre-Constitution treaties, agreements, covenants, or similar instruments, the Supreme Court is constitutionally bound to render its opinion.

34. (b)

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched:** *Bommallattam* is a traditional string-and-rod puppetry form of **Tamil Nadu**.
- **Pair 2 is correctly matched:** Tholpavakoothu or shadow puppetry using leather puppets is a ritual art popular in the northern districts of Kerala, viz. Palakkad and Malappuram. It is believed that the compositions for Tholpavakoothu were done by Chinnathampi Vadhyar, based on the version of the epic Ramayan written by the great Tamil poet and scholar - Kambar, who lived in 12 C.E. With Ramayana as the theme, the puppets in Tholpavakoothu represent characters in it.
- **Pair 3 is not correctly matched:** Kundhei Nacha is a traditional rod puppet theatre from the state of Odisha. Performances follow the classic pattern with invocation,

introduction and epic stories mostly from the Ramayana and the Puranas.

- **Pair 4 is correctly matched:** Putul Nach is the puppetry tradition of West Bengal.

35. (b)

- Amazon Web Services (AWS) recently unveiled “Ocelot”, its **first prototype quantum computing chip** designed to make quantum error correction significantly more efficient—potentially reducing related costs by up to 90%. The chip employs innovative “**cat qubit**” technology, named after Schrödinger’s famous thought experiment. These qubits intrinsically suppress certain types of errors, lessening the hardware and resource overhead required for error correction.

36. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** Led by the World Bank Group (WBG) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), Mission 300 is an ambitious initiative to connect 300 million people to electricity in the region by 2030. Mission 300 is a unique initiative that brings together African governments, the private sector, and development partners to deliver affordable power, expand electricity access, boost utility efficiency, attract private investment and improve regional energy integration that drives economic transformation.

37. (b)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** At COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh (2022), parties agreed to establish a **Loss and Damage Fund** aimed at supporting vulnerable developing nations suffering irreversible harm due to climate change
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The Fund is designed to address losses and damages caused by climate impacts—like floods, storms, droughts—especially when adaptation measures fall short. Its purpose

is not about compensating developing countries for failing to meet emission targets

- **Statement 3 is correct:** In March 2025, the United States formally withdrew its representatives from the fund’s board, stepping away from its oversight role—though it’s not fully clear if this means withdrawing from the Fund entirely

38. (d)

- **Pair 1 is not correctly matched:** **Second Schedule** contains provisions relating to the **salaries, allowances, privileges, etc.** of the President, Governors, Judges, CAG, etc. Allocation of seats in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is dealt with in the **Fourth Schedule**, not the Second.
- **Pair 2 is not correctly matched:** **Sixth Schedule** deals with **administration of Tribal Areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram** through Autonomous District and Regional Councils. Administration and control of **Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes** is actually under the **Fifth Schedule**, not the Sixth.
- **Pair 3 is not correctly matched:** The Eleventh Schedule (added by the 73rd Amendment, 1992) relates to the Panchayati Raj and contains 29 subjects. The **Twelfth Schedule** (added by the 74th Amendment, 1992) deals with **Municipalities** and contains **18 subjects**.

39. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** **Article 279A** of the Constitution provides for the **GST Council**, not the GST Appellate Tribunal. The **GSTAT** is provided for under the **Central GST Act, 2017 (Section 109)**, not directly by the Constitution.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal is the forum of second appeal in GST laws and the

first common forum of dispute resolution between Centre and States. The appeals against the orders in first appeals issued by the Appellate Authorities under the Central and State GST Acts lie before the GST Appellate Tribunal, which is common under the Central as well as State GST Acts. Being a common forum, GST Appellate Tribunal will ensure that there is uniformity in redressal of disputes arising under GST, and therefore, in implementation of GST across the country.

#### 40. (a)

- The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** inserted **Part IX** in the Constitution, which deals with Panchayati Raj Institutions. It provides for certain **Compulsory** and **Voluntary** provisions.
- **Statements 1 and 2 are correct:** **Compulsory provisions** include the following:
  - ♦ Organisation of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
  - ♦ Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
  - ♦ Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
  - ♦ Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
  - ♦ Voting rights of the chairperson and other members of a panchayat elected directly or indirectly.
  - ♦ **21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.** Thus, **Statement 1 is correct.**
  - ♦ Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.
  - ♦ Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels.

- ♦ Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within six months in the event of supersession of any panchayat.
- ♦ Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats. Thus, **Statement 2 is correct.**

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** **Voluntary provisions** under Part IX include the following:

- ♦ Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.
- ♦ Granting financial powers to the panchayats, that is, authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.
- ♦ Assigning to a panchayat the taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the state government. Thus, **Statement 3 is not correct.**
- ♦ Making the grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the consolidated fund of the state. etc.

#### 41. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** According to Section 29C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, political parties are required to disclose donations exceeding ₹20,000. This includes both cash and non-cash donations.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Political parties registered with the Election Commission of India are exempt from paying Income Tax under Section 13A of Income Tax Act, 1961 as long as the political parties file their Income Tax Returns every Assessment Year along with their audited accounts, Income/ Expenditure details and balance sheet.

- **Additional information:** Section 80GGC of the Income Tax Act allows individuals to claim deduction on donations to a political party.

42. (c)

- **About free legal aid: Article 39A** of the Constitution provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all. The Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted in 1987 for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.
- **1, 2 and 3 are correct:** Following persons are eligible for getting free legal aid/ services:
  - ♦ A member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. **Thus, 1 is correct.**
  - ♦ A victim of trafficking in human beings or begar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution
  - ♦ A woman or a child. A woman is entitled for free legal aid irrespective of her income or financial status by virtue of Section 12(c) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. **Thus, 2 is correct.**
  - ♦ A mentally ill or otherwise disabled person
  - ♦ A person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster
  - ♦ An industrial workman. **Thus, 3 is correct.**
  - ♦ a person in receipt of annual income less than the amount prescribed by the State Government.
- **4 is not correct:** Members of the Other Backward Classes are not eligible for getting free legal aid under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

43. (b)

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched:** Gomira Mask Dance is a ritualistic folk dance of North Dinajpur, West Bengal.
- **Pair 2 is not correctly matched:** . Kummattikali is the famous colorful mask-dance of Kerala, prevalent in Thrissur District.
- **Pair 3 is correctly matched:** *Purulia Chhau* is a martial folk dance form of West Bengal.

44. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The Union Budget 2025-26 announced a **special mission for the survey, documentation, and conservation of India's manuscript heritage**. Launched as the '**Gyan Bharatam Mission**', it intends to cover more than one crore manuscripts.
- The 'Gyan Bharatam Mission' is for undertaking the "survey, documentation and conservation" of India's manuscript heritage lying with academic institutions, museums, libraries, and private collectors.

45. (b)

- **1, 2 and 4 are correct:** Currently, the Eighth Schedule contains 22 languages, but originally it contained only 14 languages. These 14 languages were: Assamese, **Bengali, Gujarati**, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya (Odia), **Punjabi**, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

**Later additions:**

- Sindhi (21st Amendment, 1967)
- Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali (71st Amendment, 1992)
- Bodo, Santhali, Maithili, Dogri (92nd Amendment, 2003)

46. (d)

- **Statement-I is not correct:** An election to the Office of the President can be called in

question by means of an election petition presented to the Supreme Court. Such election petition should be presented by a candidate or twenty or more electors joined together, and may be presented at any time after the date of publication of the declaration containing the name of the returned candidate at the election under Section 12 (of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952), but not later than 30 days from the date of such publication. Subject to these provisions, the Supreme Court, under Article 145 of the Constitution, may regulate the form, manner and the procedures connected with such election petitions.

- **Statement-II is correct:** Election to the Office of President of India is governed by the provisions contained in Articles 54 to 58 and 62 of the Constitution of India and the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and the Rules made thereunder. Under Article 324 of the Constitution of India, the authority to conduct elections to the Office of President is vested in the Election Commission of India. As per Article 55(3) of the Constitution of India, the election of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

47. (b)

- Among the given options, the terms “National emergency” and “President’s Rule” are not mentioned in the Constitution.
- **National emergency:** The proclamation of emergency under Article 352 is generally called National emergency, but the term is not mentioned in the constitution.
- **Cabinet:** The original Constitution did not mention “Cabinet”. The 44th Constitutional Amendment (1978) inserted Article 352(3), which requires that the President can

proclaim emergency only on the written recommendation of the Cabinet. So, the word Cabinet is now *explicitly mentioned* in the Constitution.

- **President’s Rule:** Constitution (Article 356) uses the expression “Failure of constitutional machinery in States”, not the phrase *President’s Rule*.
- **Financial emergency:** Article 360 explicitly uses the phrase “**Proclamation of Financial Emergency**”.

48. (a)

- Among the given options, Only UT of Delhi has its own legislative assembly as well as High Court.
- **Puducherry –**
  - ◆ **Legislative Assembly:** Yes, established under Article 239A of the Constitution.
  - ◆ **High Court:** Does not have a separate High Court; falls under the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court.
- **Chandigarh –**
  - ◆ **Legislative Assembly:** No, it is directly administered by the Union Government through an Administrator.
  - ◆ **High Court:** Does not have its own High Court. Although it hosts the Punjab and Haryana High Court, the court serves both states and the UT, and is not exclusive to Chandigarh.
- **Delhi (NCT) –**
  - ◆ **Legislative Assembly:** Yes, provided under Article 239AA of the Constitution.
  - ◆ **High Court:** Yes, it has its own High Court (Delhi High Court, established in 1966).

49. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** The object of both prohibition and certiorari is to secure that the jurisdiction of an inferior

court or tribunal is properly exercised and that it does not usurp the jurisdiction which it does not possess. Though prohibition and certiorari are both issued against courts or tribunals exercising judicial or quasi-judicial powers, certiorari is issued to quash the order or decision of the tribunal while prohibition is issued to prohibit the tribunal from making the ultra vires order or decision. It follows, therefore, that while prohibition is available during the pendency of the proceedings and before the order is made, certiorari can be issued only after the order has been made. Therefore, while prohibition is available at an earlier stage, certiorari is available at a later stage, on similar grounds.

50. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Couples who register their **marriage under the Special Marriage Act**, basically enter into a **secular union**, thereby **eliminating the need for religious rituals or ceremonies**. For couples in India choosing to marry outside their faith, this Act offers a path without religious conversion.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** For people **marrying under the SMA, the Indian Succession Act (1925) governs matters related to inheritance for both of them**. Thus, matters related to inheritance to persons marrying under the Act are **no longer governed by their personal laws**. The Indian Succession Act often offers an **equal split of property** compared to some religious inheritance laws.

51. (c)

- *Kaliyattam* is a ritual festival celebrated in **North Kerala**, especially in the districts of **Kannur and Kasaragod**. It is an **integral part of the Theyyam tradition**, a form of ritual worship involving dance, music, and possession. The term “Kaliyattam” literally means “play of the gods,” and it marks the

performance season of Theyyam, usually between October and May.

52. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** *AI washing* refers to the practice of companies making **false, misleading, or exaggerated claims about using Artificial Intelligence (AI)** in their products or services, usually for marketing or attracting investors. This is similar to “greenwashing” in the environmental context.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 prohibits misleading advertisements. Under the Act, entities who can file complaints relating to misleading ads also include the Central and State Governments.
- ♦ The Guidelines for the Prevention of Misleading Advertisements (notified under the Act) outline specific responsibilities for manufacturers, service providers, advertisers, and advertising agencies. This includes ensuring that all descriptions, claims, and comparisons in advertisements related to objectively verifiable facts can be substantiated and that the necessary evidence to support such claims can be provided when required.

53. (d)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:**
  - ♦ International Criminal Court (ICC) is established by the **Rome Statute (2002)**; it tries **individuals** for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and aggression.
  - ♦ International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It has a twofold role: first, **to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes between States** submitted to it by them and, second, to give advisory opinions

on legal matters referred to. (**ICJ does not tries individuals accused of war crimes.**)

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** An appeal against the decision of ICC is not decided by the ICJ but by five judges of the Appeals Chamber of the ICC itself, who are never the same judges as those who gave the original verdict.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Presently, 123 countries are party to the ICC, but India, China, and the USA are not members of the ICC. India has **neither** signed nor ratified the Rome Statute. On the other hand, India is a **party** to the ICJ.

54. (d)

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched:** The **One Hundred and Fourth Amendment** of the Indian Constitution extends the **reservation of seats for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies by another ten years**. However, it **does not extend the reservation for the two Lok Sabha seats and seats in State Legislative Assemblies that were reserved for the Anglo-Indian Community**. Consequently, the practice of the President of India **nominating two members of the Anglo-Indian community**, based on the Prime Minister's recommendation, has been effectively **abolished**.
- **Pair 2 is correctly matched:** The **One Hundred and Fifth Amendment** (also referred to as the 105th Constitutional Amendment) to the Constitution of India, formally titled The Constitution (One Hundred and Fifth Amendment) Act, 2021, **reinstated the authority of State governments to identify socially and educationally backward classes (SEBCs)**. These SEBCs, which include groups commonly known as Other Backward Classes (OBCs), are communities that can

receive "special provisions" or affirmative action from the State in India.

- **Pair 3 is correctly matched:** Parliament approved the **106th amendment to the Constitution to reserve a third of the seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislatures for women**, a landmark endorsement of a decades-long crusade that was unsuccessful on at least six occasions over nearly three decades.
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ The **103rd Amendment** inserted **Articles 15(6) and 16(6) in the Constitution to provide up to 10 per cent reservation to the economically weaker sections (EWS) among non-OBC and non-SC/ST sections of the population**.

55. (d)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Currently, only the tribal areas of the States of **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram** (not Manipur) have been included in the Sixth Schedule.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** According to the sixth Schedule, there shall be a District Council for each autonomous district consisting of not more than thirty members, **of whom not more than four persons shall be nominated by the Governor and the rest shall be elected on the basis of adult suffrage**

56. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 126 states that when the CJI's office is vacant or when he is unable to perform his duties, the President may appoint one of the other judges of the Supreme Court as acting CJI.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** As per **Article 127**, the **Chief Justice of India**, with the previous consent of the President and after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, **may request a High**

**Court judge** (qualified for appointment to the SC) to act as an **ad hoc judge** of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.

57. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** As per **Article 239** of the Constitution of India, every **Union Territory** shall be **administered by the President**, acting through an **Administrator** appointed by him with such designation as he may specify. The **President** may also appoint the **Governor of a State** as the Administrator of an adjoining UT. In such a case, the Governor acts **independently of his Council of Ministers**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Parliament can make laws on any subject matter (including state list) for the union territories. However, note that the legislative assembly of Puducherry can also make laws on matters of the State List and the Concurrent List. Similarly, the legislative assembly of Delhi can make laws on any matter of the State List (except public order, police and land) and the Concurrent List.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Currently, India has **28 States** and **8 Union Territories**. The **Union Territories** are: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (*merged UT*), Delhi (NCT), Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are the Union Territories of India.

58. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 316 mentions that The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President, and in the case of a State Commission, by the Governor of the State. Provided that as **nearly as may be one-half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be persons who at the**

**dates of their respective appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State.**

- **Statement 2 is not correct:**

- ♦ President may by order remove from office the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission if the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be,—
  - is adjudged an insolvent; or
  - engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or
  - is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.
- ♦ Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission can also be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of misbehaviour> But in this case, removal can take place only after the Supreme Court, on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed under article 145, reported that the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed.

59. (a)

- **Both statements are correct and Statement II explains Statement I:** CBI is governed by The Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act of 1946, which requires the investigative agency to obtain the consent of state governments before it can investigate a crime in a particular state. Section 6 of The DSPE Act (“Consent of State Government to exercise of powers and jurisdiction”) says: “Nothing contained in section 5 (titled “Extension of powers and jurisdiction of special police establishment to other areas”) shall be deemed to enable

any member of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area in a State, not being a Union territory or railway area, without the consent of the Government of that State.”

- ◆ CBI's position is in this respect different from that of the National Investigation Agency (NIA), which is governed by The NIA Act, 2008, and has jurisdiction across the country.
- **General consent of CBI:** The consent of the state government to CBI can be either case-specific or general. General consent is normally given by states to help the CBI in seamless investigation of cases of corruption against central government employees in their states. This is consent by default, in the absence of which the CBI would have to apply to the state government in every case, and before taking even small actions.
- **Note:** Statement I, in general, is correct as explained above. However, please note that in a recent decision, the Supreme Court has held that CBI does not require the sanction of a state government to register a case under a Central legislation like the Prevention of Corruption Act against a Central government employee working within the territory of the state concerned

60. (c)

- **Option (c) is correct:** Munshi-Ayyangar formula is a compromise reached during the drafting of the Indian Constitution concerning the official language of the Union. It led to the adoption of Hindi in the Devanagari script as the official language, while also allowing English to continue as an associate official language for 15 years. As part of the Munshi-Ayyangar formula, Article 343 of the Constitution as adopted in 1950 said:
  - ◆ The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script

- ◆ The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.
- ◆ “...for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement.”

61. (b)

- **2 and 4 are correct:** As per Section 2 of the Contempt Of Courts Act, 1971, “civil contempt” means
  - ◆ Wilful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other process of a court or
  - ◆ Wilful breach of an undertaking given to a court;
- **1 and 3 are not correct:** As per Section 2 of the Contempt Of Courts Act, 1971, “criminal contempt” means the publication (whether by words, spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise) of any matter or the doing of any other act whatsoever which:
  - ◆ scandalizes or tends to scandalize, or lowers or tends to lower the authority of, any court; or
  - ◆ prejudices, or interferes or tends to interfere with, the due course of any judicial proceeding; or
  - ◆ interferes or tends to interfere with, or obstructs or tends to obstruct, the administration of justice in any other manner.

62. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Appointment, posting and promotion of **District Judges** are made by the **Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court** of that State.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** A person is eligible for appointment as District Judge only if he has been an advocate or pleader **for not less than seven years** and is recommended by the High Court.

63. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on 12 October, 1993. The statute under which it is established is the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006. It is in conformity with the Paris Principles, adopted at the first international workshop on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights held in Paris in October 1991, and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations by its Regulations 48/134 of 20 December, 1993.
- ♦ Section 2(1)(d) of the PHRA defines Human Rights as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.

64. (a)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in 2009 under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA Act). It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country. The NIA was established in the backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, popularly known as the 26/11 incident.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** NIA functions under the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Government has empowered the NIA through NIA

(Amendment) Act, 2019 to investigate scheduled offences involving Indian citizens or Indian interests that are committed outside India. Further, the mandate of NIA has also been expanded to investigate offences related to Explosive Substances Act, 1908, Human Trafficking, Cyber Terrorism and Arms Act, 1959.

65. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Tenth Schedule was added to the Constitution by the **52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985** to prevent political defections. It lays down the process for disqualification of legislators on grounds of defection. The **decision-making authority** lies with the **Speaker/Chairman** of the respective House. But the Constitution does not prescribe any time limit for the Speaker to decide on disqualification petitions of legislators under the Tenth Schedule.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In *Kihoto Hollohan vs. Zachillhu* (1992), the Supreme Court held that the decision of the Speaker regarding disqualification is subject to judicial review.

66. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The NDMA is the **apex body** for disaster management in India. It functions under the **administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs**.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The **Prime Minister**, not the Union Home Minister, is the **ex-officio chairperson** of the NDMA.
- **Additional information:**
  - ♦ The NDMA was first constituted in **2005** by an Executive Order, and later notified in **2006** under the **Disaster Management Act, 2005**.
  - ♦ It consists of a **chairperson** and up to **nine members**, all nominated by the chairperson.

- ◆ The chairperson designates one member as the **vice-chairperson**, who has the status of a Cabinet Minister, while other members have the status of Ministers of State.

67. (a)

- Among the above-mentioned Constitutional office-holders, **only the Union Ministers are required to subscribe to an oath of secrecy before entering upon their office** as per the Constitution of India.
- Before a minister enters upon his office, the **president administers** to him the **oaths of office and secrecy**.
- In his oath of secrecy, the **minister swears** that he will **not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person(s) any matter that is brought under his consideration or becomes known to him as a Union minister** except as may be required for the due discharge of his duties as such minister.

68. (b)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Gram Sabha is a body consisting of all persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village within the area of a Panchayat at the village level.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Gram is the only **permanent body** in the Panchayati Raj system, unlike Panchayats which are subject to elections every 5 years.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Since Gram Sabha membership is based on being a registered voter, the minimum age is 18 years.

69. (d)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Arbitration results in an **arbitral award**, which is **legally binding** and enforceable under the **Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996**. Mediation, on the other hand, is a **voluntary process**, and any settlement

reached is binding **only if both parties agree to it** and sign a settlement agreement.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** In India, Arbitration and Conciliation are governed by a comprehensive statutory framework under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Additionally, The Mediation Act, 2023, has been recently enacted by the government which aims to promote and facilitate mediation as a primary means of dispute resolution, especially for commercial disputes. Thus both of them have a statutory backing.

70. (b)

- The Constitution explicitly provides for reservation of seats for SCs and STs in certain elected bodies. These are laid down in different parts of the Constitution:
- **Lok Sabha: Correct:** Article 330 provides for reservation of seats for SCs and STs.
- **Rajya Sabha: Not correct:** Members are elected by State Legislative Assemblies (and nominated); no reservation of seats for SCs/STs.
- **State Legislative Assembly: Correct:** Article 332 provides for reservation of seats for SCs and STs.
- **State Legislative Council : Not correct:** No reservation for SCs/STs; representation is through special electorates (teachers, graduates, etc.).
- **Municipalities : Correct:** Article 243T provides for reservation of seats for SCs/STs in proportion to their population.
- **Panchayats : Correct:** Article 243D provides for reservation of seats for SCs/STs in proportion to their population.

71. (d)

- The Representation of the People Act, 1951, outlines the legal framework for the conduct of elections in India and specifies the grounds for disqualification of candidates and members of Parliament

and State Legislatures. Section 8 of the Act lists various offenses that, upon conviction, lead to a person's disqualification from contesting elections for a specified period. These include:

- ♦ **Promoting enmity between different groups:** A conviction under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which deals with promoting disharmony, enmity, or hatred between different religious, racial, or linguistic groups, results in disqualification.
- ♦ **Hoarding or profiteering:** A conviction for offenses related to hoarding, profiteering, or black marketing, which are economic crimes, can lead to disqualification.
- ♦ **Adulteration of food or drugs:** Conviction for offenses related to the adulteration of food or drugs under the relevant laws also results in disqualification.
- ♦ **Violation of the Dowry Prohibition Act:** A conviction for an offense under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, is another ground for disqualification.

72. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** According to **Article 338A(9)** of the Constitution of India, the Union and every State Government are required to consult the NCST on all major policy matters affecting the Scheduled Tribes
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The NCST, while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint relating to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes, is vested with all the **powers of a civil court**.

73. (c)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Amir Khusrau (1253-1325) was a poet-historian. His style is verbose, marred by poetic imagination

and full of rhetorics. Often he lacks chronological sequences. Khusrau was a prolific writer, had written a plethora of poetic literature among which his Khamsa stands out. Barani was privileged to meet him while he was in his youth. He praises that his compositions are in such a large number that it could form a library of its own. He also praises him as a devout sufi; fond of sama (sufi musical gatherings); and one of the most favourite disciple (murid) of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** By that time Ibn Battuta was already a man of some importance and fame, with a large train of attendants and followers and also with his own harem of legal wives and concubines. India and its ruler, Muḥammad ibn Tughluq, lived up to Ibn Battuta's expectations of wealth and generosity, and the traveler was received with honours and gifts and later appointed grand qadi of Delhi, a sinecure that he held for several years.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Amir Khusrau's five masnavis (poetical works) are important sources of history. His book Khazain-ul Futuh provides crucial information on Alauddin Khalji's reign.

74. (d)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** A comprehensive central legislation was enacted in 1972 called the Wildlife (Protection) Act for providing special legal protection to our wildlife and to the endangered species of fauna in particular. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 was subsequently amended during 1991 and last during 2002. As per the amendment of the Act in 2002, a provision was incorporated for the constitution of the National Board for Wildlife, replacing the Indian Board for Wildlife.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The National Board for Wildlife has 47 members with the

Prime Minister in the Chair. The Minister in charge of the Ministry of Environment & Forests in the Central Government is the Vice-Chairperson.

75. (c)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The park is situated near Shivpuri town and is a part of the upper Vindhyan hills. The Park was the hunting ground of Mughal emperors and Maharaja of Gwalior. It got the status of a National Park in 1958.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Sakhya Sagar is a human-made reservoir on the outskirts of Shivpuri town within the Madhav National Park. The Site features a mosaic of landforms including open water and surrounding marshes, plantations and a small patch of agricultural land. The north-eastern part maintains open water and marsh areas almost year-round, whereas the north-western part is often dried out.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Madhav National Park in Madhya Pradesh was declared as the country's 58th tiger reserve in March, 2025. Project Tiger is a conservation program launched in 1973 by the Indian government to protect the endangered Bengal tiger and its habitat. Initially focused on nine tiger reserves, it has expanded to encompass 58 reserves across 18 states, playing a crucial role in the recovery of India's tiger population.

76. (b)

- The **Seventh Schedule** distributes subjects between the **Union List, State List, and Concurrent List** (Articles 246–254).
- **Pair 1 is correct:** Entry 1 of the **Concurrent List** includes **criminal law and criminal procedure** (except offences against laws relating to Union List matters).
- **Pair 2 is correct:** Entry 6 of the **State List** covers "Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries."

- **Pair 3 is not correct:** Entry 14 of the State List includes Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases.

77. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** **Article 129** of the Constitution declares the **Supreme Court as a Court of Record**. This status gives it following powers: As a Court of Record, the **Supreme Court maintains its judgments, proceedings, and acts permanently**. These records have **evidentiary value** and are used as **precedents** in legal matters.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** **Article 145(1)** authorizes the Supreme Court, with the approval of the President, to make rules for regulating its **practice and procedure**.

78. (a)

- **About the judicial system in India:** The Indian **Constitution** establishes a **judicial system that is integrated as well as independent**. In India, an "integrated judicial system" means that the Supreme Court is the apex court, with all other courts, from the High Courts to the lower courts, forming a unified structure where the decisions of higher courts are binding on lower courts.
- **Option (a): Separation of the judiciary from the executive** (as provided under **Article 50** of the Constitution) and **higher judiciary functioning independently, free from the control of the executive** is an implication of an **independent judicial system**, not integrated judicial system.
- **Option (b):** This is a direct implication of an integrated judiciary. The hierarchical structure ensures that the judgments of higher courts (like the Supreme Court and High Courts) are authoritative and legally binding on all lower courts within their jurisdiction.

- **Option (c):** A single system of courts to enforce both the central laws as well as the state laws is a feature of an integrated judicial system. Thus, **High Courts adjudicating disputes pertaining to Union laws** is an implication of having an integrated judiciary.
- **Option (d):** Article 132 of the Indian Constitution provides for the provision of an appeal to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in a civil, criminal or other proceeding. This is also an implication of having an integrated judiciary.

79. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** The Bar Council elects its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman for a period of two years from amongst its members. The Chairman is not appointed by the President.
- **Additional information:**
  - ♦ The Bar Council of India was established by Parliament under the **Advocates Act, 1961**. Thus Bar Council of India is a statutory body.
  - ♦ The Bar Council of India consists of members elected from each State Bar Council, and the Attorney General of India and the Solicitor General of India who are ex-officio members.
  - ♦ The members from the State Bar Councils are elected for a period of five years.

80. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** As per Article 148, CAG shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. CAG Act, 1971 has provided for a term of either 6 years of service or 65 years of age whichever is earlier.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** As per Article 148, CAG shall be removed in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme court.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** No minister can represent the CAG in Parliament, and no minister can be called upon to take responsibility for any actions done by him.

81. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Under Article 136, the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. But nothing in this clause shall apply to any judgment, determination, sentence or order passed or made by any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Article 227 vests in the High Courts the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their respective territorial jurisdictions (except military courts or tribunals).

82. (d)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The power of **High Courts** to issue writs is derived from **Article 226** of the Constitution of India, which is part of **Part VI (The States)**. This power is broader than that of the Supreme Court under Article 32. While the Supreme Court's writ jurisdiction under **Article 32** is limited to the enforcement of **Fundamental Rights** (Part III), a High Court can issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as well as for "any other purpose." This phrase means a High Court can also issue writs to enforce a **legal right** that isn't a Fundamental Right.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** High Courts have the power to issue all five types of writs: habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and quo warranto.

83. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** In the Article 244(1) of the Constitution, expression Scheduled Areas means such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** As per Article 339 (1), The President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution by order appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time being a Scheduled Area. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—
  - ♦ **prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area;**
  - ♦ regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area;
  - ♦ regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.

84. (a)

- **1 is correct:** The President's election is held in accordance with the **system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote** and the voting is by **secret ballot**. Each member of the electoral college is given only one ballot paper.
- **2 is correct:** The Vice-President's election, like that of the President's election, is held in accordance with the **system of proportional representation by means of**

**the single transferable vote** and the voting is by **secret ballot**

- **3 is not correct:** The representatives of states in the **Rajya Sabha** are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies. The election is held in accordance with the **system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote**. Earlier, these elections were held through the system of secret ballot. However, later the Representation of the People Act, 1951 was amended to introduce the **system of open ballot** for the elections of members of Rajya Sabha. This was done to curb cross-voting and to wipe out the role of money power during Rajya Sabha elections. Under the open ballot system, an elector belonging to a political party has to show the ballot paper after marking his vote to a nominated agent of that political party.

85. (a)

- 1 is correct: RPA, 1950 contains the following provisions:
  - ♦ Allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and the State Legislative Councils.
  - ♦ Delimitation of Parliamentary, Assembly and Council Constituencies
  - ♦ Electoral rolls for constituencies of Parliament and State Legislature
  - ♦ Electoral machinery like
    - **Chief Electoral Officer:** Supervises the election work in the state/ Union Territory under the overall superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission.
    - **District Electoral Officer:** Supervises the election work in a district under the overall superintendence, direction and control of the Chief Electoral Officer
    - **Returning officer**

- **2 is not correct:** Election of President of India is governed by Article 54 & Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, not RPA 1950
- **3 is not correct:** Disqualification of Members of Parliament on grounds of corrupt practices is governed by RPA, 1951 (not RPA, 195)

86. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct: 44th Amendment Act of 1978** mandated that the President can only declare a National Emergency if the **Union Cabinet** submits a **written recommendation** to do so. This was done to prevent the misuse of emergency powers, as seen during the 1975 emergency when the decision was made without the formal approval of the Cabinet.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** A proclamation of National Emergency must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within **one month** from the date it was issued. Before the 44th Amendment Act, this period was two months.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The President can revoke a proclamation of National Emergency at any time by a subsequent proclamation. This does not require parliamentary approval. Additionally, the 44th Amendment Act introduced another safeguard: if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution by a simple majority disapproving the continuation of the emergency, the President must revoke the proclamation.

87. (d)

- **Statement 1 and 2 are not correct:** Menhirs are **standing stone structures** that are around 3,500 years old. They represent one of the largest **megalithic-era burial sites in South India**. Besides the standing stones, Menhirs also have smaller stones placed in circular formations.

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Six sites, including **Mudumal Megalithic Menhirs in Telangana** have been added to **India's tentative list** by the **UNESCO's World Heritage Centre**.
- **Additional information:** Menhirs are **arranged in different rows and directions**. On observing them on different days, especially days of solar significance like Equinox and Solstices, some of these rows **align exactly with the sun**. Thus, the **sun's propagation can be used to calculate the dates and calendrical events, and change of season**, etc by carefully observing the movement of the sun in relation with Menhirs. They represent expansive megalithic **astronomical observatory sites**. Most Menhirs are **found in Peninsular India**, particularly in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc.

88. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Judges of a High Court are appointed by the **President** in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state concerned. The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court is also consulted for the appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice. While the governor is consulted, the **appointment is made by the President, not the Governor**. The removal process, however, is similar to that of a Supreme Court Judge. A High Court Judge can be removed by the **President** on the grounds of "proved misbehaviour or incapacity" after a motion for removal has been passed by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **salaries** of the Judges of a High Court are determined by **Parliament**. However, the **salaries and allowances** are charged upon the **Consolidated Fund of the State**, not the Consolidated Fund of India. However, the

**pensions** of High Court Judges are charged upon the **Consolidated Fund of India**.

89. (a)

- The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office. The Special Police Establishment (which looked into vigilance cases) setup in 1941 was also merged with the CBI. **The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–1964).** The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

90. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 343(1) of the Constitution states that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script, and the form of numerals to be used shall be the international form of Indian numerals. Article 343(2) provides that English shall continue to be used for all official purposes of the Union for 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution (i.e., from 26 January 1950 to 25 January 1965).
  - ♦ After this period, as per Article 343(3), Parliament was empowered by law to continue the use of English for specific purposes, a power exercised by the Official Languages Act, 1963. This Act was crucial for the continued use of English, establishing Hindi and English as official languages
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Article 351 of the Constitution places a duty on the Union to “promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India.”

91. (c)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, **as the President may from time to time fix.** The appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** They have tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They enjoy the same status and receive salary and perks as available to Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The Commission transacts its business by holding regular meetings and also by circulation of papers. All Election Commissioners have equal say in the decision making of the Commission. The Chief Election Commissioner **does not have a casting vote** in the event of a difference of opinion. The decisions of the Election Commission are made by a **majority vote** of the members

92. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** Article 312 states that if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest so to do, **Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India services (including an all-India judicial service)** common to the Union and the States, and, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to any such service.

93. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** According to **Article 99** of the Constitution of India,

every Member of Parliament is required to take an oath or make an affirmation before taking their seat in either House. This oath is administered by the **President** or by some person appointed by him for that purpose.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Article 104 of the Constitution of India stipulates that if a person sits or votes as a Member of Parliament without having taken the required oath or affirmation, they shall be liable to a penalty of **₹500 for each day of such sitting or voting**. This penalty is recoverable as a debt due to the Union

94. (b)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** All the members of a Municipality are to be directly elected by the people of the Municipal area and for the purpose of making the electorate; the municipal area will be divided into territorial constituencies known as Wards. Besides the seats filled by direct elections, some seats may be filled by nomination of persons having special knowledge and experience in municipal administration. Persons so nominated shall not have the right to vote in the meetings of the municipality.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Legislature of a State may, by law, also provide for the representation in a municipality of members of the House of the People and the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly the Municipal area and also the Members of the Council of States and the members of the Legislative Council of the State registered as electors within the municipal area.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** There is no bar on State Legislatures from making provisions for reservation of seats in any municipality or office of Chairperson in the municipalities in favor of the backward class of citizens. It is a voluntary provision for the states under the Article 243S.

95. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:**
  - ♦ **FIR (First Information Report)** can be filed by **any person**, including the victim or a witness, to report a cognizable offence to the police.
  - ♦ **Chargesheet** can **only** be filed by the **Police Investigating Officer** after completing the investigation, as it contains evidence and charges against the accused.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:**
  - ♦ **FIR** is filed at the **Police Station**.
  - ♦ **Chargesheet** is filed in the **Court** (not the police station) after investigation.

96. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 341 of the Constitution of India states that President may with respect to any State or Union territory **specify** the castes, races or **tribes** which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be **deemed to be Scheduled Castes**.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Article 342 of the Constitution states that the President may with respect to any State or Union territory **specify the tribes or tribal communities** or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be **deemed to be Scheduled Tribes**.

97. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** When the President's Rule is proclaimed in a state under **Article 356**, President can either suspend the State Legislative Assembly (placing it under suspended animation) or dissolve it entirely.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** President has the power to dismiss the Council of Ministers of the state, which is headed by the Chief Minister. The state administration then comes under the direct control of the

President, who acts through the Governor of the state.

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** When the President's Rule is proclaimed in a state under **Article 356**, the President can assume all or any of the functions of the State government. This includes the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or any body or authority in the State other than the State Legislature. But the President **cannot** assume the judicial powers of the High Court or any other court in the state.

98. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** A "compoundable offence" refers to a category of offenses where the victim or complainant has the legal right to enter into a compromise with the accused and agree to drop the charges. This compromise, often facilitated by the court, leads to the acquittal of the accused.

99. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** According to Article 139, Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court power to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, or any of them, for any purposes other than those mentioned in clause (2) of article 32.

This implies that the Parliament has the power to legislate to expand the Supreme Court's writ jurisdiction to include purposes other than the enforcement of fundamental rights, such as **legal rights**.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** As per **Article 32(3)**, Parliament can, by law, empower any other court (like a district court) to issue writs for the enforcement of **Fundamental Rights**.

100.(d)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Article 124 of the Constitution of India places a bar on a retired Supreme Court judge from "pleading or acting in any court or before any authority in India." But there is no absolute bar on any further appointment under the Government of India after retirement.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The removal of a Supreme Court judge requires a special majority in both Houses of Parliament. The motion must be supported by a majority of the total membership of each House and a **majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting**.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The Constitution does not fix the tenure of a Supreme Court judge. It only states the retirement age, which is 65 years.

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