

## INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

1. A citizen may lose his/her citizenship when:
1. the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for five years continuously.
  2. she/he has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.
  3. the citizen has within five years after registration or naturalization, been imprisoned in any country for two years
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

2. With reference to the theory of 'basic structure', consider the following statements:
1. It first emerged in the Minerva Mills case.
  2. It upholds the absolute power of parliament to amend 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

3. Consider the following statements about recently set up "National Turmeric Board:

1. The Board is set up to promote research and development of new turmeric products.
2. The Board will operate under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
3. The Board's Head Office will be set up in Kerala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. "BHARATPOL portal", which aims to strengthen India's efforts to combat transnational crimes is developed by which one of the following agencies?

(a) Central Bureau of Investigation  
(b) Enforcement Directorate  
(c) Wildlife Institute of India  
(d) Wildlife Trust of India

5. With reference to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities, consider the following statements:

1. It is a constitutional post appointed by the President of India.
2. It can investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for both linguistic and religious minorities under 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

6. With reference to the Solicitor General of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Solicitor General of India is a constitutional office.
2. Both Solicitor General and Attorney General can attend the proceedings of the parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7. Consider the following statements:  
Statement-I: The preamble is justiciable in nature.  
Statement-II: The Preamble is a part of the Constitution.  
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

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Finance Commission:

- 1. It is a quasi-judicial body constituted by the President every sixth year
- 2. The Chief Justice of a High Court can be appointed as its chairman.
- 3. Its recommendations are only advisory in nature.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

9. Recently in the United States of America significant surge in Norovirus cases have been reported. The norovirus spreads through

- 1. Consumption of contaminated food or water.
- 2. Faecal-oral route
- 3. Coming in direct contact with infected person like shaking hands etc.

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

10. Consider the following:

- 1. To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children
- 2. To minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
- 3. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife

How many of the above directives were added by the 44th Amendment to the Constitution?

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

11. Which of the following are the devices of the 'Direct Democracy'?

- 1. Referendum
- 2. Recall
- 3. Initiative
- 4. Plebiscite

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

12. Consider the following:

- 1. Written constitution
- 2. Division of powers between national and state governments
- 3. Integrated judiciary
- 4. Flexible constitution

Which of the above is/are the federal features of the Constitution?

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

13. In the context of historical underpinnings of the Indian constitution, which of the following Acts gave recognition to 'portfolio' system?

- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- (b) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- (c) Government of India Act of 1919
- (d) Government of India Act of 1909

14. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment procedure of the Constitution of India:

1. A constitutional amendment bill cannot be introduced by a private member of the Lok Sabha.
2. Constitutional amendments under Article 368 can be challenged on the ground of contravening 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

15. Recently, Marathi Language has officially been granted the status of a Classical Language, apart from Marathi, which among the following group of languages are recognized as Classical language?

- (a) Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada and Pali
- (b) Kashmiri, Prakrit, Assamese and Hindi
- (c) Punjabi, Prakrit, Assamese and Bengali
- (d) Gujarati, Odia, Telugu and Kannada

16. The Directive Principles of State policy have been useful to India because:

1. They remind the authorities under the Indian Union of the basic principles of the new social and economic order that the constitution aims at building
2. They help courts in deciding the constitutional validity of the law.
3. They serve as a common political manifesto irrespective of the political ideology of the ruling party.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

17. Which of the following was *not* part of the original preamble to the constitution signed in 1949?

1. Republic
2. Sovereign
3. Socialist
4. Secular

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

18. Who among the following was *not* the member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) J.B. Kripalani
- (b) K.M. Munshi
- (c) Syed Mohammad Saadullah
- (d) T.T. Krishnamachari

**19.** Recently, Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) group celebrated its 20th anniversary of cooperation, which among the following group of countries are members of QUAD group?

- (a) India, Japan, Australia and UK
- (b) India, Japan, Australia and USA
- (c) India, Brazil, Australia and Germany
- (d) Australia, New Zealand, India and USA

**20.** Consider the following statements with reference to the National Emergency is declared on the ground of armed rebellion:

1. Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended.
2. President can suspend the right to move the Court for the enforcement of certain 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

**21.** India has recently submitted its fourth biennial update report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As per the report, arrange the following sectors in descending order based on their contribution to GHGs emissions:

1. Agriculture
2. Waste
3. Industrial processes
4. Energy

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**22.** Which of the following is correct about the India Independence Act, 1947?

- (a) The constituent Assembly was not allowed to abrogate certain laws made by British in relation to India.
- (b) The Act abolished the office of the Viceroy.
- (c) Though it declared India as independent, it did not proclaim the lapse of British Paramountcy over Indian Princely states.
- (d) It did not allow the Princely states to remain independent but to chose either India or Pakistan.

**23.** Consider the following:

1. Article 17
2. Article 23
3. Article 24

How many of the above fundamental rights protect individuals against only state actions?

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

**24.** The Territorial Army established the Ganga Task Force (GTF) to rejuvenate the Gomti River, in this context consider the following statements about Gomati river:

1. Gomti river originates from the Tibetan Plateau.
2. The cities of Lucknow, Sultanpur and Jaunpur are located on the banks of the Gomti.

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

**25.** Consider the following statements with reference to the characteristics of Parliamentary form of government:

1. Principle of collective responsibility
2. Water tight separation of power
3. Right of executive to get the legislature dissolved

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**26.** Recently, Uttarakhand High Court pulled up authorities for unregulated soapstone mining, consider the following statements about Soapstone:

1. Rajasthan accounts for over 50% of India's soapstone reserves.
2. Soapstone is a metamorphic rock made of talc, a naturally occurring mineral.

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

**27.** With reference to the Attorney General of India, consider the following statements:

1. He also enjoys all powers related to immunities and privileges similar to a Member of Parliament.
2. The Attorney General (AG) of India is a part of the Union Executive.
3. He automatically resigns after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

**28.** Which of the following is *not* a function of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)?

- (a) Investigating cases of corruption, bribery, and misconduct of Central government employees.
- (b) Probe terror attacks including bomb blasts, hijacking of aircraft and ships, attacks on nuclear installations, and use of weapons of mass destruction.
- (c) Investigating serious crimes, having national and international ramifications, committed by organized gangs of professional criminals.
- (d) Maintaining crime statistics and disseminating criminal information.

**29.** In order to set free an arrested person if the manner or grounds of arrest are not lawful which of the following writs is the court likely to issue?

- (a) Habeas corpus
- (b) Certiorari
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Prohibition

**30.** The Selection Committee for the Lokpal as per the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013 shall consist of:

1. Prime Minister
2. Chief Justice of India
3. Lok Sabha Speaker
4. Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
5. An eminent jurist

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

31. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Council Act, 1919:

1. It introduced the separate electorates for muslims.
2. It provides for bicameral legislature in some provinces.

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

32. With respect to the United Nations Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics (UN-CEBD), which one of the following statements is *not* correct?

- (a) UN-CEBD has been created under the UN Statistical Commission.
- (b) The UN-CEBD consists of 31 member states and 16 international organizations.
- (c) India is not a member of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics.
- (d) UN-CEBD is currently chaired by South Africa.

33. Consider the following statements about Veerangana Durgavati Tiger Reserve, which is recently seen in news:

1. It is located in Madhya Pradesh.
2. Indravati river flows through this tiger reserve.

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. Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, which was recently mentioned in the news, is located in which of the following states?

- (a) Tripura
- (b) Manipur
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Assam

35. Which of the following entities are under the purview of the Lokpal in India?

1. Ministers for matters related to statements made in the Parliament.
2. All Government aided institutions.
3. All entities receiving donations under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA).

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

36. Consider the following statements with regard to the consequences of the proclamation of a Financial Emergency:

1. Centre acquires full control over the states in financial matters.
2. President may reserve all money bills or other financial bills for consideration after they are passed by the legislature of the state.
3. President may issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of the judges of the Supreme Court and the high court.

How many statements given above are correct?

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



37. consider the following statements:  
Statement-I: Constitutionalism is about limited government.  
Statement-II: Directive Principles of state policy of Indian constitution enforces constitutionalism.  
Which 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
38. Which one of the following organizations recently released "Global Cybersecurity Outlook"?
- (a) World Economic Forum
  - (b) World Bank
  - (c) International Telecommunication Union
  - (d) INTERPOL
39. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Rights:
1. All of them are available against the arbitrary actions of the state.
  2. The Parliament can curtail them by an ordinary law.
  3. Directive Principles of State Policy do not curtail their scope of operation.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one
  - (b) Only two
  - (c) All three
  - (d) None

40. Consider the following statements:  
Statement-I: The preamble to the Constitution was added after the enactment of the Constitution.  
Statement-II: It was done so to ensure that the preamble was in conformity with the Constitution.  
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
41. Recently, the world's first cryo-born baby corals have been successfully planted in which one of the following sites?
- (a) Maldives Coral Reefs
  - (b) Belize Barrier Reef
  - (c) The Great Barrier Reef
  - (d) New Caledonia Barrier Reef
42. Consider the following statements in the context of the Preamble to the Constitution:
1. The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the parliament.
  2. The Indian constitution is the only constitution to begin with a preamble.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
  - (b) 2 only
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2



43. Consider the following:
1. Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971)
  2. Representation of People Act (1951)
  3. Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972
  4. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967

How many of the above acts have a bearing on the implementation of Fundamental Duties?

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

44. 'The Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. They together constitute the core of commitment to social revolution. They are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less than the other. To give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution'.

The above passage is reflected in which of the following Supreme Court Judgments?

- (a) Kesavanad Bharti Judgment
- (b) Indira Sawhney Case
- (c) Minerva Mills Judgment
- (d) Bhim Singhji judgment

45. Through which of the following instruments can India relinquish its territory to another neighbouring country?

- (a) An ordinary bill passed by the parliament with a simple majority.
- (b) A constitutional amendment by a bill passed by two third majority in both houses of Parliament.
- (c) An executive action without the need of any constitutional amendment
- (d) A constitutional amendment bill ratified by half of the state legislatures.

46. Which of the following was/were provided by the Government of India Act, 1935?

1. Abolition of the dyarchy at the centre.
2. Joint sitting of both the chambers in certain cases.
3. Separation of Burma from India

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

47. Which of the following is *not* a feature of Presidential form of Government?

- (a) Stable Government
- (b) Government by experts
- (c) Responsible Government
- (d) Narrow representation

48. The Government of India can grant a certificate of naturalisation to a person, if:

1. He has provided distinguished service in the field of art, science or literature in India.
2. He intends to reside in India or serve under its government, an international organization if granted naturalization.
3. In the 14 years preceding the 12 months before making an application for naturalization, the person must have lived in India for at least 11 years.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

49. Consider the following statements regarding National Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution:

1. The President can limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.
2. The President can issue a proclamation of a National Emergency merely on the advice of the Prime Minister.

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

50. In which of the following judgments, the Supreme Court held that Preamble is part of the 'Basic Structure' Doctrine?

- (a) Bommai Case
- (b) Indira Sawhney Case
- (c) Minerva Mills case
- (d) Kihoto Hollohan Case

51. Which of the following may be considered as the advantages of the Presidential System over the Parliamentary System?

1. Representation of minorities
2. Stable government
3. Less conflict between executive and legislature
4. Responsive to the public opinion.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

52. Consider the following statements regarding National Emergency:

1. Approval of parliament is necessary for the revocation of the National Emergency.
2. Maximum time period for the operation of the National Emergency is three 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

53. Consider the following pairs:

<b>Government Portal</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
--------------------------	----------------

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Anna Chakra     | : Public Distribution System supply chain optimization tool                            |
| 2. SCAN            | : Simplify subsidy claim process for states under the National Food Security Act, 2013 |
| 3. Amrit Gyan Kosh | : Promote inclusive and quality education through digital platform                     |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

54. Which of the following rights are available only to Indian Citizens and **not** available to non-citizens?

1. Right to Privacy
2. Right to freedom of Speech and Expression
3. Freedom to manage religious affairs
4. The right to assemble peacefully

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) 3 and 4 only

55. Which of the following is **not** a unitary feature of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Single Constitution
- (b) Emergency Provisions
- (c) All-India Services
- (d) Bicameralism

56. Consider the following statements regarding the applicability of fundamental rights to armed forces:

- 1. Parliament can both restrict and abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of the armed forces.
- 2. The expression 'members of the armed forces' only includes soldiers and excludes non-combatant employees of the armed forces.

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 tenure and service conditions of State Information Commissioners, consider the following statements:

- 1. They can hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years.
- 2. The salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the State Information Commissioner shall be the same as that of the High Court Judge.

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

58. With reference to the Central Vigilance Commission, consider the following statements:

- 1. It is a constitutional body.
- 2. Its Chairman and members are appointed by the President.

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

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

59. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India can perform the audit of accounts of which of the following bodies?

- 1. Union Government ministries
- 2. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
- 3. State Cooperative societies

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

60. Which of the following statements are correct with reference to the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts?

- 1. The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights whereas a high court can issue writs not only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for any other purpose.
- 2. The Supreme Court and High Courts can issue writs against a person or government throughout the territory of India.
- 3. While the Supreme Court may not refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction under Article 32, the High Courts may refuse to exercise their writ jurisdiction under Article 226.

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

**61.** On a particular day, 300 members are present in Lok Sabha at the time of voting. In this scenario, a constitutional amendment bill, under Article 368 of the constitution:

- (a) can be passed with the support of only 200 members.
- (b) cannot be passed with the given strength of members present for voting.
- (c) can be passed with a support from a minimum 150 members.
- (d) cannot be passed without the support of at least 276 members.

**62.** Recently, Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of India's first Green Hydrogen Hub under NGHM in Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. In this context, consider the following statements regarding the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM):

- 1. The Mission is implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
- 2. The target of the mission is to achieve a production capacity of 10 MMT of Green Hydrogen per annum by 2030.
- 3. By 2030, mission aims to avert nearly 50 MMT per annum of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through production and use of the targeted quantum of Green Hydrogen.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**63.** Consider the following statements regarding President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution:

- 1. There is no maximum period prescribed for its operation.
- 2. When it is imposed, the President can assume to himself any of the powers vested in the Governor.

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

**64.** Consider the following statements regarding the differences between the Indian and British polity:

- 1. The sovereignty of Parliament is upheld in both India and Britain.
- 2. Both India and Britain the ministers are required to countersign the official acts of the Head of the State.
- 3. In India and Britain, the speaker resigns from the political party after getting elected as speaker of house.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**65.** Recently, the Prime Minister has paid tribute to Rani Velu Nachiyar on her birth anniversary. In the colonial history of India, the Rani Velu Nachiyar was remembered for which of the following reason?

- (a) She was a woman from the royal family to have challenged the mighty British Empire.
- (b) She started a movement for upliftment of tribals in Bihar.
- (c) She contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
- (d) She designed the tricolour Indian National Flag.

66. With reference to Advocate General of State, consider the following statements:
1. He is appointed by Governor.
  2. He must be at least 35 years of age to be appointed as Advocate General of State.
  3. His remuneration is decided by Governor.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

67. Consider the following:

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions.
2. To protect and improve the rivers and wildlife.
3. To promote equal justice and welfare of the people.

Which of the provisions mentioned above are fundamental duties under Part IVA of the constitution?

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

68. Consider the following statements with respect to Fundamental Duties:

1. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the erstwhile USSR constitution.
2. The enjoyment of rights is dependent on the fulfilment of duties.

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

69. Which constitutional amendment introduced the provision that the President is bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers?
- (a) 24th Amendment
  - (b) 42nd Amendment
  - (c) 44th Amendment
  - (d) 52nd Amendment

70. Consider the following statements:

1. The parliament can amend the secular character of the constitution.
2. Only the Parliament can decide whether any matter forms a part of the basic structure 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

71. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 76 of the Indian constitution provides for the office of the Attorney General of India.
2. The Solicitor general of India is not debarred from private legal practice.

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

72. Recently, "Annual Ground Water Quality Report 2024" was released by Ministry of Jal Shakti, in this context, consider the following:

1. Arsenic
2. Uranium
3. Fluoride
4. Nitrate

How many of the above mentioned are the groundwater contaminants?

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

73. Which among the following does **not** require a constitutional amendment bill to be passed by Parliament?
1. Amendment to the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution
  2. Altering the boundary of a state
  3. Introduction of new Fundamental Duties
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 3 only  
(b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 only  
(d) 1 and 2 only
74. The term 'blue flag' certification sometimes seen in news is related to
- (a) cleanliness standards in beaches and marinas.  
(b) security standards required to be met on bathing ghats in India.  
(c) technological approvals required for naval defence procurements  
(d) nutrient standards met by industries producing aquatic feeds.
75. Which of the following can be considered as elements of the basic structure of the Constitution of India?
1. Supremacy of the Constitution
  2. Separation of powers
  3. Judicial Review
- 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

76. Recently, which country has launched the world's largest compressed air storage project known as Nengchu-1 ?
- (a) Japan  
(b) South Korea  
(c) India  
(d) China
77. Under Article 360 of the Constitution, the power to proclaim financial emergency is vested under
- (a) Finance Commission  
(b) Parliament  
(c) President  
(d) Prime Minister
78. In the context Constituent Assembly of India, States Committee (Committee for negotiating with states) was headed by:
- (a) Sardar Patel  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Rajendra Prasad  
(d) J.B. Kripalani
79. Which of the following resembles the 'instruments of Instructions' of the Government of India Act, 1935?
- (a) Preamble  
(b) Fundamental Rights  
(c) Schedule Seven  
(d) Directive Principles of the States Policy
80. With reference to Joint Public Service Commission (JPSC), consider the following statements:
1. It is a constitutional body.
  2. Its members hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier.
  3. It presents its annual report to the President.
- Which of the statement given above are **not** correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only  
(b) 1 only  
(c) 3 only  
(d) 1 and 3 only



**81.** With reference to the Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. It lays down the foundation of 'Rule of Law' in India.
2. It is the only fundamental right which is absolute in nature.

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 regarding the Constituent Assembly:

1. The Constituent Assembly was formulated under the Mountbatten Plan.
2. It had no member from the Anglo-Indians community.

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

**83.** Through which of the following can Parliament provide for the creation of new all-India services?

- (a) By passing an ordinary law with a simple majority in the Lok Sabha.
- (b) By a resolution in the Council of States supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
- (c) By a Presidential order on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- (d) By amending the Constitution under Article 368.

**84.** Consider the following statements:

1. Viceroy was made the direct representative of the British Crown in India.
2. It constituted the secretary of State for India.
3. It abolished the Court of Directors and the Board of Control.

The above statements are the features of which of the following Act?

- (a) Government of India Act 1858
- (b) Indian Council Act 1861
- (c) Indian Council Act 1892
- (d) Indian Council Act 1909

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

1. It is mandated with the classification of services and cadre management of selected candidates.
2. It presents its annual performance report to the Parliament.
3. Its jurisdiction can be extended by an order of the President of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**86.** Consider the following statements:

1. A bill to change the name of a state has to be passed by absolute majority of Parliament.
2. A bill to change the name of a state can be introduced only with prior permission of the President.

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



- 87.** Consider the following:
1. Economic Justice
  2. Liberty of Faith
  3. Dignity of Individual
  4. The integrity of the Nation
- How many of the above objectives are mentioned in the preamble to the Indian constitution?
- (a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) Only three  
(d) All four
- 88.** Consider the following:
1. Raja of Benaras
  2. Maharaja of Patiala
  3. Sir Dinkar Rao
- How many of the above was/were nominated by Lord Canning to the legislative council in 1862?
- (a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) All three  
(d) None
- 89.** Consider the following statements regarding Financial Emergency:
1. The proclamation of Financial emergency is passed by a simple majority.
  2. The proclamation of Financial emergency can be revoked by the by the special majority of both Houses.
  3. Financial Emergency has been declared only once during the financial crisis in 1991.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only  
(b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only  
(d) 2 and 3 only

- 90.** Consider the following statements regarding the Central Information Commission (CIC):
1. It consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.
  2. The Chief Information Commissioner shall hold the office for a term of five years.
  3. Salaries and allowances of the Chief Information Commissioner is the same as that of the Chief Election Commissioner.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) All three  
(d) None
- 91.** Consider the following with reference to the Swaran Singh Committee:
1. The duty to pay taxes as a Fundamental Duty.
  2. Penalty for the non-performance of Fundamental Duties.
  3. No law imposing such penalty shall be challenged in the court on grounds of infringement of Fundamental Rights
- Which of the recommendations of the committee given above were **not** accepted by the government?
- (a) 1 and 2 only  
(b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only  
(d) 1, 2 and 3
- 92.** Consider the following:
1. The Maternity Benefit Act (1961)
  2. The Nationalization of Banks
  3. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
  4. The Criminal Procedure Code (1973)
- How many of the above implement the principles enshrined in the Directive Principles of States Policies?
- (a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) Only three  
(d) All four

93. Recently, INTERPOL has published its first-ever Silver Notice, it is associated with:
- (a) tracing and recovering criminal assets.
  - (b) locating the missing persons.
  - (c) seeking the location and arrest of persons wanted for prosecution.
  - (d) seeking information on unidentified bodies.

94. With reference to the Directive Principles provided under part IV of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Promoting cottage industries on an individual or cooperation basis in rural areas.
2. Public assistance in case of old age, sickness, and disablement, and right to work.
3. Promoting the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of society.
4. To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines

Which of the directive principles given above are based on Gandhian ideology?

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

95. Consider the following statements regarding Article 14:

1. The Indian Constitution, under Article 14, provides only for Equality before the law and not equal protection of laws.
2. As per the Supreme Court where 'equals' and 'unequals' are treated differently article 14 does not apply.

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. The term 'State' defined under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution includes:

1. Legislative organs of Centre and states
2. Executive organs of Centre and states
3. Local authorities

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

97. Consider the following passage with reference to a writ issued by Supreme Court under Article 32:

It is a command issued by a court to an authority directing it to perform a public duty imposed upon it by law. It can be issued when an authority vested with a power improperly refuses to exercise it. It can be issued to any kind of authority in respect of any type of function – administrative, legislative, quasi-judicial, judicial. It is used to enforce the performance of public duties by public authorities.

The above passage refers to which of the following writ?

- (a) Prohibition
- (b) Certiorari
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Quo-Warranto

98. Consider the following statements regarding the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC):

1. It can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List of the Indian constitution.
2. The commission submits its annual or special reports to the governor 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

**99.** Consider the following statements regarding Democracy:

Statement-I: Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality.

Statement-II: In a Democracy, the Government is not limited by laws or regulations.

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

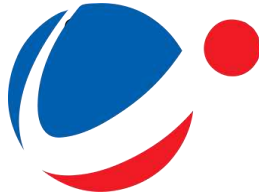
- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I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

**100.** Consider the following statements with reference to the Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28) provided under Part III of the Indian Constitution:

1. They cover religious beliefs, religious practices and rituals.
2. Religious instruction can be provided in any educational institution administered by 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



---

## ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

### GENERAL STUDIES (P) TEST – 6310 (2026)

---

#### Q 1.C

- The Citizenship Act, 1955, prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution. These are:
- **By Renunciation:** Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration renouncing his Indian citizenship. Upon the registration of that declaration, that person ceases to be a citizen of India.
- **By Termination:** When an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates.
- **By Deprivation:** It is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if:
  - The citizen has obtained citizenship by fraud.
  - The citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - The citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war.
  - The citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalization, been imprisoned in any country for two years. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - The citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

#### Q 2.D

- The Basic Structure Doctrine was first introduced by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973). The Minerva Mills case (1980) reaffirmed the Basic Structure Doctrine but did not introduce it. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Basic Structure Doctrine ensures that the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is not absolute and protects the core principles of the Constitution (like secularism, federalism, and judicial review). **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- This balances the rigidity (protection of fundamental principles) and flexibility (allowing amendments) of the Constitution, preventing arbitrary changes while enabling evolution of constitution.

#### Q 3.A

- **Recently, the Union Minister of Commerce & Industry inaugurated the National Turmeric Board in New Delhi.**
  - The National Turmeric Board will focus on the overall development and growth of the turmeric sector in the country. **The Board will promote research and development of new turmeric products, and will look into the value addition of turmeric related products for marketing abroad. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - The Board will also look into creating awareness on the essential and medical properties of turmeric, ways to increase its yield and boost logistics and supply chain to foster trade into newer markets. **The Board will operate under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
  - **The Head Office has been set up at Nizamabad, Telangana. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

#### Q 4.A

- **Recent Context: Bharatpol — broadcast hub for assistance and real-time action against transnational crimes via international police cooperation — was developed by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).** It will allow central and state agencies to easily connect with the Interpol and speed up their investigations. **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

- **There are five key features:**
  - **Unified Platform:** This portal integrates the CBI as the Interpol (NCB-New Delhi) with all law enforcement authorities in India, down to Superintendents of Police (SPs) and Commissioners of Police (CPs).
  - **Simplified Request Mechanism:** This portal allows front-line police officers to easily and promptly request international assistance from 195 Interpol member countries using standardised templates.
  - **Rapid Information Dissemination:** This portal enables the CBI as the NCB to rapidly share criminal intelligence and inputs from 195 countries with all law enforcement agencies in India.
  - **Increase utilisation of Interpol notices:** This portal will enable easy drafting of Red Corner Notice requests and other colour coded **notices of Interpol. This will lead to effective tracking of crime, criminals and proceeds of crime globally.**
  - **Capacity Building and Training:** This portal also provides access to relevant documents, templates, and training resources, enhancing the capability of frontline officers to conduct investigations abroad and seek foreign assistance effectively through Interpol.

#### Q 5.A

- Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. Later, the States Reorganisation Commission (1953-55) made a recommendation in this regard. Accordingly, **the Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350-B in Part XVII of the Constitution.** This article contains the following provisions:
  - There should be a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. He is to be appointed by the President of India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - **It would be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters only relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities (and not religious minorities) under the Constitution. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- He would report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct. The President should place all such reports before each House of Parliament and send to the governments of the states concerned.

#### Q 6.D

- The Solicitor General of India is not a constitutional body. It is a statutory post, created to assist the Attorney General in performing legal duties. The Constitution of India explicitly mentions only the Attorney General under Article 76, not the Solicitor General. **Hence Statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Attorney General of India has the right to attend and participate in parliamentary proceedings under Article 88 of the Constitution without the right to vote. However the constitution does not provide for the Solicitor general with the privilege to attend parliamentary proceedings. **Hence Statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 7.D

- The Preamble embodies the basic philosophy and fundamental values—political, moral and religious—on which the Constitution is based. It contains the grand and noble vision of the Constituent Assembly and reflects the dreams and aspirations of the founding fathers of the Constitution.
- **In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution. It observed that the Preamble is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble. In the LIC of India case (1995) also, the Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution. Hence, statement II is correct.**
- Having said that,
  - The Preamble is neither a source of power to the legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature.
  - **It is non-justiciable, that is, its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law. Hence, statement I is not correct.**

#### Q 8.B

- Article 280 of the Constitution provides for the Finance Commission as a balancing wheel of Fiscal Federalism in India. It is a quasi-judicial body constituted by the President **every fifth year** or such earlier time as he considers necessary. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

- Article 280 of the Constitution fixes the composition of the commission. It provides that the Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. They hold the office under the pleasure of the President and are eligible for reappointment.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Parliament under the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951 specifies the qualifications of the Chairman and members of the Commission. As per the act, the Chairperson should be a person having experience in public affairs. So persons under the three organs of state whether Executive, Legislative or Judiciary are eligible for appointment. **P. V. Rajamannar who was Chief Justice of Madras High court was Chairman of the 4th Finance Commission.**
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Though Finance Commission is a Quasi-Judicial body but its recommendations are **not binding on the government.** recommendations are only advisory in nature and it is up to the government whether to implement recommendations or not.

#### Q 9.D

- **Recent Context: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States of America has reported significant surge in Norovirus cases.**
- **About Norovirus:**
  - It is sometimes called the "stomach flu" or the "stomach bug." However, norovirus illness is not related to the flu. The flu is caused by the influenza virus. Norovirus causes acute gastroenteritis, an inflammation of the stomach or intestines.
  - Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, etc. **Noroviruses are relatively resistant in environment as they can survive freezing as well as high temperatures (up to 60°C).**
  - **Transmitted primarily through faecal-oral route, either by consumption of contaminated food or water, or by spreading directly from person to person. Hence all the options are correct.**
  - There's no specific medication for norovirus. Most people with norovirus illness get better within 1 to 3 days; but they can still spread the virus for a few days after.





#### Q 10.A

- The Directive Principles of States Policy have been amended four times till now- 42nd, 44th, 86th and 97th amendment
- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:
  - **To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children (Article 39).**
  - To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
  - To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
  - **To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A).**
- **The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38). Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 11.D

- Democracy is of two types—direct and indirect. In direct democracy, the people exercise their supreme power directly as is the case in Switzerland.
- There are **four devices of direct democracy, namely, Referendum, Initiative, Recall and Plebiscite.**
- **Referendum** is a procedure whereby proposed legislation is referred to the electorate for settlement by their direct votes.
- **Initiative** is a method by means of which the people can propose a bill to the legislature for enactment.
- **Recall** is a method by means of which the voters can remove a representative or an officer before the expiry of his term, when he fails to discharge his duties properly.
- **Plebiscite** is a method of obtaining the opinion of people on any issue of public importance. It is generally used to solve the territorial disputes
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 12.C

- Dual citizenship is not an essential feature of a federal polity. In some federal countries like India, there is single citizenship. Essential features of a federal polity:
  - Two set of polities- at the national level and at the regional level
  - **Written constitution. Hence, point 1 is correct.**
  - **Rigid constitution. Hence, point 4 is not correct.**
  - Supremacy of Constitution
  - **Independent judiciary. Hence, point 3 is not correct.**
  - Bicameral legislature
  - **Division of powers between the national and regional governments. Hence, point 2 is correct.**
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 13.B

- After the great revolt of 1857, the British Government felt the necessity of seeking the cooperation of the Indians in the administration of their country. In pursuance of this policy of association, three acts were enacted by the British Parliament in 1861, 1892 and 1909. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 is an important landmark in the constitutional and political history of India.
- **The features of this Act were as follows**
  - It made the beginning of the representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process. It, thus, provided that the Viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council. In 1862, Lord Canning, the then Viceroy, nominated three Indians to his legislative council—the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.
  - It initiated the process of decentralization by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
  - It also provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab, which were established in 1862, 1886 and 1897, respectively.
  - It empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council. It also **gave recognition to the ‘portfolio’ system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.** Under this, a member of the Viceroy’s council was made in-charge of one or more departments of the Government and was authorised to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department(s).



- It empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances, without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 14.B

- There is no restriction in the constitution on who can introduce a constitutional amendment bill. A private member (any Member of Parliament who is not a Minister) can also introduce such a bill. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- According to the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971, amendments to the Constitution under Article 368 cannot be considered as "law" under Article 13 and thus cannot be challenged for violating Fundamental Rights. However, constitutional amendments are subject to the Basic Structure Doctrine as laid down in the Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973). **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

#### Q 15.A

- **Marathi Language has officially been granted the status of a Classical Language.** It is the official language of Maharashtra, and an additional official language in the state of Goa. It is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India. The language has evolved from the Maharashtri Prakrit
  - Other Languages with Classical Status: 6 Indian languages namely **Tamil** (2004), **Sanskrit** (2005), Telugu & **Kannada** (2008), Malayalam (2013) and Odia (2014)
  - Classical Language Status was recently approved for **Pali**, Prakrit, Assamese and Bengali languages apart from Marathi. **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**
- **Benefits to Classical Language**
  - **Preservation and Documentation:** Along with digitization of their ancient texts generating jobs in archiving, translation, publishing, and digital media.
  - **Academic Benefits:** Education Ministry provides for two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence in the said languages.
  - **Funding:** Provided for research and for betterment of these language.

#### Q 16.A

- **The Directive Principles, although confer no legal rights and create no legal remedies, are significant and useful in the following ways:**
  - **They are like an 'Instrument of Instructions' or general recommendations addressed to all authorities in the Indian Union. They remind them of the basic principles of the new social and economic order, which the Constitution aims at the building.**
  - **They have served as useful beacon-lights to the courts. They have helped the courts in exercising their power of judicial review, that is, the power to determine the constitutional validity of a law.**
  - They form the dominating background to all State action, legislative or executive, and also a guide to the courts in some respects.
  - They amplify the Preamble, which solemnly resolves to secure to all citizens of India justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.
  - They facilitate stability and continuity in domestic and foreign policies in political, economic, and social spheres in spite of the changes of the party in power.
  - They are supplementary to the fundamental rights of the citizens. They are intended to fill in the vacuum in Part III by providing for social and economic rights.
  - Their implementation creates a favorable atmosphere for the full and proper enjoyment of the fundamental rights of the citizens. Political democracy, without economic democracy, has no meaning.
  - They enable the opposition to exercise influence and control over the operations of the government. The Opposition can blame the ruling party on the ground that its activities are opposed to the Directives.
  - They serve as a crucial test for the performance of the government. The people can examine the policies and programs of the government in light of these constitutional declarations.
  - **They serve as a common political manifesto. 'A ruling party, irrespective of its political ideology, has to recognise the fact that these principles are intended to be its guide, philosopher and friend in its legislative and executive acts'. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

### Q 17.C

- When the preamble was added to the constitution, the terms socialist and secular were not part of it. **The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, which has added three new words–Socialist, Secular and Integrity–to the Preamble. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

### Q 18.A

- Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947. It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution.
- It consisted of seven members. They were
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
- **N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar**
- Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- **Dr. K.M. Munshi**
- **Syed Mohammad Saadullah**
- N. Madhava Rau
- **T.T. Krishnamachari**
- The Drafting Committee, after taking into consideration the proposals of the various committees, prepared the first draft of the Constitution of India, which was published in February, 1948. The people of India were given eight months to discuss the draft and propose amendments.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

### Q 19.B

- **Recent Context: On the occasion of celebrating 20th anniversary of cooperation**, the foreign ministers of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) countries reiterated their foundational commitment to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. Along with this, they also re-affirmed their commitment to free and open Indo-Pacific, ASEAN's centrality, support to Pacificled regional architecture and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).
- **QUAD: It is a strategic diplomatic partnership between Australia, India, Japan, and the United States to support an open, stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific that is inclusive and resilient. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- Traced to **December 2004** when the above countries came together to provide assistance to countries affected by the Indian Ocean Tsunami.
  - Group held its first informal meeting on the sidelines of ASEAN Regional Forum in Manila, Philippines in 2007. Post which, the grouping remained dissolved.
  - In 2017, when the first official talks were held in Philippines

### Q 20.B

- Articles 358 and 359 describe the effect of a National Emergency on Fundamental Rights. Article 358 deals with the suspension of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19, while Article 359 deals with the suspension of other Fundamental Rights (except those guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21).
- According to Article 358, when a proclamation of national emergency is made, the six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended. No separate order for their suspension is required.
- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restricted the scope of Article 358 in two ways.
  - Firstly, **the six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 can be suspended only when the National Emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression and not on the ground of armed rebellion. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
  - Secondly, only those laws which are related to the Emergency are protected from being challenged and not other laws. Also, the executive action taken only under such a law is protected.
- **Article 359 authorizes the president to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency. (Hence statement 2 is correct).** This means that under Article 359, the Fundamental Rights as such are not suspended, but only their enforcement. The said rights are theoretically alive but the right to seek remedy is suspended. The suspension of enforcement relates to only those Fundamental Rights that are specified in the Presidential Order. Further, the suspension could be for the period during the operation of emergency or for a shorter period as

mentioned in the order, and the suspension order may extend to the whole or any part of the country. It should be laid before each House of Parliament for approval.

- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restricted the scope of Article 359 in two ways.
  - Firstly, **the President cannot suspend the right to move the Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 20 to 21.** In other words, the right to protection in respect of conviction for offenses (Article 20) and the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21) remain enforceable even during an emergency.
  - Secondly, only those laws which are related to the emergency are protected from being challenged and not other laws and the executive action taken only under such a law, is protected.

#### Q 21.B

- **Recent Context:** Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), developing countries are obliged to submit a detailed report on their efforts towards climate action. This report, submitted as part of obligations under the Paris climate agreement, is called the Biennial Update Report or BUR. **India submitted its Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR-4) to UNFCCC.** BUR-4 updates the Third National Communication (TNC) and contains the National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory for the year 2020.
- **Key Highlights of report:**
  - **GHG emissions:** It has decreased by 7.93% in 2020 compared to 2019.
  - **Sector wise Emissions: Energy (75.66%) > Agriculture (13.72%) > Industrial Process and Product Use (8.06%) > Waste (2.56%). Hence, option (b) is correct.**
  - **Emission Intensity of GDP:** It has reduced by 36% (Between 2005 to 2020).
  - **Share of non-fossil sources:** It constitutes 46.52% of installed electricity generation capacity (October 2024).
  - **Generation of Carbon Sinks:** An additional carbon sink of 2.29 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> have been created through forest and tree cover (2005 to 2021).
  - **Forest and tree cover:** It currently stands at 25.17% of the country's total geographical area and has consistently increased.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 22.B

- By this act, the constituent assembly made a fully sovereign body. This act also **empowered the assembly to abrogate or alter any law made by the British in relation to India.**
- The act **abolished the office of the viceroy** and provided for each dominion, a Governor-General.
- This act ended British rule in India and declared India an independent and sovereign state on August 15, 1947. King of Britain was no more the 'Emperor of India'.
- It proclaimed the **lapse of British paramountcy over Indian Princely states and granted freedom to princely states to either join two independent states (Pakistan or India) or remain independent.**
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 23.D

- All the fundamental rights in part three of the constitution provide protection against the actions of the state but some are also available against the actions of private individuals. These are:
  - **Article 15(2):** It states that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction, or condition with regard to:
    - > access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, and palaces of public entertainment or
    - > the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public
  - **Article 17: It abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form.**
  - **Article 23: It prohibits traffic in human beings, begar (forced labor), and other similar forms of forced labor**
  - **Article 24: It prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine, or other hazardous activities like construction work or railways.**
- **For the violation of rights under the above articles, remedies are available against private individuals too and the state must ensure that proper action is taken. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 24.B

- The Territorial Army established a new task force dedicated to rejuvenating and protecting the Gomti River. The Ganga Task Force will take on responsibilities such as pollution monitoring, patrolling riverbanks and ghats, public awareness campaigns, and riverbank stabilization efforts.
- **About Gomti River:**
  - The Gomti originates from Gomat Taal, formally known as Fulhaarjheel, near MadhoTanda, Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh, India. It extends 900 kilometers (560 miles) through the State of Uttar Pradesh and meets the Ganges River near Saidpur, Kaithi in the Varanasi district. Gomti is a tributary of the Ganga River. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
  - The cities of Lucknow, Sultanpur, and Jaunpur are located on the banks of the Gomti. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

#### Q 25.A

- Collective responsibility is a key feature of the parliamentary system. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the legislature (e.g., Lok Sabha in India). If the legislature passes a vote of no confidence against the Council of Ministers, all ministers, including the Prime Minister, must resign. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- In a parliamentary setup, there is no strict separation of powers between the executive and legislature. The ministers are part of both executive and legislature. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- In a parliamentary system, the executive (Prime Minister and Council of Ministers) has the authority to recommend the dissolution of the legislature (e.g., Lok Sabha in India). This power is exercised by the head of state (e.g., the President in India) on the advice of the Prime Minister. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 26.C

- **Recently, Uttarakhand High Court pulled up authorities for unregulated soapstone mining in Bageshwar, Uttarakhand.**
- **About Soapstone:**
  - Also known as Steatite, it is a metamorphic rock made of talc, a naturally occurring mineral. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
  - **Used in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and other industries.**
  - Depending on the source quarry, it contains varying amounts of other minerals like mica, chlorite, amphiboles, quartz, etc.
  - **Appearance:** Gray, bluish, green, or brown in color
  - **Properties:** Relatively soft, very dense, and highly heat-resistant.
  - **Applications:** Construction and design of countertops, sinks, hearths, and sculptures, etc.
  - **Reserves: Rajasthan (57%) and Uttarakhand (25%) (Indian Bureau of Mines).** **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

#### Q 27.A

- The Attorney General of India enjoys all privileges and immunities that are similar to those of a Member of Parliament. For instance, the Attorney General can attend and participate in the proceedings of Parliament, including debates and discussions, though he cannot vote. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Attorney General is a constitutional office and a part of the Union Executive. As per Article 76 of the Indian Constitution, the Attorney General is the chief legal advisor to the Government of India and represents the Union Government in legal matters. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The Attorney General does not automatically resign after the dissolution of Lok Sabha. The Attorney General holds office at the pleasure of the President, and resignation is not linked to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. He may continue in office unless dismissed or resigned voluntarily. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

#### Q 28.B

- 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, of 1946.

- **The functions of CBI are:**
  - Investigating cases of corruption, bribery, and misconduct of Central government employees. **Hence statement (a) is correct.**
  - Investigating cases relating to infringement of fiscal and economic laws, that is, breach of laws concerning export and import control, customs and central excise, income tax, foreign exchange regulations, and so on. However, such cases are taken up either in consultation with or at the request of the department concerned.
  - Investigating serious crimes, having national and international ramifications, committed by organized gangs of professional criminals. **Hence statement (c) is correct.**
  - Coordinating the activities of the anticorruption agencies and the various state police forces
  - Taking up, on the request of a state government, any case of public importance for investigation.
  - Maintaining crime statistics and disseminating criminal information. **Hence statement (d) is correct.**
- Probing terror attacks including bomb blasts, hijacking of aircraft and ships, attacks on nuclear installations, and use of weapons of mass destruction is the function of the National Investigation Agency. **Hence option (b) is not correct.**

#### Q 29.A

- The Supreme Court and the High Courts can issue orders and give directives to the government for the enforcement of rights. The courts can issue various special orders known as writs.
  - **Habeas corpus:** A writ of habeas corpus means that the court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it. It can also order to set free an arrested person if the manner or grounds of arrest are not lawful or satisfactory.
  - **Mandamus:** This writ is issued when the court finds that a particular officeholder is not doing legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual.
  - **Prohibition:** This writ is issued by a higher court (High Court or Supreme Court) when a lower court has considered a case going beyond its jurisdiction.
  - **Quo Warranto:** If the court finds that a person is holding office but is not entitled to hold that office, it issues the writ of quo warranto and restricts that person from acting as an office holder.
  - **Certiorari:** Under this writ, the court orders a lower court or another authority to transfer a matter pending before it to the higher authority or court.

#### Q 30.B

- As per the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, Lokpal will consist of a chairperson and a maximum of eight members, of which 50% will be judicial members. 50% members of Lokpal shall be from SC/ST/OBCs, minorities and women.
- Selection of chairperson and members of Lokpal is made through a selection committee consisting of
  - **Prime Minister**
  - **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
  - **Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha**
  - **Chief Justice of India or a sitting Supreme Court judge nominated by CJI.**
  - **Eminent jurist** to be nominated by President of India on basis of recommendations of the first four members of the selection committee "through consensus".

#### Q 31.D

- Features of Indian Council Act 1919:
  - This act divided the Provincial subjects into two parts- transferred and reserved. Transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the help of ministers while the reserved list was to be administered by a governor and his executive council. This was termed a dual system of governance or Diarchy.
  - **It replaced Indian Legislative Council with a Bicameral legislature consisting of two houses.** The elections to both the houses were largely by direct elections. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
  - It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorized the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.
  - **The separate electorate for Muslims was introduced in the act of 1909 itself.** This provision was extended to Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, and Europeans. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**



Q 32.C

- **Recent Context:** India has recently joined the United Nations Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics (UN-CEBD). Hence statement (c) is not correct.
- **The UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics (UN-CEBD) was created in 2014 with Australia as its first Chair during the 45th session of the UN Statistical Commission.**
  - The UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics (UN-CEBD) was created to further investigate the benefits and challenges of Big Data, including the potential for monitoring and reporting on the sustainable development goals. **Hence statement (a) is correct.**
- **The UN-CEBD consists of 31 member states and 16 international organizations. UN-CEBD is now led by one Chair (South Africa) and two vice-Chairs (Denmark and United Kingdom). Hence statements (b) and (d) are correct.**

Q 33.A

- **Recently, the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) directed the Government of Madhya Pradesh to examine the alleged violation of forest rights of communities as stipulated under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006 in and around Veerangana Durgavati Tiger Reserve.**
  - **Veerangana Durgavati Tiger Reserve is located in the Sagar, Damoh, and Narsinghpur districts of Madhya Pradesh. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - It covers the areas of Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary and Veerangana Durgavati Sanctuary. Nauradehi is a unique protected area wherein **two major river basins of India are encompassed, namely the Ganges and the Narmada. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - Vegetation and Flora: Tropical dry deciduous type, with Teak as the predominant species. Fauna: Nilgai, Chital, Sambhar, Rhesus Macaque, Panthers, Indian Wolf.

Q 34.D

- **Recent Context:** The Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife (NBWL) has permitted exploratory drilling in the ecosensitive zone (ESZ) of Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, but made it clear that no extraction will be allowed in case any reserves are discovered at the site.
- **The Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary, formerly known as the Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary or Hollongapar Reserved Forest, is an isolated protected area of evergreen forest located in Assam, India.** It contains India's only ape and gibbon species – the hoolock gibbons and Northeastern India's only nocturnal primate – the Bengal slow loris. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer**
  - **In India and Bangladesh, the western hoolock gibbon is found where the canopy is contiguous, broad-leaved, wet evergreen and mixed evergreen forests, including dipterocarp forests and often in mountainous terrain. It is listed as 'endangered' by the IUCN.**
  - **The Bengal slow loris (Nycticebus bengalensis) or northern slow loris is a strepsirrhine primate and a species of slow loris native to the Indian subcontinent and Indochina. The species is listed as "Endangered" on the IUCN Red List, and is threatened with extinction due to growing demand in the exotic pet trade and traditional medicine.**

Q 35.D

- **The Lokpal is a statutory body established under the Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013.** It acts as an "ombudsman" and inquires into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and related matters. Its jurisdiction includes the Prime Minister, Ministers, Members of Parliament, Groups A, B, C, and D officers and officials of Central Government.
- **Option 1 is not correct:** Though the jurisdiction of Lokpal extends to Ministers, it cannot inquire into anything said by Ministers and Members of Parliament in the matter of anything said in Parliament or a vote given there.
- **Option 2 is not correct:** Institutions aided by the government are excluded from the jurisdiction of Lokpal. However, Institutions that are financed fully and partly by the government are under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal.
- **Option 3 is not correct:** According to Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013, those entities receiving donations from foreign sources in the context of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) in excess of Rs 10 lakhs per year (and not all entities) are brought under the jurisdiction of Lokpal.

**Q 36.C**

- Article 360 empowers the president to proclaim a financial emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.
- **The consequences of the proclamation of a Financial Emergency are as follows:**
  - The executive authority of the Centre extends to the giving of
    - > directions to any state to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions, and
    - > such other directions to any state as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose.
  - Any such direction may include a provision requiring
    - > the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in the state; and
    - > the reservation of all money bills or other financial bills for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the legislature of the state. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - The President may issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of
    - > all or any class of persons serving the Union; and
    - > the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - Thus, during the operation of a financial emergency, the Centre acquires full control over the states in financial matters. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

**Q 37.C**

- **Constitutionalism is all about limited government.** It means that powers given to the government are not unlimited but they are limited. **Fundamental rights act as limitations on the government powers** like state must respect citizens' right to express, speech, liberty. If the government did not respect these rights then the aggrieved citizen can approach the judiciary for their enforcement. In this context, they can act as constraints. **Hence, statement-I is correct.**
- But **Directive Principles of state policy cannot act as constraints/limitations on the government** because they are not enforceable and they are fundamental to the governance of a country. **Hence, statement-II is not correct.**
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

**Q 38.A**

- **Recently, the World Economic Forum has released the report titled 'Global Cybersecurity Outlook 2025'. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
  - **The World Economic Forum's Global Cybersecurity Outlook 2025**, produced in collaboration with Accenture, examines the cybersecurity trends that will affect economies and societies in the year to come.
- The report explores major findings and puts a spotlight on the complexity of the cybersecurity landscape, which is intensified by geopolitical tensions, emerging technologies, supply chain interdependencies and cybercrime sophistication.
- **Other reports released by the World Economic Forum are:**
  - Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report
  - Global Competitiveness Report
  - Enabling Trade Report
  - Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report
  - Global Environment Performance Index
  - World Power Language Index
  - Inclusive Development Index
  - Human Capital Index
  - Global Gender Gap Index

**Q 39.A**

- **The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution are characterized by the following:**
  - Some of them are available only to citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.
  - They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts. Thus, they strike a balance between the rights of the individual and those of the society as a whole, between individual liberty and social control.



- They are not sacrosanct or permanent. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act. Moreover, this can be done without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state. However, some of them are also available against the actions of private individuals. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court. Hence, the aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal against the judgment of the high courts
- Their scope of operation is limited by Article 31A (saving of laws providing for the acquisition of estates, etc.), Article 31B (validation of certain acts and regulations included in the 9th Schedule) and Article 31C (saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles). Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

#### Q 40.A

- The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'objective Resolution' drafted and moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946. It was adopted unanimously by the Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947.
- After adopting the Preamble, it stands as part of the Constitution. Therefore, the current opinion on the preamble held by the Supreme Court is in consonance with the opinion of the founding fathers.
- The preamble was enacted only after the rest of the constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly. The reason for enacting the preamble at the end was to ensure that it was in conformity with the Constitution as adopted by the Constituent Assembly. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

#### Q 41.C

- Recently, World's First Cryo-Born Baby Corals Successfully Settled on the Great Barrier Reef. This groundbreaking advancement in coral conservation and restoration is a collaborative effort led by Australian researchers. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.
  - The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system. The reef is located in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia. It supports a wide diversity of life and was selected as a UNESCO's World Heritage Site in 1981.
- About Cryo-born coral:
  - They are created using cryopreservation techniques, which involve freezing coral cells and tissues at very low temperatures.
  - Cryopreservation Process: Coral cells and tissues contain water, which forms damaging ice crystals when frozen. Cryopreservation uses cryoprotectants to remove water from cells during freezing & support cell structures when thawed.

#### Q 42.D

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The constitution derives its authority from the people of India not from the parliament, this is mentioned in the preamble part of the constitution.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The American Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. Many countries, including India, followed the practice.

#### Q 43.D

- The Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties of the Citizens (1999) identified the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties. They are mentioned below:
  - **The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971) prevents disrespect to the Constitution of India, the National Flag and the National Anthem.**
  - The various criminal laws in force provide punishments for encouraging enmity between different sections of people on grounds of language, race, place of birth, religion and so on.
  - The Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955) provides for punishments for offences related to caste and religion.
  - The Indian Penal Code (IPC) declares the imputations and assertions prejudicial to national integration as punishable offenses.
  - **The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967 provides for the declaration of a communal organization as an unlawful association.**
  - **The Representation of People Act (1951) provides for the disqualification of members of the Parliament or a state legislature for indulging in corrupt practice, that is, soliciting votes on**

the ground of religion or promoting enmity between different sections of people on grounds of caste, race, language, religion and so on.

- **The Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 prohibits trade in rare and endangered species.**
- The Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 checks indiscriminate deforestation and diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 44.C

- In the **Minerva Mills case (1980)**, the Supreme Court held:
  - The Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles.
  - They together constitute the core of commitment to social revolution. They are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less than the other.
  - To give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution.
  - This harmony and balance between the two is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution.
  - The goals set out by the Directive Principles have to be achieved without the abrogation of the means provided by the Fundamental Rights. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 45.B

- The Supreme Court in 1969 ruled that settlement of a boundary dispute between India and another country does not require a constitutional amendment. It can be done by executive action as it does not involve cession of Indian territory to a foreign country.
- However to cede Indian territory to a neighbouring country a constitutional amendment bill is required. For example the parliament have passed 9th constitutional amendment to transfer the Berubari Union, a territory in West Bengal, to East Pakistan. **Hence, Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368 (which has to be approved by two-third majority in both the houses). Hence, Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368 (which has to be approved by two-third majority in both the houses)**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 46.B

- **Government of India Act 1935:** This was the longest act passed by British Parliament provided for the establishment of a Federation of India to be made up of provinces of British India and some or all of the Princely states. **Its main provisions were:**
  - **Abolition of provincial dyarchy** and introduction of dyarchy at the centre. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
  - **Abolition of Indian Council** and introduction of an advisory body in its place.
  - Provision for an All India Federation with British Indian territories and princely states.
  - Elaborate safeguards and protective instruments for minorities.
  - The supremacy of the British Parliament.
  - Increase in size of legislatures, an extension of the franchise, division of subjects into three lists and retention of the communal electorate.
  - **Separation of Burma from India. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
  - Joint sittings of both Chambers in certain cases. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
  - Introduced provincial autonomy and the ministers of the provincial governments were to be responsible to the provincial legislature.

#### Q 47.C

- Presidents all over the world are not always nominal executives like the President of India. In many countries of the world, the President is both the head of the state and the head of the government. The President of the United States of America is the most well-known example of this kind of President. The US President is directly elected by the people. He personally chooses and appoints all Ministers.
- The law-making is still done by the legislature (called the Congress in the US), but the president can veto any law. Most importantly, the president does not need the support of the majority of members in Congress and neither is he answerable to them. He has a fixed tenure of four years and completes it even if his party does not have a majority in the Congress.
- **Merits of Presidential System:**
  - Stable government.
  - Definiteness in policies.

- Based on separation of powers.
- Government by experts.
- **Demerits of Presidential System:**
  - The conflict between legislature and executive.
  - **Non-responsible government.**
  - May lead to autocracy.
  - Narrow representation.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 48.B

- The Central Government may, on an application, grant a certificate of naturalisation to any person (not being an illegal migrant) if he possesses the following qualifications:
- That he is not a subject or citizen of any country where citizens of India are prevented from becoming subjects or citizens of that country by naturalisation.
- That, if he is a citizen of any country, he undertakes to renounce the citizenship of that country in the event of his application for Indian citizenship being accepted.
- That he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India or partly the one and partly the other, throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of the application. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- That during the fourteen years immediately preceding the said period of twelve months, he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India, or partly the one and partly the other, for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than eleven years. o that he is of good character. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- That he has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.
- There is no provision for granting citizenship for providing distinguished service in the field of art science and literature. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- That in the event of a certificate of naturalisation being granted to him, he intends to reside in India or to enter into or continue in, service under a Government in India or under an international organisation of which India is a member or under a society, company or body of persons established in India.

#### Q 49.A

- A proclamation of national emergency may be applicable to the entire country or only a part of it. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the President to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The President, however, can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet. This means that the emergency can be declared only on the concurrence of the cabinet and not merely on the advice of the prime minister. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- In 1975, the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi advised the president to proclaim an emergency without consulting her cabinet. The cabinet was informed of the proclamation after it was made, as a fait accompli. The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 introduced this safeguard to eliminate any possibility of the prime minister alone taking a decision in this regard.

#### Q 50.A

- The Supreme Court has held that the Preamble is part of the Basic Structure Doctrine in the S.R. Bommai Case (1994). This landmark case emphasized that the Preamble reflects the foundational values of the Constitution, such as secularism, federalism, and democracy, and these cannot be altered or destroyed by constitutional amendments or legislative actions.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 51.B

- The Presidential system often focuses on a direct election, where candidates must appeal to a broad electorate, including minorities. This can encourage inclusivity and representation of diverse groups. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- In a Presidential system, the executive (President) is elected for a fixed term and is not dependent on the majority in the legislature. This ensures government stability compared to a Parliamentary system, where frequent votes of no confidence may lead to instability. **Hence option 2 is correct.**

- In the presidential system the separation of powers can increase conflict rather than reduce it, especially in situations where the executive and the legislature are controlled by different political parties. **Hence option 3 is not correct.**
- In the presidential system presidents often serve fixed terms (e.g., 4 or 5 years), which means there is no mechanism like a vote of no confidence to remove a President mid-term unless they commit impeachable offenses.
- Further, since the President represents the entire nation, their policies may focus on national priorities rather than addressing localized or specific group issues, potentially making them less responsive to certain public demands. **Hence option 4 is not correct.**

#### Q 52.D

- A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require parliamentary approval. **Hence Statement 1 is not correct.**
- If approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the emergency continues for six months and can be extended to an indefinite period with an approval of the Parliament for every six months. **Hence Statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 53.B

- **Recent Context:** The Union Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution launched ‘**Anna Chakra**’, the Public Distribution System (PDS) Supply chain optimisation tool and **SCAN (Subsidy Claim Application for NFSA)** portal a significant step towards modernizing the Public Distribution System and subsidy claim mechanisms of the States.
  - **Anna Chakra” PDS Supply Chain optimization is a landmark initiative to enhance the efficiency of the PDS logistics network across the country.** Developed in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) and Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer (FITT), IIT-Delhi, the project leverages advanced algorithms to identify optimal routes and ensure seamless movement of food grains across supply chain nodes. **Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
  - **SCAN (Subsidy Claim Application for NFSA) portal will provide for a single window submission of subsidy claims by states.** The portal will ensure end-to-end workflow automation of all the processes for release and settlement of food subsidy using rule-based processing. **Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions launched landmark initiative Amrit Gyan Kosh Portal under Mission Karmayogi to strengthen governance training and capacity building for public administrators in India.** The portal aims to promote self-reliance in government training and empower educators. It serves as a comprehensive repository, curating best practices across the India and aligning with the 15 out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). **Hence, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

#### Q 54.C

- **Fundamental rights which are available to both citizens and foreigners:**
  - Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14)
  - Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20)
  - Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21). Right to Privacy has been declared as a fundamental right by Supreme Court under Article 21. **Hence option 1 is not correct.**
  - Right to education (Article 21A)
  - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22).
  - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23).
  - Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc., (Article 24).
  - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Article 25).
  - Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26). **Hence option 3 is not correct.**
  - Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion (Article 27).
  - Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions (Article 28)
- **The following rights are available only for Indian Citizens:**
  - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15)
  - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)
  - **Six basic freedoms subject to reasonable restrictions (Article 19). Hence option 2 and 4 is correct.**

- Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29)
- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).

#### Q 55.D

- Unitary state is a system of political organization in which most or all of the governing power resides in a centralized government, in contrast to a federal state.
- Despite being a federation Indian constitution possesses many unitary features such as
- **Single Constitution**
  - Usually, in a federation, the states have the right to frame their own Constitution separate from that of the Centre. In India, on the contrary, no such power is given to the states. The Constitution of India embodies not only the Constitution of the Centre but also those of the states. Both the Centre and the states must operate within this single-frame.
- **Emergency Provisions**
  - The Constitution stipulates three types of emergencies—national, state and financial. During an emergency, the Central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the Centre. It converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the Constitution. This kind of transformation is not found in any other federation.
- **All-India Services**
  - In India, the Centre and the states have their separate public services. But, in addition, there are all-India services (IAS, IPS, and IFS) which are common to both the Centre and the states. The members of these services are recruited and trained by the Centre which also possess ultimate control over them. Thus, these services violate the principle of federalism under the Constitution.
- **Bicameralism is a federal feature of the Indian constitution.**
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 56.A

- **Article 33 empowers the Parliament to restrict or 'abrogate' the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces, para-military forces, police forces, intelligence agencies, and analogous forces. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The objective of this provision is to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.
- The power to make laws under Article 33 is conferred only on Parliament and not on state legislatures. Any such law made by Parliament cannot be challenged in any court on the ground of contravention of any of the fundamental rights.
- Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Army Act (1950), the Navy Act (1950), the Air Force Act (1950), the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966, the Border Security Force Act, etc.
- These impose restrictions on their freedom of speech, right to form associations, right to be members of trade unions or political associations, right to communicate with the press, right to attend public meetings or demonstrations, etc.
- **The expression members of the armed forces' also covers such employees of the armed forces as barbers, carpenters, mechanics, cooks, chowkidars, bootmakers, tailors who are non-combatants. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- A parliamentary law enacted under Article 33 can also exclude the court-martial (tribunals established under the military law) from the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high courts, so far as the enforcement of Fundamental Rights is concerned

#### Q 57.A

- The State Chief Information Commissioner and a **State Information Commissioner hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years**, whichever is earlier. They are not eligible for reappointment.
- **The salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of— (a) the State Chief Information Commissioner shall be the same as that of an Election Commissioner; (b) the State Information Commissioner shall be the same as that of the Chief Secretary to the State Government.**
- The Governor can remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner from the office under the following circumstances: (a) if he is adjudged an insolvent; or (b) if he has been convicted of an offence which (in the opinion of the Governor) involves a moral turpitude; or (c) if he engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or



(d) if he is (in the opinion of the Governor) unfit to continue in office due to infirmity of mind or body; or (e) if he has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his official functions.

- In addition to these, the Governor can also remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. However, in these cases, the Governor has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, then the Governor can remove him.

#### Q 58.A

- The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. **It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64). Thus, originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.** Later, in 2003, the Parliament enacted a law **conferring statutory status** on the CVC. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The CVC is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (chairperson) and not more than two vigilance commissioners. **They are appointed by the President** by warrant under his hand and seal on the recommendation of a three-member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Union minister of home affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha. They hold office for a term of four years or until they attain the age of sixty five years, whichever is earlier. After their tenure, they are not eligible for further employment under the Central or a state government. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

#### Q 59.B

- The Constitution of India under Article 148 provides for the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. He controls the financial system of both at the centre and state levels that is why it is known as Guardian of Public Purse.
- **Option 1 is correct:** CAG conducts various types of Audits such as legal and regulatory audit which is obligatory on the CAG whereas propriety audit is discretionary. Under Propriety audit CAG can look into wisdom, faithfulness and economy of the government expenditure. The observations arising from the audit of the Ministries are included in separate Reports.
- **Option 2 is correct:** The role of CAG in auditing public corporations falls into the following three categories:
  - **Some corporations Oil and Natural Gas are audit totally and directly by CAG.**
  - Some corporations like Central Warehousing are audited by Private firms and CAG can conduct the supplementary audit.
  - Some corporations like the State Bank of India are totally subjected to private audit.
- **Option 3 is not correct:** **CAG does not audit accounts of State Cooperative societies.** The state legislatures may make provisions for the auditing of accounts of cooperative societies. Every cooperative shall be audited by an auditor appointed by the general body of the cooperative society.

#### Q 60.C

- **The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court differs from that of a high court in three respects:**
  - **The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights whereas a high court can issue writs not only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for any other purpose.** The expression 'for any other purpose' refers to the enforcement of an ordinary legal right. Thus, the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in this respect, is narrower than that of the High Court.
  - **The Supreme Court can issue writs against a person or government throughout the territory of India whereas a high court can issue writs against a person residing or against a government or authority located within its territorial jurisdiction only or outside its territorial jurisdiction only if the cause of action arises within its territorial jurisdiction.** Thus, the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for the purpose of issuing writs is wider than that of a high court.
  - **A remedy under Article 32 is in itself a Fundamental Right and hence, the Supreme Court may not refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction. On the other hand, a remedy under Article 226 is discretionary and hence, a high court may refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction.** Article 32 does not merely confer power on the Supreme Court as Article 226 does on a high court to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights or other rights as part of its general jurisdiction. The

Supreme Court is thus constituted as a defender and guarantor of fundamental rights. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 61.D

- **Amendment to the Constitution requires two different kinds of special majorities:**
  - In the first place, those voting in favor of the amendment bill should constitute at least half of the total strength of that House.
  - Secondly, the supporters of the amendment bill must also constitute two-thirds of those who actually take part in voting.
  - Both Houses of Parliament must pass the amendment bill separately in this same manner (there is no provision for a joint session). For every amendment bill, this special majority is required.
  - In the Lok Sabha, there are 552 members. Therefore, any amendment must be supported by a minimum of 276 members. Even if only 300 members are present at the time of voting, the amendment bill must get the support of 276 out of them.
  - **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 62.B

- **Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of India's first Green Hydrogen Hub under NGHM in Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.**
- **About National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM)**
  - Announced: In January 2023
  - **Ministry: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - Objective: Make India a Global Hub for production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.
  - Target: Production of 5 MMT per annum of Green Hydrogen by 2030.
- **Key Components:** Among the various components, it includes:
  - Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) programme, which includes incentives for manufacturing of electrolyzers and production of green hydrogen.
  - Development of Green Hydrogen Hubs.
- **The expected outcomes of the Mission, by 2030, are as follows:**
  - **India's Green Hydrogen production capacity is likely to reach 5 MMT per annum, contributing to reduction in dependence on import of fossil fuels.** Achievement of Mission targets is expected to reduce a cumulative ₹ 1 lakh crore worth of fossil fuel imports by 2030. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
  - **Nearly 50 MMT per annum of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are expected to be averted through production and use of the targeted quantum of Green Hydrogen. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

#### Q 63.B

- Proclamation imposing President's Rule must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue.
- However, if the proclamation of President's Rule is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of two months without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha approves it in the meantime. **If approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the President's Rule continues for six months. It can be extended for a maximum period of three years with the approval of the Parliament, every six months. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **President may by Proclamation:**
  - **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 or anybody or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State; Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;
  - make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the president to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation



**Q 64.D**

- India has a republican system in place of the British monarchical system. In other words, the Head of the State in India (that is, President) is elected, while the Head of the State in Britain (that is, King or Queen) enjoys a hereditary position.
- The British system is based on the doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament, while the Parliament is not supreme in India and enjoys limited and restricted powers due to a written Constitution, the federal system, judicial review, and fundamental rights. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- Britain has the system of legal responsibility of the minister while India has no such system. Unlike in Britain, the ministers in India are not required to countersign the official acts of the Head of the State. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- In Britain the Speaker of the House of Commons resigns from their political party after being elected to ensure neutrality. However in India The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is not obliged to resign from their political party after election. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

**Q 65.A**

- **Prime Minister paid tribute to Rani Velu Nachiyar on her birth anniversary.**
- **Rani Velu Nachiyar (1730 –1796):**
  - She was princess of Ramanathapuram (Tamil Nadu) and child of ruler of Ramnad kingdom. Known by Tamils as Veeramangai.
  - Reinherited Sivagangai kingdom of her husband.
  - She was proficient in languages like French, English, and Urdu.
- **Contributions:**
  - **Was the first queen to have ever actively opposed the British rule. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**
  - In collaboration with Hyder Ali and Gopala Nayaker, waged war against British.
  - Went on to produce first human bomb and established first army of trained women soldiers.

**Q 66.B**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Constitution (Article 165) has provided for the office of the Advocate General for the states. He is the highest law officer in the state. The advocate general is appointed by the governor.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Eligibility conditions for Advocate General does not include minimum age limits. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a high court. In other words, he must be a citizen of India and must have held a judicial office for ten years or been an advocate of a high court for ten years.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The remuneration of the Advocate General is not fixed by the Constitution. He receives such remuneration as the Governor may determine.

**Q 67.B**

- The eleven Fundamental Duties enshrined in Part IVA under Article 51A of the constitution are -
  - **to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;**
  - to cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom;
  - to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
  - to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
  - to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
  - to value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture;
  - **to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;**
  - to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
  - to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
  - to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; and
  - to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002

- To promote equal justice and the welfare of the people comes under Article 39A and Article 38 respectively. It forms the part of the Directive Principles of State Policy enumerated in Part IV of the constitution. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

#### Q 68.A

- The fundamental duties were not part of the original constitution. It was added in 1976 through the 42nd Amendment Act. Originally, ten duties were added as fundamental duties as part IV-A of the constitution which consists of article 51-A. However, in 2002, another duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act.
- **The fundamental duties were added to the constitution based on the recommendations of the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee. These are inspired by the constitution of the erstwhile USSR. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **The Constitution does not make the enjoyment of rights dependent or conditional upon the fulfilment of duties. This represents that the inclusion of fundamental duties has not changed the status of our fundamental rights. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 69.B

- Initially, the Constitution under Article 74 provided for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President, but it was ambiguous whether the President was obligated to follow such advice.
- The 42nd Amendment of 1976 explicitly stated that the President "shall act in accordance with" the advice given by the Council of Ministers, removing any scope for discretion by the President.
- Further, the 44th Amendment of 1978 provided that the President can request the Council of Ministers to reconsider their advice once.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 70.D

- The Basic Structure Doctrine established by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973), states that certain fundamental features of the Constitution. The secular character of the constitution cannot be amended by the Parliament since it constitutes part of Basic Structure Doctrine. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- Determining whether a matter forms a part of the Basic Structure is the exclusive domain of the judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court. The Parliament cannot decide or alter what constitutes the Basic Structure. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 71.C

- Government is one of the major litigants in courts and to provide them legal assistance there are various Law officers which include the Attorney General, Solicitor General, and the Additional Solicitor general.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 76 of the constitution provides for the office of Attorney General of India and he is the highest law officer in the country. The Solicitor General of India assists Attorney General to fulfil his official duties and responsibilities.
- The Solicitor General of India is subordinate to the Attorney General for India. They are the second law officer of the country, assists the Attorney General, and is assisted by Additional Solicitors General for India.
- **Statement 2 is correct: The Solicitor general of India is not debarred from private legal practice. However, some limitations are placed on the Solicitor general to avoid any complication and conflict of duty.**
  - He should not advise or hold brief against the government of India.
  - He should not advise or hold brief in cases in which he is called upon to advise or appear for the government of India.
  - He should not defend an accused person in criminal prosecutions without permission of the government of India.
  - He should not accept an appointment as director in any company or corporation without the permission of the government of India.

#### Q 72.D

- **Recently, Ministry of Jal Shakti released Annual Ground Water Quality Report 2024.** For the first time, this report introduced Standard Operating Procedure for groundwater quality monitoring, ensuring uniformity in data collection, analysis and interpretation.

- **Status of Groundwater:**
  - **India is the largest groundwater user in world (more than 25% of global total).**
  - 87% groundwater extracted is used in agricultural sector and about 11% in domestic sector
- **Key Highlights:**
  - **Specific Contaminants of Concern in Groundwater: Nitrate (Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra), Fluoride (Haryana, Karnataka), Arsenic (floodplains of Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers); Uranium (Rajasthan, Punjab). Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
  - **Regional Variability:** 100% of water samples met BIS standards in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, etc. While Rajasthan, Haryana, and Andhra Pradesh faced widespread contamination.
  - **Irrigation Suitability:** Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura and others have excellent category water for irrigation. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana etc. fall in very high sodium range and are unsuitable for use in irrigation practices.

#### Q 73.D

- The Fifth Schedule deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. Amendment to this schedule does not require a constitutional amendment under Article 368. It can be amended by Parliament through a simple majority. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Changing the boundaries of a state is done under Article 3, which does not require a constitutional amendment under Article 368. It is executed by passing a bill with a simple majority in Parliament after the President refers the bill to the concerned state legislature for its views. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Fundamental Duties are part of Part IV-A of the Constitution. Any addition to Fundamental Duties would require passing a constitutional amendment bill under Article 368. For example, the 42nd Amendment added the Fundamental Duties. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 74.A

- **Recently, Kerala's Kappad Beach (Kozhikode) and Chal Beach (Kannur) have received the prestigious Blue Flag certification.** Both beaches have implemented initiatives ensuring cleanliness, safety, and eco-conscious practices that meet the Blue Flag programme's 33 criteria.
- **About Blue Flag tag or Blue Flag certification:**
  - Certification is awarded by the **Denmark-based non-profit Foundation for Environmental Education or FEE.**
  - The mission of Blue Flag is to promote sustainability in the tourism sector, through environmental education, environmental protection and other sustainable development practices.
  - **It is awarded to beaches, marinas and sustainable boating tourism operators. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
  - In order to qualify for the Blue Flag, a series of stringent environmental, educational, safety, and accessibility criteria must be met and maintained. **Award is based on compliance to four main categories:**
    - > Environmental Education and Information;
    - > Water Quality;
    - > Environmental Management;
    - > Safety and Services.

#### Q 75.D

- Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), laid down a new doctrine of the 'basic structure' (or 'basic features') of the Constitution. However, the Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify what constitutes the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.
- **From the various judgments, the following have emerged as 'basic features of the Constitution or elements of the 'basic structure' of the constitution:**
  - Supremacy of the Constitution
  - Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity
  - Secular character of the Constitution
  - Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
  - Federal character of the Constitution
  - Judicial review
  - Freedom and dignity of the individual
  - Free and fair elections

- Limited power of Parliament to amend the Constitution, etc
- **Hence all the options are correct.**

#### Q 76.D

- **China launched the world's largest compressed air storage project, Nengchu-1, in January 2025.** The world's first 300 MW compressed air energy storage (CAES) demonstration project, "Nengchu-1," was fully connected to the grid in Yingcheng, central China's Hubei Province marking the official commencement of commercial operations for the power station. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**
  - The project, invested and constructed by China Energy Engineering Group Co., Ltd., (CEEC), has set three world records in terms of single-unit power, storage capacity, and energy conversion efficiency.
  - **Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) is a technology that stores excess energy by compressing air in underground caverns.** During periods of high energy demand, the stored air is released to generate electricity. This method is advantageous for balancing energy supply and demand.

#### Q 77.C

- **Article 360 empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.** The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the satisfaction of the President in declaring a Financial Emergency final and conclusive and not questionable in any court on any ground. But, this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 implying that the satisfaction of the President is not beyond judicial review.
- **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

#### Q 78.B

- The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making. Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees.
- Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Union Constitution Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Patel.
- Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Patel
- Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- **States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) - Jawaharlal Nehru.**
- Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 79.D

- **The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935. In the words of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, 'the Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935.**
- What is called Directive Principles is merely another name for the instrument of instructions. The only difference is that they are instructions to the legislature and the executive'. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 80.D

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states. While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the Constitution, a **JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament** on the request of the state legislatures concerned.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The chairman and members of a JSPSC are appointed by the president. They hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** A JPSC presents its annual performance report to each of the concerned state governors. Each governor places the report before the state legislature.

Q 81.A

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 14 provides for equality of law and equal protection of law. It lays down the foundations of 'Rule of Law' for Indian Constitution.
- The concept of 'equality before law' is an element of the **concept of 'Rule of Law', propounded by A.V. Dicey, the British jurist.** His concept has the following three elements or aspects: (i) **Absence of arbitrary power**, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law. (ii) **Equality before the law, that is, equal subjection of all citizens** (rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts. (iii) **The primacy of the rights of the individual**, that is, the constitution is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law rather than the constitution being the source of the individual rights. **The first and the second elements are applicable to the Indian System** and not the third one. In the Indian System, the constitution is the source of the individual rights. **The Supreme Court held that the 'Rule of Law' as embodied in Article 14 is a 'basic feature' of the constitution. Hence, it cannot be destroyed even by an amendment.**
- **Statement 2 is not correct: Article 14 is not absolute and there are constitutional and other exceptions to it.** Some of them are -:
  - The president or the Governor of a state is not answerable to any court for exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
  - No criminal proceedings can be instituted against the President or a Governor during his term of office.
  - The President or a Governor cannot be arrested or imprisoned during his tenure of office. No civil proceedings can be instituted against the President or a Governor during his tenure of office without two months' written notice.
  - Cases cannot be filed in the court against foreign sovereigns, ambassadors and the staff of the foreign embassies.
  - In times of war the enemy aliens cannot file cases in the Indian Courts nor can they claim equal opportunities with other prisoners.
  - The members of Parliament and the state legislatures enjoy a number of 'privileges'.
  - According to the 44th Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1978, Parliament may, by law, set up Administrative Tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to the service of the employees of the government, or of any local or other authority.

Q 82.D

- The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Although the Constituent Assembly was not directly elected by the people of India on the basis of adult franchise**, the Assembly comprised representatives of all sections of Indian society—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, SCs, STs including women of all these sections. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 83.B

- Under Article 312 of the constitution Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India services by a resolution in the Council of States supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, declaring it necessary in the national interest.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 84.A

- **The 1858 Act is also known as the Act for the Good Government of India;** it abolished the East India Company, and transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown.
- **Features of the Act:**
  - It created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration.
  - The secretary of state was a member of the British cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.
  - It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
  - It provided that India henceforth was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty. It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India. He (Viceroy)



was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning thus became the first Viceroy of India.

- It established a 15-member Council of India to assist the secretary of state for India. The council was an advisory body. The secretary of state was made the chairman of the council.
- It constituted the secretary of state-in-council as a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued in India and in England.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

#### Q 85.D

- **The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is the central recruiting agency in India. It is an independent constitutional body. Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV of the Constitution contain elaborate provisions regarding the composition, appointment and removal of members along with the independence, powers and functions of the UPSC.**
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** It is concerned with the recruitment to the all-India services and Central services—group A and group B and advises the government, when consulted, on promotion and disciplinary matters. **It is not concerned with the classification of services,** pay and service conditions, cadre management, training, and so on which is managed by the Department of Personnel and Training of government of India.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The UPSC presents, **annually, to the president** a report on its performance. The President places this report before both the Houses of Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the cases where the advice of the Commission was not accepted and the reasons for such nonacceptance.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The additional functions relating to the services of the Union can be conferred on UPSC by the Parliament. It can also place the personnel system of any authority, corporate body or public institution within the jurisdiction of the UPSC. **Hence the jurisdiction of UPSC can be extended by an Act made by the Parliament.**

#### Q 86.B

- The Constitution (Article 4) declares that laws made for admission or establishment of new states (under Article 2) and formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states (under Articles 3) are not to be considered as amendments of the Constitution under Article 368. This means that such laws can be passed by a simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- As per Article 3 of the alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states Constitution, a bill to change the name of a state, alter its boundaries, or merge it with another state can only be introduced in Parliament with the prior consent of the President of India. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Before making this recommendation, the President must refer the bill to the concerned state legislature for its opinion within a specified time frame. However, the President is not obligated to follow the state legislature's views and can choose to accept or reject them, regardless of whether the views are received within the given time.

#### Q 87.D

- The preamble to the Constitution reads as
  - WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
    - > **JUSTICE, social, economic, and political;**
    - > **LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship;**
    - > **EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;**
    - > **FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;**
  - IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.
- **The objectives in stated in the preamble include economic justice, liberty of faith, the dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**



Q 88.C

- Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered Viceroy to issue ordinances without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency. The life of such an ordinance was 6 months.
- It made a beginning of representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process. It thus provided that the viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council. In 1862, Lord Canning, the then viceroy, nominated three Indians to his legislative council-**the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala, and Sir Dinkar Rao.**
- Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q 89.A

- **Article 360 (1) empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency** if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.
- A proclamation declaring financial emergency must be approved by both the Houses of the Parliament within two months from the date of its issue.
- Further, the resolution approving the proclamation of financial emergency can be passed by either house of Parliament only by a simple majority. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Once approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely till it is revoked.
- A proclamation of Financial Emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require parliamentary approval. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- No Financial Emergency has been declared so far, though there was a financial crisis in 1991. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 90.A

- Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005), The Central Information Commission (CIC) was established by the Central Government as a non Constitutional body in 2005. It is an independent body that looks into complaints and appeals pertaining to various offices under the central government and the union territories.
- **Statement 1 is correct: It consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.** They are appointed by the President on the recommendations of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister as a Chairman, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha and Union Cabinet Minister appointed by the Prime Minister.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Recently enacted RTI amendment Act, 2019 provided that the **Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government.** Earlier they held the office for a term of 5 years.
- **Statement 3 is not correct: As per RTI amendment Act, 2019 the salary and allowances of the Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner Shall be such as prescribed by the Central Government.** It removes the earlier provision i.e. Salaries and allowances of the Chief Information Commissioner is the same as that of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Q 91.D

- In 1976, Sardar Swaran Singh Committee was set up to make recommendations about Fundamental Duties. The committee suggested the incorporation of eight Fundamental Duties in the constitution but ten fundamental duties were added to it by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
- Some of the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee were not accepted by the government. These include:
  - **The parliament may provide for the imposition of penalties for non-compliance with any of the Fundamental Duties. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
  - **No law imposing such penalty shall be challengeable in the court on grounds of infringement of Fundamental Rights or any other grounds of incompatibility with any other provision of the constitution. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
  - **Duty to pay taxes should also be a Fundamental Duty of the citizens. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

Q 92.D

- Since 1950, the successive governments at the Centre and in the states have made several laws and formulated various programmes for implementing the Directive Principles. These are mentioned below:
  - **The Maternity Benefit Act (1961) and the Equal Remuneration Act (1976) have been made to protect the interests of women workers.**
  - Various measures have been taken to utilize the financial resources for promoting the common good. These include the nationalization of life insurance (1956), **the nationalization of fourteen leading commercial banks (1969)**, nationalization of general insurance (1971), the abolition of Privy Purses (1971) and so on.
  - **The Wildlife (Protection) Act, of 1972** and the Forest (Conservation) Act, of 1980, have been enacted to safeguard wildlife and forests respectively. Further, the Water and Air Acts have provided for the establishment of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards, which are engaged in the protection and improvement of the environment. The National Forest Policy (1988) aims at the protection, conservation and development of forests.
  - **The Criminal Procedure Code (1973) separated the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state.** Prior to this separation, the district authorities like the collector, the sub-divisional officer, the tehsildar and so on used to exercise judicial powers along with the traditional executive powers. After the separation, the judicial powers were taken away from these executive authorities and vested in the hands of district judicial magistrates who work under the direct control of the state high court. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 93.A

- **Recent Context: INTERPOL has published its first-ever Silver Notice to help trace and recover criminal assets, combat transnational organized crime and enhance international police cooperation.**
  - Through Silver Notices and Diffusions, member countries can request information on assets linked to a person's criminal activities such as fraud, corruption, drug trafficking, environmental crime and other serious offenses.
  - It will facilitate locating, identifying, and obtaining information about laundered assets including properties, vehicles, financial accounts and businesses. Countries may subsequently use such information as a basis for bilateral engagement, including bilateral requests for seizure, confiscation or recovery of assets, subject to national laws. **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer**
- **Types of Notice**
  - **Red Notice:** To seek the location and arrest of persons wanted for prosecution or to serve a sentence.
  - **Yellow Notice:** To help locate missing persons, often minors, or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves.
  - **Blue Notice:** To collect additional information about a person's identity, location or activities in relation to a criminal investigation.
  - **Black Notice:** To seek information on unidentified bodies.
  - **Green Notice:** To provide warning about a person's criminal activities, where the person is considered to be a possible threat to public safety.
  - **Orange Notice:** To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing a serious and imminent threat to public safety.
  - **Purple Notice:** To seek or provide information on modus operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals.

Q 94.C

- The Constitution does not contain any classification of Directive Principles. However, on the basis of their content and direction, they can be classified into three broad categories as socialistic, Gandhian, and liberal-intellectual.
- Gandhian Principles are based on Gandhian ideology. They represent the program of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. In order to fulfill the dreams of Gandhi, some of his ideas were included as Directive Principles:
  - To organize village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40).
  - **To promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperation basis in rural areas (Article 43).**
  - To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies (Article 43B).

- To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation (Article 46).
- To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health (Article 47).
- To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds (Article 48).
- To secure the right to work, to education, and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement (Article 41) is a socialistic directive principle.
- To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines (Article 48) is a liberal-intellectual principle. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

#### Q 95.B

- Article 14 which is 'Equality before Law and Equal Protection of Laws' says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws **within the territory of India. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The concept of 'equality before the law' is of British origin while the concept of 'equal protection of laws' has been taken from the American Constitution.
- The first concept implies:
  - the absence of any special privileges in favor of any person
  - the equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary law courts
  - no person (whether rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) is above the law
- The second concept, on the other hand, implies:
  - the equality of treatment under equal circumstances, both in the privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws,
  - the similar application of the same laws to all persons who are similarly situated,
  - the like should be treated alike without any discrimination.
- **Article 14 forbids class legislation but the not reasonable classification for the purposes of policy etc. For example, a rich person and a poor person cannot be treated similarly for a particular scheme. Hence the Supreme Court held that where equals and unequals are treated differently, Article 14 does not apply. Hence, statement 2 is correct**
- Article 31-C is an exception to Article 14. It provides that the laws made by the state for implementing the Directive Principles contained in clause (b) or clause (c) of Article 39 cannot be challenged on the ground that they are violative of Article 14. It applies only in the case of clauses b and c of Article 39, not all the clauses in article 39.

#### Q 96.D

- **Article 12 defines the term 'State' as used in different Articles of Part III of the Constitution. It says that unless the context otherwise requires the term 'State' includes the following-**
  - The Government and Parliament of India, i.e., Executive and Legislature of the Union.
  - The Government and Legislature of each State, i.e., Executive and Legislature of State.
  - All local and other authorities within the territory of India.
  - All local and other authorities under the control of the Government of India.
- According to Article 36, the term 'State' in Part IV has the same meaning as in Part III dealing with Fundamental Rights. **Hence, the correct answer is (d).**
- In one of its latest observations, the Supreme Court has held that judiciary can be considered as a 'State' as far as its rule-making power is concerned, but it would not be considered so when it exercises its judicial powers.

#### Q 97.C

- The Supreme Court (under Article 32) and the high courts (under Article 226) can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto. These writs are borrowed from English law where they are known as 'prerogative writs'.
- **Mandamus: It is a command issued by a court to an authority directing it to perform a public duty imposed upon it by law.** Mandamus can be issued when the Government denies to itself a jurisdiction which it undoubtedly has under the law, or where an authority vested with a power improperly refuses to exercise it. The function of mandamus is to keep the public authorities within the limits of their jurisdiction while exercising public functions. Mandamus can be issued to any kind of authority in respect of any type of function – administrative, legislative, quasi-judicial and judicial. Mandamus is used to enforce the performance of public duties by public authorities. Mandamus is not issued when

the Government is under no duty under the law. When an authority fails in its legal duty to implement an order of a tribunal, mandamus can be issued directing the authority to do so. Thus, when the appellate transport tribunal accepted the applications of the petitioner for grant of permits, mandamus was issued to the concerned authority to issue the permits to the petitioner in terms of the tribunal order. Mandamus is issued to enforce a mandatory duty which may not necessarily be a statutory duty. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

- **Habeas Corpus:** By this writ, the court directs the person or authority who has detained another person to bring the body of the prisoner before the court so as to enable the court to decide the validity, jurisdiction or justification for such detention. The principal aim of the writ is to ensure swift judicial review of alleged unlawful detention on liberty or freedom of the prisoner or detention.
- **Prohibition:** Literally, it means 'to forbid'. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess. Thus prohibition directs inactivity. The writ of prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies.
- **Certiorari:** It means 'to be certified' or 'to be informed'. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter in a case. It is issued on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law. Thus, unlike prohibition, which is only preventive, certiorari is both preventive as well as curative. The certiorari can be issued even against administrative authorities affecting the rights of individuals. Like prohibition, certiorari is also not available against legislative bodies and private individuals or bodies.
- **Quo-Warranto:** It means 'by what authority or warrant'. It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of the claim of a person to a public office. Hence, it prevents illegal usurpation of public office by a person. The writ can be issued only in case of a substantive public office of a permanent character created by a statute or by the Constitution. It cannot be issued in cases of ministerial office or private office. Unlike the other four writs, this can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person.

#### Q 98.D

- The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 provides for the creation of not only the National Human Rights Commission but also a State Human Rights Commission at the state level. A State Human Rights Commission can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the **State List (List-II) and the Concurrent List (List-III) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **The Commission may take any of the following steps during or upon the completion of an inquiry:**
  - it may recommend to the state government or authority to make payment of compensation or damages to the victim;
  - it may recommend to the state government or authority the initiation of proceedings for prosecution or any other action against the guilty public servant;
  - it may recommend to the state government or authority for the grant of immediate interim relief to the victim;
  - it may approach the Supreme Court or the state high court for the necessary directions, orders or writs
    - > From the above, It's clear that the functions of the commission are mainly recommendatory in nature. It has no power to punish the violators of human rights, nor to award any relief including monetary relief to the victim. Notably, its recommendations are not binding on the state government or authority. But, it should be informed about the action taken on its recommendations within one month.
- The Commission submits its annual or special reports to the **state government**. These reports are laid before the state legislature, along with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations of the Commission and the reasons for non-acceptance of any of such recommendations. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

#### Q 99.C

- Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. Features of democracy often include
  - freedom of assembly
  - association, property rights
  - freedom of religion and speech
  - inclusiveness and equality

- citizenship
- consent of the governed
- voting rights
- freedom from unwarranted governmental deprivation of the right to life and liberty, and minority rights.
- **Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality.** But in a democracy **political equality is emphasized and each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value. Hence, Statement-I is correct.**
- In a democracy, everyone should be equal in the eyes of law. People's rights must be protected and a democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights. **Hence, Statement-II is not correct.**

#### Q 100.A

- Article 25 says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion.
- The implications of these are:
  - Freedom of conscience: Inner freedom of an individual to mold his relation with God or Creatures in whatever way he desires.
  - Right to profess: Declaration of one's religious beliefs and faith openly and freely.
  - Right to practice: Performance of religious worship, rituals, ceremonies, and exhibition of beliefs and ideas
  - Right to propagate: Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion.
- **From the above, it is clear that Article 25 covers not only religious beliefs but also religious practices (rituals). Moreover, these rights are available to all persons—citizens as well as noncitizens. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- However, these rights are subject to public order, morality, health, and other provisions relating to fundamental rights. Further, the State is permitted to:
  - regulate or restrict any economic, financial, political, or other secular activity associated with religious practice
  - provide for social welfare and reform or throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.
- **Under Article 28, no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.**
- **However, this provision shall not apply to an educational institution administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust, requiring imparting of religious instruction in such institution. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Further, no person attending any educational institution recognized by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to attend any religious instruction or worship in that institution without his consent.
- Thus, Article 28 distinguishes between four types of educational institutions:
  - Institutions wholly maintained by the State.
  - Institutions administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust.
  - Institutions recognized by the State.
  - Institutions receiving aid from the State.
- In (1) religious instruction is completely prohibited while in (2), religious instruction is permitted. In (3) & (4) religious instruction is permitted on a voluntary basis.

**Copyright © by Vision IAS**

*All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.*