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Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

C

GENERAL STUDIES (P) 2026 – Test – 6318

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

- 1.** With reference to the forms of government, consider the following statements:
1. In a unitary government, sub-national units derive their powers from the constitution.
 2. In a federal government, powers are distributed by the constitution and cannot be unilaterally altered by the centre.
 3. A confederation is stronger than a federation in terms of central authority.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 2 only
 - (d) 2 and 3 only
- 2.** With respect to double jeopardy, consider the following statements:
1. Article 22 of Constitution of India protects a person from double jeopardy.
 2. Double jeopardy is a procedural defence that prevents an accused person from being tried again on the same charges.
- 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.** Which of the following is correct regarding the Supreme Court's power to hear Special Leave Petition(SLP)?
- (a) It is a conventional tool invented by Supreme Court and has no basis in Constitution.
 - (b) On matters of heinous crimes, it is mandatory for Supreme Court to hear SLP.
 - (c) It can be used against order passed by a tribunal constituted under any law relating to the Armed Forces.
 - (d) There is a prescribed time limit before which an SLP can be filed.
- 4.** Gostani, Upputeru and Vasishta, recently seen in the news, are:
- (a) Rivers in Andhra Pradesh identified among the most polluted due to untreated sewage discharge.
 - (b) Subspecies of endemic orchids recently discovered in the Shola forests of the Nilgiris.
 - (c) Sites of ancient Buddhist monasteries excavated by ASI along the Krishna Valley.
 - (d) Cyclonic systems that affected India's eastern coast during the 2024 monsoon season.
- 5.** In the context of Indian polity, which of the following features signify that India is a Republic?
1. President is the elected head of state
 2. No hereditary ruler exists
 3. Fundamental duties are enshrined in the Constitution
 4. Periodic elections are held
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4 only
- 6.** The National Legal Service Authority is established in pursuance of:
- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (b) Chapter on Fundamental Rights
 - (c) Fundamental Duties
 - (d) Integrated Judiciary

7. The concept of ‘sovereignty’ in political systems is best understood as:
- (a) The ability of a state to maintain economic independence from global markets
 - (b) The absolute power of the state to enforce laws without external interference
 - (c) The exclusive right of citizens to elect their government
 - (d) The delegation of authority to sub-national units in a federal system
8. Brucellosis, recently in the news due to outbreaks among livestock and high-risk human populations in India, is caused by infection with:
- (a) Bacteria
 - (b) Virus
 - (c) Fungus
 - (d) Protozoan
9. It is a form of government in which religious authorities or religious principles hold the ultimate power and authority over the state and its policies. In this form of government religious leaders or a particular religious institution govern the country, and the laws and governance are based on religious doctrines or scriptures.
- The above paragraph best describes which of the following forms of government?
- (a) Theocracy
 - (b) Plutocracy
 - (c) Autocracy
 - (d) Democracy
10. SCOT Mission, recently seen in the news, is related to:
- (a) Clean energy transition in urban transport systems
 - (b) Commercial deep-sea mining operations
 - (c) Space debris tracking and space situational awareness
 - (d) Ocean current monitoring for monsoon prediction
11. Consider the following statements :
- Statement-I : In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch has no real power.
- Statement-II : All laws are passed by royal decree with legislative oversight.
- 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 explains Statement-I
 - (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
 - (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
 - (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct
12. Consider the following statements:
- Statement-I: Class legislations are allowed under the Indian Constitution.
- Statement-II: Article 14 permits reasonable classification of persons, objects, and transactions by law.
- Which one of the following is correct with respect to 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

- 13.** Consider the following statements:
1. The Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in disputes arising out of a pre-constitutional treaty.
 2. Disputes between states with a common high court can be adjudicated by the respective high court.
 3. A constitutional matter may be heard by the Supreme Court by way of appeal.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 14.** Which of the following Fundamental Rights is available only to citizens of India and **not** to foreigners?
- (a) Protection in respect of conviction for offences
 - (b) Freedom to manage religious affairs
 - (c) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
 - (d) Right to elementary education
- 15.** The word “Bharat” is mentioned in which Part of the constitution of India?
- (a) PART III
 - (b) PART I
 - (c) PART XX
 - (d) Part II
- 16.** Consider the following statements:
1. In India, the passport which serves as the proof of citizenship is granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
 2. In India, the passport is normally not valid for more than five years from the date of issue.
- 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
- 17.** Consider the following pairs :
- | Type of Government | Country |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Constitutional Monarchy | : Japan |
| 2. Presidential Republic | : Brazil |
| 3. Unitary Government | : United Kingdom |
- How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
- 18.** The preamble secures all citizens of India the liberty of:
1. thought
 2. expression
 3. belief
 4. worship
- How many of the above are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) Only three
 - (d) All four
- 19.** With reference to the NAKSHA Project, consider the following statements:
1. It is implemented under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
 2. NAKSHA uses drones and LiDAR along with aerial and field surveys to build a GIS-integrated land database.
- 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

- 20.** Consider the following statements regarding the Parambikulam Tiger Reserve:
1. It is located at the junction of the Anamalai Hills and Nelliampathy Hills in the Western Ghats.
 2. It is home to rare endemic species like the Tomopterna parambikulamana frog.
- 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.** With reference to British and Indian Parliamentary systems, which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The Indian parliamentary system is based on the doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament
 - (b) Unlike in India, the ministers in Britain are not required to countersign the official acts of the Head of the State.
 - (c) Head of the State in both India and Britain are elected.
 - (d) Unlike Britain, in India, a person who is not a member of Parliament can also be appointed as minister.
- 22.** With reference to the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award, consider the following statements:
1. The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award is India's highest sporting honour.
 2. Shooter Manu Bhaker is one of the recipients of this award.
- 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
- 23.** The Constitution of India guaranteed all the citizens the right to form association or union. But freedom is subject to certain reasonable restrictions imposed by the State. These restrictions may relate to which of the following?
1. Sovereignty and integrity of India
 2. Public order
 3. Morality
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 24.** Which of the following is the final interpreter of constitutional morality?
- (a) The Elected Executive
 - (b) The Legislature
 - (c) The Civil Services
 - (d) The Judiciary
- 25.** Till now, the Directive Principles of State Policy have been amended
- (a) Once
 - (b) Twice
 - (c) Thrice
 - (d) Four times
- 26.** Indian Constitution has adopted the concept of asymmetric federalism. This concept of '*asymmetric federalism*' arises because of:
- (a) emergency powers given to the Central Government.
 - (b) the Central Government's power to appoint the Governors.
 - (c) authority of the Central Government over the three lists in the Seventh Schedule
 - (d) constitutionally embedded differences between the status of different states.

- 27.** Consider the following statements:
1. The Champakam Dorairajan judgment, the Supreme Court declared that directive principles have to run as subsidiary to the Fundamental Rights.
 2. The Minerva Mills judgment made Articles 14 and 19 subordinate to the chapter of Directive Principles.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 28.** Which of the following directive principles is/are based on the Gandhian Principles?
1. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.
 2. To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health.
 3. To organize village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 2 only
 - (b) 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 29.** In a constitutional democracy, which of the following acts would violate the principles of constitutionalism?
- (a) Judicial review of laws
 - (b) Delegation of powers to local governments
 - (c) Using executive ordinances as the only way to introduce laws by bypassing legislature
 - (d) Amending the Constitution through parliamentary procedure
- 30.** Consider the following statements regarding the right to constitutional remedies:
- Statement-I: The right to move the Supreme Court to protect the fundamental rights shall not be suspended in any case
- Statement-II: The Supreme Court is the defender and guarantor of Fundamental Rights.
- Which one of the following is correct with respect to 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
- 31.** Which of the following countries does *not* have a presidential form of government?
- (a) Japan
 - (b) Mexico
 - (c) Brazil
 - (d) Indonesia
- 32.** Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1853:
1. It made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India.
 2. It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.
 3. It separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council for the first time.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1 only

- 33.** Consider the following statements:
- Statement I: The framers of the Indian Constitution made the Directive Principles of State Policy legally non-enforceable.
- Statement II: India did not have sufficient financial resources.
- Statement III: The presence of vast diversity and backwardness in the country.
- Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- Both statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
 - Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I
 - Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
 - Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct.
- 34.** The expression Union of India under Article 1 of the Indian constitution include(s) which of the following?
- States
 - Union Territories
 - Territories that India may acquire in the future
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1,2 and 3
- 35.** Consider the following statements regarding the Supreme Court:
- Parliament can appoint any other place or places other than Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court with the approval of the Chief Justice of India.
 - Parliament has the power to make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court.
- Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- 36.** Which political system provides for a single ruler who holds absolute power but exercises it in a way that benefits the people and promotes their well-being?
- Autocracy
 - Democracy
 - Benevolent Despotism
 - Constitutionalism
- 37.** Consider the following statements:
- Statement-I: Indian federation is an “indestructible union of destructible states,” whereas the USA is an “indestructible union of indestructible states”.
- Statement-II: The Constitution of India empowers the Parliament to alter the territory of states without their consent, whereas in the USA, altering the territory of existing states requires the consent of the states concerned.
- Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
 - Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
 - Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
 - Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

- 38.** Consider the following statements regarding the Right against Exploitation under Article 23 of the Constitution:
1. It prohibits forced labour arising out of compulsion of economic circumstances.
 2. Parliament is yet to make a law to implement the provisions of Article 23.
 3. It also permits the state to impose compulsory services without pay.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
- 39.** Consider the following pairs:
- | Award | Organising Body |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. World Food Prize | : World Food Prize Foundation |
| 2. Food Planet Prize | : Curt Bergfors Foundation |
| 3. World Agriculture Prize | : International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) |
- How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
- 40.** The Global Climate Risk Index is published by which of the following organizations?
- (a) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 - (b) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
 - (c) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
 - (d) Germanwatch
- 41.** Consider the following statements :
1. Cession of Indian territory to a foreign state
 2. Forms a new state by the separation of territory from any state
 3. Alteration of the boundaries of any state
 4. Increase the area of any state
- How many of the above powers of Parliament do not come under Article 3 of the Indian Constitution
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) Only three
 - (d) All four
- 42.** With reference to the Colombo Security Conclave (CSC), consider the following statements:
1. The Colombo Security Conclave is a maritime security initiative involving India and its immediate western neighbours in the Gulf region.
 2. The CSC focuses on cooperation in maritime safety, counterterrorism, and cyber security among its member nations.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- 43.** With reference to the Paris AI (Action) Summit 2025, consider the following statements:
1. The summit aimed to promote inclusive and human-centric AI development, especially for the Global South.
 2. It mandated all participating countries to adopt a unified AI regulatory framework.
- 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
- 44.** Consider the following statements regarding Direct Democracy:
1. It is a system of government where elected representatives to make decisions on behalf of citizens.
 2. In direct democracy, policies and laws are enacted based on the preferences of the majority of participating citizens.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 45.** Which of the following is/are fundamental right/s under Article 21?
1. Digital Access
 2. Maternity leave
 3. Denial to undergo vaccination
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 46.** Consider the following statements with respect to citizenship provisions:
1. The Indian Constitution contained detailed procedures for acquiring Indian citizenship.
 2. Part II of the Indian Constitution deals with the citizenship aspect in India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 47.** Consider the following:
1. Renunciation
 2. Termination
 3. Deprivation
- How many of the above are the ways prescribed in The Citizenship Act (1955) through which citizens can lose their citizenship?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
- 48.** Sanjana is a private citizen. She has no qualifications that are required for the post of RTO officer. Although, assumes such an office. Which of the following writ is the court likely to be issued against Sanjana to call into question her authority on which she has taken the control of the office RTO officer?
- (a) Habeas Corpus
 - (b) Mandamus
 - (c) Certiorari
 - (d) Quo-Warranto

- 49.** Which of the following directives to the State is *not* mentioned in Part IV of the Constitution?
- Promote international peace and security and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations
 - The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration
 - Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health
 - All statements (a), (b) and (c) are under part IV.
- 50.** Which one of the following principles is *not* essential for classifying a system as federal?
- Distribution of powers
 - Independent judiciary
 - Retirement age of the judges
 - Supremacy of the Constitution
- 51.** Which of the following provisions of the constitution of India became effective from 26th November 1949?
- Provisional Parliament
 - Fundamental Duties
 - Prohibition of dual citizenship
 - Office of Election Commission of India
 - Oath or Affirmation by the President
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- 1,2 and 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
 - 3, 4 and 5 only
- 52.** With reference to sewage management in India, consider the following:
The "National Inventory of Sewage Treatment Plants (NISTP)" is a nationwide database providing information on sewage generation, treatment capacity, and operational status of sewage treatment plants across States and Union Territories.
Which of the following agencies is responsible for maintaining this inventory?
- Ministry of Jal Shakti
 - NITI Aayog
 - Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
 - Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- 53.** Consider the following pairs regarding the Directive Principles of the State Policy (DPSP):
- | Act/Policy | DPSP implemented |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Equal Remuneration Act | : Article 39 |
| 2. Minimum Wages Act | : Article 48 |
| 3. The Criminal Procedure Code | : Article 50 |
- How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - All three
 - None
- 54.** Which of the following is *not* enshrined as a Fundamental Duty in the Indian Constitution?
- To strive for excellence in collective activities.
 - To promote international cooperation and provide humanitarian aid.
 - To promote harmony amongst all the people of India transcending linguistic diversities.
 - To have compassion for living creatures.

- 55.** Consider the following statements:
1. Oligarchy is a system of governance in which power and authority are held by a small group of individuals or families.
 2. Totalitarianism refers to a state of society where there is no centralized government or authority.
- 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
- 56.** Which one of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly of India is **not** correct?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi was not a member of the constituent assembly.
 - (b) Separate electorate practice was not followed in its election.
 - (c) It functioned as the first parliament of free India.
 - (d) Elephant was adopted as the symbol/seal of the Constituent Assembly.
- 57.** In India, every citizen has a constitutional right to:
- I. hold public meetings
 - II. demonstrations
 - III. strikes
 - IV. hold processions
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) I and II only
 - (b) I, II and IV only
 - (c) II, III and IV only
 - (d) None
- 58.** Consider the following statements:
- Statement-I: No Supreme Court judge has been impeached since independence.
- Statement-II: The Constitutional procedure to regulate a detailed and cumbersome procedure to impeach provides protection to the Supreme Court judges.
- Which one of the following is correct with respect to 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
- 59.** In the Constitution of India, to preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture is included in:
- (a) Preamble to the Constitution
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policies
 - (c) Fundamental Duties
 - (d) Fundamental Rights
- 60.** Consider the following sectors:
1. Solar power
 2. Wastewater treatment
 3. Affordable housing
 4. Sustainable transportation
- Which of the above are eligible sectors under India's Sovereign Green Bond Framework?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

- 61.** Which of the following aims to create essentially 'a government of laws and not of men'?
- Parliament
 - Seventh Schedule
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Preamble
- 62.** Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Preamble?
- The word "Integrity" has been added to the Preamble by the 44th Constitutional amendment act.
 - In the Berubari Union case the supreme court held that Preamble is key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution.
 - Preamble can be the source of power for the legislature.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- 2 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3 only
- 63.** Which of the following is a mode of acquiring Indian citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955?
- By birth
 - By descent
 - By registration
 - By declaration
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
- 64.** With reference to Mucuna bracteata, consider the following statements:
- It is a leguminous cover crop introduced in rubber plantations for its nitrogen-fixing and weed-suppressing properties.
 - It is native to the Western Ghats and plays an important role in the natural forest ecosystem there.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- 65.** To secure the right to work under the Indian Constitution is given in:
- Right to Freedom under Article 19
 - Directive Principle under Article 41
- Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?
- I only
 - II only
 - Both I and II
 - Neither I nor II
- 66.** What is the primary objective of the Bhashini platform?
- Promote Sanskrit as the sole official language
 - Curb cybercrimes through regional language awareness programs
 - Provide biometric verification for Aadhaar services
 - Enable automatic translation between Indian languages using AI

- 67.** Consider the following statements:
1. The 100th Constitutional Amendment was passed to enforce the exchange of territories between India and Myanmar.
 2. Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 68.** Which of the following commissions/committees broadly accepted language as the basis of the reorganization of states. But, it rejected the theory of ‘one language-one state’?
- (a) Fazl Ali Commission
 - (b) Kothari Commission
 - (c) Dhar Commission
 - (d) JVP Committee
- 69.** Consider the following statements :
- Statement-I: In India a person is only the citizen of the country and not that of the particular state to which he belongs.
- Statement-II: No federal country allows double citizenship.
- 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
- 70.** Consider the following statements regarding the independence of the High Court:
1. The judges are appointed by the President in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself.
 2. The Salaries and pensions of the High Court judges are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
 3. The retired permanent judges of a high court are prohibited from pleading or acting in any court or before any authority in India.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
- 71.** In which of the following can injectable hydrogels be used?
1. Targeted and sustained drug delivery in cancer therapy
 2. Tissue engineering and regenerative medicine
 3. Enhancing soil moisture retention in arid agricultural regions
- 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
- 72.** The Gulf of Eilat shares its coastline with which of the following countries?
1. Egypt
 2. Israel
 3. Jordan
 4. Saudi Arabia
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 73.** With reference to the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, consider the following statements:
1. It provides for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.
 2. According to this act, it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to provide opportunities for education to his child between the age of three and fourteen 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
- 74.** Gaddi, Deccani, and Dharamgarh are:
- (a) Indigenous pig breeds suited to free-range forest grazing
 - (b) Native sheep breeds adapted to different agro-climatic regions
 - (c) Local cattle breeds developed for high-altitude draught work
 - (d) Desi poultry breeds maintained by tribal communities for eggs
- 75.** Consider the following pairs:
- | Moon Mission | Country |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Chang'e-8 | : China |
| 2. SLIM | : South Korea |
| 3. Luna-25 | : Russia |
- How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
- 76.** Consider the following statements:
1. The judges of subordinate courts are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of the concerned State.
 2. The sessions judge has the power to impose any sentence, including life imprisonment and capital punishment.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 77.** Consider the following statements:
- “If Government of India wants to make amendment in the distribution of powers between the Union and the States”, then :
1. Amendment has to be made in the Parliament under article 368 of the Constitution of India with special majority.
 2. Ratification by one-half of the states is necessary after the amendment made by 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

- 78.** Consider the following statements regarding the “Cali Fund”, recently launched under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):
1. It was officially launched during the resumed session of COP16 held in Rome in February 2025.
 2. It requires mandatory contributions from all United Nations member states based on GDP.
 3. It focuses on revenue sharing from the use of Digital Sequence Information (DSI) derived from genetic resources.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 79.** Consider the following statements with respect to Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and Fundamental Duties:
1. Provisions related to protection of the environment are included in both in Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and Fundamental Duties.
 2. Both DPSP and Fundamental Duties can be used to determine constitutionality of law.
 3. Both DPSPs and Fundamental Duties have been amended multiple times.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1 only
 - (d) 1 and 3 only
- 80.** With reference to Indian citizenship, consider the following statements:
1. The children of foreign diplomats posted in India cannot acquire Indian citizenship by birth.
 2. Originally, the Citizenship Act, 1955 provided for the concept of Commonwealth Citizenship.
 3. Any citizen of India who has been ordinarily resident outside India for seven consecutive years shall lose his citizenship.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
- 81.** Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble to the Indian Constitution:
1. It aspires to create equality of opportunity and outcomes for Indian Citizens.
 2. It empowers the parliament to legislate to protect and promote 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

- 82.** With reference to provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, consider the following statements:
1. As per the Act, bill passed by the Central Legislature would be subjected to veto by the British Crown.
 2. It removed the distinction between transferred and reserved subjects in the provinces and the whole administration was entrusted with the ministers responsible to the legislature.
 3. It envisaged the establishment of an All-India federation excluding princely states.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) 1 and 3 only
- 83.** The term "Jevons Paradox", recently seen in the news, refers to which of the following phenomena?
- (a) The tendency of renewable energy sources to become less efficient during peak demand periods
 - (b) The unintended increase in overall resource consumption as a result of improvements in efficiency
 - (c) The decline in ecological productivity due to excessive use of ecosystem services
 - (d) The ethical dilemma arising from rapid advancements in artificial intelligence technologies
- 84.** Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts:
1. The President can transfer a judge from one high court to another after consulting the Chief Justice of India.
 2. Transfer of a judge of the High Court requires the concurrence of the Collegium.
- 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
- 85.** Which of the following is the primary objective of the Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDKY)?
- (a) Promoting rooftop solar irrigation systems for farmers
 - (b) Providing interest-free loans to farmer producer organizations (FPOs)
 - (c) Ensuring universal crop insurance under PMFBY
 - (d) Enhancing agricultural productivity in low-yield districts
- 86.** With reference to cybercrimes, the term "Pig-Butchering" is best described as:
- (a) A data breach technique used in cloud services
 - (b) A method of laundering money using microtransactions
 - (c) A ransomware tactic that blocks access to trading apps
 - (d) A scam where victims are induced to invest repeatedly based on fake profits

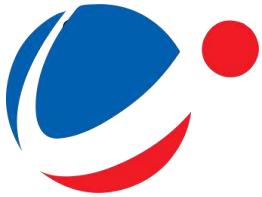
- 87.** Consider the following statements:
1. A private company is not open to a writ of Mandamus in any case.
 2. The writ of Habeas Corpus is available to citizens in all cases.
 3. A writ of Certiorari can be issued against both judicial and administrative bodies.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
- 88.** Who among the following are the two civil servants who were Constitutional advisor and Chief draftsman to the Constituent Assembly respectively?
- (a) Sir B.N. Rau and Surendra Nath Mukherjee
 - (b) Sir B.N. Rau and H.V.R. Iyengar
 - (c) Prem Behari Narain Raizada and S.N. Mukherjee
 - (d) Vasant Krishan Vaidya and B.R. Ambedkar
- 89.** With reference to Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders, consider the following statements:
1. An OCI cardholder is not eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
 2. An OCI cardholder is entitled to be registered as a voter in India.
- 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
- 90.** Which of the following best describes the Hyperloop system?
- (a) A high-altitude supersonic jet route for transnational cargo.
 - (b) A maglev-based transportation system operating in low-pressure vacuum tubes.
 - (c) A type of electric metro that operates on urban rail networks.
 - (d) A pneumatic pipeline-based water supply system.
- 91.** Consider the following statements:
1. Article 34 provides for the restrictions on fundamental rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India.
 2. The Constitution defines martial law as the suspension of ordinary law and the government by military tribunals.
 3. A declaration of martial law also results in the suspension of habeas corpus.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 92.** Which of the following fundamental rights has provisions related to “wearing and carrying of kirpans as part of the Sikh religion and the term ‘Hindus’ would include “Sikhs”?
- (a) Article 25
 - (b) Article 26
 - (c) Article 27
 - (d) Article 30

- 93.** Which of the following best describes 'Technocracy'?
- It is a form of government in which religious leaders acting in the name of God rule the state.
 - It is a form of government in which a few elite citizens rule.
 - It is a form of government in which experts in technology would be in control of decision making.
 - It is a power structure in which power effectively rests with the wealthy.
- 94.** Z-Morh Tunnel, recently in the news for enhancing all-weather connectivity, connects which of the following places?
- Manali and Keylong
 - Gagangir and Sonamarg
 - Baltal and Kargil
 - Srinagar and Drass
- 95.** Consider the following statements about unwritten constitutions or uncodified constitutions :
- These can adapt to changing situations without formal amendment.
 - Their principles may be scattered across many sources
 - These certainly lack enforceable rights due to absence of codification
 - These rely on conventions, customs, and judicial decisions
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - Only three
 - All four
- 96.** Consider the statements regarding the procedure for an amendment to the Constitution:
- The introduction of a Constitution amendment bill does not require prior permission of the President.
 - The Constitutional amendment bill can not be discussed in a joint sitting of two Houses of Parliament for discussion.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- 97.** With reference to Exercise Cyclone, consider the following statements:
- It is a special forces exercise conducted jointly by India and Egypt.
 - The exercise includes high-intensity combat, counter-terrorism drills, and tactical operations in desert terrain.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

- 98.** Consider the following statements:
- Statement-I: The words socialist and secular were added to the preamble in 1976 through a constitutional amendment.
- Statement-II: The preamble cannot be amended to affect the basic structure of the Constitution.
- Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
 - Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
 - Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
 - Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct
- 99.** Consider the following statements with reference to the Article 16 of Indian Constitution:
- It prohibits discrimination both by the State and private individuals.
 - Only Parliament can prescribe residence as a condition for employment or appointment in a state or union territory.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- 100.** The Sapru Report of 1945 holds an important place in the Constitutional history of India for shaping the key provisions of the Constitution because it emphasized the need for
- Inclusion of provisions for the protection of minority rights.
 - Inclusion of non-justiciable Directive Principles of State Policy
 - Inclusion of non-justiciable Fundamental duties
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- 1 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only

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ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS GENERAL STUDIES (P) TEST – 6318 (2026)

Q 1.B

- The distinctions between unitary, federal, and confederate systems reflect varying approaches to power sharing, sovereignty, and constitutional design.
- **In a unitary system, the central government holds supreme power, and sub-national units (like provinces or departments) operate purely at its discretion.**
 - Their powers are delegated by the central authority, and not constitutionally guaranteed.
 - This implies that the central legislature can alter, dissolve, or restructure these powers unilaterally.
 - Thus, in unitary states, sub-national units do not derive their powers from a constitution in the same way as in a federal system.
 - Even if a written constitution exists, the central authority remains dominant, and decentralization is administrative, not federal.
 - **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- A federal system—like that of the United States, India, Germany, or Australia—is characterized by a constitutionally entrenched division of powers between the Union (central) and State (regional) governments.
 - **This division is protected by the Constitution and usually requires the consent of both levels for any alteration.**
 - **Hence, in a true federation, the Constitution binds both levels of government, and any redistribution of power typically requires a constitutional amendment process, not mere legislation.**
 - **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- A confederation is a loose union of sovereign states that delegate limited powers to a central authority for specific purposes such as defense or foreign affairs.
 - Unlike a federation, the central authority in a confederation lacks coercive power and acts more as a coordinating body.
 - European Union, where sovereignty resides with individual member states, and the supranational authority operates through consensus and treaties.
 - **Therefore, a confederation is structurally weaker, not stronger, than a federation in terms of central authority.**
 - **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 2.B

- **Article. 20** of the Indian Constitution subsumes within itself three important doctrines known as **Doctrine of Ex post facto Law, Double jeopardy and prohibition of self incrimination**, this is one of the Articles which cannot be done away even during Emergency.
- **Double jeopardy is a procedural defence** that prevents an accused person from being tried again on the same (or similar) charges and on the same facts, following a valid acquittal or conviction. It is a concept originated from “Natural Justice System” for the protection of integrity of the “Criminal Justice System” **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Article 20 (2)** of the Constitution of India, which states “**No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once**” **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 3.D

- Special Leave Petitions in India (SLP) holds a prime place in the Judiciary of India, and has been provided as a “residual power” in the hands of the Supreme Court of India to be exercised only in cases when any substantial question of law is evolved, or a gross injustice has been made.
- **Under Article 136 of the Constitution of India**, any person aggrieved by any Judgment, decree, determination, or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any Court or Tribunal in the territory of India may appeal to the Supreme Court of India. Accordingly, a person aggrieved by any order or judgment of the High Court or of the Tribunal may appeal to the Supreme Court by filing a Special Leave Petition. **Hence, statement (a) is not correct.**
- **A Special Leave Petition (SLP) is discretionary, not mandatory.** This means the Supreme Court of India is not obligated to hear an SLP, even if it is properly filed. **Hence, statement (b) is not correct.**
- **Article 136(2) states that special leave jurisdiction does not apply to any judgment, determination, sentence or order passed or made by any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.** **Hence, statement (c) is not correct.**
- The Rules Governing SLP are contained in order XVI of the Supreme Court Rules 1966. Under the said Rule, SLP can be filed against either the order of the High Court rejecting the petition for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of India, i.e., on the High Court refusing to grant a Certificate of fitness for Leave to Appeal to the Supreme Court, or against the Order/judgment itself.
- It is also possible to file an SLP against the Judgment of the High Court either in a Writ Petition (WP) or in an Income Tax Reference. If the petition is filed against the Judgment of the High Court, the time limit is 90 days from the date of the Judgment/Order. Suppose the petition is filed against the Order of High Court refusing to grant a Certificate of fitness for Appeal. **In that case, the time limit is 60 days from the date order refusing to grant the Certificate of fitness for Appeal, the time limit is 60 days from the date of the Order refusing to grant the Certificate.** **Hence, statement (d) is correct.**

Q 4.A

- The rivers Gostani, Upputeru, and Vasishta were featured in the "State of India's Environment 2025 in Figures" report released by Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) and Down To Earth magazine. The report highlights serious environmental challenges, particularly in sewage treatment and river pollution.
- **Key Facts:**
 - These rivers are located in Andhra Pradesh, a state that otherwise scored relatively well on forest and climate indicators.
 - Despite that, it was dragged down in the environmental rankings due to poor sewage treatment capacity.
 - Vasishta river in particular was identified as critically polluted, with a Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of 58 mg/L, which is nearly 19 times the safe limit (3 mg/L) for outdoor bathing.
 - These rivers reflect broader concerns about wastewater discharge and river health, especially in urban and peri-urban environments.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 5.B

- The term "Republic" in political theory refers to a form of government where the head of state is elected and no hereditary monarchy exists. The concept emphasizes popular sovereignty, constitutional governance, and the absence of inherited rule.
- **President is the elected head of state**
 - **This is a defining feature of a Republic.**
 - In India, the President is indirectly elected by an electoral college (Article 54 of the Constitution).
 - This ensures that the office is not hereditary, and the individual holds power by virtue of election, not bloodline.
- **No hereditary ruler exists**
 - **A Republic rejects the concept of monarchy and hereditary succession.**
 - India abolished princely titles and privileges post-independence (26th Amendment Act, 1971).
 - **Therefore, this feature directly supports the republican character of the Indian state.**
- **Fundamental duties are enshrined in the Constitution**
 - **This is a feature of constitutional morality and citizen responsibility, not a criterion for being a Republic.**
 - Even non-republican countries may have a list of duties for citizens.

- **Periodic elections are held**
 - This is a feature of democracy, not necessarily of a Republic.
 - Many constitutional monarchies (e.g., United Kingdom, Japan) conduct free elections but are not republics.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 6.A

- Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of society and ensures justice for all. Articles 14 and 22(1) of the Constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all.
- **In the year 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament, which came into force on 9th November, 1995, to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society on the basis of equal opportunity. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**
- The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate the implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act

Q 7.B

- **The concept of sovereignty lies at the heart of political theory and statehood. It signifies the ultimate authority of a state to govern itself, both internally and externally, without being subject to the control of another power.**
- Sovereignty refers to the supreme and independent power of a state to:
 - Make laws
 - Enforce those laws
 - Administer justice
 - Conduct foreign relations — without external control or interference.
- **The ability of a state to maintain economic independence from global markets**
 - Economic independence may be a policy choice, not a definitional element of sovereignty.
 - Sovereign states may still be economically interdependent in today's globalized world.
- **The absolute power of the state to enforce laws without external interference**
 - This correctly reflects both internal sovereignty (authority over people and territory) and external sovereignty (freedom from foreign domination).
- **The exclusive right of citizens to elect their government**
 - This refers to popular sovereignty or democratic legitimacy, not sovereignty as a political-legal concept.
 - A state can be sovereign even if it is not democratic (e.g., Saudi Arabia, China)
- **The delegation of authority to sub-national units in a federal system.**
 - This describes federalism or administrative decentralization, not sovereignty itself.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 8.A

- Brucellosis, a bacterial disease affecting animals and humans, has been in the news recently in India, particularly in Kerala, where cases have been reported in both humans and animals. The disease is also prompting vaccination campaigns and awareness programs for dairy farmers across the country.
- Brucellosis is a **bacterial zoonotic disease caused by species of the Brucella genus** (e.g., B. melitensis, B. abortus, B. suis, and B. canis). These are Gram-negative, non-motile, facultative intracellular coccobacilli. **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**
- Brucellosis is under India's National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) due to its public health and economic impact on livestock.
- **Transmission**
 - Through direct contact with infected animals, handling birth products, or consumption of unpasteurized dairy.
 - It is a zoonosis: a disease transmitted from animals to humans.
 - Human-to-human transmission is extremely rare.
- **Symptoms in Humans**
 - Fever (often undulant), fatigue, joint and back pain, weight loss.

- Complications may include arthritis, orchitis, and neurological involvement (neurobrucellosis).
- **Diagnosis & Treatment**
 - Serological tests like the Rose Bengal Test (RBT), ELISA, or blood/CSF culture.
 - Treated using antibiotics such as doxycycline + rifampicin/streptomycin for at least 6 weeks due to intracellular persistence.

Q 9.A

- **Theocracy is a form of government in which religious authorities or religious principles hold the ultimate power and authority over the state and its policies. In a theocratic system, religious leaders or a particular religious institution govern the country, and the laws and governance are based on religious doctrines or scriptures.**
- In a theocracy, religious principles often play a significant role in decision-making, legislation, and the interpretation and enforcement of laws. Theocratic systems can vary in their level of religious influence and the extent to which religious laws are enforced. In some cases, the religious leaders may have absolute authority, while in others, they may share power with other political institutions or figures.
- In a theocracy, the state actively supports and promotes a particular religion or religious beliefs. The government and its institutions are often closely intertwined with the religious institution or religious authorities.
- In a theocratic system, the state may provide financial support to religious institutions, grant special privileges or exemptions to adherents of the dominant religion, and enforce religious laws or practices.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 10.C

- SCOT stands for Space-based space situational awareness (SSA) payload, launched by Digantara, a Bengaluru-based private space company.
- It is designed to track space debris and Resident Space Objects (RSOs), especially in Low Earth Orbit (LEO).
- It was launched in January 2025 aboard SpaceX's Transporter-12 mission from Vandenberg Space Force Base, USA.
- It is India's first commercial SSA satellite, operating in a sun-synchronous orbit to provide real-time orbital data crucial for collision avoidance and space traffic management. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 11.C

- In comparative political systems, constitutional monarchy is a form of government where the monarch's powers are limited by a constitution, and the real governing authority lies with elected representatives. This system blends symbolic monarchy with democratic governance.
- **Statement-I: "In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch has no real power."**
 - **In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch acts as the ceremonial head of state.**
 - > All executive, legislative, and policy decisions are made by the elected government, usually headed by a Prime Minister.
 - **Hence statement I is correct**
- **Statement-II: "All laws are passed by royal decree with legislative oversight."**
 - **In constitutional monarchies, laws are passed by Parliament. The monarch may formally assent to bills, but this is symbolic and automatic, not a real exercise of power.**
 - **The term "royal decree" is associated with absolute monarchies (e.g., Saudi Arabia), not with democratic systems.**
 - **Hence statement II is not correct.**
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 12.D

- Class legislation is that which makes an improper discrimination by conferring particular privileges upon a class of persons arbitrarily selected from a large number of persons all of whom stand in the same relation to the privilege granted and between those on whom the privilege is conferred and the persons not so favoured, no reasonable distinction or substantial difference can be found justifying the inclusion of one and the exclusion of the other from such privilege.

- Article 14 forbids such class legislation, which is different from reasonable classification which is allowed.
- The classification, however, must not be —arbitrary, artificial or evasive, but must be based on some real and substantial bearing, a just and reasonable relation to the object sought to be achieved by the legislation. Article 14 applies where equals are treated differently without any reasonable basis. But where equals and unequals are treated differently, Article 14 does not apply.
- In order to hold certain classification as reasonable, two conditions must be fulfilled, namely, (1) that the classification must be founded on an intelligible differentia which distinguishes those that are grouped together from others and (2) that that differentia must have a rational relation to the object sought to be achieved by the Act. Hence, Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

Q 13.C

- Article 131 of the Constitution:
 - Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute—
 - > Between the Government of India and one or more States;
 - > between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or
 - > between two or more States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends:
 - Provided that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to a dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, named or other similar instrument which, having been entered into or executed before the commencement of this Constitution, continues in operation after such commencement, or which provides that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to such a dispute. Hence, statements 1 and 2 are not correct.
- Article 363 states that, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution but subject to the provisions of article 143, neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction in any dispute arising out of any provision of a treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument which was entered into or executed before the commencement of this Constitution by any Ruler of an Indian State and to which the Government of the Dominion of India or any of its predecessor Governments was a party and which has or has been continued in operation after such commencement, or in any dispute in respect of any right accruing under or any liability or obligation arising out of any of the provisions of this Constitution relating to any such treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument.
- In the constitutional cases, an appeal can be made to the Supreme Court against the judgement of a high court if the high court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law that requires the interpretation of the Constitution. Based on the certificate, the party in the case can appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that the question has been wrongly decided. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

Q 14.C

- Fundamental Rights available only to citizens of India and not to foreigners:
- 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). Protection of six rights regarding freedom of : (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession (Article 19).
- Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29).
- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).
- Fundamental Rights available to both citizens and foreigners (except enemy aliens):
- 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 elementary 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).

- 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).
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 15.B

- **Part I of the Indian Constitution, titled "The Union and its Territory," defines India as a "Union of States" and outlines the framework for its territory and its constituent parts. Article 1 says India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.** The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule. **The territory of India shall comprise —**
 - the territories of the States;
 - the Union territories specified in the First Schedule; and
 - such other territories as may be acquired.
- The draft of Article 1 was adopted on September 18, 1949, which was moved by the chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. Ambedkar.
- **Dr B R Ambedkar has explained that the 'Union of States' was used to ensure and clarify that States did not have the right to secede from India.** Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q 16.D

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The passport is indeed a proof of Indian citizenship which is issued by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) through the Passport Seva system, not the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** As per the Passports Act, 1967, a regular passport is normally issued for 10 years. Passports for minors (below 18 years) are typically valid for 5 years or until the child turns 18, whichever is earlier.

Q 17.C

- Constitutional Monarchy – Japan
 - Japan has a constitutional monarchy.
 - The Emperor of Japan is the ceremonial head of state, with no real powers.
 - Executive power lies with the Prime Minister and the National Diet (Parliament).
 - **Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- Presidential Republic – Brazil
 - Brazil follows a Presidential form of government.
 - The President is directly elected and serves as both the head of state and head of government.
 - Brazil's 1988 Constitution established a Presidential Republic.
 - **Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- Unitary Government – United Kingdom
 - The UK is a unitary state, meaning the central government (Parliament in Westminster) holds supreme authority.
 - Though powers are devolved to Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, Parliament can override or revoke this devolution.
 - Federalism is absent; hence, it remains a unitary system.
 - **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Q 18.D

- The term 'liberty' means the absence of restraints on the activities of individuals, and at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.
- **The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship, through their Fundamental Rights, enforceable in a court of law, in case of violation.** Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.
- Liberty, as elaborated in the Preamble, is very essential for the successful functioning of the Indian democratic system. However, liberty does not mean 'license' to do what one likes, and has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the Constitution itself. In brief, the liberty conceived by the Preamble or Fundamental Rights is not absolute but qualified.

Q 19.B

- NAKSHA (NAtional geospatial Knowledge-based land Survey of urban HABitations) is a pioneering one-year pilot programme launched by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). It aims to revolutionize urban land records across

157 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in 27 States and 3 Union Territories, covering over 4484 sq. km and benefiting 1.5 crore+ citizens.

- Using cutting-edge aerial and field survey techniques, NAKSHA is building a comprehensive, GIS-integrated database of urban land parcels. The initiative is being implemented with the technical support of Survey of India, NCSI, MPSeDC, and five national Centres of Excellence.
- While the name suggests urban focus, the **NAKSHA Project is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development**, specifically by the Department of Land Resources. It is a pilot initiative under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) aimed at urban local bodies, but not under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The project utilizes drones, LiDAR, oblique aerial cameras, and other modern tools for accurate land mapping. These are combined with field surveys to create a comprehensive GIS-integrated urban land database. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 20.C

- The Parambikulam Tiger Reserve lies in Kerala's Palakkad and Thrissur districts, situated between the Anamalai Hills (TN) and Nelliampathy Hills (Kerala). This location provides crucial ecological connectivity for the Western Ghats biodiversity. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- This frog species is endemic to the Parambikulam region, showcasing the reserve's ecological uniqueness. The presence of such species enhances the conservation value of the reserve. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 21.D

- The parliamentary system of government in India is largely based on the British parliamentary system. However, it never became a replica of the British system and differs in the following respects.
- India has a republican system in place of 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, federal system, judicial review and fundamental rights.
- In Britain, the prime minister should be a member of the Lower House (House of Commons) of the Parliament. In India, the prime minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of Parliament. Usually, the members of Parliament alone are appointed as ministers in Britain. **In India, a person who is not a member of Parliament can also be appointed as minister, but for a maximum period of six months.**
- 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.**
- 'Shadow cabinet' is an unique institution of the British cabinet system. It is formed by the opposition party to balance the ruling cabinet and to prepare its members for future ministerial office. There is no such institution in India.
- Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 22.C

- The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award is the highest sporting honour in India.
- It is awarded annually by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to recognize the most outstanding and consistent performance in international sports over a period of four years.
- The award comprises:
 - A medallion
 - A citation
 - A cash prize of ₹25 lakh
- It was earlier known as the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, and was renamed in 2021 to honour hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Olympic medallists Manu Bhaker, Harmanpreet Singh, Paralympian Praveen Kumar and world chess champion D Gukesh received the Khel Ratna Award, India's highest sporting honour, from President Droupadi Murmu on National Sports Day (presented at the National Sports Awards ceremony in January 2025).
- She was recognized for her consistent international performances in pistol shooting, including medals at:

- Youth Olympics
- ISSF World Cups
- Commonwealth Games
- Asian Games
- **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 23.D

- The constitution of India provides six fundamental freedom rights under article 19. Article 19 is covered under part three of the constitution. All the six rights covered under article 19 deals with providing freedom to the citizens of India which can only be curtailed by order of state in case of emergency or on the basis of grounds mentioned in clause (2) of this article.
- **Freedom To Form Associations- Article 19(1)(c) confers the freedom to form associations or unions on the people.** Article 19(1)(c) provides the right not only to join an association but also to proceed with the association as such. Free association also means the right to form or not form, join or not join an organization or union.
- **In the interests of — a) public order, b) morality, and c) India's sovereignty and integrity, the State can impose reasonable restrictions on freedom of association or union. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 24.D

- The judiciary holds the final authority in interpreting constitutional principles. Through judicial review, it ensures that all actions align with constitutional values, making it the ultimate interpreter of constitutional morality.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- Constitutional morality refers to the adherence to the fundamental principles and values enshrined in a constitution, promoting democratic ideals and ensuring justice, equality, and liberty. It's not just about following the letter of the law, but also about upholding the spirit and ethos of the constitution.

Q 25.D

- **Amendments to the Directive Principles:**
 - **The Directive principles have been amended four times till now.**
 - The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list:
 - > 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 39A).
 - > 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 minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities (Article 38)
 - The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21A
 - The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Directive Principle relating to cooperative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43B). **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 26.D

- By introducing the articles concerning Jammu and Kashmir (Art. 370) and the North-East (Art. 371), the Indian Constitution anticipates the very important concept of asymmetric federalism. The Constitution has created a strong central government. But despite this unitary bias of the Indian Constitution, there are important constitutionally embedded differences between the legal status and prerogatives of different sub-units within the same federation. Unlike the constitutional symmetry of American federalism, **Indian federalism has been constitutionally asymmetric. To meet the specific needs and requirements of some sub-units, it was always part of the original design to have a unique relationship with them or to give them special status. Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- For example, the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to the Indian union was based on a commitment to safeguard its autonomy under Article 370 of the Constitution. This is the only State that is governed by its

own constitution. Similarly, under Article 371A, the privilege of special status was also accorded to the North-Eastern State of Nagaland. Many other States too, are beneficiaries of such special provisions.

Q 27.A

- The justiciability of Fundamental Rights and non-justiciability of Directive Principles on the one hand and the moral obligation of State to implement Directive Principles (Article 37) on the other hand have led to a conflict between the two since the commencement of the Constitution. **In the Champakam Dorairajan case (1951), the Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles, the former would prevail. It declared that the Directive Principles have to conform to and run as subsidiary to the Fundamental Rights.** But, it also held that the Fundamental Rights could be amended by the Parliament by enacting constitutional amendment acts. As a result, the Parliament made the First Amendment Act (1951), the Fourth Amendment Act (1955) and the Seventeenth Amendment Act (1964) to implement some of the Directives. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **In the Minerva Mills judgment, the Directive Principles were once again made subordinate to the Fundamental Rights. But the Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 and Article 19 were accepted as subordinate to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and (c) and not the entire Part IV.** Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

Q 28.B

- **Statement 1 is not correct** as it is a part of the Socialist principles but not Gandhian principles.
- **Statement 2 is not correct** as it is also a part of Socialist principles.
- **Statement 3 is correct** as Gandhiji had always advocated the self-governance model through village Panchayats.

Q 29.C

- In modern democracies, especially constitutional democracies, the principle of constitutionalism is foundational. It ensures that government power is limited, accountable, and exercised within a legal framework.
 - This principle is what prevents democracies from degenerating into elective dictatorships or legal authoritarianism.
- At its heart, constitutionalism means that:
 - Government is not above the Constitution
 - Power must be used within legal and procedural limits
 - Checks and balances prevent any one organ (like the executive) from becoming too powerful
- **Judicial review of laws**
 - This is a pillar of constitutionalism.
 - Courts interpret the Constitution and can strike down laws that violate fundamental rights or exceed legislative competence.
 - Far from violating constitutionalism, this upholds it by ensuring that all state actions are subject to law.
- **Delegation of powers to local governments**
 - This reflects decentralization and subsidiarity — both of which support constitutionalism by bringing governance closer to the people.
 - It shows that the state respects local autonomy within the legal framework.
- **Using executive ordinances to bypass legislature without urgency**
 - **This is where constitutionalism is violated.**
 - Ordinance-making power is an emergency provision (e.g., Article 123 in India), meant only when Parliament is not in session and immediate action is needed.
 - **If ordinances are used repeatedly or without real urgency, it sidelines the legislature, erodes deliberative democracy, and concentrates power in the executive.**
 - **This goes against the core of constitutionalism.**
- **Amending the Constitution through parliamentary procedure**
 - **Constitutionalism does not oppose amendments if they follow due process.**
 - In India, amendments must follow Article 368, and basic structure limits protect core values.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 30.D

- A mere declaration of fundamental rights in the Constitution is meaningless, useless, and worthless without providing an effective machinery for their enforcement, if and when they are violated. Hence, Article 32 confers the right to remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen. In other words, the right to get the Fundamental Rights protected is in itself a fundamental right. This makes the fundamental rights real.
- The Supreme Court has ruled that Article 32 is a basic feature of the Constitution. Hence, it cannot be abridged or taken away even by way of an amendment to the Constitution. It contains the following four provisions:
 - The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights is guaranteed.
 - The Supreme Court shall have the power to issue directions or orders, or writs for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights. The writs issued may include habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, and quo warranto.
 - Parliament can empower any other court to issue directions, orders, and writs of all kinds. However, this can be done without prejudice to the above powers conferred on the Supreme Court. Any other court here does not include high courts because Article 226 has already conferred these powers on the high courts.
 - **The right to move the Supreme Court shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by the Constitution. Thus, the Constitution provides that the President can suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights during a national emergency (Article 359). Hence, Statement I is not correct.**
- **It is thus clear that the Supreme Court has been constituted as the defender and guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens.** It has been vested with the ‘original’ and ‘wide’ powers for that purpose. Original, because an aggrieved citizen can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal. Wide, because its power is not restricted to issuing of orders or directions but also writs of all kinds. **Hence, statement II is correct.**

Q 31.A

- A presidential form of government is a system of governance in which the head of state and the head of government are combined into one person, known as the president.
- In this form of government, the president is elected by the people or by a representative body for a fixed term and exercises executive powers independently of the legislature.
- The president serves as both the symbolic leader of the country and the chief executive responsible for the administration of the government.
- **Mexico is a federal presidential representative democratic republic** where the president is both head of state and head of government.
- **Indonesia has a presidential representative democratic republic** whereby the President is both head of state and head of government.
- **Brazil is a democracy with a presidential and federal system of government.**
- **Japan is a constitutional monarchy, with a parliamentary system of government based on the separation of powers.**
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 32.C

- The Charter Act of 1853 was a significant legislative act passed by the British Parliament. **Some of the following provisions of act were:**
 - **The act introduced open competition for civil service recruitment, resulting in a more professional and efficient administrative system.** In 1854, the Macaulay Committee (also known as the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was formed. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
 - **The Charter Act of 1853 formally separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council.** This separation was a crucial step towards the development of a more systematic and formal legislative process in British India. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
 - The Charter Act 1853 extended the Company's rule and allowed it to keep possession of Indian territories in trust for the British Crown.
 - **The Charter of 1853 introduced local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council for the first time.**
- **However, Charter Act of 1833 had made the Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India with exclusive legislative powers. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 33.A

- **The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature**, that is, **they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation**. Therefore, the government (Central, state and local) cannot be compelled to implement them. Nevertheless, the Constitution (Article 37) itself says that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
- DPSPs are positive obligations to the state. **DPSPs were not made justifiable because India did not have sufficient financial resources. Moreover, its backwardness and diversity were also a hindrance to implementing these principles at that time.**
- At the time of the drafting of the Constitution, India was a newly born independent state and was struggling with other issues, and making DPSPs justiciable would have put India in great difficulty. **Both statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 34.A

- ‘Territory of India’ is a wider expression than the ‘Union of India’ because **the latter includes only states** while the former includes not only the states but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- Article 1 categorically specifies three types of Indian territories in which one category is – the territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time. India can acquire foreign territories according to the modes recognized by international law.

Q 35.C

- **Seat of the Supreme Court:** The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court. But, it also authorises the chief justice of India to appoint other places or places as the seat of the Supreme Court. He can take decision in this regard only with the approval of the President. This provision is only optional and not compulsory. This means that no court can give any direction either to the President or to the Chief Justice to appoint any other place as a seat of the Supreme Court.
- **Procedure of the Court:** The Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court. The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges. All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches. The judgments are delivered by the open court. All judgements are by majority vote, but if differing, then judges can give dissenting judgements or opinions. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 36.C

- **Benevolent despotism, also known as enlightened despotism, is a concept that describes a form of government where a single ruler holds absolute power but exercises it in a way that benefits the people and promotes their well-being.**
- In this system, the ruler is believed to have the knowledge, wisdom, and good intentions to govern and make decisions in the best interests of the populace.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 37.A

- Indian federation differs from traditional federal systems insofar as it empowers **parliament to alter the territory or integrity of its units, namely states, without their consent or concurrence** by Article 3 of the Indian constitution. Hence, territorial integrity or the continued existence of any state is not guaranteed by the Constitution. Therefore, **India is rightly described as “an indestructible union of destructible states.”**
- **The American federal government cannot form new states or alter the borders of existing states without the consent of the state concerned.** That's why the **American federation is described as the “indestructible union of indestructible states.”**
- **Hence, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I**

Q 38.B

- Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar (forced labour) and other similar forms of forced labour. Any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens. It protects the individual not only against the State but also against private persons.
- The expression ‘traffic in human beings’ includes (a) selling and buying of men, women and children like goods; (b) immoral traffic in women and children, including prostitution; (c) devadasis; and (d) slavery. To punish these acts, the Parliament has made the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Hence, statement II is not correct.
- The term ‘begar’ means compulsory work without remuneration. It was a peculiar Indian system under which the local zamindars sometimes used to force their tenants to render services without any payment. In addition to begar, the Article 23 prohibits other ‘similar forms of forced labour’ like ‘bonded labour’. The term ‘forced labour’ means compelling a person to work against their will. The word ‘force’ includes not only physical or legal force but also force arising from the compulsion of economic circumstances, that is, working for less than the minimum wage. In this regard, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Contract Labour Act, 1970 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 were made. Hence, statement I is correct.
- In **Deena v. Union of India, AIR 1983**, the court held that the labour which is taken from prisoners without paying them proper remuneration for their work is against the provisions of Article 23. They are entitled to reasonable wages according to their work.
- Under clause (2) of Article 23, the State is allowed to impose compulsory services for public purposes like national defence, removal of illiteracy, and other public utility services (electricity, water, air and rail services, postal services, etc.) provided that in making any such service compulsory for public purposes. The State, however, cannot discriminate based on religion, race, caste or class or any of them. Hence, statement III is correct.

Q 39.B

- **World Food Prize**
 - **About the Award:**
 - > Established in 1986 by Norman Borlaug, the father of the Green Revolution.
 - > Sometimes referred to as the "Nobel Prize for Food and Agriculture".
 - > Recognizes individuals who have advanced human development by improving the quality, quantity, or availability of food globally.
 - **Organiser:**
 - > World Food Prize Foundation, based in Des Moines, Iowa, USA.
 - **2025 Winner:**
 - > Mariangela Hungria (Brazilian microbiologist)
 - > Honoured for her pioneering work in biological nitrogen fixation, helping farmers reduce chemical fertiliser use and boosting soybean and legume yields.
 - > Her innovations have saved Brazilian farmers \$40 billion annually in input costs. Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.
- **Food Planet Prize**
 - **About the Award:**
 - > Launched in 2019 by Swedish philanthropist Curt Bergfors.
 - > World's largest environmental food prize, awarding \$2 million to transformative innovations in food systems.
 - > Recognizes potential future impact on the environment, not just past achievements.
 - **Organiser:**
 - > Curt Bergfors Foundation, Sweden.
 - **2025 Winner:**
 - > NitroCapt (Sweden)
 - > Developed a green nitrogen fertiliser using plasma and air — a sustainable alternative to fossil fuel-based fertilisers.
 - > Reduces emissions significantly and helps countries achieve local self-sufficiency in fertiliser production.
 - > Current nitrogen fertiliser production contributes to 2.7% of global CO₂ emissions. Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched.
- **World Agriculture Prize**
 - **Actual Organiser:**

- > The World Agriculture Prize is awarded by GCHERA: Global Confederation of Higher Education Associations for Agricultural and Life Sciences. Not by IFAD (which is a UN agency focused on rural development and funding smallholder farmers).
- **About the Award:**
 - > Recognizes individuals in academia for lifetime achievements in education, research, and leadership in agricultural and life sciences.
 - > Emphasizes capacity building in agricultural education, especially in developing countries. **Hence, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Q 40.D

- Germanwatch, a non-profit environmental and development organization based in Germany, publishes the Global Climate Risk Index (CRI) annually.
- The CRI analyses to what extent countries and regions have been affected by impacts of weather-related loss events (storms, floods, heatwaves, etc.).
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 41.A

- **Article 3 of the Constitution of India** reads as: Parliament may by law **form a new state by separation of territory** from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;
 - - **Increase the area of any state;**
 - Diminish the area of any State;
 - **Alter the boundaries of any state;**
 - Alter the name of any State
- **The Supreme court held that the power of Parliament to diminish the area of state (under Article 3) does not cover cession of Indian territory to a foreign country.** Hence, Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368. **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 42.B

- The Colombo Security Conclave (CSC) is not focused on the Gulf region. It is a regional maritime and security initiative in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). The CSC primarily includes India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Mauritius as member states. Bangladesh and Seychelles currently participate as observers. Its geographic focus is the southern Indian Ocean, not the Gulf region (West Asia). **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Colombo Security Conclave has laid out five pillars of cooperation:
 - Maritime safety and security
 - Counteracting terrorism and radicalization
 - Combating trafficking and transnational crime
 - Cybersecurity and protection of critical infrastructure
 - Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR)
- **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Background of the Colombo Security Conclave (CSC):**
 - The CSC was first conceptualized in 2011 as a trilateral maritime security initiative between India, Sri Lanka, and Maldives.
 - After a brief period of inactivity, it was revived in 2020 to address emerging security challenges in the Indian Ocean Region.
 - The CSC serves as a platform for maritime cooperation, intelligence sharing, and capacity-building among the participating countries.

Q 43.A

- The Paris AI Action Summit, held in February 2025, focused on ensuring that Artificial Intelligence (AI) evolves in a responsible, inclusive, and human-centric manner.
- A major emphasis was placed on bridging the AI divide, with special attention to Global South countries and ensuring their voices and priorities are represented in global AI governance.
- It called for capacity-building, access to open models, data sharing, and public infrastructure to support equity in AI development. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- The summit did not mandate a uniform or binding AI regulatory framework. Instead, it encouraged nations to cooperate voluntarily on shared values like safety, ethics, transparency, and equity, while respecting national sovereignty. The final outcome document included non-binding principles and called for the formation of inclusive partnerships, rather than imposing regulation. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 44.B

- Direct democracy is a system of government where citizens have the power to participate directly in decision-making processes rather than delegating their authority to elected representatives.** In a direct democracy, citizens have the opportunity to vote on laws, policies, and other important matters that affect their community. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Key features of direct democracy include :**
- Citizen participation:** Direct democracy's primary objective is to enable active involvement of citizens in the decision-making process. Instead of electing representatives to make decisions on their behalf, citizens directly participate in voting and shaping public policy.
- Majority rule:** In direct democracy, decisions are often determined by a majority vote. **Policies and laws are enacted based on the preferences of the majority of participating citizens.** Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Referendums and initiatives:** Direct democracies commonly use referendums and initiatives as mechanisms for citizen participation. Referendums allow citizens to vote on specific issues or proposals, while initiatives enable citizens to propose and gather support for new laws or changes to existing laws.
- Transparency and accountability:** Direct democracy promotes transparency and accountability in decision-making. Since citizens are directly involved in the process, there is a greater emphasis on open discussions, information sharing, and public scrutiny of proposals and policies.
- Time and resource requirements:** Implementing direct democracy can require significant time and resources, as it involves engaging and informing a large number of citizens, organizing voting processes, and managing public deliberation.

Q 45.D

- Recently, the Supreme Court (SC) directed revisions to Know-Your-Customer (KYC) digital norms to ensure accessibility for ‘persons with disabilities’ (PWD), reinterpreting Article 21 of the Constitution to encompass the ‘right to digital access’.** The SC has consistently held that accessibility for PWDs is a ‘constitutional imperative’. In *Rajive Raturi versus Union of India (2024)*, it ruled that ‘accessibility’ is central to the right to life, dignity, and freedom of movement under Article 21.
- During the COVID-19 vaccination drive, the court emphasized that digital registration must be fully accessible to prevent exclusion. In the instant case, the top court held that ‘digital barriers’ blatantly violate the rights of PWD under the UNCRPD and India’s disability laws. Anchoring its judgment in the principle of ‘substantive equality’, it directed that digital KYC guidelines be revised with ‘accessibility’ at their core. It flagged that the digital divide affects not just PWDs, but rural users, senior citizens, the economically disadvantaged, and linguistic minorities.
- Acid-attack survivors left with permanent ‘facial disfigurement’ and severe eye burns — and individuals with complete blindness or low vision — have filed writ petitions seeking directions to respondents, including RBI, the Department of Telecommunications and SEBI, to devise alternative digital KYC, e-KYC and video-KYC methods to make remote identity checks inclusive for all PWDs as they face significant hurdles under the current framework.
- Relying on Articles 14, 15, 21, and 38, the court affirmed that ‘digital access’ is inseparable from the ‘right to life and liberty’. It mandated the state to ensure that all digital infrastructure is accessible, especially for marginalized communities.
- The Supreme Court (SC) recently ruled that maternity leave is an essential component of a woman’s reproductive rights, thereby reinforcing the constitutional and human rights of working women. The Court set aside a Madras HC order that had denied maternity leave to a woman on the birth of her 3rd child, based on the State’s policy limiting benefits to women with only 2 children.**
- Before this too, in *Suchita Srivastava V. Chandigarh Administration* case, the SC has held that a woman’s right to reproductive choices is protected under Article 21, as a part of personal liberty.
- The Supreme Court in Jacob Puliyel vs Union Of India on 2 May, 2022 held that bodily integrity is protected under Article 21 and individuals cannot be forcibly vaccinated. The right to personal**

autonomy includes the freedom to refuse medical treatment, including vaccines. However, the Court also recognized that protecting public health is a legitimate State objective. It ruled that the Government may impose reasonable restrictions such as mandatory vaccination requirements in situations where refusal to vaccinate may endanger others, contribute to virus mutation or strain healthcare infrastructure. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q 46.B

- **Part II of the Indian Constitution, specifically Articles 5 to 11,** addresses the citizenship provisions in India. It outlines who is considered a citizen at the commencement of the Constitution, defines citizenship for those affected by the partition of India, and grants Parliament the power to regulate citizenship matters through law. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- **The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, viz, birth, descent, registration, naturalization, and incorporation of territory.** Thus the Constitution does not provide any such ways of acquiring citizenship. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- **The Citizenship Act (1955) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation.**

Q 47.C

- The Citizenship Act (1955) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, **renunciation, termination and deprivation.**
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**
- **Renunciation:** This is a voluntary act where an Indian citizen of full age and capacity declares their intention to renounce their Indian citizenship. They lose their citizenship once the declaration is registered.
- **Termination:** Indian citizenship automatically terminates if an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country. This is a consequence of India's single citizenship policy.
- **Deprivation:** This is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by an order of the Central Government.

Q 48.D

- **Quo-Warranto:** Literal meaning of Quo-Warranto is 'by what authority or warrant.' This type of writ is used when an illegal usurpation of a public office by a person is done. After this writ is issued, the legality of a claim of a person to office is enquired.
- **Conditions of Quo-Warranto:**
 - Office which is wrongfully assumed by private person should be a public office,
 - Office should be created by constitution or other statute,
 - Duties of office should be public duties,
 - Office should be permanent,
 - Application should be made against a person who is in possession of office and uses the office,
 - Office should not be of private nature, etc.
- **Example:** Sanjana is a private citizen. She has no qualifications that are required for the post of RTO officer. Although, assumes such office. Here a Writ of Quo Warranto can be issued against Sanjana to call into question her authority on which she has taken the control of the office RTO officer. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q 49.B

- Directives Outside Part IV:
 - **Claims of SCs and STs to Services:** The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or a State (Article 335 in Part XVI). Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
 - Instruction in mother tongue: It shall be the endeavour of every state and every local authority within the state to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mothertongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups (Article 350-A in Part XVII).
 - Development of the Hindi Language: It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India (Article 351 in Part XVII).

- Directives under Part IV:
 - **To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A).**
 - **To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health (Article 47)**

Q 50.C

- A federal political system is one where power is constitutionally divided between two levels of government — usually a national (central) government and sub-national (state or provincial) governments.
- **Distribution of Powers**
 - One of the foundational features of federalism is the division of powers between the central and sub-national governments.
 - This ensures that both levels operate independently within their respective spheres, often demarcated by a written Constitution.
 - Without such a division, the idea of federalism collapses into unitary control.
- **Independent Judiciary**
 - A true federation requires an independent and impartial judiciary, especially a constitutional court or supreme court, to:
 - > Interpret the Constitution
 - > Resolve disputes between the Centre and States
 - > Protect the distribution of powers
- **Retirement Age of the Judges**
 - While the Independence of the judiciary does matter in a federal set up, retirement of judges has no bearing on the federal nature of a government. Hence it is not a deciding factor. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- Supremacy of the Constitution
 - The Constitution must be supreme in a federal setup. Neither level of government should be able to unilaterally alter the balance of power.
 - The Constitution must also be rigid, meaning that amendments typically require the consent of both the Centre and the States.

Q 51.C

- On November 26, 1949, several key provisions of the Indian Constitution came into effect. Specifically, Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392, 393, and 394 were among those that took effect on November 26, 1949.
 - Article 5: Citizens at the commencement of the Constitution.
 - Article 6: People who have migrated to India from Pakistan.
 - Article 8: Persons of Indian origin residing outside India who have registered as citizens.
 - **Article 9 of the Indian Constitution addresses the issue of dual citizenship, stating that any person who voluntarily acquires citizenship of a foreign state cannot be considered a citizen of India.**
 - **Article 60 of the Constitution of India deals with the Oath or Affirmation by the President.**
 - **Article 324 : It creates the Election Commission of India as the body with overall responsibility for conducting elections.**
 - **Article 379 of the Constitution of India is about the provisional Parliament. Specifically, it states that the Constituent Assembly that was functioning as the Dominion of India before the commencement of the Constitution would act as the provisional Parliament until both Houses of the permanent Parliament were fully established.**
- **Fundamental duties** in the Indian Constitution were **added through the 42nd amendment in 1976**, inspired by the recommendations of the Sardar Swaran Singh committee. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 52.C

- **The National Inventory of Sewage Treatment Plants (NISTP) is a report published by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).**
- It provides a comprehensive state-wise account of sewage generation, treatment capacity, and performance of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) across India.

- The data is crucial for understanding the gap between sewage generated and treated, a key cause of river and groundwater pollution.
- In the 2025 State of India's Environment report, this inventory was cited to highlight that even top-ranking states like Andhra Pradesh treat less than 11% of their daily sewage.
- The findings point toward a nationwide sewage infrastructure deficit, emphasizing the need for urgent investment and policy action.
- **It monitors:**
 - Quantity of sewage generated,
 - Capacity and operational status of STPs,
 - Treatment gaps across states,
 - Compliance with pollution control norms.
- The State of India's Environment 2025 report cited data from the NISTP to highlight alarming gaps in sewage treatment, with many states treating less than 50% of the sewage they generate.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 53.B

- **The Minimum Wages Act (1948), the Payment of Wages Act (1936), the Payment of Bonus Act (1965), the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act (1970), the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act (1986), the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act (1976), the Trade Unions Act (1926), the Factories Act (1948), the Mines Act (1952), the Industrial Disputes Act (1947), the Workmen's Compensation Act (1923) and so on have been enacted to protect the interests of the labour sections. These are in pursuance of Article 43, which directs to securing a living wage, a decent standard of life and social and cultural opportunities for all workers. Hence, pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- **The Maternity Benefit Act (1961) and the Equal Remuneration Act (1976) have been made to protect the interests of women workers to secure equal pay for equal work for men and women as per Article 39(d). Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **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. **This code is in line with Article 50, which directs the state to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. Hence, pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Q 54.B

- Fundamental Duties are our responsibilities towards our country. Under Sardar Swaran Singh's recommendation, the fundamental duties are included in the Constitution of India.
- The Fundamental Duties are dealt with in Article 51A under Part-IV A of the Indian Constitution
- 51A. Fundamental duties.— It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—
 - a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
 - (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
 - (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India;
 - (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
 - (e) **to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;**
 - (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
 - (g) to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and **to have compassion for living creatures;**
 - (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
 - (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
 - (j) **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;
 - (k) Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to their child or, as the case may be, ward between the ages of six and fourteen years.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 55.A

- **Oligarchy is a system of governance in which power and authority are held by a small group of individuals or families.** These individuals typically come from privileged backgrounds, such as wealthy or influential families, and they wield considerable control over political, economic, and social affairs. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Totalitarianism refers to a form of government characterized by centralized and absolute control over all aspects of public and private life.**
- In a totalitarian system, the ruling party or leader exercises unrestricted power and seeks to dominate and control every aspect of society, including politics, the economy, culture, education, and even personal beliefs.
- **Anarchy refers to a state of society where there is no centralized government or authority.** In an anarchic system, there is an absence of rulers, hierarchies, and institutionalized power structures. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 56.B

- The Constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, and it was implemented under the Cabinet Mission Plan on 16 May 1946.
 - The representative of each community was to be elected by members of that community in the provincial legislative assembly. **It followed the separate electorate system. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
 - The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by the provincial assemblies by a single, transferable-vote system of proportional representation. **M.K Gandhi was not a member of the constituent assembly.**
 - The constituent assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, two separate functions were assigned to the assembly, that is making the constitution for a free India and enacting the ordinary laws for the country. **Thus the assembly became the first Parliament of free India.**
 - **The elephant was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.**

Q 57.B

- Under Article 19(1)(b), every citizen has the right to assemble peaceably and without arms. It includes the right to hold public meetings, demonstrations, and take out processions. This freedom can be exercised only on public land, and the assembly must be peaceful and unarmed. This provision does not protect violent, disorderly, riotous assemblies, or one that cause a breach of public peace, or one that involves arms. This right does not include the right to strike. **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
- The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right of assembly on two grounds, namely, sovereignty and integrity of India, and public order, including the maintenance of traffic in the area concerned.
- The Constitution does not mention the right to strike, but it is a legal right given by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, specifically under sections 2(q), 22, and 23.

Q 58.C

- An impeachment motion against a judge is a rare occurrence. There have been attempts to move the motion against judges of the Supreme Court and various High Courts only five times since Independence, with Parliament debating only two of those motions, while the rest either failed to get the support of the required number of MPs or were rejected. **Till now, no Supreme Court judge has been impeached.**
- Article 124(4) of the Constitution, which deals with this issue, says, “A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.”
- But, the detailed procedure that regulates the impeachment procedure is given by the Judges Enquiry Act (1968). The process is as follows:
 - A removal motion signed by 100 members (in the case of Lok Sabha) or 50 members (in the case of Rajya Sabha) is to be given to the Speaker/ Chairman.
 - The Speaker/Chairman may admit the motion or refuse to admit it.
 - If it is admitted, then the Speaker/ Chairman is to constitute a three-member committee to investigate the charges.

- The committee should consist of (a) the chief justice or a judge of the Supreme Court, (b) a chief justice of a high court, and (c) a distinguished jurist. If the committee finds the judge to be guilty of misbehaviour or suffering from an incapacity, the House can take up the consideration of the motion.
- After the motion is passed by each House of Parliament by a special majority, an address is presented to the president for the removal of the judge.
- Finally, the president passes an order removing the judge.
- **Thus, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 59.C

- **Fundamental Duties are specified under Article 51A in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.**
- **The eleven fundamental duties are:** It shall be the duty of every citizen of India
 - to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem; to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our 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; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
 - **to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**
 - to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures;
 - to develop the 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 endeavor and achievement.
 - who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Q 60.C

- India's Sovereign Green Bond Framework (2022) outlines a list of eligible green projects for the use of proceeds from Sovereign Green Bonds. These include:
 - Renewable energy (solar, wind, biomass)
 - Sustainable water and wastewater management
 - Clean transportation (e.g., electric public transport)
 - Pollution prevention and control
 - Energy efficiency
 - Climate change adaptation
- Affordable housing is not included in the eligible green sectors under this framework, it may fall under social or infrastructure projects but not under green as per the SGrB Framework.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 61.C

- The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination. They uphold the equality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest, and the unity of the nation.
- The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy. They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State. **They operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and the arbitrary laws of the legislature. In short, they aim at establishing 'a government of laws and not of men'. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 62.A

- **The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is primarily based on the Objective Resolution written by Jawaharlal Nehru.** He introduced this objective resolution on 13th December, 1946 and was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22nd January, 1947. The preamble can also be called the soul of the

constitution as it has everything about the constitution. It was adopted on 26th November, 1949 and it was implemented from 26th January, 1950.

- **The term Integrity has been added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **In the Berubari case the Supreme Court has expressed that the Preamble is a key to the mind of the makers of the Constitution. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **In Kesavananda Bharati case**, Supreme court conclude that:
 - That the Preamble to the Constitution of India is a part of the Constitution;
 - **That the Preamble is not a source of power to the legislature or a source of limitations or prohibitions; Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
 - The Preamble has a significant role to play in the interpretation of statutes and also in the interpretation of provisions of the Constitution.

Q 63.B

- The Citizenship Act, 1955 outlines five recognized legal modes of acquiring Indian citizenship.
- **By Birth (Section 3)**
 - A person born in India: Between 26 Jan 1950 and 1 July 1987: citizen by birth, regardless of parents' citizenship.
 - Between 1 July 1987 and 3 Dec 2004: one parent must be an Indian citizen.
 - After 3 Dec 2004: one parent must be Indian and the other must not be an illegal migrant.
- **By Descent (Section 4)**
 - Citizenship can be acquired if: Person is born outside India to Indian parents, subject to registration and certain conditions.
- **By Registration (Section 5)**
 - Certain categories of persons (e.g., PIOs, spouses of Indian citizens, minors) can acquire citizenship by applying for registration to the Government of India.
- **By Naturalization (Section 6)**
 - A foreign national can acquire Indian citizenship by naturalization if they meet certain conditions.
- **By Incorporation of Territory (Section 7)**
 - If a new territory becomes part of India, the Government of India may notify that the people of that territory shall be deemed Indian citizens.
- **By Declaration**
 - **Not a recognized mode under the Citizenship Act.**
 - **While declarations may form a procedural part of other methods (such as registration), citizenship cannot be acquired by declaration alone.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 64.A

- Mucuna bracteata is a fast-growing leguminous creeper introduced in rubber and oil palm plantations, particularly in South India, including Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka.
- It is known for:
 - Nitrogen fixation via symbiotic bacteria in root nodules.
 - Weed suppression by forming dense foliage that prevents sunlight from reaching the ground.
 - Soil improvement, as it adds organic matter and prevents erosion.
 - This has made it a popular choice in plantation agriculture. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Mucuna bracteata is not native to the Western Ghats. It is believed to be native to Northeastern India and Southeast Asia (including countries like Myanmar and China). It was introduced into the Western Ghats region for agronomic purposes but has become invasive, threatening native flora and forest ecosystems. In areas near the Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, for example, it has been observed to spread uncontrollably, smothering local species and altering the natural ecosystem. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 65.B

- The Right to Freedom under Article 19(1)(g) guarantees the right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, or business. This means all citizens are given the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, or business. **This is the right to choose any occupation, not the right to work per se.**

- The Directive Principles of State Policy under Article 41 directs the state to secure the right to work, to education, and public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement (Article 41). Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q 66.D

- BHASHINI**, or the **BHASHa INterface for India**, is a pathbreaking initiative aimed at democratizing access to digital content and services across India's linguistic spectrum. It aligns with the objectives of the Digital India program by fostering inclusivity and accessibility. As a National Language Translation Mission (NLTM), BHASHINI uses cutting-edge artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP) technologies to bridge the language divide, enabling users to access content and services in their preferred language. BHASHINI (Translation Mission) is implemented by Digital India BHASHINI Division, a division under Digital India Corporation, a Section 8 Company of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**
- Objectives of BHASHINI**
 - Long-term strategy for developing sustainable Indian language technology, solutions and ecosystem technology.
 - Adoption of Indian language technology, solutions for easier access to the internet.
 - Growth of Indian language content & Technology over Internet.
 - Harness economies of scale in Indian language technologies, solutions, applications data sets and (AI) models.
 - Enable cutting-edge research in IL technologies evolutionary and revolutionary technologies.
 - Promote and facilitate indigenous intellectual property (IP) generation.
 - Encourage, enable and incentivize the Transfer of Technologies (ToT).
 - Enable collaborations and partnership programs with national and international agencies.
 - Catalysing collaborative research, commercialization awareness, and capacity building.
 - To adopt and implement the data policy for the Mission.
- Applications of BHASHINI**



Q 67.B

- The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act (2015) was enacted to give effect to the acquiring of certain territories by India and the transfer of certain other territories to Bangladesh in pursuance of the agreement and its protocol entered into between the Governments of India and Bangladesh. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- Having said that, the Supreme Court in the Berubari Union held that the power of Parliament to diminish the area of a state (under Article 3) does not cover the cession of Indian territory to a foreign country. Hence, Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368. The agreement between the two countries involved the acquisition and transfer of certain territories by India. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

Q 68.A

- In October 1953, the Government of India was forced to create the first linguistic state, known as Andhra State, by separating the Telugu-speaking areas from the Madras state. This followed a prolonged popular agitation and the death of Potti Sriramulu, a Congressperson of standing, after a 56-day hunger strike for the cause.
- The creation of the Andhra state intensified the demand from other regions for the creation of states on a linguistic basis. This forced the Government of India to appoint (in December 1953) a three-member States Reorganisation Commission under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali to re-examine the whole question. Its other two members were K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru.
- It submitted its report in September 1955 and broadly accepted language as the basis of the reorganization of states. But, it rejected the theory of 'one language-one state'. Its view was that the unity of India should be regarded as the primary consideration in any redrawing of the country's political units. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q 69.C

- Some federal countries allow for dual citizenship, meaning individuals can hold citizenship of both the federal country and one or more regional jurisdictions. This is often based on specific legal provisions that recognize and permit dual citizenship. For example USA. Statement-II is not correct.
- In USA, each person is not only a citizen of USA but also of the particular state to which he belongs. Thus, he owes allegiance to both and enjoys dual sets of rights—one set conferred by the national government and another by the state government.
- This system creates the problem of discrimination, that is, a state may discriminate in favour of its citizens in matters like right to vote, right to hold public offices, right to practice professions and so on.
- This problem is avoided in the system of single citizenship prevalent in India.
- All federal countries do not have double citizenship. For example, India despite being federal has a single citizenship. Hence, statement I is correct.
- In India, all citizens irrespective of the state in which they are born or reside enjoy the same political and civil rights of citizenship all over the country and no discrimination is made between them
- Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

Q 70.A

- The independence of a high court is essential for the effective discharge of the duties assigned to it. It should be free from the encroachments, pressures and interferences of the executive (council of ministers) and the legislature. It should be allowed to do justice without fear or favour.
- Some of the Constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of a high court:
 - The judges of a high court are appointed by the president (which means the cabinet) in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself (i.e., the chief justice of India and the chief justice of the high court). This provision curtails the absolute discretion of the executive as well as ensures that the judicial appointments are not based on any political or practical considerations. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
 - The judges of a high court are provided with the security of tenure. They can be removed from office by the president only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution.
 - The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of a high court are determined from time to time by the Parliament. But, they cannot be changed to their disadvantage after their appointment, except during a financial emergency.

- The salaries and allowances of the judges, the salaries, allowances and pensions of the staff, as well as the administrative expenses of a high court, are charged on the consolidated fund of the state. Thus, they are non-votable by the state legislature (though they can be discussed by it). It should be noted here that the pension of a high court judge is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and not the state. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- The Constitution prohibits any discussion in Parliament or in a state legislature with respect to the conduct of the judges of a high court in the discharge of their duties, except when an impeachment motion is under consideration by the Parliament.
- The retired permanent judges of a high court are prohibited from pleading or acting in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court and the other high courts. This ensures that they do not favour any one in the hope of future favour. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.
- The jurisdiction and powers of a high court in so far as they are specified in the Constitution, cannot be curtailed by the Parliament and the state legislature. But, in other respects, the jurisdiction and powers of a high court can be changed both by the parliament and the state legislature.

Q 71.D

- Injectable hydrogels allow localized and responsive drug release (e.g., reacting to high glutathione or pH levels), especially useful in targeted cancer therapies. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- Their biomimetic, biocompatible 3D structure makes hydrogels suitable for tissue engineering, supporting cell scaffolding for bone, nerve, or cartilage regeneration. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Though typically associated with biomedical uses, hydrogel-based formulations (including injectable types) are also researched for agricultural use, especially to retain water in dry soils, enhance fertilizer efficiency, and support plant growth in drought-prone regions. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

Q 72.D

- Countries Sharing the Coastline:
- Egypt:
 - The western shore of the Gulf is part of Egypt's Sinai Peninsula.
 - Taba, a coastal Egyptian city, lies on the northern tip of the Gulf.
- Israel:
 - The Israeli coastal city of Eilat lies at the northernmost tip of the Gulf.
 - It provides Israel's only access to the Red Sea and global maritime trade via the Bab-el-Mandeb.
- Jordan:
 - The Jordanian port city of Aqaba lies just east of Eilat.
 - This is Jordan's sole seaport, linking it to East Africa and Asia.
- Saudi Arabia:
 - The eastern coast of the Gulf lies within Saudi Arabia.
 - The city of Haql and parts of Tabuk province border this coast.
- Strategic Importance:
 - The Gulf enables maritime navigation for landlocked countries like Jordan.
 - It lies near the Strait of Tiran, which connects it to the Red Sea and is a historic chokepoint for trade and military strategy.
 - Disputes and wars in the region (e.g., the Six-Day War) have often involved access to or control over this Gulf.
- Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.



Q 73.A

- The **86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 made the right to Elementary Education a fundamental right**. It added Article 21 A to the Constitution of India. Article 21 A provides that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine. **The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject matter of Article 45.** The Article now has **provisions for early childhood care and education for children below the age of six years**. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 added one more fundamental duty. It also added a new fundamental duty under Article 51A that reads—‘It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years’. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 has **no reference for access to secondary education**. The act focuses on pre-primary education and compulsory primary education.

Q 74.B

- India has a diverse population of native sheep breeds adapted to specific climatic zones, topography, and purposes such as meat, wool, and manure.
- **Gaddi Sheep**
 - Region: Himachal Pradesh (mid to high Himalayan ranges)
 - Purpose: Primarily reared for fine wool, used in traditional shawl weaving (like Pashmina)
 - Features:
 - > White coat
 - > Curved horns in males
 - > Hardy and adapted to migratory pastoralism
 - > Similar Breed: Gaddi goat also exists in the same region, but this refers to sheep.
- **Deccani Sheep**
 - Region: Deccan Plateau (Maharashtra, Telangana, parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh)
 - Purpose: Rearing mainly for meat, and coarse wool
 - Features:
 - > Black or black-and-white coat
 - > Highly drought-resistant, thrives in semi-arid areas
 - > Economically important for marginal farmers
 - > Adaptation: Well-suited to low rainfall and harsh grazing environments
- **Dharamgarh Sheep**
 - Region: Kalahandi district, Odisha (especially Dharamgarh block)
 - Purpose: Single-purpose breed, meat only

- Features:
 - > Blackish-brown or brown coat
 - > Pendulous ears, convex head profile
 - > Ewes are hornless; rams have small horns
 - > Not yet a registered breed, but under documentation by OUAT & WASSAN
 - > Economic Role: Called an "ATM" by locals; sold during festivals like Nuakhai and Dussehra
- **Other Options:**
 - A. Pig breeds:
 - > Indigenous pig breeds in India include **Ghungroo (Bihar)** and **Niang Megha (Meghalaya)**, but none of the listed names refer to pigs.
 - C. Cattle breeds:
 - > Indian cattle breeds **like Hallikar, Ongole, and Dangi are used for milk/draught**, but Gaddi, Deccani, Dharamgarh are not cattle.
 - D. Poultry breeds:
 - > **Native poultry breeds like Aseel, Kadaknath, and Nicobari** are reared by tribal communities, but these three names are not poultry breeds.

Q 75.B

- **Chang'e-8: China**
 - It is a planned Chinese lunar mission, part of China's long-term goal to build a robotic lunar research station near the Moon's south pole, in collaboration with Russia. Scheduled for 2028, it will test 3D printing on lunar soil and in-situ resource utilization (ISRU). **Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **SLIM: Japan**
 - SLIM (Smart Lander for Investigating Moon) is a Japanese mission.
 - It successfully landed on the Moon in January 2024, becoming the fifth country to do so.
 - South Korea's lunar orbiter is called Danuri (Korea Pathfinder Lunar Orbiter – KPLO), launched in 2022. **Hence, pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- **Luna-25: Russia**
 - This was a Russian lunar mission intended to land near the lunar south pole in August 2023. However, the mission crashed before landing, marking a setback for Russia's lunar program. **Hence, pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Q 76.C

- The state judiciary consists of a high court and a hierarchy of subordinate courts, also known as lower courts. The subordinate courts are so-called because of their subordination to the state high court. They function below and under the high court at the district and lower levels.
- The organisational structure, jurisdiction, and nomenclature of the subordinate judiciary are laid down by the states. Hence, they differ slightly from state to state. Broadly speaking, there are three tiers of civil and criminal courts below the High Court.
- **The judges of subordinate courts are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of the concerned State. These days, in most of the States, judicial service officers, including magistrates, are selected through competitive examinations held by the State Public Service Commission. They are finally appointed by the Governor. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The district judge is the highest judicial authority in the district. He possesses original and appellate jurisdiction in both civil as well as criminal matters. In other words, the district judge is also the sessions judge. When he deals with civil cases, he is known as the district judge, and when he hears criminal cases, he is called the sessions judge.
- **The sessions judge has the power to impose any sentence, including life imprisonment and capital punishment (death sentence). However, a capital punishment passed by him is subject to confirmation by the High Court, whether there is an appeal or not. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The Court of the Sessions Judge (known as Sessions Courts) is the highest court for criminal cases in a district. Below this court, there are courts of magistrates of First, Second, and Third class. In metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai, and Chennai, First Class Magistrates are called Metropolitan Magistrates. All these criminal courts are competent to try the accused and to award punishment, as sanctioned by law, to those who are found guilty of violation of law.

Q 77.C

- **Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution (Article 368)**
 - Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.
 - An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill.
- **Amendment by special majority:**
 - This category includes all constitutional amendments other than those indicated above and those listed in the next category. A special majority is described as a majority of the entire membership of each house of parliament, as well as a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in that house.
- **Amendment by special majority and its ratification by states: Articles requiring a special majority as well as ratification by at least half of the state legislatures fall into this category, according to article 368.** The following provisions require ratification by states:
 - Articles 54 and 55, which deal with the presidential election.
 - Articles 73, 162, 241, or 279A, which deal with the union's and states' executive powers.
 - **Articles 245 to 255, which establishes the balance of legislative authority between the federal government and the states. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**
 - Articles dealing with the judiciary, including the Supreme Court, state high courts, and UTs.
 - Amendments to the Seventh Schedule Lists. (Union, States, and Concurrent lists)
 - A change in the representation of states in the parliament.
 - Article 368 itself

Q 78.B

- The Cali Fund was officially launched in February 2025 at the resumed session of COP16 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), held in Rome, although COP16 was initially scheduled for Cali, Colombia. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Contributions to the Cali Fund are voluntary, not mandatory. They are primarily expected from private companies benefiting from Digital Sequence Information (DSI), not from governments based on GDP. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- A key aim of the Cali Fund is to ensure benefit-sharing from the commercial use of DSI, i.e., genetic information derived from biodiversity. It seeks to generate fair and equitable monetary contributions from commercial users. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 79.B

- **The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 added a Chapter IV-A which consist of only one Article 51-A which dealt with a Code of Ten Fundamental Duties for citizens.**
- **Article 51-A** Says that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India- Some of the Fundamental Duties for citizens are:
 - to abide by the constitution and respect its ideal and institutions;
 - to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
 - to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
 - **to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wild-life and to have compassion for living creatures;**
- **DPSP: Article 48-A: Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **A further, one more Fundamental duty has been added to the Indian Constitution by 86th Amendment of the constitution in 2002.** Parent or guardian , to provide opportunities for education to his child, or as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.
- **New Provisions of Directive Principles after Amendment**
 - **Four new Directive Principles were added in the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976** to the original list. They are requiring the state:
 - > An added clause in Article 39: To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children

- > An added clause in Article 39 as Article 39A: To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
- > An added clause in Article 43 as Article 43 A: To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
- > An added clause in Article 48 as Article 48A: To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.
- **44th Amendment, 1978** to the Constitution added new DPSP i.e This directive mandates that the State should strive to minimize inequalities in income, and endeavor to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities
- **97th Amendment Act, 2011:** This article was added to promote the voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies. **DPSP amended many times but Fundamental duties amended only one time. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- Fundamental Duties are obligations of citizens and Directive Principles of State Policy guide the state in formulating policies and laws. **Both DPSP and Fundamental Duties can be used to determine constitutionality of law. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 80.B

- **Under Citizenship Act, 1955**
- A person may acquire Indian citizenship by:
 - Birth (Sec 3) – Subject to certain conditions, such as parents not being illegal migrants or foreign diplomats.
 - Descent (Sec 4) – Born outside India to Indian parent(s), with registration at Indian mission.
 - Registration (Sec 5) – For persons of Indian origin, OCI spouses, etc., subject to residence and intent.
 - Naturalisation (Sec 6) – Through residence (typically 11 years) and government approval.
 - Incorporation of Territory (Sec 7) – Citizenship granted if a new territory becomes part of India (e.g., Goa in 1961, Sikkim in 1975).
- **The children of foreign diplomats posted in India and enemy aliens cannot acquire Indian citizenship by birth. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **The original Section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, recognized Commonwealth Citizenship, granting limited and reciprocal privileges (like residence, employment, etc.) to citizens of other Commonwealth countries. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
 - Though symbolic and not granting full citizenship rights, this provision has since been repealed, but it did exist originally.
- **Under Section 10(2) of the Citizenship Act, 1955, Indian citizenship shall be terminated if: The individual has been ordinarily resident outside India for seven consecutive years.**
 - However, this termination clause does not apply if the individual:
 - > is a student abroad
 - > is in the service of the Government of India
 - > is working in an international organization of which India is a member
 - > has registered annually at an Indian consulate to retain citizenship.
 - Thus, the provision does not apply to every citizen staying abroad for 7 years. There are specific exceptions. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

Q 81.D

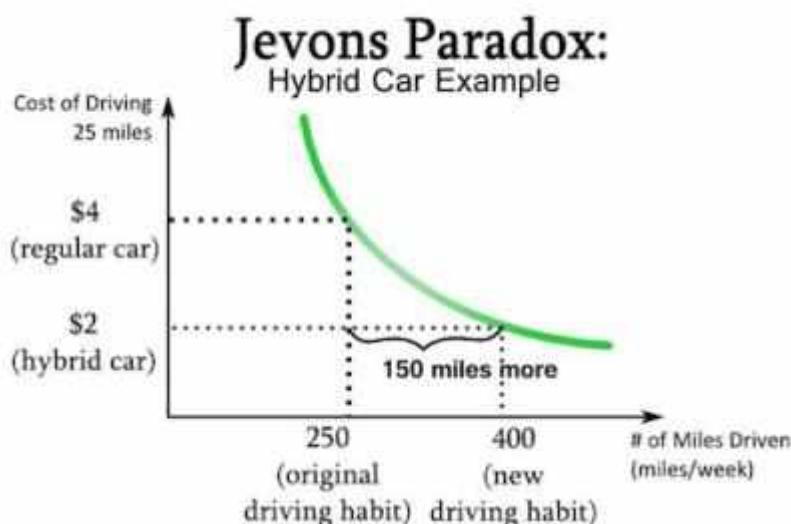
- The Preamble read as:
 - “We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
 - JUSTICE, Social, Economic, and Political;
 - LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship; EQUALITY 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”.
- **Thus, the Preamble aspires to secure equality and status and opportunity for citizens, and it does not mention equality of outcome. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Though the fundamental rights are to be read in the broader light of the preamble, it is neither a source of power to the legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of the legislature. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 82.A

- The British parliament passed the Government of India Act in 1935 which came into effect in 1937. It was based on a report by a Joint Select Committee, led by Lord Linlithgow, which set up the two houses of the British parliament. Some of the key features of the Act were:
- The creation of a ‘Federation of India’ consisted of two levels: a central executive and parliament, and below it, provinces and princely states.** However, it was optional for the Indian States to join the Federation; and since the Rulers of the Indian States never gave their consent, the Federation envisaged by the Act of 1935 never came into being. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- The Act discontinued the application of dyarchy introduced at the provincial level under the act of 1919 as the experiment failed miserably. **The distinction between transferred and reserved subjects was removed and the whole administration was entrusted with the ministers responsible to the legislature.** Hence, **statement 2 is correct.**
- It provided bicameral legislature at the Central which was to have an upper house (Council of States) and a lower house (Federal Assembly). The legislative powers of the Central and Provincial legislatures were subject to various limitations. **Apart from the Governor-General's power of veto, a bill passed by the Central legislature was also subject to veto by the crown.** Hence, **statement 1 is correct.**

Q 83.B

- Jevons Paradox, proposed by British economist William Stanley Jevons in 1865, states that increasing the efficiency with which a resource is used tends to increase (rather than decrease) the rate of consumption of that resource, because it becomes more economically attractive.
- Example: Fuel-efficient cars → lower cost per km → people drive more, increasing total fuel use.
- The paradox has resurfaced in discussions on AI model efficiency, such as with China’s DeepSeek model. Though such models reduce computational cost, they may increase total energy consumption due to wider usage.



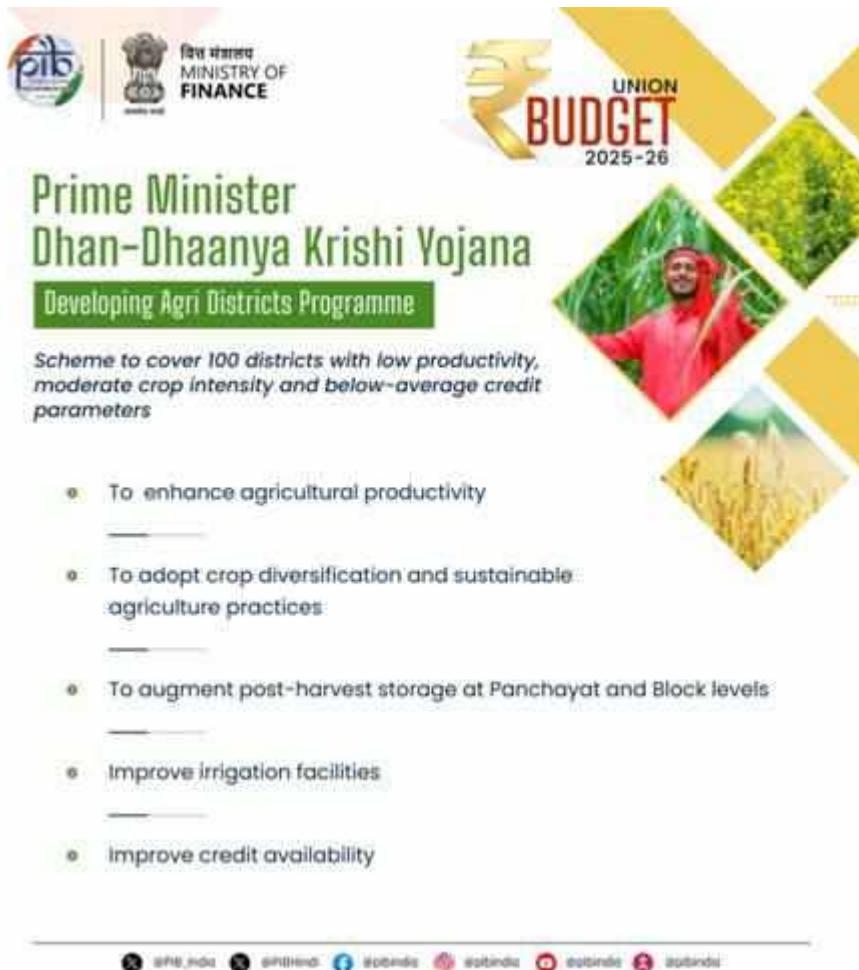
- Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 84.C

- The President can transfer a judge from one high court to another after consulting the Chief Justice of India. On transfer, he is entitled to receive, in addition to his salary, such compensatory allowance as may be determined by Parliament.** Hence, **statement 1 is correct**
- In 1977, the Supreme Court ruled that the transfer of high court judges could be resorted to only as an exceptional measure and only in public interest and not by way of punishment.** Again in 1994, the Supreme Court held that judicial review is necessary to check arbitrariness in the transfer of judges. But only the judge who is transferred can challenge it.
- In the Third Judges case (1998), the Supreme Court opined that in case of the transfer of high court judges, the Chief Justice of India should consult, in addition to the collegium of four seniormost judges of the Supreme Court, the chief justice of the two high courts (one from which the judge is being transferred and the other receiving him). **Thus, the sole opinion of the Chief Justice of India does not constitute the ‘consultation’ process.** Thus, **a transfer cannot be effected as a disciplinary action, but any transfer requires a concurrence of the collegium.** Hence, **statement 2 is correct.**

Q 85.D

- Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana-Developing Agri Districts Programme:
- The Union Finance Minister stated that motivated by the success of the Aspirational Districts Programme, the Government will undertake a ‘Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana’ in partnership with states. Through the convergence of existing schemes and specialized measures, the programme will cover 100 districts with low productivity, moderate crop intensity and below-average credit parameters.
- The programme aims to enhance agricultural productivity; adopt crop diversification and sustainable agriculture practices; augment post-harvest storage at the panchayat and block level; improve irrigation facilities and facilitate availability of long-term and short-term credit. This programme is likely to help 1.7 crore farmers.



- Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q 86.D

- The “Pig-Butchering” scam is a cyber-enabled financial fraud.
- It gets its name from the idea of "fattening the pig before slaughter": scammers gain the victim’s trust over time, making them invest increasingly large amounts by showing fake profits before ultimately stealing all of it.
- **How it Works:**
 - Initial Contact:
 - > Scammers often initiate communication via social media, dating apps, or messaging platforms.
 - > Sometimes, victims are approached with random friendly messages or fake job/wealth-building offers.
 - Building Trust:
 - > The scammer builds an emotional or professional relationship with the victim.
 - > They introduce the victim to a fake investment or crypto-trading platform.
 - Fake Profits:
 - > Initial small investments appear to generate high returns.
 - > The victim, seeing “quick gains,” is induced to invest larger sums.
 - The Scam:

- > Once a significant amount is deposited, withdrawals are blocked, and communication ceases.
- > Victims often realize the platform was fake, and the money is irretrievably lost.

- **Key Features:**
 - Use of fake apps/websites simulating legitimate trading platforms.
 - Involves cryptocurrency and untraceable transactions.
 - Often linked to human trafficking and cyber slavery, many scams are run from compounds in Southeast Asia where workers are forced into online fraud operations.
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 87.A

- 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. Further, the Parliament (under Article 32) can empower any other court to issue these writs. Since no such provision has been made so far, only the Supreme Court and the high courts can issue the writs, and not any other court.
- Recently, the Supreme Court has said that a private finance company is not open to writ jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has said that a private company carrying on banking business as a scheduled bank cannot be termed as a company carrying on any public function or public duty. **But, the court said in exceptional cases a writ of mandamus or a writ in the nature of mandamus may be issued to a private body, but only where a public duty is cast upon such private body by a statute or statutory rule and only to compel such body to perform its public duty. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **The writ of habeas corpus can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals. The writ, on the other hand, is not issued where the (a) detention is lawful, (b) the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court, (c) detention is by a competent court, and (d) detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Certiorari 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 set aside 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. **Previously, the writ of certiorari could be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities and not against administrative authorities. However, in 1991, the Supreme Court ruled that certiorari can be issued even against administrative authorities affecting the rights of individuals. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 88.A

- **Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (1887-1953) was appointed as the constitutional advisor (Legal advisor) to the Constituent Assembly.** He served as an Indian Civil Service officer, a jurist, a diplomat, and a statesman of great repute. He was also India’s Representative to the United Nations Security Council between 1950 and 1952.
- The drafting committee of the Constitution was appointed on August 29, 1947, with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the Chairman. **Surendra Nath Mukherjee was the chief draftsman of the constitution in the Constituent Assembly. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**
- **Other Important Facts:**
 - The Secretary of the Constituent Assembly was H.V.R. Iyengar.
 - The Indian Constitution's calligrapher was Prem Behari Narain Raizada.
 - Prem Behari Narain Raizada's original Preamble was lit, beautified, and adorned by Beohar Rammanohar Sinha.
 - Vasant Krishan Vaidya calligraphed the Hindi translation of the original constitution, which Nand Lal Bose exquisitely embellished and lighted.

Q 89.B

- The Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) is a legal status granted by the Government of India to foreign nationals of Indian origin who are citizens of other countries (except Pakistan and Bangladesh). It is governed under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the OCI Scheme introduced in 2005.
- **Restrictions on OCI Cardholders**
 - OCI cardholders cannot:
 - Vote in Indian elections.
 - Contest elections to Parliament or State Assemblies.
 - Hold Indian constitutional posts (e.g., President, Vice-President, Governor, Judge).

- Be appointed to government services (except teaching, research roles with permission).
 - Acquire agricultural land or plantation property.
- **An OCI cardholder is not a citizen of India. Since only Indian citizens can be appointed to constitutional posts, such as Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court, OCI cardholders are ineligible. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- As per the Representation of the People Act, 1950, only Indian citizens can be registered as voters. OCI cardholders, being foreign nationals with a special status, cannot vote in Indian elections. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 90.B

- Hyperloop is a proposed ultra-high-speed transport system in which pressurized pods (or capsules) travel through low-pressure (near-vacuum) steel tubes. The pods levitate using magnetic levitation (maglev), reducing friction and enabling very high speeds, theoretically up to 1,200 km/h. The system significantly cuts down travel time and is designed for intercity or inter-regional transport. The low pressure in the tubes removes air drag, and the maglev eliminates ground friction, allowing near-supersonic speeds efficiently. **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 91.A

- **Article 34 provides for the restrictions on fundamental rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India.** It empowers the Parliament to indemnify any government servant or any other person for any act done by him in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in any area where martial law was in force. The Parliament can also validate any sentence passed, punishment inflicted, forfeiture ordered or other act done under martial law in such an area. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **The concept of martial law has been borrowed in India from the English common law. However, the expression ‘martial law’ has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution.** Literally, it means ‘military rule’. It refers to a situation where civil administration is run by the military authorities according to their own rules and regulations framed outside the ordinary law. It thus implies the suspension of ordinary law and the government by military tribunals. It is different from the military law that is applicable to the armed forces. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- During the operation of martial law, the military authorities are vested with abnormal powers to take all necessary steps. They impose restrictions and regulations on the rights of civilians, can punish the civilians, and even condemn them to death. **The Supreme Court held that the declaration of martial law does not ipso facto result in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.** **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 92.A

- Articles 25-28 of the Indian Constitution guarantee the right to freedom of religion to all citizens who are residing within the territory of India.
- **Article 25: Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion**
 - Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion
 - Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law
 - > regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;
 - > providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus
- **Article 25 also contains two explanations:**
 - **The wearing and carrying of kirpans shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion**
 - **Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion,** and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly. **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 93.C

- A technocracy is a form of government in which experts in technology would be in control of all decision-making. Scientists, engineers, and technologists who have knowledge, expertise, or skills, would compose the governing body, instead of politicians, businessmen, and economists. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 94.B

- The Z-Morh Tunnel is a 6.5 km long, two-lane tunnel on National Highway-1 (NH-1).
- It connects Gagangir to Sonamarg, providing all-weather access by bypassing avalanche-prone stretches that are usually closed during winter.
- This connectivity is vital for ensuring access to Kargil and Ladakh, especially for defence logistics and civilian supplies.
- It also promotes winter tourism in Sonamarg and supports year-round travel for both locals and visitors. **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
- **Other options:**
- (a) Manali and Keylong are connected via the Atal Tunnel, not Z-Morh.
- (c) Baltal and Kargil are not directly connected by this tunnel.
- (d) Srinagar and Drass are part of the larger Srinagar–Leh route, but Z-Morh only connects a short stretch between Gagangir and Sonamarg.

Q 95.C

- The concept of an unwritten constitution refers to a system where the fundamental rules governing a country are not contained within a single, formal document.
 - Instead, such a constitution derives its authority from multiple sources, including conventions, statutes, judicial decisions, and political traditions.
- **Statement 1: "They can adapt to changing situations without formal amendment."**
 - **This is one of the major advantages of an unwritten or uncodified constitution. Because such constitutions are not bound by a single rigid text, they exhibit greater flexibility.**
 - Political conventions evolve organically, and legislative changes can modify constitutional norms without the need for a cumbersome amendment process.
 - The United Kingdom, for example, has continually adapted its constitutional framework in response to changing political realities without a formal amendment clause.
 - **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **Statement 2: "Their principles may be scattered across many sources."**
 - **Unwritten constitutions are inherently dispersed across various legal instruments and historical documents.**
 - The UK draws on a wide range of sources such as the Magna Carta (1215), the Bill of Rights (1689), common law precedents, judicial interpretations, and parliamentary conventions.
 - **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Statement 3: "They lack enforceable rights due to absence of codification."**
 - While rights may not be codified in a single constitutional document, that does not mean they are unenforceable. In countries like the UK, rights are protected through legislation, such as the Human Rights Act 1998, and enforced by independent courts.
 - Moreover, judicial interpretations of statute law often evolve into enforceable principles, further compensating for the lack of a formal bill of rights.
 - **Therefore, absence of codification does not mean absence of enforceability.**
 - **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- **Statement 4: "They rely on conventions, customs, and judicial decisions."**
 - **The functioning of unwritten constitutions depends heavily on constitutional conventions, such as the rule that the British monarch must appoint the Prime Minister who commands the confidence of the House of Commons.**
 - These conventions, though not legally binding in the way statutes are, are politically obligatory and carry the weight of long-standing tradition.
 - Additionally, judicial decisions form a critical source of constitutional understanding in such systems
 - **Hence statement 4 is correct.**

Q 96.C

- Bills seeking to amend all other provisions of the Constitution including those enumerated in the **Article 368(2) are called by the title ‘Constitution Amendment Bills’.**
- These Bills can be introduced in either House of Parliament. **The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.** The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 made it obligatory for the President to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **In case of any disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament on a Constitution Amendment Bill, there cannot be a joint sitting of the Houses of Parliament** on the Bill as Article 368 of the Constitution requires each House to pass the Bill by the prescribed special majority. But the bill can be sent to a joint or select committee of the two houses to consider the clauses. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 97.C

- Exercise Cyclone is a joint special forces military exercise between India and Egypt.
- The 2025 edition, known as Exercise Cyclone-III, was conducted from 10th to 23rd February 2025 at the Mahajan Field Firing Ranges, Rajasthan. It involves elite troops from both nations and is focused on enhancing operational coordination in special operations. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The focus of the exercise is on:
 - High-intensity combat training
 - Counter-terrorism operations
 - Close-quarter battle (CQB)
 - Tactical drills in desert terrain
 - The location (Rajasthan's desert) and the nature of the drills make it suitable for desert warfare and counter-insurgency scenarios. **Hence, statement 2 is correct**

Q 98.B

- **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, statement-I is correct.**
- The question as to whether the Preamble can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution arose for the first time in the historic Kesavananda Bharati case (1973). It was urged that the Preamble cannot be amended as it is not a part of the Constitution. The petitioner contended that the amending power in Article 368 cannot be used to destroy or damage the basic elements or the fundamental features of the Constitution, which are enshrined in the Preamble.
- The Supreme Court, however, held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution. The Court stated that the opinion tendered by it in the Berubari Union (1960) in this regard was wrong, and held that the Preamble can be amended, subject to the condition that no amendment is made to the 'basic features'. **In other words, the Court held that the basic elements or the fundamental features of the Constitution as contained in the Preamble cannot be altered by an amendment under Article 368. Hence, statement-II is correct.**
- **The preamble can be altered through constitutional amendment and has been amended once. Thus, though statement II is correct, it does not fully explain statement I. It merely states that the preamble cannot be altered in such a way that the basic structure is affected. The statements are two separate facts without a direct Assertion-Reason correlation. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
- Further, the 42nd Amendment was held valid by the Supreme Court and did not alter the basic structure.

Q 99.B

- **Article 16 provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State.** No citizen can be discriminated against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or residence. **This provision (Article 16) prohibits discrimination only by the state. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **There are three exceptions to this general rule of equality of opportunity in public employment:**
 - According to Article 16(3) of the Indian Constitution, only the Parliament can prescribe residence as a condition for employment or appointment in a state or union territory. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- The State can provide for reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class, Scheduled Class and Scheduled Tribes that is not adequately represented in the state services and also in favour of economically weaker sections.
- A law can provide that the incumbent of an office related to religious or denominational institution or a member of its governing body should belong to the particular religion or denomination.

Q 100.C

- The **Fundamental Rights and the Directive Policies of the State Policy** are important features in the Constitution of India. They are enshrined in the **III and IV Parts** respectively of the Constitution.
- The Fundamental Rights restrict the state from encroaching upon the rights of individuals and Directive Policies of the State Policy make it obligatory for the state to introduce measures for carrying out social revolution.
- The Fundamental Rights are divided into six parts in the Indian Constitution – the Right to Equality, the Right to Freedom, the Right against Exploitation, the Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- **Before their inclusion in the Constitution of India, the need for providing Fundamental Rights and the state measures for social transformation** were emphasized by the Indian National Congress in several resolutions: Annie Basant's draft of the Commonwealth of India Bill, Nehru Report, Karachi resolution, **Sapru Report of 1945**.
- The **Sapru Report was of special significance because apart from the Fundamental Rights and Directive Policy of the State Policy**, it suggested provisions for the **protection of minority rights**. It was also the first to make a distinction between the Fundamental Rights as justiciable and the Directive Policy of the State Policy as non-justiciable rights.
- The original constitution did not provide for the Fundamental Duties of the citizens. These were added during the operation of an internal emergency (1975–77) by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

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