



2024 FLTS 2 – Polity Solution with Explanation

1. **C**

EXPLANATION:

In a democracy the Government has to respond to the needs of the people, they are accountable to the people of the country but it is not in all cases that the elected leaders always know the best interests of the people.

E.g.- Tamil People protesting for their own rights in Sri Lanka (Democratically elected). So, **Option (a) is not correct.**

Decisions taken in a democracy are based on discussions, consultations and meetings always involves many persons. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision and it takes more time but there is a big advantage, even if it takes time over important decisions. Thus, democracy improves the quality of decision-making.

But it is not always that many people are involved in decision making as it hampers the decision making process itself. E.g.- Cabinet is the highest decision making body in some democracies like Britain. So, **Option (b) is not correct.**

Democratic form of government enhances the dignity of citizens, by providing them equal status and opportunity to each and every one of them. All individuals have equal rights in electing representatives. Democratic government's selection, governance, and change revolve around the people's wishes. Poor and least educated have the same status as the rich and educated. So, **Option (c) is correct.**

Democracy is not a solution for all problems. It has not ended poverty in our country and in other parts of the world. It only ensures that people take their own decision, which does not guarantee that, the decision taken will be good. Hence, it cannot be sure that the democracy will solve the socioeconomic problems of the nation. So, **Option (d) is not correct.**

2. **B**

EXPLANATION:

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

In USA both the members of the executive and legislative are elected separately and they execute their work in their spheres, so the executives are independent of legislature. So, **Statement 1 could be eliminated.**

In a parliamentary system like India, the Council of Ministers (Executive) is dependent on the support of the majority in the legislature. This also means that the Council of Ministers may be removed at any time and a new Council of Ministers will have to be put in place. (Parliamentary form of government)

Whereas in the USA, they have a Presidential form of Government in which the President is directly elected by the people and is not either dependent or accountable to the legislature. Hence, there is no convergence, with respect to the given matter (Executive dependent upon majority in the legislature), in the USA and India. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

Having a fixed tenure for the Head of the State in both the Presidential form of Government in USA and the Parliamentary form of Government in India, the Elections are held periodically which ensures the assessment of the responsibility of the executive. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

| PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM | PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEMS |
|---|---|
| Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dual executive. • Majority party rule • Collective responsibility. • Political homogeneity • Double membership. • The leadership of the prime minister. • Dissolution of Lower House. • Fusion of powers. | Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single executive. • President and legislators are elected separately for a fixed term. • Non-responsibility • Political homogeneity may not exist. • Single membership • Domination of president • No dissolution of Lower House • Separation of powers |
| Merits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmony between legislature and executive. • Responsible government. • Prevents despotism. • Wide representation | Merits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable government • Definiteness in policies • Based on the separation of powers • Government by experts |
| Demerits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable government • No continuity of policies. • Against separation of powers • Government by amateurs | Demerits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conflict between the legislature and executive • Non-responsible government • May lead to autocracy • Narrow representation |

3. **B**

EXPLANATION:

The charter Act of 1813 doesn't completely end the monopoly of the east India company in India, however, the company's monopoly in trade with china and trade in Indian tea remained with that company for 20 more years. Whereas in the 1833 charter Act, the company's commercial activity was completely banned and it became a purely administrative body. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

In charter Act 1813, for the first time, the Constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly which means the EIC was given the power to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 more years (until 1833-so comes charter Act of 1833), which also asserted crown's sovereignty over British possessions in India. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

1813 Charter act Legally permitted Christian missionaries to come to India and preach Christianity while engaged in religious conversion. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

Note: Read Historical Background of Indian Constitution right from Regulating Act, 1773 to Government of India Act, 1947

4. **A**

EXPLANATION:

Article 1 states that India, that is, Bharat, is a Union of States. This implicitly expresses the nature of federation in India is such that, India is an Integral whole, and only for the administrative convenience the country has been divided into federal units, and both the Center as well as the states are bound by the

law of the land, that is, the Indian Constitution. Unlike the American Federation Indian States have 'No Right to secession' and Indian Federation is 'Indestructible'.

The Statement is the question was given by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar when he attempted to explain the nature of Indian Federation in the Constituent assembly as, "The Constitution of the Union and of the States is a single frame from which neither can get out and within which they must work."

So, **Option (a) is correct.**

Note: Read Federal Features of Indian Constitution

5. **D**

EXPLANATION:

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

Doctrine of Basic Structure is based on judicial innovation. So, **Statement 2 could be eliminated.** Eminent Domain is power of the sovereign to acquire property of an individual for public use without the necessity of his consent. This power is based on sovereignty of the State. Payment of just compensation to the owner of the land which is acquired is part of exercise of this power. Eminent domain power is regarded as an inherent power of the State to take private property for public purpose.

The Constitution of India also recognizes the power of eminent domain.

Acquisition or taking possession of private property which is implied in clause (1) of Article 31a of Indian Constitution, such taking must be for public purpose. The other condition is that no property can be taken, unless the law authorizes such appropriation contains a provision for payment of compensation in the manner as laid down in the clause.

Article 300-A reads as, "No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". The current status is that, the State can acquire any private property for public purposes only by the authority of law (300-A) and also while doing so just compensation has to be paid (31a) and therefore Eminent domain is implicit in the Indian constitution through the above articles. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

The Doctrine of Basic Structure is neither explicitly nor implicitly stated in the Constitution of India but derived as Judicial innovation by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), which tells that the constituent power of Parliament under Article 368 does not enable it to alter the 'basic structure of the Constitution. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Doctrine of Eclipse states that any law which is inconsistent with fundamental rights is not invalid as such. It is not totally dead but overshadowed by the fundamental right.

It is implicitly contended in Article 13(1) of the Indian Constitution which states that any law which was made before the commencement of the constitution must be consistent with part III of the Indian Constitution.

If any statute is inconsistent with the provisions provided under part III of the Indian constitution such statute shall become void. At the same time, such a statute shall not be treated as dead but will be in moribund condition until and unless it is abolished by the Parliament. Through Article 13, Doctrine of Eclipse is thus implicit in Indian Constitution. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

Note: Read Doctrine of Basic Structure

6. **D**

EXPLANATION:**OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

The basic meaning for negative is restraint one's action, whereas positive means indulging in an activity. It also extends for positive and negative liberty. So, **Statement 1 and 2 could be eliminated.**

Positive liberty recognizes that one can be free only in society and hence tries to make that society such that it enables the development of the individual. It must provide opportunities by enabling positive conditions in material, political and social domains for the development of an individual. It means freedom as the expansion of opportunities to express one's self. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

Negative liberty seeks to define and defend an area in which the individual would be inviolable, in which he or she could 'do, be or become' whatever he or she wished to 'do, be or become'. This is an area in which no external authority can interfere in the exercise of free will. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**LIBERTY**

Liberty: 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.

Preamble: 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.

Borrowed From: The ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution (1789–1799).

7. **C****EXPLANATION:**

The phrase 'Directive Principles of State Policy' (PART IV) denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws. These are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and administrative matters.

They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. They embody the concept of a 'welfare state'. In that sense, K C Wheare called them a 'manifesto of aims and aspirations' and opined that they serve as mere 'moral homily'. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

Note: Read DPSP

8. **B****EXPLANATION:**

According to Article 20(1), No person can be convicted except for the violation of an offence under the law prevalent at the time of commission of the act charged as an offence. It prohibits retrospective legislation only for Criminal laws.

Any retrospective increase in the penalty (or) the punishment for an offence provided is valid for civil and tax laws and not for criminal laws. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Article 20(3) prohibits the compulsion to give self-incriminating evidence only in criminal proceedings and not for civil proceedings. An accused cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself/herself. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

Article 20(2) states that No person shall be prosecuted and punished for same offence more than once which means that, this article provides immunity from double jeopardy not only against Punishment for an offence but also against Prosecution. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Retrospective Law

- Also known as ex post facto law.
- Retrospective laws are laws that are passed today and make changes in the people's rights and responsibilities that were available in the past.

Status of Retrospective Law in India

- Article 20(1) of the Indian constitution prohibits retrospective effect of legislation in criminal offences.
- According to Article 20(1), No person can be convicted for any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, none be subjected to a punishment greater than that which might have at the time of the commission of the offence.
- But this retrospective legislation can be applied for civil and tax laws

Note: Read Difference between Criminal Law and Civil Law.

9. **B**

EXPLANATION:

'Har Ghar Tiranga' is a special campaign under the aegis of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (from August 13 to 15). It is a special movement to encourage people to bring the Tiranga home and to hoist it to mark the 75th year of India's independence.

The idea behind the initiative is to invoke the feeling of patriotism in the hearts of the people and to promote awareness about the Indian National Flag. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

The Indian national flag is rectangular, with stripes in three colors namely saffron, white, and green. The Constituent Assembly adopted the national flag on July 22, 1947. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

The Flag code of India is a set of laws and conventions concerning the use, display, and hoisting of the Indian national flag in the country. It was brought into effect on January 26, 2002. So, **Statement 3 is not correct.**

HAR GHAR TIRANGA MOVEMENT**About**

- "Har Ghar Tiranga" campaign to encourage people to bring the Tiranga home and hoist it to mark the 75th year of India's independence.
- The idea behind the initiative is to invoke the feeling of patriotism in the hearts of the people and to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.
- This campaign aims to have flags hoisted across the country from 13th to 15th August 2022.

Ministry

- Har Ghar Tiranga is an initiative by the Ministry of culture.
- The ministry has launched the Har Ghar Tiranga website that allows Indian citizens to pin the national flag virtually.

Note: Read Flag Code of India (Amended in 2022)

10. **C**

EXPLANATION:

Though the Indian Constitution is federal and envisages a dual polity (Centre and states), it provides for only single citizenship, that is, Indian citizenship. The citizens in India owe allegiance only to the Union.

There is no separate state citizenship. The other federal states like USA and Switzerland, on the other hand, adopted the system of double citizenship.

The Constitution establishes a dual polity consisting of the Union at the Centre and the states at the periphery. Each is endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the Constitution. So, **Option (c) is correct.**

11. **B**

EXPLANATION:

In the Parliamentary system of the government, parliaments can provide effective leadership during emergency period and have played an essential function in the policy debate during crises, particularly in the discussion and debate about the types of economic measures that should be put in place to avoid economic collapse and personal hardship, and takes restrictive measures to choke off it. **So, Option (a) is correct.**

Unlike the Presidential form of government, the parliamentary form of government is more likely to be unstable and the formulation of long-term policies is challenging and may not be effectively implemented, because, a change in the ruling party after the elections is usually followed by changes in the policies of the government. So, **Option (b) is not correct.**

When the Constitution of India was written, India already had some experience in running the parliamentary system under the Acts of 1919 and 1935. This experience had shown that in the parliamentary system, the executive can be effectively controlled by the representatives of the people. So, **Option (c) is correct.**

The makers of the Indian Constitution wanted a government that would have a strong executive branch, but at the same time, enough safeguards should be there to check against the personality cult. **So, Option (d) is correct.**

12. **B**

EXPLANATION:

The Government of India Act of 1919 was enacted by the British Parliament and came into force in 1921 and it is also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. The Act provided for a dual form of governance that is "dyarchy" for the major provinces. The Act divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council.

The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. However, this provision of the act did not come into existence. Thus the GOI, 1919 Act provides dyarchy only at the Provincial level and not the centre. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian legislative council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). So, **Statements 2 is correct.**

The members of both houses were elected as well as nominated from the provinces. The Lower house had 145 members (both directly elected as well as nominated) with the tenure of 3 years and the Upper House had 60 members (both directly elected as well as nominated) with the tenure of 5 years So, **Statements 3 is correct.**

Note: Read Govt. of India Act, 1919, 1935 and 1947

13. **D**

EXPLANATION:

Article 21 declares that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens. The rights that are assured under this Article are:

- The Right to die with dignity (Allowed Passive Euthanasia under certain conditions but not Active Euthanasia but it does not include the Right to die)
- Right to freedom from noise pollution
- Right to appropriate Life Insurance Policy - (LIC of India Vs Consumer Education and Research Centre and others Case)
- Right to travel abroad
- Fair and speedy trial in investigations
- Right against Custodial Violence – (Rajjammal vs State of Tamil Nadu)
- Right of the Victim not to undergo Narco analysis test – (Sher Singh Vs State of Punjab Case)
- Ban on Khap panchayats – (Arumugam Servai Vs State of Tamil Nadu case)
- Right to Information

So, **Option (d) is correct**

Note: Read Rights under Article 21 and its judgements. Also read about Laws regarding Euthanasia in India.

14. **D**

EXPLANATION:

The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government, where the Executive is responsible to the Parliament for its policies and acts. The parliamentary democracy provides for assessment of accountability of the executive to the legislature through instruments such as adjournment motion, no-confidence motion. So, **Statement 1 and 2 are correct.**

Article 87 of the constitution provides two instances when the President specially addresses both Houses of Parliament at the beginning of the first Session after each general election when the reconstituted lower house meets for the first time. The President also addresses both the houses at beginning of the first session of each year.

The President's speech essentially highlights the government's policy priorities and plans for the upcoming year. The address provides a broad framework of the government's agenda and direction. After the President or Governor delivers the address, a debate takes place not only on the contents of the address but also the broad issues of governance in the country.

Therefore, the failure of Motion of Thanks on the President's address in parliament amounts to defeat of the Government as a whole. By doing so, it ensures that the Executive is made responsible to the legislature. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

15. **C**

EXPLANATION:

Article 23 of the constitution Prohibits traffic in human beings and other similar forms of forced labor. Whereas it does not explicitly mention racial discrimination. So, **Option (a) is not correct.**

Article 14 says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. It provides equality before the law to every person without discriminating on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Whereas it does not explicitly mention racial discrimination. So, **Option (b) is not correct.**

Racial discrimination is any discrimination against any individual based on their skin color, or racial or ethnic origin. It is explicitly mentioned and prohibited under Article 15 and 16 of the Indian Constitution. Article 16 of the Indian Constitution deals with “Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment” which states that

- (1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.
- (2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes “untouchability” and forbids its practice in any form. Though it prohibits the practice of untouchability in any form, it does not mention the prohibition of racial discrimination explicitly. Also, Untouchability is not defined anywhere in the constitution. So, **Option (d) is not correct.**

Note: Read about Fundamental Rights and the Restrictions on each FR and their supporting judgements

16. A

EXPLANATION:

Article 19(a) guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression to all citizens of India. But this right is subjected to reasonable restrictions that may be imposed by law relating to

- Defamation
- Contempt of court
- Decency/Morality
- Security of the state
- Friendly relationship with foreign state
- Incitement to an Offence
- Public Order (to maintain public peace and safety)
- Matters on the grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India

Supreme Court made its judgement in Angoori Devi vs Union of India case, made a distinction between ‘Public order’ and ‘Law and order’.

- An Act affecting ‘Law and order’ – If the gravity of the act is confined only to an individual without directly/indirectly affecting the life of the community.
- An Act affecting ‘Public order’ – If the gravity of the act endangers the Public peace and safety which may directly/indirectly affect the life of the community.

Thus, Article 19(a) imposes reasonable restrictions on the state to implement law only based on the maintenance of ‘Public order’ and not on the maintenance of ‘Law and order’. So, **Option (a) is not correct.**

17. A

EXPLANATION:

Practices that are derogatory to the dignity of the woman includes acts such as dowry murders, rape, sexual harassment, indecent representation, glorification of the practices of sati, stripping and parading of lower caste women, witchcraft laws and the Atrocities Act.

Article 51A(e) of Fundamental Duty states, “to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women”. So, **Option (a) is correct.**

Under Article 48A of the Indian Constitution- Protection, improvement and implementation of Policies to safeguard environment and the forest is a directive to state where protecting and improving the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures is a fundamental duty to all its citizens. Implementation of the policies is the duty of the state and it is not the duty of the citizen. So, **Option (b) is not correct.**

Articles 21A- declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right whereas it is the duty of the state and Under Article 51A (k) Providing compulsory education and opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years is a fundamental duty to parents and guardians. So, **Option (c) is not correct.**

Article 51A of the Indian constitution mentions Safeguarding of public property and to abjure violence which includes protection of public monuments, public property and it does not include private property, private places and objects. Also, DPSP under Article 49 declares the obligation of the state to Protect the monuments, Places and other objects of National importance as below.

It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, [declared by or under law made by Parliament] to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be. So, **Option (d) is not correct.**

18. **C**

EXPLANATION:

According to Article 17 Abolition of Untouchability - "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable by the law. The subject matter 'untouchability' does not fall in any of the lists in the seventh schedule.

According to Article 35, Parliament shall have, and the Legislature of a State shall not have, the power to make laws for prescribing punishment for those acts which are declared to be offences mentioned in the Fundamental Rights.

In accordance with the above articles, Parliament is authorized to make law prescribing the punishment for this offence and in the exercise of this power, it has enacted the Untouchability (offences) ACT, 1955 which has been amended and renamed in 1976 as the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955. So, **Assertion(A) is correct and Reason (R) is not correct.**

19. **D**

EXPLANATION:

Fazl Ali Commission was set up to re-examine the creation of the state on a linguistic basis. Fazl Ali commission supported Linguistic and cultural homogeneity 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. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

Justice J.C. Shah commission was set up as a commission of inquiry appointed by the government of India in 1977 to inquire into all the excesses committed in the Indian Emergency (1975-77). On the recommendation of the Shah Commission (1966), the Punjabi-speaking areas were constituted into the unilingual state of Punjab, the Hindi-speaking areas were constituted into the State of Haryana and the hill areas were merged with the adjoining union territory of Himachal Pradesh. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

20. A



21. D

EXPLANATION:

Nehru had always advocated for a great deal of unitary control in federal India.

The powers of State Governments and Central Government were debated in the Constituent Assembly the 20th August 1947. Nehru pleaded for a strong Centre as it was required for an independent India. It would be injurious to the interest of the country to provide for a weak central authority which would be incapable of ensuring peace and speaking effectively for the whole country in the international affairs.

So, Option (a) is correct.

The Draft constitution also provided for three lists. They are Union list, State list and Concurrent list.

The union list consists of subjects that only centre can make laws on. On state list, state governments have the powers to form laws. Concurrent list has those subjects on which both centre and state can make laws. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had declared that he wanted “a strong and united Centre much stronger than the Centre we had created under the Government of India Act of 1935”. Need for a strong centre had been underlined on numerous occasions since the Constituent Assembly had begun its sessions. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

22. C

EXPLANATION:

42nd Constitutional Amendment act was passed in 1976 during the Prime Ministership of Indira Gandhi and this act is also called as “Mini Constitution” because it has made an enormous number of amendments to the Indian constitution. It amended the Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive principle of state policy and added Tribunals (323A).

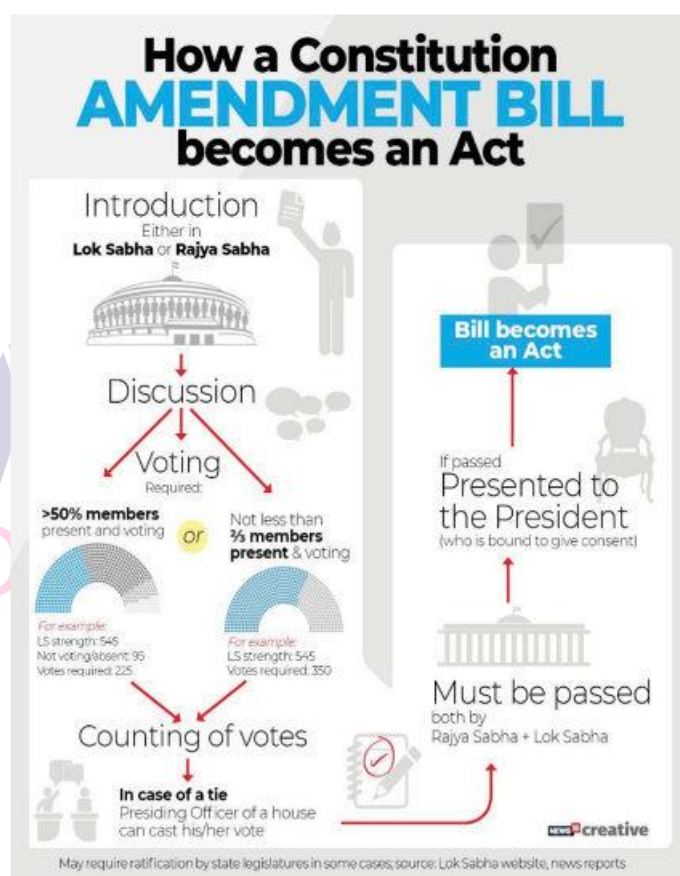
But the Fundamental Duties were inserted for the first time into the Constitution and it was not amended in the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. So, **Option (c) is correct.**

23. **B****EXPLANATION:****OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

1st constitutional Amendment act was passed in 1951, where the Rajya Sabha was not formed at that time. So, **Statement 1 can be eliminated.**

In 1951, Constituent Assembly became the provincial parliament and exercised all the powers and performed all the duties conferred by the constitution on the two Houses of Parliament and continued to do so until the two Houses were duly constituted after the first general elections held in 1952. Whereas the 1st constitutional Amendment act was passed by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1951 by the provincial Parliament when Rajya Sabha was not in existence. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

Under Article 368 of the constitution of India, any amendment to the constitution may be initiated in both houses of the parliament and it should be approved by both houses of the parliament by a special majority (a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting), and the president must give his assent to the bill and thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the bill. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

24. **C****EXPLANATION:****OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

Right to education comes under article 21A, whereas Cultural and educational rights contains articles 29,30 and Right to Equality (14 to 18). So, **Options (a) and (b) could be eliminated.**

Cultural and educational rights (articles 29–30) safeguard the rights of religious linguistic minority groups in India and enable them to preserve their distinct culture, language, or script.

(a) Protection of language, script, and culture of minorities (Article 29).

(b) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30)

So, **Option (a) is not correct.**

Right to equality assures equal rights to all people by prohibiting legal discrimination based solely on caste, race, religion, sex, or place of birth. The purpose of this right is to establish the rule of law where all the citizens should be treated equally before the law.

It has five provisions (Articles 14-18) to provide for equality before the law or the protection of law to all the persons in India and also to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

So, **Option (b) is not correct**

The right to Freedom is one of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India covered in Articles 19 to 22. Provision of the right to education Article 21A is included in the right to Freedom.

☐ Articles 21A- declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine

☐ This provision was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002. This amendment is a major milestone in the country's aim to achieve 'Education for All' and it contains the provisions of the right to freedom.

So, **Option (c) is correct.**

25. **A**

EXPLANATION:

The Constitution of India provides limitations upon the powers of the Legislature and Executive by the enactment of Fundamental rights. This model has been taken from the US constitution, but India doesn't provide complete supremacy to the judiciary as the United States and maintains a compromise between the doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy. In India neither the Parliament nor the Judiciary is supreme, India follows the concept of Constitutional supremacy. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

Legal omnipotence means one has an unlimited Power or Authority. In Britain, the Parliament has unlimited power that follows the concept of Parliamentary sovereignty.

But the Parliament of India is created based on the provisions of the Constitution and the power of Parliament is also restricted and limited only to those provisions enshrined in the Constitution like Fundamental Rights, distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, etc. So, the Parliament of India is not as sovereign as Britain in the sense of legal omnipotence. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

Concept of Parliamentary Sovereignty And Judicial Supremacy in The Indian Context

The doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament is associated with the British Parliament, while the principle of judicial supremacy with that of the American Supreme Court.

Just as the Indian parliamentary system differs from the British system, the scope of judicial review power of the Supreme Court in India is narrower than that of what exists in the US. This is because the American Constitution provides for 'due process of law' against that of 'procedure established by law' contained in the Indian Constitution (Article 21).

Therefore, the framers of the Indian Constitution have preferred a proper synthesis between the British principle of parliamentary sovereignty and the American principle of judicial supremacy. The Supreme Court, on the one hand, can declare the parliamentary laws unconstitutional through its power of judicial

review. The Parliament, on the other hand, can amend the major portion of the Constitution through its constituent power.

26. **C**

EXPLANATION:

Article 40 under DPSP deals with organisation of Village Panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government. So, **Option (a) is not correct.**

Article 45 under DPSP deals with the provision for Early childhood care and education to children below the age of 6 years. So, **Option (b) not is correct.**

Article 50 under DPSP deals with separation of Judiciary from the Executive. It states that 'The State shall take steps to separate the Judiciary from the executive in the Public services of the state.'

E.g.: Criminal Procedure code which separated the executive and judicial functions of the executives was enacted in consonance with this article. So, **Option (c) is correct.**

Article 51 under DPSP deals with promotion of international peace and security and in maintaining just and honourable relations between nations. So, **Option (d) is not correct.**

27. **C**

EXPLANATION:

Article 300 A of the Indian Constitution states that Persons are not to be deprived of property save by authority of law. No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. It is mentioned explicitly in the Constitution but outside part III. So, it is a Constitutional right but not a Fundamental right.

As 300 A is to be regulated by a normal law it is also a Statutory right. Recently the Supreme Court in Vidhya Devi vs The State of Himachal Pradesh & Others, held that the Right to own Private Property is a human right and cannot be denied. So, the right to property under **article 300A is a human right.**

Hence, the right to property under Article 300A is a Constitutional right, Statutory right, Legal right, and Human right. So, **Option (c) is correct.**

Note – Article 300A includes tangible, and intangible [E.g. IPR], corporeal and incorporeal properties.

28. **D**

EXPLANATION:

Any expansion or alteration in fundamental rights could be done in two ways.

1. A Constitutional amendment by parliament
2. By judicial interpretation [E.g. Expansion of fundamental rights under Article 21].

So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

Constitution of India under Article 14 states, "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.". It guarantees only the idea of similarity of treatment but not identical treatment. The identical treatment is contradictory to the idea of Equal protection of the law which allows positive discrimination in the favour of less privileged groups. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

29. **C**

EXPLANATION:

According to Article 12 of the Indian Constitution, “the State” includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States, and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. It also includes all agencies of the government, private bodies, or agencies working as an instrument of the State. But BCCI does not have such characteristics.

BCCI was formed in December 1928 as a society, registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act. It is not considered as a ‘State’ under Article 12 as it is not created by the law of parliament. It is an autonomous body and doesn’t fall under the preview of the National Sports Federation of India. Neither the government have any share capital in BCCI nor does the BCCI receive any financial support from the government. So, it is not considered as a ‘State’ under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. So, **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

30. A

EXPLANATION:

The Right to life and personal liberty is of utmost importance and very essential to the enjoyment of all other rights. Personal liberty refers to the freedoms and dignity to be provided to all the citizens of the country so that they can live in peace without the interference of the state in their life matters, which can be limited only by the authority of a politically organized society.

When the personal liberty of a person is taken away by competent legislation (by passing a law in the Parliament) through appropriate procedure, then the affected person is not able to seek any remedy like approaching the court. Then the country is said to follow the concept of “Procedure Established by Law”.

This concept of Procedure Established by Law can be witnessed in Britain, where the Parliament is sovereign and even have the right to curtail the liberty of a person, where the affected person doesn’t have any remedy. So, **Option (a) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**Procedure Established By Law**

- Explicitly mentioned in Article 21 of the constitution.
- It means that a law duly enacted by the legislature is valid only if the correct procedure has been followed in enacting the law.
- In the A.K. Gopalan case, there has been a narrower interpretation of the principle of Procedure established by Law.
- But in Menaka Gandhi's Case, the interpretation has been made wider and held that the procedure established by law includes the due process of law which check the validity and justness of the enacted law.

Due Process of Law

- It is an American concept by origin.
- It checks the validity and just of a law enacted by the procedure established by law.
- It guarantees the fairness of government and protects the people from arbitrary and unreasonable actions of the government.

31. A

EXPLANATION:

- CERT-In stands for Indian Computer Emergency Response System.
- The constituency of CERT-In is the Indian Cyber Community.

- CERT-In is the national nodal agency for responding to computer security incidents as and when they occur.
- In the Information Technology Amendment Act 2008, CERT-In has been designated to serve as the national agency to perform the following functions in the area of cyber security:
 - Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on cyber incidents.
 - Forecast and alerts of cyber security incidents
 - Emergency measures for handling cyber security incidents
 - Coordination of cyber incident response activities.
 - Issue guidelines, advisories, vulnerability notes and whitepapers relating to information security practices, procedures, prevention, response and reporting of cyber incidents.
 - Such other functions relating to cyber security as may be prescribed

So, Option(a) is correct.

32. **D**

EXPLANATION:

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

The Vishaka guidelines mentions about the security needed for women in workplace which inhibits, right to decency and dignity under Article 21. So, **Option (d) could be arrived**. In the famous Gopalan case (1950), the Supreme Court has taken a narrow interpretation of Article 21.

It held that the protection under Article 21 is available only against arbitrary executive action and not from arbitrary legislative action. This means that the State can deprive the right to life and personal liberty of a person based on a law. This is because of the expression 'procedure established by law' in Article 21, which is different from the expression 'due process of law' contained in the American Constitution.

In the Maneka Gandhi case (1978), the Supreme Court overruled its judgment in the Gopalan case by taking a wider interpretation of Article 21. Therefore, it ruled that the right to life and personal liberty of a person can be deprived by law provided the procedure prescribed by that law is reasonable, fair, and just. In other words, it has introduced the American expression 'due process of law'. In effect, the protection under Article 21 should be available not only against arbitrary executive action but also against arbitrary legislative action.

In the seminal Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd) vs Union of India case, the Supreme Court of India ordered, that the right to privacy is an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal freedom guaranteed by the Indian Constitution under Article 21.

Vishaka Guidelines were laid down by the Supreme Court in Vishaka and Others Vs. State of Rajasthan and Others case (1997) deals against sexual harassment in the workplace. These Guidelines States that 'All employers or persons in charge of work place whether in the public or private sector should take appropriate steps to prevent sexual harassment.' Article 21 of the Indian constitution, gives force to the guidelines by giving the right to women to be treated with decency and dignity. So, **Option (d) is correct**.

33. **D****EXPLANATION:****OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

The British political system is a monarchical System with Queen as a head. So, **Option (a) could be eliminated.**

The commonality Between the Indian Political System and the British Political System is Bicameralism which contains Lok Sabha or House of the people is Modelled after the House of common in British and Rajya Sabha or Council of states which is the House of Lords in the British political system. So, **Option (d) is correct.**

34. **C****EXPLANATION:**

Though the Directive Principles enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution are non-justiciable through the judiciary, the Constitution (Article 37) makes it clear 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'. Thus, they impose a moral obligation on the state authorities for their application, but the real force behind them is political, that is public opinion. Hence, it requires legislation for its implementation. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

Mandamus is an order issued to an authority to do the duty mandated to it by law which it has refused to perform. Directives Principles of State Policy are the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws. These Principles are Non-Justiciable in Nature and not enforceable in the courts. Thus, the Writ of Mandamus cannot be issued by Judiciary against the state for the enforcement of the DPSP. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

35. **D****EXPLANATION:****OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

Red sanders are endemic to the mountains of Eastern Ghats. So, **Options (a) and (c) could be eliminated.** Red Sanders was classified as 'near threatened' in 2018 and has fallen back into the 'endangered' list again in 2021. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

It is an Indian endemic tree species, which is restricted to geographical range in the Eastern Ghats especially to Seshachalam forests of Andhra Pradesh. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

Red Sanders have rich hue & therapeutic properties and so are high in demand across Asia. Particularly in China and Japan they are used in cosmetics and medicinal products. Unlike regular sandalwood, it is non-aromatic. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

36. **B**

EXPLANATION:

The common objectives of the Prohibition, as well as Certiorari under the Writ Jurisdiction of the Indian Constitution are:

- The objective is to secure that the jurisdiction of an inferior court or tribunal is properly exercised.
- It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or taking over the jurisdiction that it does not possess.
- The term Prohibition means 'to forbid'. It is available during the pendency of the proceedings and before the order is made.
- The term Certiorari means 'to be certified' or to be informed. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself.

So, **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.** In Certiorari can be issued only after the order is made but Prohibition is issued during the proceedings or the before the order is made. Thus, quashing of order take place in Certiorari and not in Prohibition. So, **Statement 3 is not correct.**

37. **A**

EXPLANATION:

The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002, has added the following provisions to the Constitution:

- Fundamental Rights under Article 21 A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine.
- DPSP under Article 45 provides promotion for early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
- Fundamental Duty under Article 51A provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. So, **Option (a) is correct.**

38. **C**

EXPLANATION:

The constituent assembly appointed committees to handle different works of constitution making.

Of that 8 were major committees and others were minors.

- Jawaharlal Nehru - States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)
- Pattabhi Sitaramayya - House Committee
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad - Rules of Procedure Committee
- Sardar Patel - Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas

So, **Option (c) is correct.**

39. **D**

EXPLANATION:

Right to the internet is the pathway to the future and the right to access the internet is necessary for living a decent life and it is also a moral human right. In the Anuradha Bhasin vs. Union of India case, Supreme

Court held that freedom to practice any profession or carry on any trade, business, or occupation over the medium of the internet enjoys Constitutional protection under Article 19(1)(a) and Article 19(1)(g). Thus the scope of Article 19 was extended by Supreme Court and the Right to access the Internet was added. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

Supreme Court of India in *Sabu Mathew George vs Union of India* held that Article 19 which contains freedom of expression included the right to be informed and the right to know. So, **Statements 2 is correct.**

Supreme court of India in its *P.A. Jacob vs Superintendent of police, AIR(1993) Kerala case*, said that “The Right to Speech under Article 19(1)(a) implies, the Right to Silence. It also implies the Freedom, not to Listen, and not to be forced to Listen. So, **Statements 3 is correct.**

40. D

EXPLANATION:

- Manjeera River, which originates in Maharashtra, enters Karnataka before entering the state of Telangana.
- It originates in the Balaghat range of hills near Ahmednagar district at an altitude of 823 meters (2,700 ft)
- It is a tributary of the Godavari River. So, **Option (d) is correct**



41. C

EXPLANATION:

Mandamus is a Latin word that means “we order” or “Command”. Mandamus is issued by the court against any inferior court, public official, public body, corporation, tribunal, or the government and it directs the persons or body who are bound to do a public duty or if he has a legal right to perform and the performance which they are refusing to perform. Mandamus directs an authority to exercise its statutory functions and it cannot be issued to directly or indirectly restrain an authority from performing or exercising its statutory functions. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

Mandamus cannot be issued against the president or governor of the state, against the Chief Justice of India, or the Chief Justice of a high court acting in a judicial capacity. It cannot be issued against a private individual or body. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Supreme court held that mandamus can be issued to enforce contractual obligations only when the contractual relationship is related to public duty. If the contractual relationship does not have any public duty element, then a mandamus cannot be issued. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

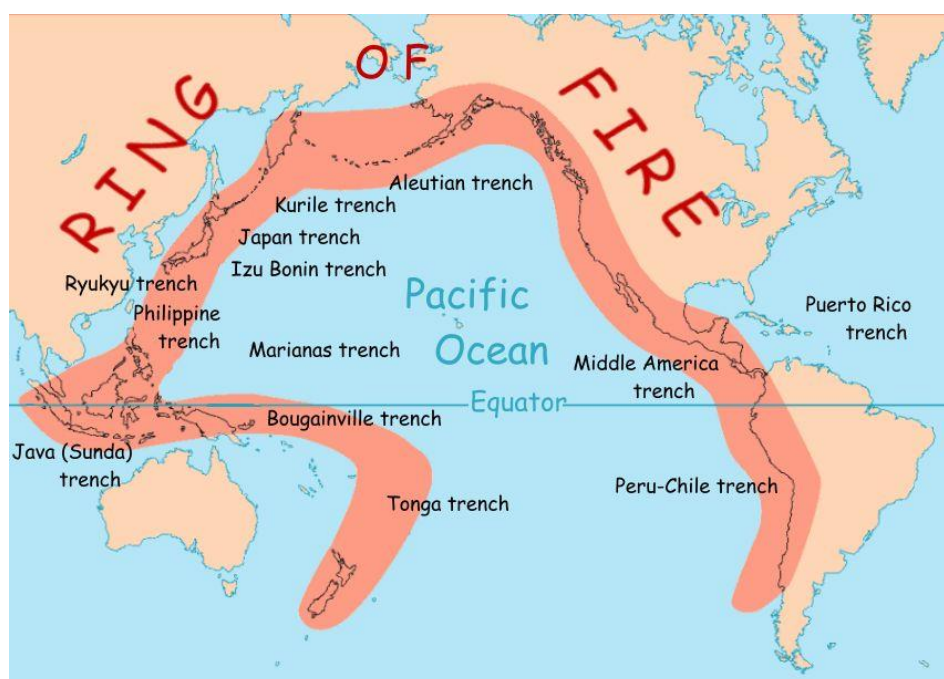
42. **B**

EXPLANATION:

Hunga-haapai and Hunga-tonga are two undersea volcanic eruptions and these are the Small uninhabited islands present in the Kermadec-Tonga Ridge in the western south Pacific Ocean which is formed by the Convergent Boundary where the Pacific plate is subducted by the Indo-Australian Plate. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

This Tonga island is one of the 12 confirmed submarine volcanoes along the Kermadec-Tonga volcanic arc. According to the report, the Tonga volcano is in the vicinity of the Pacific Ring of Fire and at a close distance of 60 kilometers from the island nation of Tonga. The ring of fire is an area along the Pacific Ocean that is characterized by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

The ring of fire is home to about 75 percent of the world's volcanoes – more than 450 volcanoes. Also, about 90 percent of the world's earthquakes occur here, where about 81 percent of our planet's largest earthquakes occur in this region. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**



43. **B**

EXPLANATION:

The concept of “Equality Before law” is an element of the concept of “Rule of law”, propounded by A.V. Dicey which was incorporated in the Indian constitution in Article 14 which provides that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India which means a declaration of equality of all persons within the territory of India, implying thereby the absence of any privilege in favor of any individuals. This right is available for both citizens and foreigners. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Rule of law according to the **British has three elements.** They are:

1. Absence of arbitrary power, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law.

2. Equality before the law, that is, equal subjection of all citizens (rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts. These two elements are applicable to the Indian System.
3. The primacy of the rights of the individual, that is, the constitution is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law rather than the constitution being the source of the individual rights. This element is followed in Britain whereas in the Indian context, it is not true, and the Indian constitution is the source of Individual rights.

So, Statement 2 is not correct and Statement 3 is correct.

44. **C**

EXPLANATION:

In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India. The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The Constituent Assembly was to be a partly elected and partly nominated body. Moreover, the members were to be indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies, who themselves were elected on a limited franchise.

The members of the Constituent assembly were indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies by the method of a single transferable vote system of proportional representations. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly. So, **Statement 3 is not correct.**

45. **C**

EXPLANATION:

- The Government of India instituted two civilian awards -Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan in 1954.
- Padma Awards, which were instituted in the year 1954, are announced every year on the occasion of Republic Day except for brief interruptions during the years 1978 and 1979 and 1993 to 1997.

So, Statement 1 is correct.

The award is given in **three categories** namely,

- Padma Vibhushan for exceptional and distinguished service.
- Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of a high order; and
- Padma Shri for distinguished service.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

- Many people have refused to accept the Padma Bhushan award.
- Some of them are singer Janaki, Keshub Mahindra, etc and recently, Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee refused to accept the Padma Bhushan award, in 2022.

So, Statement 3 is not correct

46. **C**

EXPLANATION:

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

Article 26: Freedom to manage religious affairs of the Indian Constitution are applicable to all persons, whether they are a citizen of India or not (except enemy aliens). So, **Statement 2 could be eliminated.**

Part III of the Indian constitution deals with Fundamental Rights from Article 14 to 32, where only the following Fundamental rights were available exclusively for Indian citizens. They are:

- 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 life and personal liberty (Article 21).
- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).

Where Freedom to manage religious affairs under Article 226 of the Constitution is available to both citizens and foreigners (except Enemy Alien). So, **Option (c) is correct.**

47. **C**

EXPLANATION:

ABC framework is part of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and will allow higher education institutions to maintain a digital repository of credits earned by students. So, **Statement 1 is correct**

It was set up by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and not by IIT Delhi. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

The government has brought the IITs, IIMs, and other Institutions of National Importance (INIs) under the Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) framework, which allows students to pursue up to 50 percent of a course from institutions other than the one with which they are enrolled. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

48. **B**

EXPLANATION:

According to Article 325 of the Indian Constitution, “No person to be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex”. The right to vote is enshrined in the constitution but not under part III of the constitution. Hence it is a constitutional right and not a fundamental right. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

A meaningful democracy can be developed only when qualitative representatives are elected by the people. Supreme court of India in the Resurgence India Vs Election Commission of India (2013) Case Judgement held that a voter has the elementary right to know full particulars of the candidate who is to represent him in the Parliament and such right to get information is a universally recognised natural Right flowing from the concept of the Democracy and it is an integral part of the Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

NRI can vote in the elections of India if they have their names enrolled in the electoral roll. But the only way they can vote is by physical presence in their constituencies. An overseas (NRI) elector is not issued an EPIC as he is allowed to cast his vote in an election in the constituency, in person at the polling station on production of his original passport. So, **Statement 3 is not correct.**

49. **D**

EXPLANATION:

According to Article 21A of the Indian Constitution, “the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age group of 6-14 years in such a manner as the state may, by law, determine.” Hence, right to elementary education until the age of 14 years of age is a fundamental right. So, **Statement 1 is Correct.**

The Supreme Court of India, with a liberal interpretation to Article 21 of the constitution which deals with Protection of life and personal liberty, it had included several rights under article 21 such as:

- 1) Right to live with dignity
- 2) Right to privacy
- 3) Right to health
- 4) Right to speedy trial in all stages
- 5) Right to travel abroad
- 6) Right to free and fair trial
- 7) Right to sleep and so on.

So, **Statements 2 and 3 and 4 are correct.**

50. **C**

EXPLANATION:**OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

In India the Payments bank cannot lend loans. So, statement 3 is not correct. Hence Option c can be selected.

Recently, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has included Airtel Payments Bank Ltd. In the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 which means it has been categorized as a Scheduled Bank. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

As per RBI guidelines, all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks are required to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk-weighted Assets (CRAR) of 9%. Airtel Payments Bank Ltd. Is added to the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and as a payment bank it is supposed to maintain a CRAR 15%. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

As a Scheduled commercial bank, Airtel Payments Bank Ltd. Can accept deposits, lend money to customers (giving loans) and provide other financial services to earn profit. It can also provide basic financial products like certificates of deposit (CDs) and savings accounts to individuals and small businesses. Airtel Payment Bank cannot lend Money to its customer though it added in 2nd schedule of RBI Act, 1934. So, **Statement 3 is not correct.**

51. **D**

EXPLANATION:

In USA for a person to become the head of State, he should be a Naturally born citizen of USA. In case of India, according to Article 58 of the constitution the Qualifications for election as President is a person should be a citizen of India. Hence, a naturalized citizen can become a Head of State in India. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

For a person who is receives Indian citizenship by naturalization, the oath of allegiance must be taken to the constitution of India. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

The citizen of India can be deprived of his citizenship by the order of central government if,

- The person has obtained the citizenship by fraud.
- The citizen is found to be disloyal to the constitution.

- The citizen who obtained citizenship by naturalisation or registration is imprisoned in any country for two years within 5 years of obtaining the citizenship.
- The citizen has been residing ordinarily outside the country for 7 years (Has exception for students, person working in the service of government of India, who have registered annually at an Indian consulate to retain his citizenship)

So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

52. **C**

EXPLANATION:

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act provides that, “As a further check against the misuse of the Emergency provisions and to put the right to life and liberty on a secure footing, it would be provided that the power to suspend the right to move the court for the enforcement of a fundamental right cannot be exercised in respect of the fundamental right to life and liberty. The right to liberty is further strengthened by the provision that a law for preventive detention cannot authorise, in any case, detention for a longer period than two months, unless an Advisory Board has reported that there is sufficient cause for such detention. An additional safeguard would be provided by the requirement that the Chairman of an Advisory Board shall be a serving Judge of the appropriate High Court and that the Board shall be constituted in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of that High Court.”

Here the appropriate High Court refers to,

- For a person detained by the order of Government of India it is the High Court of the Union territory of Delhi.
- For a person detained by the order of Government of any State (other than a Union territory), it is the High Court for that State.
- For a person detained by the order of the administrator of a Union territory, it is the High Court as may be specified by or under any law made by Parliament. The date for the substitution of this provision under article 22 is yet to be notified by the Government.

So, **Option (c) is correct.**

53. **D**

EXPLANATION:

According to Article 31(A) which deals with, “Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc”. The term “estate” refers to:

- any land held under Ryotwari settlement and
- any land held or let for purposes of agriculture or purposes ancillary thereto, including wasteland, forest land, land for pasture
- sites of buildings and other structures occupied by cultivators of land, agricultural labourers and village artisans.

So, **Option (d) is correct.**

54. **C**

EXPLANATION:

Liberalism is a political and moral philosophy based on the rights of the individual, liberty, consent of the governed and equality before the law. The characteristics of Liberalism are:

- Welfare – The idea that the state works for the welfare of the people
- Democracy – Liberalism is an exponent of democratic government
- Limited State – view the state as a means for attaining the good of the individual

- Capitalist economy – Liberalism advocates the free market economy.
- Individual Liberty – It is the very essence of the human personality
- Individual-centred – Liberalism begins and ends with the individual
- Opposed to Traditions or Superstitions – opposed to all reactionary measures

So, **Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct.**

Nationalisation of Industries is a socialistic principle that curbs the free market economy which does not advocate Liberalism.

So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

55. **B**

EXPLANATION:

SSLV is a “Launch on Demand” Vehicle perfectly suited for launching multiple microsatellites at a time and supports multiple orbital drop-offs. It is a Cost Effective Launcher for Small and Micro Satellites. So, **Statement 1 is Correct.**

It has three stage solid propulsion system, and like the PSLV and GSLV, can accommodate multiple satellite. Also have the capability to launch up to 500 kg satellite mass into 500 km Low Earth Orbit So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

New Space India Limited (NSIL) a commercial arm of ISRO will be the sole nodal agency for its development. So, **Statement 3 is not correct.**

56. **A**

EXPLANATION:

The term ‘State’ has been used in different provisions concerning Fundamental Rights. Hence, Article 12 has defined the term ‘State’ for the purposes of Part III. According to it, the State includes the following:

- Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union Government.
- Government and legislature of states, that is, executive and legislative organs of state government
- All local authorities, that is, Municipalities, Panchayats, District boards, improvement trusts, etc.
- All other authorities, that is, statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc.

So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

According to Article 36, the term ‘State’ in Part IV has the same meaning as mentioned in Article 12 under Part III dealing with Fundamental Rights. Therefore, it includes the legislative and executive organs of the central and state governments, all local authorities and all other public authorities in the country within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India which implements the policies as enshrined in directive principles.

Every state must have

- a Population,
- a Definite territory,
- a Duly Established Government and
- Sovereignty.

The Article 12 of the Indian constitution mentions only the phrase “The Territory of India” not Permanent Territory because the territory is prone to change. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

57. **B****EXPLANATION:**

The Right to Freedom of religion (Article 25–28) is one of the Fundamental Rights of the constitution. Article 25 says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion.

Article 25 covers not only religious beliefs (doctrines) but also religious practices (rituals). Moreover, these rights are available to all persons–citizens as well as non-citizens. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

Constitution of India provides for Right to Freedom in Article 19 to 22 under Fundamental Rights. They are:

- Article 19 - Protection of certain rights concerning the freedom of Speech etc
- Article 20 - Protection with respect to conviction for offences
- Article 21 - Right to life and personal liberty
- Article 21A - Right to Education
- Article 22 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

Article 21 declares that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens are part of the right to freedom in the constitution of India. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The right to freedom guarantees freedom for citizens to live a life of dignity among other things. These are given in Articles 19, 20, 21A, and 22 of the Indian Constitution. These rights aim to promote the ideals of liberty held by the Preamble in newly independent India, remove inequalities amongst the individuals, and entitle all individuals to a dignified life. The right to form cooperative societies and the Right to reside in any part of the territory of India is part of the right to freedom under Article 19 of the constitution of India

So, **Statement 3 and 5 are correct.**

Article 17 - Abolition of Untouchability. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law.

The Supreme Court held that the right under Article 17 is available against private individuals and it is the constitutional obligation of the State to take necessary action to ensure that this right is not violated. So, **Statement 4 is not correct.**

58. **C****EXPLANATION:**

Article 19 guarantees all citizens the six rights. These are:

- i. Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- ii. Right to assemble peaceably and without arms.
- iii. Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies.
- iv. Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- v. Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
- vi. Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Article 19 does not deal with burials. So, **option (a) is not correct.**

Article 29 provides that any section of the citizens residing in any part of India having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own, shall have the right to conserve the same. Further, no citizen shall be denied

admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, or language. So, **option (b) is not correct.**

There is no specific legislative framework in India that protects the rights of people who have died.

However, several judicial pronouncements of the SC and the High Courts (HC) have recognized the rights of the deceased and have included them within the purview of Article 21 of the constitution. The right to life with the dignity of a living person has also been extended to a person who is dead.

The Madras High Court in *Anandhi Simon vs The State of Tamil Nadu* held that Right to decent Burial is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the constitution and also it warned the local residents against raising objections to the disposal of the bodies of those who had died due to COVID- 19. So, **option (c) is correct.**

Article 14 says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. This provision confers rights on all persons whether citizens or foreigners. Moreover, the word 'person' includes legal persons, viz, statutory corporations, companies, registered societies, or any other type of legal person. So, **option (d) is not correct.**

59. **D**

EXPLANATION:

Every child between the ages of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education. This is stated as per the 86th Constitution Amendment Act via Article 21A. The Right to Education Act seeks to give effect to this amendment. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

The Right to Education Act 2009 prohibits all kinds of physical punishment and mental harassment, discrimination based on gender, caste, class, and religion, screening procedures for admission of children capitation fee, private tuition centres, and functioning of unrecognized schools. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

Sections 1(4) and 1(5) of the RTE Act say that the Act will not apply to minority and religious educational institutions. This is discriminatory towards students of minority communities. The exclusion of minority schools was made through the 2012 amendment of RTE.

This has also come under criticism, with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, recommending RTE Act 2009 be extended to include minority institutions.

The Supreme Court has refused to entertain a petition questioning the exclusion of madrasas and Vedic schools from Minority Educational Institutions (MEI) from the ambit of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009. So, **Statement 3 is not correct.**

60. **B**

EXPLANATION:

- In India, generally, the fundamental rights are enforceable against the state action as well as the private individuals also. Eg: Article 23(Prohibition of Traffic in Human Beings and Forced Labour) protects the Individual from against both the state and Private Individuals.
- The Supreme Court said that Fundamentals rights such as the Right to Life, Equality and Freedom of speech enshrined under the Constitution are enforceable against the State and its instrumentalities and also Private parties.

- Protection of six rights regarding freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession. These six rights are protected against only state action and not private individuals. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**
- DPSPs are positive obligations to the state to make laws based on those directives and it is not a legal/fundamental right favouring any Particular individual or a community.
- The Directive Principles are made non-justiciable and are not enforceable in a court of law.
- Therefore, none of the DPSPs can be made enforceable in the court of law, thus these principles cannot be used against the central government or the state government. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

61. D

EXPLANATION:**OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

The Preamble of Indian Constitution does not grant any power but it gives a direction and purpose to the Constitution. So, **Statement 2 could be eliminated.**

The Preamble to a Constitution embodies the fundamental values and the philosophy, on which the Constitution is based. It also serves as a key to opening the minds of the makers and shows the general purpose for which they made several provisions in the constitution. It is also used as a source of interpretation of other statutes framed under the constitution. Hence it clarifies the ultimate sanction behind the makers of the constitution. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

The preamble is not a source of the several powers conferred on government under the provisions of the constitution, but it gives direction and purposes to the constitution. It also outlines the objective of the whole constitution. The Preamble is not a source of power nor a source of limitations or prohibitions. However, it does not grant any power to the organs of the government. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

The enacting clause indicates the legislative authority by which the statute is made and as such the Constituent Assembly adopted and enacted the constitution of India on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26th January 1950. The preamble of the Indian constitution has mentioned November 26 1949 as the date of the adoption of the constitution. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

62. B

EXPLANATION:**OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

Under Part-III of the Indian Constitution, Cultural and Educational Rights and Equal access to public places are considered collective rights. So, **Statement 2 could be eliminated.**

Article 25 of the constitution of India safeguards the individual right of religious faith and worship by treating all religions and religious groups equally and with equal respect without any discrimination. Thus it protects an individual's freedom of conscience. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

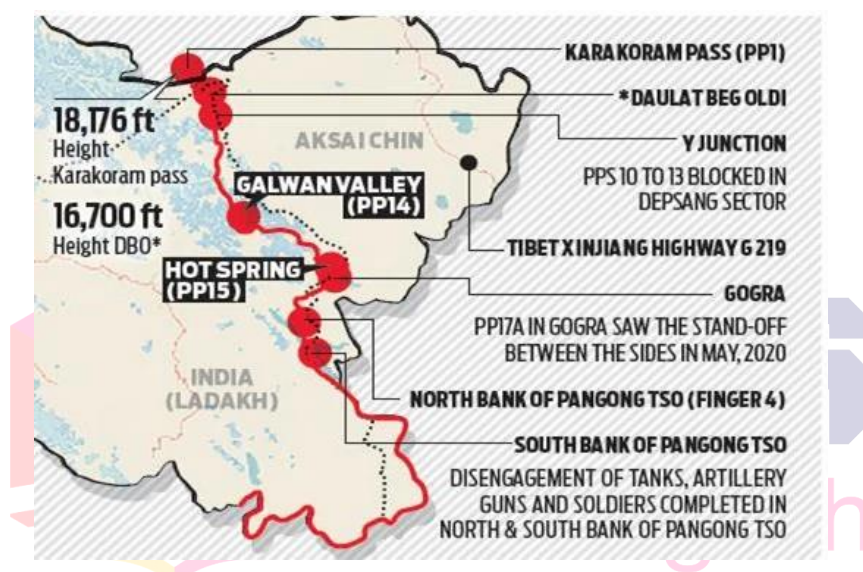
Articles 29 and 30 of the Indian constitution deal with Cultural and Educational Rights. Article 29 deals with the protection of the interests of minority groups and Article 30 deals with the rights of minorities to form and govern their educational institution. However, the Constitution of India has guaranteed these rights only to the minority community and not to an individual. Thus, these rights are considered as collective rights and not individual rights. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

Article 19 of the Indian Constitution provides Freedom of speech and Expression to all individuals, which allows them to express their beliefs, thoughts, and ideas about different issues without any censorship which is available to all individuals. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

63. **A****EXPLANATION:**

Classical liberalism, which developed in the 19th century, is a political and economic ideology that advocates the protection of civil liberties and laissez-faire (allow to do) economic freedom by limiting the power of the government. It always privileges the rights of the individuals over demands of social justice and community values.

Whereas the Right to marry the person of one's choice is an individual right. Without concern about community values, marrying the person of one's choice is the perfect example of classical liberalism. Thus, Assertion and Reason are individually true and the reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. So, **Option (a) is correct.**

64. **C**65. **B****EXPLANATION:****OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

The Constitution grants equality to women and also empowers the state to take measures of positive discrimination in favour of women as they are included in the weaker section. So, Statement 1 could be eliminated.

Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. There are four exceptions to this general rule of non-discrimination, one among them is the state is permitted to make any special provision for women and children.

For example, reservation of seats for women in local bodies or provision of free education for children. Hence, the Parliament of India can make a discriminative law in favour of women for affirmative reasons. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

Article 16(1) guarantees equality of opportunities for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state. Article 16(2) also clarifies that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence shall become ineligible for/or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State.

However, Article 16(3) provides an exception to these laws. It states that the parliament may make any laws prescribing a requirement for any particular place of residence within the state or union territory in which the public office or employment may be in.

This is a power that is clearly vested in the Parliament and not in any state legislature. This means that a decision about reservations in public employment on the basis of place of birth can be taken only by the Parliament of India and not any legislature within a state.

Exercising the powers it has under Article 16(3), Parliament enacted the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, aimed at abolishing all existing residence requirements in the states and enacting exceptions only in the case of special instances for states of Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh.

The law enacted by Parliament, Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, ceased to exist after 5 years, as it was enacted only till 1964. Currently there is no state which enjoys this exception under any law made by Parliament.

Whereas under Article 371D of the Constitution, Andhra Pradesh is allowed to directly recruit local cadres in specified areas. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

66. **D**

EXPLANATION:

According to Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. It ensures equality which is a socialist principle. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

According to Article 17 of the Indian Constitution, “Untouchability” is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of “Untouchability” shall be an offense punishable in accordance with the law. It ensures social justice and equality which is a socialist principle. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

According to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.” It ensures the right to life of citizens which is a socialist principle. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

67. **C**

EXPLANATION:

The concept of Principled Distance is related to Secularism as given by Rajeev Bhargava, an Indian Political theorist who defines Principled Distance which entails the state maintaining equal distance from all religions and maintaining peaceful coexistence of all religions.

Indian secularism follows the concept of principled distance which also allows for Non-interference and maintains the balanced distance between the State and the religion. So, **Option (c) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Secularism means equal treatment of all religions. Secularism is of two types namely

- Negative Secularism
- Positive Secularism

In Negative Secularism, the state says that nobody can display their religious identity in public and the ban on hijab in public places was upheld by the constitutional courts. Ex: Turkey

In Positive secularism, the state plays an enabler role in the exercise of fundamental rights and the religious freedoms of all communities. India has the model of positive Secularism in which the unique feature is it does protect the religious freedom of individuals by maintaining a separation from religion.

68. A

EXPLANATION:

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

State legislature has no major role to play regarding creation or changing the boundaries of states. Only Indian Parliament has the exclusive power to admit or establish new states. So, **Option b & c Could be eliminated.**

The bill for formation of new state can be introduced only in either of the houses of the parliament with the prior recommendation of the President. It cannot be introduced in State Legislature. So, **statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is not correct.**

69. C



EXPLANATION:

Earlier, Jakarta was the capital of Indonesia, but now it is facing environmental problems especially pollution, and financial issues. Indonesia passed a bill replacing its capital Jakarta with East Kalimantan, situated to the east of Borneo Island. The new capital city of the country will be called Nusantara. So, **Option (c) is correct.**

70. A

EXPLANATION:

The bill for formation of new state is required to be passed by both the houses of the parliament by simple majority. Hence it does not follow the procedure established by article 368 for the amendment of the constitution. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

A constitutional provision of India is a law that is inscribed within the founding laws of the constitution itself. The Laws made under articles 2 and 3 amend the First and the Fourth Schedule of the constitution. Hence it changes certain provisions of the constitution. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

71. A

EXPLANATION:

OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY

Indian Metrological Department describes both Cold waves and heat waves as fatal to the human body when exposed. So, **Statement 3 could be eliminated.**

Western disturbance is an extra-tropical storm that originates in the Mediterranean region, that brings sudden rainfall to the northern belt of the Indian Subcontinent, especially in the winter, and this disturbance is usually associated with a cloudy sky, higher night temperatures, and unusual rain. These were running through the northern belt. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**

The cold wave is defined by the rate at which the temperature drops and the lowest point to which it drops, which varies depending on the geographical region and time of year. These are not same for plains and mountains, the minimum temperature of plains is equal to or less than 10 degrees Celsius or below 4.5 to 6.4 degrees below the normal temperature, and for Hilly areas, the temperature is less than or equal to 0 degrees Celsius or below 4.5 to 6.4 degrees below the normal temperature. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

Indian Metrological Department describes both Cold waves and heat waves as a condition of air temperature which becomes fatal to the human body when exposed. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

72. **C**

EXPLANATION:

A writ of quo warranto will lie when the appointment is made contrary to the statutory provisions. It is a form of legal action which is used to resolve a dispute over, whether a specific person has the legal right to hold the public office that he or she occupies.

- In case 1, when a chief minister lost his majority support in the state legislative assembly, He can still be made to continue as the chief minister under the discretion of the governor in case of hung assembly. So, **Statement 1 is not correct.**
- In case 2, when a chief minister is not performing his constitutional duty then the writ of mandamus can be initiated not quo warranto. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**
- In case 3, According to a judgement by the Supreme Court of India, if a member of the Legislative Assembly is found unfit under the anti-defection law, he cannot be made a minister for the remaining term of the Legislative Assembly even if he is nominated as a member of the Legislative Council. Hence, in this case also the writ of quo warranto can be issued. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

73. **C**

EXPLANATION:

Currently, Australia is the only democratic nation which do not have a bill guaranteeing the rights of citizen. So, **Pair 1 is correct.**

In 1998, The British parliament passed The Human Rights Act 1998, and received royal assent. So, **Pair 2 is not correct.**

The constitution of Canada contains, The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom which is considered as the supreme law of land. So, **Pair 3 is correct.**

During the enactment of Constitution in USA, it just laid out the roles and responsibilities of the federal government and didn't contain any bill of rights. It is only during the 1st amendment the constitutional rights to citizen were provided. So, **Pair 4 is correct.**

74. **A**

EXPLANATION:

The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis is currently a Non-statutory body. But earlier it was a statutory body that was established by 'National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act 1993' on 12th August 1994.

NCSK was constituted 12 August 1994 as a statutory body for a three-year period under the NCSK ACT, 1993. It continued till February 2004, when the relevant Act expired. There between 1994 and 2004, it is a statutory body. Since 2004, NCSK has been revived several times, the last extension due to expire on 31 March 2022. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) has been giving its recommendations to the Government regarding specific programmes for the welfare of Safai Karamcharis and investigates cases of specific grievances. Though it has powers to investigate specific grievances and take suo moto notice non-implementation of Schemes, It has no powers to punish the law breakers. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

75. **C**

EXPLANATION:

Article 21 of the Indian constitution deals with Protection of life and personal liberty. It includes right of a person to live with dignity. As this act deals with the prohibition of employment as manual scavengers, rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their families, and for matters connected with it, it promotes the right to live with dignity for a person. So, **statement 1 is correct.**

Article 23 of the Indian constitution deals with Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 was not enacted in consonance with this article. So, **statement 2 is not correct.**

Article 46 of the Indian constitution deals with Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. It states that, the State shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The practice of manual scavenging arises out of the continuing existence of insanitary latrines and a highly iniquitous caste system Hence it is the duty of state to protect the rights of a marginalised community. So, **statement 3 is correct.**

76. **D**

EXPLANATION:

Aroma Mission launched by the Union Ministry of Science & Technology through the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), has led to the “Purple Revolution” in India. This mission has led to the creation of an ecosystem benefitting the industry, farmers, and next-generation entrepreneurs. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

Aroma Mission envisaged bringing transformative change in the aroma sector through desired interventions in the areas of agriculture, processing, and product development for fuelling the growth of the aroma industry and rural employment. It was launched to boost the cultivation of aromatic crops like lavender, rosemary, and lemon grass and medicinal plants like ashwagandha and satavar. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

Aroma Mission has become a popular option in farming for agricultural Start-up in Jammu and Kashmir region. Young entrepreneurs use modern technology in cultivation to boost their income. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

77. **B**

EXPLANATION:

The Green Energy Corridor Project aims at synchronizing electricity produced from renewable sources, such as solar and wind, with conventional power stations in the grid. The scheme will help in achieving the target of 450 GW installed RE capacity by 2030. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the scheme for Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-II for Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) for the addition of approximately 10,750 circuit kilometers (ckm) of transmission lines and approximately 27,500 Mega Volt-Amperes (MVA) transformation capacity of substations. The project is strengthened by the technical and financial cooperation between India and Germany. So, **Statement 2 is not correct.**

Green Energy Corridor works on renewable energy sources like solar and wind, and it is not implemented under International Solar Alliance. It is implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. So, **Statement 3 is not correct.**

For Phase II the funding mechanism consists of a 40% Government of India Grant (total Rs. 4056.67 crores), 20% state equity, and 40% loan from KfW, Germany (500 million EUR). In phase-I loans were raised from Asian Development Bank. So, **Statement 4 is not correct.**

78. **D**

EXPLANATION:

The principle of treating equals equally would require that people should not be discriminated against on grounds of class, caste, race, or gender. This is enshrined under the Right to Equality in Fundamental Rights. So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

Political justice implies that all citizens should have equal political rights, equal access to all political offices, and an equal voice in the government. In India based on adult suffrage voting rights are given to a citizen. So, **Statement 2 is correct.**

One of the principles of justice mentioned under the preamble of the constitution of India is to take into account the special needs of people while distributing rewards or duties and promoting social justice. People with special needs or disabilities could be considered unequal in some particular respect and deserving of special help. Physical disabilities, age, or lack of access to good education or health care, are some of the factors which are considered grounds for special treatment. So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

Justice involves the well-being of all people which must be the main concern of the government. Ensuring the well-being of the people includes giving each person his due. Today well-being means ensuring the dignity of the individual and providing them the opportunity to develop their talents and pursue their chosen goals. So, **Statement 4 is correct.**

Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people based on economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income, and property. In the DPSP, Article 38 requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities. So, **Statement 5 is correct.**

79. **D**

EXPLANATION:

- The Darvaza Gas Crater is a burning natural gas field, which is found in the Karakum Desert of north-central, Turkmenistan.
- The Darvaza gas crater is also known as the 'Gateway to Hell'. So, **Option (d) is correct.**

80. **A**

EXPLANATION:

Statement 1 is correct: The Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for interlinking of rivers (ILR) in 1980.

● The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the work of Interlinking of Rivers under the National Perspective Plan (NPP).

Statement 2 is not correct: The NPP has two components, viz; Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component.

● Under the Himalayan Rivers Development Component of the NPP, 3 link projects, viz; Kosi-Mechi Link project, Kosi-Ghaghra link project and Chunar-Sone Barrage link project

● It envisages transfer of water from Kosi, Ghaghra and Gandak rivers flowing down from Nepal to the other rivers in the State of Bihar.

81. A

EXPLANATION:

Statement 1 is correct: In India, the practice of child marriage was first legally prohibited through the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

● As per the 1929 Act, marriage of girls below the age of 14 years and boys below the age of 18 years was prohibited.

Statement 2 is not correct: Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was amended in 1978 to increase the minimum age to 18 years for females, and 21 years for men.

● The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 replaced the 1929 Act, with the same minimum age limits.

82. D

EXPLANATION:

Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are not correct.

About Aadhar:

● Section 9 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 states the Aadhaar number or the authentication thereof do not confer any right/proof of citizenship or domicile.

o The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has also clarified in a 2018 memorandum that Aadhaar is “per se... not a proof of date of birth”, as the date of birth is based on a different document given by applicants.

● The Aadhaar Act regulations state that an individual's Aadhaar number may be "omitted" permanently or deactivated temporarily by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI).

83. B

EXPLANATION:

In News: Recently, scholarships funds under the PM YASASVI Scheme for Pre-Matric and Post-Matric have been released.

Statement 1 is not correct:

● PM YASASVI (PM Young Achievers' Scholarship Award Scheme for a Vibrant India) Scheme: It is a scholarship program designed for students belonging to Other Backward Class (OBC), Economically Backward Class (EBC), and Denotified Nomadic Tribes (DNT).

Statement 2 is correct:

● Salient Features of the Schemes:

- Pre-Matric Scholarship for students studying in class IX and X on a full-time basis in Government Schools only.
- Post-Matric Scholarship to enable the students to complete their education.

84. A

EXPLANATION:

Statement 1 is correct and Statements 2 and 3 are not correct.

Context

- Recently, the Ministry of Education has released the All-India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE), 2021-22.

About

- It has been conducted since 2011, covering all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in the country registered with AISHE.
- It collects detailed information on different parameters such as student enrollment, teachers' data, infrastructural information, financial information, etc.

Key Findings

- The total enrolment in higher education has increased to nearly 4.33 crore in 2021-22 from 4.14 crore in 2020-21.
- Out of 4.33 crore, 15.3% belong to Scheduled Caste, 6.3% belong to Scheduled Tribe, 37.8% are from Other Backward Class and remaining 40.6% students are from other communities.
- The Female enrolment has seen 32% increase in 2021-22 from 2014-15.
- The Minority enrolment has increased to 38% in 2021-22 from 2014-15.
- The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education for the age group 18-23 years has increased to 28.4 in 2021-22, from 27.3 in 2020-21 and 23.7 in 2014-15.
- The top States in terms of Student Enrolment are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan.
- The highest share of foreign students is from Nepal (28%), followed by Afghanistan (6.7%), United States (6.2%), Bangladesh (5.6%), UAE (4.9%), and Bhutan (3.3%).
- The enrollment is highest in Arts (34.2%), followed by Science (14.8%), Commerce (13.3%) and Engineering & Technology (11.8%).

85. B

EXPLANATION:

In News: Recently, the government has launched the 'SARATHI' App for Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). SARATHI App is a technological solution to help the poorest of the poor set up sustainable livelihoods which is developed by the Union Ministry of Rural Development.

- It is expected to increase the effectiveness of work at multiple levels, reduce cognitive and administrative load, and ensure transparency.
- Real-time usage of the app mitigates the risk of leakage of consumption and livelihood support being provided to the target households.

86. A

EXPLANATION:

Statement 1 is Correct and Statement 2 is not correct.

About PMAY-U

- The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) in 2015, as a flagship Mission of the Government of India.
- Objective: It addresses urban housing shortage among the Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) category including the slum dwellers by ensuring a pucca house to eligible urban households.

Components of the scheme

- Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP): Under AHP, Central Assistance of Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house is provided by the Government of India.
- In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR): Central Assistance of Rs. 1 lakh per house is admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers under the component of ISSR using land as a Resource with the participation of private developers.

- Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS): Beneficiaries are eligible for an interest subsidy of 6.5%, 4% and 3% on loan amounts up to Rs. 6 Lakh, Rs. 9 Lakh and Rs. 12 Lakh respectively.
- Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction/ Enhancement (BLC-N/ BLC-E): Central Assistance up to Rs. 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided to eligible families belonging to EWS categories for individual house construction/ enhancement.

87. B

EXPLANATION:**Statement 1 is not correct:**

- National Coal Gasification Mission: It is an initiative by the Union Ministry of Coal, under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan.
 - The mission aims to utilise coal through coal gasification, with the goal of achieving 100 MT coal gasification by 2030, with investments worth over Rs 4 trillion.

Statement 2 is correct:

- It envisions the adoption of indigenous technologies for the production of chemical products and their derivatives.
 - It is expected to reduce imports by 2030.

88. D

EXPLANATION:

The Government of India launched an online portal: MADAD ('MEA' in Aid of Indian Diaspora in Distress), a Consular Services Management System.

- Consular services regarding compensation, court cases, domestic helps, imprisonment abroad, transportation of mortal remains, repatriation, salary dues, tracing the whereabouts can be lodged under this portal. Services relating to visa and passport, travel documents, attestation of documents will not be entertained in this portal.

89. A

EXPLANATION:

Statement 1 is correct: The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crore. MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 percent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 percent for areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes population

Statement 2 is not correct: Lok Sabha Members can recommend works within their Constituencies and Elected Members of Rajya Sabha can recommend works within the State of Election. Nominated Members of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country.

90. C

EXPLANATION:**Statement 1 is correct:**

National Essential Diagnostics List (NEDL):

- Background: In 2018, the WHO had recommended the development and implementation of an NEDL to facilitate the availability of in-vitro diagnostics across the various tiers of the healthcare pyramid, in facilities with or without an onsite laboratory.
- India's first NEDL was released in 2019 by ICMR, to make the availability of diagnostics an essential component of the healthcare system.

Statement 2 is correct:

- It lists the essential and most basic tests that should be available at various levels of healthcare facilities at the village level, in sub-health centres, health and wellness centres, and primary health centres.
- It contains the minimum diagnostic tests that should be available at healthcare facilities.

91. A

EXPLANATION:

Statement 1 is correct: India has registered a significant decline in multidimensional poverty from 29.17% in 2013-14 to 11.28% in 2022-23 i.e. a reduction of 17.89 percentage points.

Statement 2 is not correct: Uttar Pradesh registered the largest decline in the number of poor with 5.94 crore people escaping multidimensional poverty during the last nine years followed by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

92. B

EXPLANATION:

The 'One Vehicle, One FASTag' initiative:

- Launched by: The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)
- Aim: To improve the efficiency of the Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system and provide seamless movement at the Toll Plazas.
- Objectives: Discourage misuse of FASTags: This initiative tackles situations where a single FASTag is used on multiple vehicles or multiple FASTags being issued for a particular vehicle, causing confusion and delays at toll plazas.
- Enhance transparency and accountability: Linking one FASTag to one vehicle helps track transactions and ensures proper revenue collection for toll operators.
- Streamline toll operations: Eliminating confusion and discrepancies smoothen traffic flow and minimizes congestion at toll plazas.

93. A

EXPLANATION:

Statement 1 is correct: Introduced in 2022, the Agnipath scheme — also called the Tour of Duty scheme is a short-term recruitment scheme for the Indian Army.

Statement 2 is not correct: Under the policy, soldiers — called 'Agniveers' — are recruited for four years, at the end of which only 25 percent of recruits from a batch are retained for regular service.

94. A

EXPLANATION:

Recently, the President of India presented the 'Swachh Survekshan Awards 2023' at Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi.

Statement 1 is correct:

- Best Performing State: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh secured the rank 1, 2 and 3 respectively.
- Odisha is ranked fourth, followed by Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Karnataka, Goa, Haryana and Bihar.
- Rajasthan, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were placed at the bottom in the rank.

Statement 2 is not correct:

- Swachh Survekshan has been instrumental in fostering a spirit of healthy competition among towns and cities to improve their service delivery to citizens and towards creating cleaner cities.
- Theme for 2023 was 'Waste to Wealth', and for 2024 is 'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle'.

95. C

EXPLANATION:

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG):

- NMCG was registered as a society on 12th August 2011 under the Societies Registration Act 1860.

- It acted as the implementation arm of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) which was constituted under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986.
 - NGRBA has since been dissolved with effect from the 7th of October 2016, consequent to the constitution of National Ganga Council (National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga).
- Parent body: Ministry of Jal Shakti
- Mandate:
 - Rejuvenate and conserve the entire Ganga River basin.
 - To ensure effective abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of the river Ganga by adopting a river basin approach.
 - To maintain minimum ecological flows in the river Ganga with the aim of ensuring water quality and environmentally sustainable development.

96. C

EXPLANATION:

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has notified revised Pharma manufacturing rules under Schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

- Schedule M prescribes the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for pharmaceutical products.
- GMP is mandatory standards which builds and brings quality into a product by way of control on materials, methods, machines, processes, personnel, and facility/environment, etc.

97. A

EXPLANATION:**Statement 1 is correct:**

- The Carbon Credit and Trading Scheme (CCTS): It was notified by the Union Government under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, to develop the country's first-ever domestic carbon market.
- It was set up as the regulatory framework for the Indian Carbon Market (ICM), with BEE as the administrator.

Statement 2 is not correct:

- In exercise of the powers conferred in the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 the Union Ministry of Power, in consultation with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), has launched the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme to address the issue of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and mitigation of climate change in the country.

98. A

EXPLANATION:

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

About

- SVAMITVA Scheme of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is a Central Sector Scheme (fully funded by the central government) that has significantly contributed to the empowerment of rural communities in India.
- The scheme ensures accurate demarcation of land parcels, thereby mitigating disputes and providing individuals with property records of rights i.e. SVAMITVA Property Cards
- It facilitates monetization of properties, enabling bank loans and comprehensive village-level planning.

99. A

EXPLANATION:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** MPLADS is a centrally sponsored plan scheme fully funded by the government of India. Under this scheme, the funds are released in the form of grants in aid directly to the district authorities.

- Under the scheme, each MP has the choice to suggest to the District Collector for works to the tune of Rs.5 Crores per annum to be taken up in his/her constituency.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable. This means that if the fund for a particular project is not spent in that year, it will be carried forward.
 - The Ministry of Statistics and Programme has issued the guidelines on MPLADS Scheme including implementation and monitoring of the scheme.
 - The Department has initiated all necessary steps to ensure that the scheme is successfully implemented in the field.

100. D

EXPLANATION:

Statements 1 and 2 are not correct: PRERANA program is a week-long residential program for selected students of class IX to XII. The Ministry of Education has launched the 'Prerana' program.

- It is an experiential and inspirational learning program for students with the best-in-class technology where heritage meets innovation.
- A batch of 20 selected students (10 boys and 10 girls) will attend the program every week from various parts of the country.
 - It will run from a Vernacular School, established in 1888, in one of the oldest living cities of India, Vadnagar, district Mehsana, Gujarat.
 - It will feature yoga, mindfulness, and meditation sessions, followed by experiential learning, thematic sessions, and hands-on interesting learning activities.



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