

Set A

1. c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Immediately after the implementation of the Constitution began, a controversy arose over the Parliament's power to restrict right to property. The Parliament wanted to put some restrictions on the right to hold property so that land reforms could be implemented.

The Court held that the Parliament cannot restrict fundamental rights. The Parliament then tried to amend the Constitution. But the Court said that even through an amendment, a fundamental right cannot be abridged.

In Kesavananda Bharati case 1973, the Supreme Court gave a decision that has become very important in regulating the relations between the Parliament and the Judiciary.

Statement 1 is correct. In Kesavananda Bharati case, the Court ruled that constituent power of the Parliament is limited and it is subject to the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. In others words, the Parliament can amend any provision of the Constitution except the 'basic features' of the Constitution. Statement 2 is correct. The Court in Kesavananda Bharati case said that right to property (the disputed issue) was not part of basic structure and therefore could be suitably abridged. Secondly, the Court reserved to itself the right to decide whether various matters are part of the basic structure of the Constitution. This case is perhaps the best example of how judiciary uses its power to interpret the Constitution. This ruling has changed the nature of conflicts between the legislature and the judiciary. The right to property was taken away from the list of fundamental rights in 1979.

Statement 3 is correct. One of the controversies about the Preamble is as to whether it is a part of the Constitution or not.

In the Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court said that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution. In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution. It observed that the Preamble is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble.

2. a

Exp) Option a is correct.

- In the Kesavanand Bharti case 1973, the Supreme Court overturned its earlier decision of the Berubari Union case and held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution. Again, in the LIC of India case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
- To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.
- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 also amended Preamble and changed the description of India from "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic", and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation". It also added the words, Socialist and Secular, to the Preamble of the Constitution.
- Hence option (a) is the correct answer

3. b

Exp) Option b is correct.

- Statement 1 is incorrect. The basic structure doctrine is not defined by the Constitution. It is rather a judicial invention that came through Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala case (1973). Supreme Court said that the Constitution of India has certain basic features that cannot be altered or destroyed through the provisions of amendment, by the Parliament of India, as mentioned in the Constitution of India.
- Statement 2 is correct. Judicial review is explicitly provided for protection of fundamental rights under Article 32 and 226. It aims to safeguard the citizens' liberties and to preserve the ideals on which the Constitution is based. Further under Article 136, Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

4. c

Exp) Option c is correct.

- Option a is incorrect: The term judicial review is not found explicitly anywhere in the Indian constitution.
- However, Article 13 of the Constitution empowers the SC to review any law in India and strike it down if it violates the Constitutional provisions, especially Part III (on Fundamental Rights), thus providing the power of judicial review indirectly.
- Option b is incorrect: In the Golaknath case of 1967, the SC had ruled that the fundamental rights are sacrosanct and cannot be amended by the Parliament.
- However, in the landmark Kesavnanda Bharthi case of 1973, the SC overturned its previous ruling, allowing the Parliament to amend Fundamental Rights - provided the Basic Structure of the Constitution doesn't get destroyed.
- What constitutes Basic Structure is decided on a case-to-case basis by the judiciary, and includes some elements from Part III, and not all in its entirety.
- Option c is correct: The duty of protection of Fundamental Rights is exercised by the SC through Writ Jurisdiction (Article 32) while at the same time also being a part of the original jurisdiction of SC - as a citizen can move the SC directly.
- The difference is that the SC's original jurisdiction in case of fundamental rights is not exclusive, as High Courts too are empowered to protect the fundamental rights by issuing writs, and can be approached by a citizen in the first instance.
- Option d is incorrect: The power of the SC to review laws for violation of fundamental rights includes laws made by the State legislatures as well.
- E.g., The Supreme Court striking down Maratha reservation by Maharashtra government

5. b

The Capacity Building Commission

- It is a body created by an executive order, under the DoPT, under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions.
- The central govt has approved the National Programme for civil services capacity building – Mission Karmayogi to enhance governance in the country.
- The CBC is the nodal agency for the implementation of Mission Karmayogi.
- One of its functions include undertaking the audit of Human resources available to the government.

6. d

Exp) Option d is correct.

- Statement 1 is correct. DPSPs contain the goals and objectives that we as a society should adopt. For example, article 38 to provide minimum inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities, Article 39 A- to provide equal justice and to provide free legal aid to poor etc.
- Statement 2 is correct. DPSPs contain certain rights apart from Fundamental Rights which should be enjoyed by individuals. For example, Article 39 states that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work for both men and women, prevention of concentration of wealth etc.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. DPSP does not contain as such provisions to avoid conflict between the Centre and states. Instead, DPSPs provisions can lead to sometimes the conflict between the Centre and states. For example, when Centre gives direction to state to implement some principles, but in case of non-compliance, it can dismiss the state government and thus leading to conflict.
- Statement 4 is correct. DPSPs contain certain policies which should be adopted by government for example, policies to promote cottage industries, to promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs and other weaker sections of society

7. b

Option b is correct.

- Statement 1 is incorrect. In order to ensure equality of all religions, Government does not levy tax on the religious endowment. However, it levies fee, as levying a fee is not prohibited. Fee is used to control the secular administration and not to promote any religion.
- Statement 2 is correct. Under fundamental right of right to equality, Article 16 clearly guarantees that the Government will not discriminate on the basis of religion in giving employment .
- Statement 3 is incorrect. Freedom of religion is subject to certain limitations. The government can impose restrictions on the practice of freedom of religion in order to protect public order, morality and health. This means that the freedom of
- religion is not an unlimited right. The government can interfere in religious matters for rooting out certain social evils. For example, in the past, the government has taken steps banning practices like sati, bigamy or human sacrifice.

8. d

Option d is correct.

- Pair 1 is correctly matched. Habeas Corpus purpose is to bring the arrested person before the court. It can also order to set free an arrested person if the grounds of arrest are satisfactory.
- Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Mandamus is issued to a public official to perform his official duties that he has failed to perform. It can't be issued to any private person or body to enforce a departmental instruction.
- Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Prohibition writs are only preventive, not curative. This means it forbid the lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction that it does not possess. It does not squash the order of lower court. This function is done by issuing writs of certiorari.
- Pair 4 is correctly matched. Quo-warranto is issued by court to prevent illegally occupying of public office by a person.

9. b

Option b is correct.

- The Constitution doesn't differentiate between types of Directive Principles of State Policy but for better understanding of the terms, these can be classified into three broad categories namely, Socialistic, Gandhian and Liberal-intellectual. Gandhian Principles are based on the ideology of Gandhi and strive to fulfil the dreams of Gandhi and to achieve a Gandhian State. They are reflected in following provisions -
- Article 40: Steps will be taken by the states to organize village panchayats and there will be decentralisation of power and authority, in order to form self-government.
- Article 43: State will ensure a living wage to industrial, agriculture workers and ensure a decent workplace to work and to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

10. d

Option d is correct.

- The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, was enacted by the Janata Party. It largely tried to undo several changes that had been made to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment which was enacted during the Emergency.
- Some of the notable provisions were:
 - The right to property
 - o It was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978. It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution.

o Though the Fundamental Right to Property under Part III has been abolished, the Part III still carries two provisions which provide for the guaranteed right to compensation in case of acquisition or requisition of the private property by the state. These two cases where compensation has to be paid are:

✓ When the State acquires the property of a minority educational institution (Article 30). It was added by the 44th Amendment Act. Hence statement 2 is correct.

✓ When the State acquires the land held by a person under his personal cultivation and the land is within the statutory ceiling limits (Article 31A). It was added by the 17th Amendment Act (1964).

• **Grounds for National Emergency**

o Originally, the Constitution mentioned 'internal disturbance' as one of the grounds for the proclamation of a National Emergency, but the expression was too vague and had a wider connotation.

o The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the words 'armed rebellion' for 'internal disturbance'.

• **Judicial Review of Emergency**

o The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the declaration of a National Emergency immune from judicial review.

o But, this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Hence statement 3 is correct.

o Further, in the *Minerva Mills case*, (1980), the Supreme Court held that the proclamation of a national emergency can be challenged in a court on the ground of malafide or that the declaration was based on wholly extraneous and irrelevant facts or is absurd or perverse.

• **Directive Principle**

o It added one more directive which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38). Hence statement 1 is correct.

11. a

Option a is correct.

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct. According to Dr B R Ambedkar, the phrase 'Union of States' has been preferred to 'Federation of States' for two reasons: one, the Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American Federation; and two, the states have no right to secede from the federation. The federation is a Union because it is indestructible. The country is an integral whole and divided into different states only for the convenience of administration.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. There is no such provision in the constitution which allows two or more states to override the union government in law making.

Knowledge Base: Article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'. This provision deals with two things: one, name of the country, and two, type of polity.

12. a

Option a is correct.

- Statement 1 is correct. As per the constitution of India, the people of India of a single citizenship, that is, they are just the citizen of India but in the case of USA, the people of USA have dual citizenships of both the country as well as the states in which they are born.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. In the US constitution, residuary powers lie with the individual state. Thus, the US Constitution says, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States". But in the Indian Constitution the power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament.

Knowledge Base: USA has a presidential form of government and India has a parliamentary form of government.

13. c

Option c is correct.

According to provisions made in the Constitution, Governor of a state has following immunities and office

conditions -

Article 361(2): During his term of office, he is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts.

Article 158(4): His emoluments and allowances cannot be diminished during his term of office.

14. b

Option b is correct.

A constitutional government is one whose powers have been adapted to the interests of its people and to the maintenance of individual liberty by a constitution. A constitutional government puts limitations on the state to preserve individual liberty, so that the individual can develop to the best of his ability. With reference to India, it is a system of Government in which the executive is responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts. This responsibility means that executive stay in power as long as it enjoys the confidence of the house. The Council of Ministers (executive) must resign when they lose confidence of the Parliament (Lok Sabha in particular).

15. a

Option a is correct.

The parliamentary system is also known as the 'Westminster' Model of Government, responsible Government and Cabinet Government.

Westminster is a place in London where the British Parliament is located. It is often used as a symbol/synonym of the British Parliament. The parliamentary system is based on the principle of co-operation and co-ordination between the legislative and executive organs while the presidential system is based on the doctrine of separation of powers between the two organs.

Option a is incorrect. Administrative accountability means the accountability of the executive to the legislature (Parliament). Parliament does not interfere with day-to-day administration nor does it control administration. Accountability to it is technical and indirect i.e., through the Ministers, and it is ex post facto.

Option b is correct. In Westminster form of government, the ministers operate on the principle of secrecy of procedure and cannot divulge information about their proceedings, policies and decisions. They take the oath of secrecy before entering their office. The oath of secrecy to the ministers is administered by the President.

Option c is correct. This is the bedrock principle of parliamentary government or Westminster Model of Government. The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular (Article 75). They act as a team, and swim and sink together. The principle of collective responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry (i.e., council of ministers headed by the prime minister) from office by passing a vote of no confidence.

Option d is correct. The ministers, normally being members of political party, share the same ideology and approach. Even when there is a coalition government, the ministers are committed to a common minimum programme. Between single party government and a coalition government, there is a fair amount of harmony and cooperation among the ministers. However, a single party government is more homogeneous than a multiparty coalition government,

Knowledge Base:

Harmony between Executive and Legislature:

In a Parliamentary government the ministers are drawn from the legislature. As ministers, they are part of the executive. They also remain members of the legislature. Thus, the dual identity of ministers contributes to a harmonious relationship between the executive and the legislature.

Rigidity of Party Discipline:

In a Parliamentary government, the party discipline is rigid. The members of a political party whether in power or in opposition are required to defend and support the stand of their party on any issue both in the legislature and outside.

Leadership of the Prime Minister:

The Prime Minister is the leader of the Council of Ministers. On his advice, the ministers are appointed and dropped. They stay in during his pleasure. He presides over the meetings of the cabinet. He exercises

preponderant influence in domestic policy as well as foreign policy.

He is more powerful and important than any other member of the cabinet. It has been rightly observed that "he (Prime Minister is central to its (ministry's) birth, central to its life and central to its death."

16. C

Option c is correct.

- The Constitution does not contain any classification of Directive Principles. However, on the basis of their content and direction, they can be classified into three broad categories, that is socialistic, Gandhian and liberal-intellectual.
- Few liberal intellectual principles that represent the ideology of the liberalism are as follows:
 - o Article 45 require the state to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
 - o Article 50 requires the state to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
 - o Article 51 requires the state to promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations; to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Hence statement 3 is correct.

17. d

Option d is correct.

According to the doctrine of severability, if any of the provisions in a statute is in violation of the fundamental rights then instead of repealing the whole act, only the provisions found to be in violation will become void. But, if such provision is the core provision of the act, the whole act will be struck down then under the doctrine. This doctrine is applicable to both pre and post constitutional laws.

Knowledge Base: The 'doctrine of eclipse' is applicable only to the pre-constitutional laws which become inconsistent. This doctrine can be used to make the laws under contention dormant but cannot strike them down since that can be done only by the body making the laws. These laws which become dormant can later be revived if the existing inconsistency between fundamental rights and the law is removed.

18. d

Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. In Civil law, the initiation of a case starts with the filing of a complaint by the aggrieved party (individual) against the wrongdoer, whereas in Criminal Law, the case is filed by the Government against the accused. Criminal offence usually begins with First Information Report (FIR). It can be lodged by

- (a) aggrieved person himself/herself
- (b) Any person who is aware of the offence like an eye witness, by the accused himself, hearsay account.
- (c) Officer in charge of police station/SHO

Statement 2 is incorrect. Burden of proving the evidence in Civil Law lies on the plaintiff (complainant), whereas in Criminal Law it lies on the State.

In Civil Law, the punishment is given in terms of compensation. Here the wrongdoer reimburses the other party the amount of loss sustained by him as decided by the court. Whereas in Criminal Law the guilty is punished by incarceration with or without fine, or in some rarest of the rare cases with death penalty.

19. d

Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. In AK Gopalan v/s State of Madras, Supreme court said that Preventive detention does not violate right to life and personal liberty if specific safeguards are provided. As Article 22 met all the procedural safeguards like not extending detention beyond 3 months unless advisory board provide sufficient reports for this,

informing the person the ground of detention, providing an opportunity of representation against the detention order etc. So, it does not violate Article 21.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The 44th Amendment act of 1978 has reduced the period of detention without obtaining the opinion of the advisory board from 3 months to 2 months. However, this provision has not yet been brought into force, hence, the original period of three months still continues.

Also, if an advisory board reports sufficient cause for an extension, its 3-month period can also be extended.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Both the Parliament and state legislature have rights to make laws for preventive detention as the maintenance of law and order, security etc. come in the concurrent list. So, the Parliament has exclusive right to make laws for preventive detention only in cases related to defence, foreign affairs and security of India. Both the Parliament and state legislature have rights to make laws for cases related to security of state, maintenance of public order and maintenance of supplies and essential services.

20. c

Option c is correct.

Article 51A of the Constitution enlists Fundamental duties. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

- 1) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- 2) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- 3) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- 4) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- 5) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- 6) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- 7) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- 8) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- 9) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- 10) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- 11) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

'To protect the weaker sections from social injustice' is not listed as a Fundamental Duty.

21. a

Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Article 16 of the constitution provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State. Article 16(4) of the constitution explicitly clarifies that a policy like reservation will not be seen as a violation of right to equality. The state is permitted to make reservation in favour of, any backward class, if they are not adequately represented.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The text of the Preamble of the Constitution of India explicitly provides for equality of status and equality of opportunity to all its citizens.

22. d

Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: - Article 29 in the Constitution of India provides for the Protection of interests of minorities. 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.

Statement 2 is correct: - 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 (Article 29).

Statement 3 is correct: - Cultural and Educational Rights safeguards the rights of linguistic, cultural, and religious minorities. Articles 29 and 30 deals with the cultural and educational rights of Indian citizens. Fundamental Rights under Article 15, 16, 19, 21, Article 29 and Article 30 are available only to Citizens of India and not to foreigners.

23. d

Option d is correct.

The harm principle says that people should be free to act as they wish unless their actions cause harm to somebody else.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Harm Principle means that there should be a constrain on a person from acting in a way that may cause harm to other. It was first proposed by English philosopher John Stuart Mill. It means people should be free to act in the way they want, however their actions should not cause harm to somebody else. Phrase "Your freedom to swing your fist ends where my nose begins" reflects the sentiment of the harm principle.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Right to Freedom (and not right to Protection of Life) is the reflection of the harm principle. Also, in the constitutional discussions in India, 'Reasonable Restrictions' is the term used for justifiable constraints on the freedom of individuals. For example, State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of right of assembly on two grounds, namely, sovereignty and integrity of India and public order including the maintenance of traffic in the area concerned.

24. d

Option d is correct.

- The Constitution deals with citizenship from Articles 5 to 11 under Part II. However, it contains neither any permanent nor any elaborate provisions in this regard. It only identifies the persons who became citizens of India at its commencement (i.e., on January 26, 1950). It does not deal with the problem of acquisition or loss of citizenship subsequent to its commencement. It empowers the Parliament to enact a law to provide for such matters and any other matter relating to citizenship. Since citizenship, naturalization, alien (Subject 17) is a subject under the Union List, the Parliament (state legislatures have no power) has enacted the Citizenship Act, 1955, which has been amended in 1986, 1992, 2003, and 2005. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

- According to the Constitution, the following four categories of persons became the citizens of India at its commencement i.e., on 26 January 1950:

- o A person who had his domicile in India and also fulfilled any one of the three conditions, viz., if he was born in India; or if either of his parents was born in India; or if he has been ordinarily resident in India for five years immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, became a citizen of India (Article 5).

- o A person who migrated to India from Pakistan became an Indian citizen if he or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was born in undivided India and also fulfilled any one of the two conditions viz., in case he migrated to India before July 19, 1948, he had been ordinarily resident in India since the date of his migration; or in case he migrated to India on or after July 19, 1948, he had been registered as a citizen of India. But, a person could be so registered only if he had been resident in India for six months preceding the date of his application for registration (Article 6).

- o A person who migrated to Pakistan from India after March 1, 1947, but later returned to India for resettlement could become an Indian citizen. For this, he had to be resident in India for six months preceding the date of his application for registration (Article 7). Hence statement 2 is not correct.

- o A person who, or any of whose parents or grandparents, was born in undivided India but who is ordinarily residing outside India shall become an Indian citizen if he has been registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country of his residence, whether before or after the commencement of the Constitution. Thus, this provision covers the overseas Indians who may want to acquire Indian citizenship (Article 8).

25. b

Option b is correct.

- The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Indian Constitution from Articles 12 to 35. The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination. They uphold the equality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest and unity of the nation.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. Article 33 of the Constitution provides that Parliament (and not a state legislature) is empowered to restrict or abrogate the Fundamental Rights of the members of armed forces, members of forces

charged with maintenance of public order, intelligence & counter-intelligence agencies, paramilitary forces, state police forces. For example, Police: non-gazetted personnel from the post of constable to Inspector are not allowed to form any kind of union or association under the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966.

- The power to make laws under Article 33 is conferred only on Parliament and not on state legislatures.
- Statement 2 is correct. Any law made to restrict the fundamental rights of members of armed forces cannot be challenged in any court on the ground of contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights.

26. c

Option c is correct.

- The Right against Exploitation under Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the dignity of the individual. Under these -
- Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar (forced labour) and other similar forms of forced labour. Any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens. It protects the individual not only against the State but also against private persons
- Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities like construction work or railway. But it does not prohibit their employment in any harmless or innocent work.
- Abolition of untouchability and protection of the interests of minorities are envisaged under Article 17 and Article 29 of the Constitution respectively.

27. d

Option d is correct.

- Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect. The difference between the procedure established by law and due process of law is that the due process of law gives wide scope to the Supreme Court to grant protection to the rights of its citizens. It can declare laws violative of these rights void not only on substantive grounds of being unlawful, but also on procedural grounds of being unreasonable.
- Procedure Established by Law means that a law that is duly enacted by the legislature or the concerned body is valid if it has followed the correct procedure. Following this doctrine means that, a person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty according to the procedure established by law. Our Supreme Court, while determining the constitutionality of a law, however, examines only the substantive question i.e., whether the law is within the powers of the authority concerned or not. It is not expected to go into the question of its reasonableness, suitability or policy implications”.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. The scope of judicial review power of the Supreme Court in India is narrower than that of what exists in 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.
- Knowledge Base: In Menaka case (1978), the Supreme Court overruled its judgement in the Gopalan case by taking a wider interpretation of the Article 21. Therefore, it ruled that the right to life and personal liberty of a person can be deprived by a 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.

28. a

Option a is correct.

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

- (1) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- (2) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms.
- (3) Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies.

- (4) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- (5) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
- (6) Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

The State can impose 'reasonable' restrictions on the enjoyment of these six rights only on the grounds mentioned in the Article 19 itself and not on any other grounds.

Statement 1 is correct. Originally, Article 19 contained seven rights. But, the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property was deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. These six fundamental rights are protected against only state action and not private individuals.

Statement 2 is incorrect. These rights are available only to the citizens and to shareholders of a company but not to foreigners or legal persons like companies or corporations, etc.

29. c

Option c is correct.

- Statement 1 is correct: The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the five Union Territories which includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Ladakh. A regulation so made has the same force and effect as an act of Parliament. It may also repeal or amend any act of Parliament in relation to these Union Territories.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Governor of a state is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.
- Similarly, the Governor of Assam may direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a tribal area (autonomous district) in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. The President enjoys the same power with respect to tribal areas (autonomous districts) in Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

30. b

Option b is correct.

- Secularism is the belief that religion should not influence or be involved in the organization of society, education, government, etc.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. Indian secularism deals with religious freedom of individuals and also of minority communities. Under Indian secularism an individual has the right to profess the religion of his or her choice. Likewise, religious minorities also have a right to exist and to maintain their own culture and educational institutions.
- Statement 2 is correct. Indian secularism is compatible with the idea of state-supported religious reform. Thus, the Indian constitution bans untouchability. The Indian state has enacted several laws abolishing child marriage and lifting the taboo on inter-caste marriage sanctioned by Hinduism.
- Statement 3 is correct. Indian Secularism does not focus only on church-state separation but also the idea of inter-religious equality is crucial to the Indian conception. It resulted in equal focus on intra-religious and interreligious domination. Indian secularism equally opposed the oppression of dalits and women within Hinduism, the discrimination against women within Indian Islam or Christianity, and the possible threats that a majority community might pose to the rights of the minority religious communities.
- Statement 4 is incorrect. Under Western secularism the state cannot aid any religious institution. Under western secularism state cannot give financial support to educational institutions run by religious communities. However, under Indian constitution state can aid religious institution but it should not spend the public money collected by way of tax for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion.

31. c

Option c is correct

- Statement 1 is incorrect. Constitutions exist not only in democratic countries but also in other forms of governments like monarchies. However, in a monarchical constitution, the monarch takes major decisions. On

same lines in some constitutions like the old Soviet Union, one single party is given the power to decide. But in democratic constitutions the people get to decide.

- Statement 2 is incorrect. Generally Constitutions are legal document that deal with ideals and values. The Constitution does not only deal with the agreement on the type of government but also on certain ideals and values that the country should uphold. Ideals and values are generally reflected in the preamble, oaths, opening declarations etc. Successful constitutions strike the right balance between preserving core values and adapting them to new circumstances.
- Statement 3 is correct. A constitution expresses the fundamental identity of a people. This means the people as a collective entity come into being only through the basic constitution. It is by agreeing to a basic set of norms about how one should be governed, and who should be governed that one forms a collective identity. One has many sets of identities that exist prior to a constitution. But by agreeing to certain basic norms and principles one constitutes one's basic political identity. Also, constitutional norms are the overarching framework within which one pursues individual aspirations, goals and freedoms. So, the constitution also gives one a moral identity.

32. c

Option c is correct.

- Statement 1 is correct. After the commencement of Partition, The Muslim league members which are from the areas included in Pakistan withdrew from the constituent assembly. So, the total strength came down to 299 as against 389 proposed under cabinet mission plan. The strength of provinces also reduced from 296 to 229.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Initially they had decided to stay away from it and so did not join it but after the acceptance of Mountbatten plan, representatives of most of the Princely states took their seats in the constituent assembly. However, the strength of Princely states was reduced to 70 after the partition instead of 93 as fixed under Cabinet mission.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. The members of the Muslim League from the Indian Dominion entered the Constituent Assembly of India. Twenty-eight members of the Muslim League joined the Indian Assembly.

33. d

Option d is correct.

The Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution popularly referred to as the 'Anti-Defection Law' was inserted by the 52nd Amendment (1985) to the Constitution. It was formulated to bring stability in the Indian political system. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution (which embodies the anti-defection law) is designed to prevent the evil or mischief of political defections motivated by the lure of office or material benefits or other similar considerations. It is intended to strengthen the fabric of Indian parliamentary democracy by curbing unprincipled and unethical political defections.

34. d

Option d is correct.

- Statement 1 is incorrect. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor. Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him. The President can specify the designation of an administrator; it may be Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Not only the Union Territories of Puducherry (in 1963), Delhi (in 1992) but also Jammu and Kashmir (in 2019) are provided with a legislative assembly and a council of ministers headed by a chief minister. The remaining six union territories do not have such popular political institutions.

35. b

Option b is correct.

- Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income and property. A combination of social justice and economic justice denotes what is known as 'distributive justice'.
- The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms—social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
- The concept of Economic Justice is also mentioned under the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 39 says that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing— (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood; (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment; (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

36. a

Option a is correct.

- Option a is correct. Article 14 provides that the state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of laws within the territory of India. So, denying the promotion of women officers is against the rule of law as this article sees all person equal in the eye of law. Article 15 states that the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. But denying the promotion on the basis of sex (women) is a violation of article 15. Article 16 states that 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. Thus, promotion if only provided to men and not to women is a clear violation of Article 16.
- Right to undertake any profession- All citizens are given the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. This right only covers all the means of earning one's livelihood. It does not prohibit any discrimination in respect of any employment or office under the state (this is dealt in Article 16).

37. c

Option c is correct.

- Statement a is incorrect. Article 142 of the constitution provides that apex court might pass some orders or decrees as is necessary for doing complete justice in any case pending before it. This sometimes leads to Supreme Court overreaching itself into powers of Executive or Legislature and hence it sometimes goes against the principle of Separation of Power.
- Statement b is incorrect. Although the Separation of Power provides for Division of Labor and Functional Specialization, it isn't the basic philosophy behind including the doctrine in the constitution.
- Statement c is correct. Separation of Powers provides for checks and balances by each organ (Legislative, Executive, Judiciary) of the government on the other two. It prevents tyranny of the government. It ensures that justice done is free of any fear or favor.
- Statement d is incorrect. Separation of power rather provides the conditions for Checking and balancing the decisions of the other organs. Although it prevents encroachment of power by other organs, this isn't the fundamental reason for its inclusion.

38. a

Option a is correct.

The word democracy comes from the Greek word "demos", meaning people, and "kratos" meaning power; so, democracy can be thought of as "power of the people": a way of governing which depends on the will of the people. The most obvious ways to participate in government are to vote, or to stand for office and become a representative

of the people. Democracy, however, is about far more than just voting, and there are numerous other ways of engaging with politics and government. The effective functioning of democracy, in fact, depends on ordinary people using these other means as much as possible. The take-off point for a democracy is the idea of consent, i.e., the desire, approval and participation of people. It is the decision of people that creates a democratic government and decides about its functioning. So, since democracy requires voter's decision making- hence intelligence and character of common people are called in.

39. d

Option d is correct.

- Statement 1 is correct. The Constitution of India has a section called Directive Principles of State Policy. It is to ensure greater social and economic reforms, and to serve as a guide to the independent Indian State to institute laws and policies that help reduce the poverty of the masses.
- Statement 2 is correct. The constitution provides set of basic rules that allows for minimal degree of coordination among the member of the society. Any law is made keeping in mind the bare minimum of order that is needed. Rest, it depends on the members of the society on how they relate to others and live in a harmonical manner.
- Statement 3 is correct. Any law framed by the legislature must adhere to the fundamental law of land i.e., constitution. In case it is violative of any part of the constitution, judiciary can declare the law as null and void. Thus, the constitution helps judiciary to decide the legality of the laws.
- Statement 4 is incorrect. The constitution provides only the sets and procedures on how the citizens are to be governed. Who governs them is the responsibility of the society. Constitution doesn't deal with the personal values of the elected individuals. It is dealt by constitutional morality. As B R Ambedkar has said, A constitution is as good as those who are executing it.

40. b

Option b is correct.

Option b is correct. Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh were the states that were previously constituted as union territories. Other union territories which were gradually elevated to statehood were Tripura, Mizoram and Goa. During the British Rule, these areas were constituted as 'scheduled districts' in 1874. Later, they came to be known as 'chief commissioners' provinces'. After independence, they were placed in the category of Part 'C' States and Part 'D' Territories. In 1956, they were constituted as the 'union territories' by the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act (1956) and the States Reorganisation Act (1956). Gradually, these union territories were given statehood. Assam and Meghalaya were not union territories.

In December, 1970 the State of Himachal Pradesh Act was passed by Parliament and the new state of Himachal Pradesh came into being on 25th January, 1971.

In January, 1972, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura became full-fledged states under the North Eastern Region (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

Arunachal Pradesh had also been a union territory from 1972. In 1987, Arunachal Pradesh was elevated to statehood and became 24th state of India.

41. c

Option c is correct.

- Statement a is incorrect. Elections (whether direct or indirect) alone does not guarantee democratic government. Sometimes autocratic leaders like Hitler also gets elected through ballot voting. Elections should be based on universal adult franchise as it is based on equality which is a basic principle of democracy. Elections should be free and fair which should provide equal opportunity to contest and get elected.
- Statement b is incorrect. A Republic is where the head of state is elected by the people. It is not necessarily to be democratic. For ex – China is a republic but not democratic whereas United Kingdom is a monarch but still a democratic.

- Statement c is correct. A democratic government must be responsible and answerable to the people. It should necessarily explain the policies, provide information to the public and give freedom to criticize the actions through free speech. This best describes the democratic government.
- Statement d is incorrect. A democratic government need not necessarily have a written set of rules. Countries like New Zealand and Britain have unwritten constitution, but they qualify to be the democratic countries due to features like freedom of speech and expression whereas Countries like Myanmar has a written constitution but not democracy.
- Knowledge Base: Democracy is a form of government in which: Rulers elected by the people take all the major decisions; Elections offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers; This choice and opportunity is available to all the people on an equal basis; and the exercise of this choice leads to a government limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizens' rights. A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.

42. b

About the Fundamental Duties:

- The Fundamental Duties were added in the Constitution on the recommendations of Sardar Swaran Singh Committee. This insertion brought the Constitution of India in line with Article 29(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
- The recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee were added by The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976. Accordingly, Part IV-A was added into the Constitution, which inserted Article 51A in the Indian Constitution. Initially, Article 51A provided for 10 Fundamental Duties of every citizen of India, from Articles 51A (a) to (j).
- The 11th Fundamental Duty was added by The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002. It added Article 51A (k).
- Swaran Singh Committee:
The rights and the duties are correlative to each other and the Fundamental Duties are, therefore, intended to serve as a constant reminder to every citizen that while the Constitution specifically conferred on them certain Fundamental Rights, it also requires the citizens to observe certain basic norms of democratic conduct and democratic behaviour. The Swaran Singh Committee was asked to formulate a list of Fundamental Duties, so that the citizen should not think only of his rights.
- In Dr. Dasarathi v/s the State of Andhra Pradesh, it was held that under Article 51 A (j) of the Indian Constitution, all citizens owe a duty of themselves to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that this nation may constantly rise to higher levels of endeavour and achievement when the state undertakes to promote excellence, it can do so only through the methods which the Constitution permits to adopt.

43. a

A citizen's right to own private property is a human right. The state cannot take possession of it without following due procedure and authority of law, the Supreme Court has held in a judgment. The state cannot trespass into the private property of a citizen and then claim ownership of the land in the name of 'adverse possession', the court said. Property ceased to be a fundamental right with the 44th Constitution Amendment in 1978. Nevertheless, Article 300A required the state to follow due procedure and authority of law to deprive a person of his or her private property, the Supreme Court said.

44. a

What is Article 32? It is one of the fundamental rights listed in the Constitution that each citizen is entitled. Article 32 deals with the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies', or affirms the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred in Part III of the Constitution. During the 1975 Emergency, a five-judge bench of the Supreme Court, in the ADM Jabalpur vs Shivakant Shukla case, had ruled that the right to constitutional remedies under Article 32 would remain suspended during a national emergency.

The 44th Amendment also stated that according to Article 359, the president could issue orders suspending the right to move any court for the enforcement of fundamental rights, under Article 32, during a national emergency, with the exception of Article 20 (deals with protection of certain rights in case of conviction for offences) and Article 21 (protection of life and personal liberty). In civil or criminal matters, the first remedy available to an aggrieved person is that of trial courts, followed by an appeal in the High Court and then the Supreme Court. When it comes to violation of fundamental rights, an individual can approach the High Court under Article 226 or the Supreme Court directly under Article 32. Article 226, however, is not a fundamental right like Article 32.

45. c

The function of a constitution is to

- 1. provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.**
- 2. specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. It decides how the government will be constituted.**
- 3. set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.**
- 4. enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.**
- 5. ensure that a dominant group does not use its power against other less powerful people or groups. Every society is prone to this tyranny of the majority. The Constitution usually contains rules that ensure that minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority**

46. c

Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution guarantees freedom to carry out any occupation, trade or business. In 2005, the Constitution was amended to allow reservation in private educational institutions for socially and educationally backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Note that this amendment applies to admissions in private educational institutions and not to jobs in the private sector. There may be reasonable restrictions "in the interests of the general public", and in particular related to specifying any professional or technical qualifications, or to reserve a sector for government monopoly. In the Indra Sawhney case in 1992, the Supreme Court capped reservations in public services at 50%. It however said that there may be extraordinary situations which may need a relaxation in this rule.

47. a

Article 16 of the Constitution specifically provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in public employment. It prohibits discrimination on several grounds including place of birth and residence. However, it permits Parliament to make law that requires residence within a State for appointment to a public office. Note two points here. This enabling provision is for public employment and not for private sector jobs. And the law needs to be made by Parliament, and not by a State legislature.

48. a

The Right to be forgotten allows a person to seek deletion of private information from the internet. The concept has found recognition in some jurisdictions abroad, particularly the European Union. While the right is not recognized by law in India, the courts, in the recent months, have held it to be an intrinsic part of the Right to privacy. The Personal Data Protection Bill contains provisions to the doctrine of the 'Right to be forgotten'. The Puttaswamy judgement holds that the Right to privacy is protected as a Fundamental Constitutional Right, under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India.

49. a

A citizen's right to own private property is a human right. The state cannot take possession of it without following due procedure and authority of law, the Supreme Court has held in a judgment. The state cannot trespass into the private property of a citizen and then claim ownership of the land in the name of 'adverse possession', the court said. The State cannot be permitted to perfect its title over the land by invoking the doctrine of adverse possession to grab the property of its own citizens. Under "doctrine of adverse possession", a person who is not the original owner becomes the owner because of the fact that he has been in possession of the property for a minimum of 12-years, within which the real owner did not seek legal recourse against him.

50. d

Article 20(2) says that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. This is called Doctrine of Double Jeopardy. The objective of this article is to avoid harassment, which must be caused for successive criminal proceedings, where the person has committed only one crime. Constitution bars double punishment for the same offence. The conviction for such offence does not bar for subsequent trial and conviction for another offence and it does not matter even if some ingredients of these two offences are common. A partial protection against double jeopardy is a Fundamental Right guaranteed under Article 20 (2) of the Constitution of India, which states "No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once". The Supreme Court of India has ruled that the bar of double jeopardy does not arise if an accused was discharged of a criminal offence, even before the commencement of trial, on the basis of an invalid sanction for prosecution.

51. d

Clofazimine which had been in short supply in the Indian market for several months, is now "not available", with the situation turning into a crisis over the past three months.

- It is a fat soluble, brick red dye that is used in combination with other agents in the therapy of leprosy.
- Clofazimine, by itself, has not been associated with serum aminotransferase elevations during therapy or to instances of clinically apparent acute liver injury.

52. a

Financial Stability Report: is released by the RBI twice a year.

- The report details the state of financial stability in the country.
- As part of the FSR, the RBI also conducts a Systemic Risk Survey (SRS), wherein it assess the financial system on five different types of risks: Global; Financial; Macroeconomic; Institutional; General.

53. c

In News : Recently the Hon PM of India has launched year-long celebrations to remember the contributions of Alluri Sitarama Raju.

Statements 1 and 3 are not correct : Alluri Sitarama Raju was born in present day Andhra Pradesh on 4th July 1897 to Alluri Venkata Rama Raju and Suryanarayanamma. ○ After putting up a massive effort for nearly two years, the British managed to capture Alluri in the forests of Chintapalli.

■ He was then tied to a tree and executed by shooting on 7 May 1924 in the village of Koyyuru. ○ The fierce revolutionary laid down his life for the freedom of the motherland at the young age of 27 years. Statement 2 is correct :

■ The British government passed the Madras Forest Act in 1882.

■ It banned the villagers from practising their traditional agricultural system of shifting cultivation known as Podu cultivation, forcing them to raise particular types of crops.

■ It had also laid severe curbs on their movement in the forest area.

■ Alluri Seetarama initiated the famous "Rampa Rebellion" or Manyam Rebellion in 1922-1924 against the Forest Act in Visakhapatnam-Godavari agency area of the then Madras Presidency.

■ He galvanised the tribals to fight against the injustices of the British.

● He also utilised sporting traditional weaponry like bow-and-arrow and spears, and employing tactics like using whistles and beating drums to exchange messages amongst themselves.

54. a

Statement 1 is correct: It is a giant, complex machine built to study particles that are the smallest known building blocks of all things.

● Statement 2 is incorrect. ATLAS is the largest general-purpose particle detector experiment at the LHC

55. b

Recently, the G7 launched an infrastructure investment plan to counter China's Belt and Road Initiative. Hence statement 2 is correct and 1 is incorrect. More about the plan:

● The recent G7 Leaders' Summit in Germany, has officially launched the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII). ○ It is a joint initiative to fund infrastructure projects in developing countries.

● The project, launched is being seen as the bloc's counter to China's 'Belt and Road Initiative'.

● Infrastructure investment: ○ G7 and EU have noted the infrastructure projects being undertaken and funded by China at a global level and decided to present their alternative mechanism for it. ○ Funding:

■ Collectively, the group aims to mobilise nearly \$600 billion from the G7 by 2027.

■ The funding will be utilised to invest in critical infrastructure that improves lives and delivers real gains for all of our people.

■ However, the fund does not mean "charity or aid", but loans, and will be beneficial for both the countries lending and receiving them. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

56. d

Internal Debt comprises loans raised in the open market, compensation and other bonds, etc. It also includes borrowings through treasury bills including treasury bills issued to State Governments, Commercial Banks and other Investors, as well as non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities issued to International Financial Institutions.

57. d

Explanation:

- Sunflower is a photo and thermos- insensitive crop, which can be grown in all the seasons for its edible oil and edible
- fruits. They are among several plant species that either grow or move in response to stimuli from the sunlight to
- maximize the amount of direct solar radiation received for photosynthesis and growth. This is known as heliotropism.
- Karnataka is the largest producer of Sunflower in India.
- Globally, Russia and Ukraine are the largest producers of Sunflower. Together they account for 50% of the global
- Sunflower production.
- Sunflower production is done in India in all the 3 seasons: Kharif, Rabi and Zaid. The production of Sunflower has been falling in India.
- India produced 14.63 lakh tonnes of Sunflower in 2007-08, whereas the production stood at 2.28 lakh tonnes in
- 2020-21.

58. a

Now temperatures across Europe are soaring yet again, at or near triple digits from Spain to the British Isles and spreading east.

- Low-pressure zones tend to draw air toward them. In this case, the low-pressure zone has been steadily drawing air from North Africa toward it and into Europe.
- Heat waves in Europe had increased in frequency and intensity over the past four decades, and linked the increase at least in part to changes in the jet stream. The researchers found that many European heat waves occurred when the jet stream had temporarily split in two, leaving an area of weak winds and high-pressure air between the two branches that is conducive to the buildup of extreme heat
- Warming in the Arctic, which is occurring much faster than other parts of the world, may play a role. As the Arctic warms at a faster rate, the temperature differential between it and the equator decreases. This leads to a decrease in summertime winds, which has the effect of making weather systems linger for longer.

59. c

Now It is perhaps the first time that fruit rot caused by the fungus *Athelia rolfsii* is being reported in jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) in India.

- A soil-borne fungal pathogen, *Athelia rolfsii* is a major threat to several crops and, hence, the new development warrants immediate attention.
- *Athelia rolfsii* is a soil-borne fungal pathogen with a wide host range which attacks various commercially cultivated crops belonging to different families. But this is the first time it is being reported in jackfruit in the country.
- One disease which is found in immature jackfruit is the *Rhizopus* fruit rot, but it does not affect mature fruit.

60. b

Union Minister of Ayush Shri Sarbananda Sonowal inaugurated Vaccination Centre for children at the All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA).

- He also launched the Bal Raksha mobile app, which is aimed at creating awareness of paediatric preventive healthcare through Ayurveda intervention amongst parents.
- The app will also collect feedback from parents regarding the impact of the kit on their children's health and immunity.
- The All India Institute of Ayurveda, an autonomous organisation under Ministry of Ayush, aims at bringing synergy between the traditional wisdom of Ayurveda and modern tools and technology.

61. b

A non-fungible token (NFT) is a noninterchangeable unit of data stored on a blockchain, a form of digital ledger, that can be sold and traded.

Types of NFT data units may be associated with digital files such as photos, videos, and audio. Because each token is uniquely identifiable, NFTs differ from blockchain cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin.

- NFTs have drawn increasing criticism for the energy cost and carbon footprint associated with validating blockchain transactions.

Anything that can be converted into a digital form can be an NFT. Everything from your drawings, photos, videos, GIF, music, in-game items, selfies, and even a tweet can be turned into an NFT, which can then be traded online using cryptocurrency.

62. b

- Statement 1 is not correct. China is responsible for some 70% and 60% of global production of cobalt.
- Statement 2 is correct. Critical minerals such as lithium and graphite used in electric vehicle (EV) batteries.

63. c

Verstehen is the procedure by which sociologists gain access to the meanings behind human actions. Concept of Verstehen:

- It translates to 'understanding' in German
- It became a critique of the positivist and naturalist approaches to sociology prevalent in the 19th century.
- It argues that human actions cannot be analysed by merely adopting the research methods followed in natural sciences with 'absolute objectivity'.

64. a

In News : Recently, US Democratic Representative stated that the US government must not impose sanctions on India under the Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) for its purchase of the S-400 missile weapons system from Russia.

Statement 1 is correct :The 'Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act' (CAATSA) was passed by a Republican-controlled U.S. Congress in July 2017

- It is a law that came into effect in the US in 2017. Statement 2 is not correct :
- It is meant to punish countries having deep engagements with Russia, North Korea, and Iran using economic sanctions.
- The US flagged issues of Russia's alleged interference in the 2016 Presidential elections, and its role in the Syrian war as some of the reasons for punishing engagement with it.
- Ordinary transactions will not invite sanctions, and the decision of who has sanctions imposed on them comes down to the interpretation of "significant transaction".
- This is one of the various waivers or exemptions mentioned, such as the transaction not affecting US strategic interests, not endangering the alliances it is a part of, etc.

65. c

Recently, India's foreign exchange reserves fell to their lowest level in over 14 months as the central bank sold dollars to prop up the currency.

- The reserves fell \$5.01 billion to \$588.3 billion. ○ The decline in the reserve comes amid the rupee hitting record lows. ● Reasons: ○ The central bank has been selling dollars to curb excessive volatility in the exchange rate and prevent runaway depreciation in the rupee. ○ In 2022 overseas investors had net sold \$30.29 billion worth of Indian assets.
- India's trade deficit too is a record monthly high of \$25.63 billion last month.
- The country which has the highest forex reserves in the world is China. ○ Because it wants its exports to be attractive in the global market.
- RBI Act and the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 govern the foreign exchange reserves.
- It can be broken into four categories: ○ The first and largest component is foreign currency assets; it constitutes about 80% of the total portfolio. ○ Investment in gold. ○ Special drawing rights from the IMF. ○ Reserve Tranche Position.

66. b

Sri Lanka is facing a massive economic collapse with dramatic events seen on its political stage. Impacts on India

- Export:

○ Sri Lanka's share in India's total exports has declined from 2.16 percent in FY15 to just 1.3 percent in the first 10 months of FY22. Hence option 1 is correct.

● **Shipping:**

○ If the current situation in the island nation persists, it could cause a major disruption to the normal functioning of the Colombo Port.

○ This would be detrimental to India's interest.

○ The port handles over 30 percent of India's container traffic and 60 percent of its transshipment. Hence option 2 is correct.

● **Migration:**

○ Also, the continuing Sri Lankan crisis could compel many Sri Lankans to leave for India for their survival. Hence option 3 is correct.

○ Already, scores of them have fled from the island nation to India.

● **Silver lining:**

○ Several flights of Sri Lankan Airlines, Air Arabia, Jazeera Airways, Gulf Air and Air AirAsia Malaysia are depending on Indian airports starting from May onwards, giving additional revenue to Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) airport operators and respective state governments.

○ It has boosted aviation turbine fuel (ATF) sales in South Indian airports like Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin and Chennai. Hence option 4 is incorrect.

67. a

Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020:

● It amalgamates 13 labour laws regarding standards for working conditions, health and safety of workers.

● **Key Features:**

○ It will apply to factories where manufacturing activity is carried out and employs more than 20 workers. Hence statement 1 is correct.

○ The code will apply to hazardous factories too irrespective of the number of workers employed.

○ No worker will be allowed to work for more than 8 hours a day or 6 days a week.

○ For overtime, an employee would be paid twice the rate of his or her wage.

○ It ensures gender neutrality by allowing women to work in all establishments for all types of work, with consent to work before 6 am or after 7 pm.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect. ○ It recognises the rights of contractual workers and for the first time, transgender rights are recognized. Hence statement 2 is correct.

68. d

In News : NASA's James Webb Space Telescope has delivered the deepest and sharpest infrared image of the distant universe so far.

● James Webb Space Telescope is an international program led by NASA with its partners, ESA (European Space Agency) and CSA (Canadian Space Agency).

● The telescope launched on an Ariane 5 from Europe's Spaceport in French Guiana.

● It will solve mysteries in our solar system, look beyond distant worlds around other stars, and probe the mysterious structures and origins of our universe and our place in it.

69. d

Recently, Singalila National Park launched a programme that aims to release about 20 red pandas in a period of five years. Statements 1 and 2 are not correct :Red Panda is largely vegetarian, eating chiefly young leaves and shoots of bamboo.

○ It also takes fruit, roots, succulent grasses, acorns, lichens, birds' eggs and insects

○ They are shy, solitary and arboreal animals and considered an indicator species for ecological change. ○ Red pandas live in high-altitude forests of Nepal, India, Bhutan, Myanmar and China.

○ Red pandas are currently listed as endangered species by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and their numbers are believed to be less than 10,000 individuals in the wild.

■ However, the exact figure remains unknown.

70. c

Recently the 2022 Global Gender Gap Index was released by the World Economic Forum (WEF). Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

- **Political Empowerment:**

- This includes metrics such as: The percentage of women in Parliament, the percentage of women in ministerial positions etc.

- Of all the sub-indices, this is where India ranks the highest (48th out of 146). ○ However, notwithstanding its rank, its score is quite low at 0.267. ○ The silver lining is that despite the reduction, India's score is above the global average in this category. Hence statement 2 is correct

- **Economic Participation and Opportunity:** ○ This includes metrics such as: The percentage of women who are part of the labour force, wage equality for similar work, earned income etc. ○ Here, too, India ranks a lowly 143 out of the 146 countries in contention even though its score has improved over 2021 from 0.326 to 0.350.

- **Educational Attainment:** ○ This sub-index includes metrics such as: Literacy rate and the enrolment rates in primary, secondary and tertiary education. ○ Here India ranks 107th out of 146, and its score has marginally worsened since last year.

- **Health and Survival:** ○ This includes two metrics: The sex ratio at birth (in %) and healthy life expectancy (in years). ○ In this metric, India is ranked the last (146) among all the countries. Hence statement 3 is correct.

71. b

Recently, LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ) in South Dakota in the U.S. is being considered as the most sensitive dark matter detector in the world. Explanation Statement 1 is not correct: Gravitational lensing is an effect of Einstein's theory of general relativity – simply put, mass bends light. Statement 2 is correct: Gravitational lensing is the phenomenon that occurs when a huge amount of matter, such as a massive galaxy or cluster of galaxies, creates a gravitational field that distorts and magnifies the light from objects behind it, but in the same line of sight.

72. d

In News - According to the recent guidelines issued by the Women and Child Development Ministry Beti Bachao Beti Padhao will now be extended across the country.] Statements 1 and 3 are correct : It is a flagship scheme of the Government of India, launched by the Prime Minister in 2015 in Haryana to arrest the declining Child Sex Ratio and related issues of empowerment of Women over a lifecycle continuum.

- It's a convergent initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.

- It is implemented by states with 100% central assistance.

- Nearly 80 percent of funds for the BBBP scheme has been used for advertising, and not on sectoral interventions such as women's health and education. Statement 2 is not correct : BBBP scheme has provision for awards and recognitions but no provision for direct individual cash transfer for any strata of society including daughters of poor women. It is not a DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) scheme. Under the scheme, combined data of urban and rural areas are considered for the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB).

73. c

Recently, the Vice President of India expressed concern over low female participation in the formal labour force in India. Statement 1 is correct: Casual Worker: A person, who is casually engaged in non-farm enterprises and, in return, receives wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, is a casual worker.

- This Category of Workers excludes Regular and Contract workers.

Statement 2 is correct: Contract Worker: As per the definition of a contract worker, a worker is deemed to be employed as a contract worker when he/she is hired in connection with the work of an establishment by or through a contractor.

- Contract workmen are indirect employees; persons who are hired, supervised and remunerated by a contractor who, in turn, is compensated by the establishment.

74. b

Statement 1 is not correct: The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021 amended the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (MTP Act) and follows the earlier MTP Bills of 2014, 2017 and 2018, all of which

previously lapsed in Parliament. Extended length for termination of pregnancy: The Act increases the gestation period of women seeking abortion up from 20 weeks to 24 weeks.

- It allows abortion to be done on the advice of one doctor up to 20 weeks, and two doctors in the case of certain special categories of women between 20 and 24 weeks.
- The “special categories of women” include rape survivors, victims of incest, the differently abled and minors.
- In case of the gestational period beyond 24 weeks, pregnancy may be terminated only in cases of substantial foetal abnormalities diagnosed by the Medical Board or if there is a threat to the life of the mother.
- Opinion of only one provider will be required up to 20 weeks of gestation and two providers for termination of pregnancy of 20-24 weeks of gestation. Statement 2 is correct: It allows unmarried women also to terminate a pregnancy in case of failure of the contraceptive method or device. The ground of failure of contraceptives can now be used for abortion for up to 20 weeks.

75. d

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO):

- It is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation of Eurasian Nations with a secretariat in Beijing. ○ Aim: ■ It is a political, economic and military organisation that aims at maintaining peace, security and stability in the region. ○ Its Secretariat is located in Beijing. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.
- Iran and Belarus: ○ 2021 SCO summit in Dushanbe agreed for Iran to join. ○ Belarus has also begun the membership process for SCO. ■ The legal process regarding Belarus' application for SCO membership will soon start, and the accession of Belarus will require the consensus of all member states. Hence statement 3 is correct ○ The upcoming SCO Summit will be held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan where the issues with the expansion of the group will be discussed among other issues. ○ India will host the SCO summit in 2023.
- Varanasi - Cultural and Tourism Capital of SCO: ○ The holy city of Varanasi, showcasing India's culture and traditions over the ages, will be declared the first “Cultural and Tourism Capital” of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation for 2022-23. Hence statement 2 is correct.

76. d

Supreme court has directed all states to have a mandatory 1-km ESZ from the demarcated boundaries of every protected forest land, national park and wildlife sanctuary. Significance of Eco Sensitive Zone (ESZ):

- Conservation: ○ ESZs help in in-situ conservation, which deals with the conservation of an endangered species in its natural habitat. Hence option 1 is correct. ■ For example, the conservation of the One-horned Rhino of Kaziranga National Park, Assam. ○ They minimize forest depletion and man-animal conflict. Hence option 2 is correct.
- Buffer zone: ○ The protected areas are based on the core and buffer model of management, through which local area communities are also protected and benefitted. ○ ESZs are created as “shock absorbers” for the protected areas, to minimize the negative impact on the “fragile ecosystems” by certain human activities taking place nearby. ○ These areas are meant to act as a transition zone from areas requiring higher protection to those requiring lesser protection.
- Mitigating climate change: ○ Biodiversity and climate change are interconnected. The creation of SEZs may help in reducing the rise in temperature. Hence option 3 is correct.
- Significance of Recent Judgement: ○ It can lead to more sustainable development. ○ Tribal rights will also be protected with the recent judgment i.e., their culture, diversity etc will be preserved. Hence option 4 is correct.

77. b

In News : Three-quarters of a century ago on 22nd July 1947, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the National Flag.

Statement 1 is incorrect :The National Flag of India was adopted in its present form during the meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947, a few days before India's independence from the British on 15 August

1947. ○ It served as the national flag of the Dominion of India between 15 August 1947 and 26 January 1950 and that of the Republic of India thereafter. ○ In India, the term "tricolour" refers to the Indian national flag.

○ Designed by: Pingali Venkayya. Statement 2 is correct : The National flag of India is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (Kesari) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. In the centre of the white band is a navy blue wheel which represents the chakra. The Chakra on the white band of the flag is depicted as the "wheel of the law" in the Sarnath Lion Capital made by the 3rd-century BC Mauryan Emperor Ashoka.

78. b

Recently, India is preparing to auction off about 72 GHz of airwaves to roll out 5G services in the country. Statement 1 is not correct: 5G has low latency when compared to 4G which will support new applications such as AI, IoT, and virtual reality efficiently. It enables mobile phone users to open a web page and browse things without any hassles.

Statement 2 is correct: Low latency of 5G increases the bandwidth that will help transfer the data as soon as possible. Mobile phone users can ensure a faster connection with more bandwidth after choosing a 5G network.

79. c

Recently, India has designated five new wetlands of international importance, taking the total number of Ramsar sites in the country to 54.

- The new sites are: ○ Karikili Bird Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu,
- Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve Forest in Tamil Nadu, ○ Pichavaram Mangrove Forest in Tamil Nadu, Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Pala wetland in Mizoram, ○ Sakhya Sagar in Madhya Pradesh. Pichavaram Mangrove Forest:
- Pichavaram is a village near Chidambaram in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, India. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.
- It is located between the Vellar estuary in the north and Coleroon estuary in the south.
- The Vellar-Coleroon estuarine complex forms the Killai backwater and the mangroves that are permanently rooted in a few feet of water. Statement 3 is incorrect. World Network of Biosphere Reserves (Man and Biosphere Reserve). Presently, there are 18 notified biosphere reserves in India and Pichavaram is not part of it.

80. b

About Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) 2002

- About: ○ It was enacted in January 2003 and the Act along with the Rules framed thereunder has come into force with effect from 1st July 2005.
- The Parliament enacted the PMLA as a result of international commitment to sternly deal with the menace of money laundering of proceeds of a crime having transnational consequences and on the financial systems of the countries
- Power to Enforcement Directorate (ED): ○ The Act gives the government and the Enforcement Directorate (ED) virtually unbridled powers of summons, arrest, and raids. ○ Despite having powers of investigation, the ED has not been classified as a 'police agency'. Hence statement 1 is incorrect. ○ Besides, there is a lack of clarity about the ED's selection of cases to investigate.
- Bails & the burden of proof: ○ It makes bail nearly impossible while shifting the burden of proof of innocence on to the accused rather than the prosecution. Hence statement 2 is correct. ○ The Court made it clear that the State has a compelling interest in imposing stringent bail conditions for economic offences.

81. c

International Tiger Day is celebrated every year on 29th July. Statement 1 is correct: Currently, India has the largest tiger population in the world. It is the home for nearly 3000 tigers. Statement 2 is correct: The largest tiger reserve in India is the Nagarjunsagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve. Located in the Nallamala forest, the reserve spreads over five districts, Kurnool District, Prakasam District, Guntur District, Nalgonda District and Mahabub Nagar district, with an area of 3,728 sq.

82. a

Monkeypox initially presents like any tropical disease with fever, headache, joint ache and possible swelling of the lymph glands. The incubation period for the disease — the time from exposure to the virus to the manifestation of symptoms — ranges from five to 21 days.

- Rashes appear on the face, inside palms and the body one to four days after fever.
- The course of the disease could last two to four weeks, during which time the rashes progress into pustules, vesicular lesions and scabs.
- Transmission happens only through close contact and by touching or sharing the clothes or bedding used by the patient, because the lesions usually have a high viral load. Transmission also extends throughout the course of the illness, till the lesions heal.

83. a

The total horticulture production in 2021-22 is estimated to be 341.63 million tonnes (MT), an increase of about 7.03 MT or 21% over the 2020-21 figure, according to the second advanced estimates of area and production of various horticultural crops released by the Union Agriculture Ministry.

84. a

Dunagiri, a Project 17A frigate, will be launched into the Hooghly river at Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata on 15 July 2022.

- Christened after a mountain range in the state of Uttarakhand, 'Dunagiri' is the fourth ship of P17A Frigates. These are follow-on of the P17 Frigates (Shivalik Class) with improved stealth features, advanced weapons and sensors and platform management systems.

85. b

The website of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been ranked first under the Central Ministries Portal in National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment.

- Digital Police portal of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) placed at two in the assessment under the Central Ministries Services Portal.
- All Government portals that were evaluated were divided into two main categories, states and Union Territories and Central Ministry service portals.
- There were four main parameters of assessment, Accessibility, Content Availability, Ease of Use and Information Security and Privacy for Central Ministry Portals.

86. c

Defence Ministry has set up an apex committee with Defence Secretary as Chairman to conduct a Performance and Efficiency Audit into various aspects of its activities.

- This kind of audit is expected to provide valuable inputs to the top management of the Ministry in planning and execution of projects, and suggest systemic improvements in internal controls, soundness of financial procedures and identification of risk factors.
- It is a major shift from the existing transaction based compliance audit to carry out an outcome based Performance and Efficiency Audit aimed at enhancing overall efficiency.

87. a

Recognised as one of the world's biodiversity hotspots, the Western Ghats region runs to a length of 1,600 km starting from the mouth of the river Tapti near the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra to Kanyakumari, the southernmost tip of India in Tamil Nadu. It stretches over the six States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Ghats are second only to the Eastern Himalaya as a treasure trove of biological diversity in the country. The WGEEP report, popular as Gadgil report, had designated the entire hill range as an Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA). It had classified the 142 taluks in the Western Ghats boundary into three Ecologically Sensitive Zones (ESZs).

88. b

About Puri Jagannath Temple:

It is an important Vaishnavite temple dedicated to Jagannath, a form of Sri Krishna in Puri in Odisha. The temple is believed to have been constructed in the 12th century by King Anantavarman Chodaganga Deva of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty.

Jagannath Puri temple is called 'Yamanika Tirtha' where, according to the Hindu beliefs, the power of 'Yama', the god of death has been nullified in Puri due to the presence of Lord Jagannath. The Puri temple is famous for its annual Ratha Yatra, or chariot festival, in which the three principal deities are pulled on huge and elaborately decorated temple cars.

89. a

The Geneva Conventions are four treaties and three additional protocols, that establish international legal standards for humanitarian treatment in war.

The Geneva Conventions extensively define the basic rights of the wartime prisoners (civilians and military personnel), established protections for the wounded and the sick, and provided protections for the civilians in and around a war-zone.

Moreover, the Geneva Convention also defines the rights and protections afforded to the non-combatants. The treaties of 1949 were ratified, in their entirety or with reservations, by 196 countries. The Geneva Conventions concern only the

prisoners and the non-combatants in the war. They do not address the use of weapons of war, which are instead addressed by the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, which concern conventional weapons, and the Geneva Protocol, which concerns biological and chemical warfare. Four Conventions which are part of the Geneva Conventions:

1. First Geneva Convention: Protects the wounded and the sick soldiers on land during war.
2. Second Geneva Convention: Protects the wounded, the sick and the shipwrecked military personnel at sea during war.
3. Third Geneva Convention: Protects the prisoners of war, including a wide range of general protections, such as human treatment, maintenance and equality across the prisoners, conditions of captivity, questioning and evacuation of the prisoners etc.
4. Fourth Geneva Convention: Protects the civilians, including those in the occupied territory.

Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court: The jurisdiction of the Court shall be limited to the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. The Court has jurisdiction in accordance with this Statute

with respect to the following crimes:

- (a) The crime of genocide.
- (b) Crimes against humanity.
- (c) War crimes.
- (d) The crime of aggression.

90. c

Aadi Krithigai is an important festival celebrated in the Tamil month of Adi or Aadi. In 2022, the date of Aadi Krithigai is July 23. The festival is dedicated to Lord Muruga or Subramanya.

- Incidentally, the festival is also referred as Aadi Krittika, Kirthigai, Kritika and Krithika. The festival is celebrated with fervor in the Murugan Temples in Tamilnadu.
- As per some beliefs Muruga first appeared on earth on Aadi Krithigai day.
- Aadi Krithigai in some regions is celebrated to symbolize the victory of good over evil when Murugan slew the demon Surapadman.

91. b

After the fall of the Cholas, temple building activity continued under the Chalukyas of Kalyani and the Hoysalas. The district of Dharwar and the Hoysala capital, Halebid, had a large number of temples. The most magnificent of these is

the Hoysalesvar temple. It is the best example of what is called Chalukyan style. Apart from the images of gods and their attendants, both men and women (Yaksha and Yakshini), the temples contain finely sculptured panels, which show a busy panorama of life, including dance, music, and scenes of war and love. Thus, life was closely integrated with religion. For the common man, the temples were not merely a place for worship, but the hub of social and cultural life as well.

- The rulers of various dynasties patronized arts and letters during this period. While Sanskrit was regarded as the language of high culture, a remarkable feature of the period was the growth of literature in the local languages of India. A number of popular saints, called the Nayanmars and the Alvars, who were the devotees of Siva and Vishnu, respectively, flourished in the Tamil kingdoms. They composed their works in Tamil. The writings of the Saivite saints, which were collected into 11 volumes, under the name Tirumurai in the early part of the twelfth century, are considered sacred and are looked upon as the fifth Veda.
- During the Chola period, the temples generally enjoyed revenue-free grants of lands for their expenses. They also received grants and rich donations from the wealthy merchants. Some of the temples became so rich that they entered business, lent money and took part in business enterprises. They also spent money on improving cultivation, digging tanks, wells, etc., and providing irrigation channels.

92. c

- The founder of the Chola Empire was Vijayalaya, who was at first a feudatory of the Pallavas. He captured Tanjore in 850 AD. By the end of the 9th century, the Cholas had defeated both the Pallavas of Kanchi and weakened the Pandyas, bringing the Southern Tamil country (Tondamandala) under their control. But the Cholas were hard put to defend their position against Rashtrakutas. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- The Cholas rulers built a network of royal roads that were useful for trade as well as for the movement of the army. Trade and commerce flourished in the Chola empire, and there were some gigantic trade guilds that traded with Java and Sumatra.
- The Cholas also paid attention to irrigation. The river Kaveri and other rivers were used for this purpose and many tanks for irrigation were built and a tank committee that looked after the distribution of water to the fields was formed.
- ☑ The Cholas also had a strong navy, as we have seen, which dominated the Malabar and Coromandal coast and for some time, the entire Bay of Bengal. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

93. d

- ☑ The Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic empire based in Delhi that stretched over large parts of the Indian subcontinent for 320 years. Five dynasties ruled over the Delhi Sultanate sequentially: the Mamluk dynasty, the Khalji dynasty, the Tughlaq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty, and the Lodi dynasty.
- ☑ The Dagh and Chehra system was introduced by Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316) and consisted of two practices: Ala-ud-din introduced a system of chehra, an identity card system for every soldier, and dagh to brand horses to be used specifically for wars. Hence statement 1 is not correct and statement 2 is correct.
- ☑ Ghasiuddin Balban introduced a separate military department (Diwan-i-Ariz) and appointed Kotwal.
- ☑ Firoz Tughlaq made iqta system hereditary and introduced a separate department of slaves called diwan-i-bandagan. Hence statement 3 is correct.

94. d

- ☑ Sangam literature is the compilation of the earliest available Tamil literature. The word 'Sangam' literally means association. It implies an association of Tamil poets that flourished in ancient southern India. The three chief Tamil kingdoms of this period were the Cheras, the Cholas, and the Pandyas. The Sangam period roughly extends between 300 BC and 300 AD, although most of the work is believed to have been composed between 100 CE and 250 CE.
- ☑ The Sangam texts are different from the Vedic texts, particularly the Rig Vedic texts. They do not constitute religious literature. The short and long poems were composed by numerous poets in praise of numerous heroes and heroines. Thus they are secular in nature. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- ☑ They are not primitive songs, but they show a high quality of literature. Many poems mention a warrior or a chief or a king by name and describe his military exploits in detail. The gifts made by him to bards and warriors are celebrated. These poems may have been recited in the courts. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

☐ The Sangam texts refer to many settlements including Kaveripattanam whose flourishing existence is now attested archaeologically. They also speak of the Yavanas (foreigners) coming in their own vessels purchasing pepper with gold and supplying wine and women slaves to the natives. This trade is not known only from Latin and Greek writings but also from archaeological records. The Sangam literature is a very major source of our information for the social, economic and political life of the people living in deltaic Tamil Nadu in the early Christian centuries. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

95. d

☐ In 1210, Qutubuddin Aibak died of injuries received in a fall from his horse while playing Chaugan (polo). He was succeeded by Iltutmish, who was the son-in-law of Aibak. But before he could do so, he had to fight and defeat the son of Aibak. Thus, the principle of heredity, of son succeeding his father, was checked at the outset. ☐ During the early years of his reign, Iltutmish's attention was concentrated on the north-west. A new danger to his position arose with the conquest of Ghazni by Khwarizm Shah. The Khwarizmi Empire was the most powerful state in Central Asia at that time and its eastern frontier now extended upto the Indus. In order to avert this danger, Iltutmish marched to Lahore and occupied it. ☐ He also attacked Nagda, the capital of Mewar (about 22 km from Udaipur), but had to beat a retreat at the arrival of the Gujarat armies, which had come to aid the Rana. As revenge, Iltutmish despatched an expedition against the Chalukyas of Gujarat, but it was repulsed with losses.

96. c

☐ The entire period from 800 to 1200 (early medieval) may be regarded as one for the purpose of studying economic, social, and religious aspects.

☐ In north India, this period is often considered a period of stagnation and even of decline. This is seen in the steady decline of towns. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

☐ Also, there was the absence of gold and silver coins between the 7th and 10th centuries. The absence of gold and silver coins is sometimes traced to the collapse in the west of the Roman empire with which India had a flourishing and profitable trade. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

☐ While India's trade with the western areas declined, trade with south-east Asia and China grew steadily. The lead in this trade was taken by south India. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

97. b

☐ Abdur Razzaq, an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in the fifteenth century and mentioned seven lines of forts. These encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests. The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. Hence statement 1 is correct.

☐ The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered. No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction. The stone blocks were wedge-shaped, which held them in place, and the inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards. Hence statement 2 is correct.

☐ Due to the surrounding areas being arid, elaborate arrangements had to be made to store rainwater and conduct it to the city. The most important such tank was built in the early years of the fifteenth century and is now called the Kamalapuram tank.

o One of the most prominent waterworks to be seen among the ruins is the Hiriya canal. This canal drew water from a dam across the Tungabhadra and irrigated the cultivated valley. Hence statement 3 is correct.

98. b

Translations of Sanskrit texts such as the Mahabharata and the Ramayana into Persian were commissioned by the Mughal emperors. The Mahabharata was translated as the Razmnama (Book of Wars).

Akbar commissioned translation and illustration of revered Sanskrit texts into Persian. The Persian translation and illustrated version of the Hindu epic Mahabharata did this period came to be known as

RazmNama. This was completed in 1589 under the supervision of master artist Daswant. This manuscript was scribed in ornate calligraphy and contained 169 paintings. Hence statement 1 is correct.

All books in Mughal India were manuscripts, that is, they were handwritten. The centre of manuscript production was the imperial kitabkhana.

o Although kitabkhana can be translated as library, it was a scriptorium, that is, a place where the emperor's collection of manuscripts was kept and new manuscripts were produced.

Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct.

99. d

The establishment and expansion of the Delhi Sultanate led to the evolution of a powerful and efficient administrative system. The Sultan was assisted by a number of departments and officials in his administration. The post of Naib was the most powerful one. The Naib practically enjoyed all the powers of the Sultan and exercised general control over all the departments. Next to him was the Wazir who was heading the finance department called Diwani Wizarat.

The military department was called diwan-i-arz and was headed by Arz-i-mamalik. He was responsible for recruiting, equipping and paying the army. But the commander-in-chief of the army was Sultan himself. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

Diwan-i-insha was the department that dealt with all state correspondence-formal and confidential- between ruler and sovereign of other states, with subordinate officials, etc. Hence statement 2 is correct.

Barids were intelligence agents who reported to the rulers about the occurrences in the different parts of the empire. Hence statement 3 is correct.

100. d

All three terms are related to land revenue system during the Mughal empire.

In 1580, Akbar instituted a new land revenue system called dahsala. Under this system, the average produce of different crops as well as average prices prevailing over the last ten (dah) years were calculated. One-third of the average share was state's share.

Akbar also followed the old batai or ghalla-bakshi system. In this system, the produce was divided between peasants and the state in a fixed proportion. The crop was divided after it has been thrashed, or when it has been cut and tied in stacks, or while it was standing in the field.

A third system used under Akbar's reign was nasaq. It meant a rough calculation of the amount payable by the peasant on the basis of what he has been paying in the past.

Dagh system, by Allauddin Khilji, was used for branding of horse with imperial marks.