

**Q.1)** With reference to India, consider the following pairs:

<b>Action</b>	<b>The Act under which it is covered</b>
1. Unauthorized wearing of police or military uniforms	The Official Secrets Act, 1923
2. Knowingly misleading or otherwise interfering with a police officer or military officer when engaged in their duties	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
3. Celebratory gunfire which can endanger the personal safety of others	The Arms (Amendment) Act, 2019

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Pair 1 is correctly matched:** The Official Secrets Act, 1923 prohibits person from using or wearing, without lawful authority, any naval, military, air force, police or other official uniform, or any uniform so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such uniform

**Pair 2 is incorrectly matched:** It is under The Official Secrets Act, 1923, that no person in the vicinity of any prohibited place shall obstruct, **knowingly mislead or otherwise interfere with** or impede, **any police officer, or any member of 21** [the Armed Forces of the Union] engaged on guard, sentry, patrol or other similar duty in relation to the prohibited place.

**Pair 3 is correctly matched:** The Arms Act Amendment of 2019 adds new offences such as forcefully taking a firearm from police or armed forces and **using firearms in a celebratory gunfire** which endangers human life or personal safety of others.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2023

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Other Constitutional Dimensions

**Q.2)** With reference to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, consider the following statements:

1. The legislative assembly of Jammu and Kashmir can make laws on any subject mentioned in the state list of the 7<sup>th</sup> schedule of the Constitution except on the subject of land.
2. The electoral college for the President of India does not include the members of the legislative assembly of Jammu and Kashmir.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

Before the **Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act of 2019**, the State of Jammu and Kashmir had a bicameral legislature consisting of a Legislative Assembly (lower house) and a Legislative Council (upper house). After the reorganisation, the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir became part of the **unicameral legislature of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir**, functioning as the sole legislative body with the authority to enact laws and regulations.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The legislative assembly of Jammu and Kashmir has the authority to enact laws on subjects listed in the State List **except public order and police**. It can also enact legislation related to land.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The electoral college for the President of India **consists of elected members** of both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and elected members of the **Legislative Assemblies** of the States and **Union territories**.

Thus, the Members of the legislative assembly of Jammu and Kashmir **can participate in the election of the President of India**. However, the assembly has not been constituted after reorganisation and thus there was no participation in election of the President held in 2022.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/jammu-and-kashmir-assembly-to-miss-presidential-polls-for-second-time-in-history/article65556747.ece>

<https://thewire.in/government/rti-questions-whether-jk-reorganisation-denied-right-to-participate-in-presidential-polls>

40 Union Territories

Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Union Territories

**Q.3)** With reference to the provisions related to the official languages in the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. States can choose their official language only from the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.
2. If more than two States agree, the Hindi language can be used for official communication among those states.
3. The Governor of state may direct any language to be officially recognized throughout the state if a substantial proportion of the state's population desires the use of that language.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

In India, each state has the **flexibility to designate an official language or languages** for government and administrative purposes. These official languages are used for communication, documentation, and official proceedings within the state. The selection of **official languages is usually based on linguistic demographics and cultural considerations**, ensuring that the language(s) chosen to reflect the linguistic diversity and heritage of the respective state.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** According to **article 345 of the Indian Constitution**, states have the flexibility to choose their official language **from any language in use** within the state or Hindi. They are **not limited to the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule** of the Constitution.

**Statement 2 is correct:** According to the **Article 346 of the Indian constitution**, **if two or more States agree that the Hindi language should be the official language for communication between such States**, that language may be used for such communication.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** As per Article 347- Special provision relating to language spoken by a section of the population of a State- On a demand being made in that behalf the President may (not Governor), if he/she is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that state, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.

Source: Ch: 65 - Official Language

Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

<https://rajbhasha.gov.in/en/constitutional-provisions>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Language

**Q.4)** With reference to the safeguards available to Civil Servants in India, consider the following statements:

1. Criminal proceedings cannot be instituted against civil servants for any act done without the prior sanction of the appropriate authority.
2. A civil servant cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to the one that appointed him/her.
3. Generally, a civil servant cannot be removed without a fair inquiry and the opportunity to defend against the charges instituted upon him/her.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

Civil services in India are key positions within the government filled through competitive exams, crucial for policymaking and governance. **Article 311** of the Constitution contains provisions safeguarding civil servants by requiring a fair inquiry and providing an opportunity to defend against charges before dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank. These safeguards ensure fairness and protect civil servants from arbitrary actions.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Supreme Court has ruled that public servants may be prosecuted without prior approval from the appropriate authorities, as not all their actions performed in the course of official duties are shielded by section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

**Statement 2 is correct:** As per Article 311 of the Constitution of India, a civil servant cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to the one who appointed them. This safeguard prevents arbitrary actions and ensures impartiality and fairness in the civil service system.

**Statement 3 is correct:** As per Article 311 (2) of the Constitution of India, Civil servants are generally entitled to a fair inquiry process and must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves against any charges before facing dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank.

**An exception was made in Union of India v Tulshiram Patel case,** the Supreme Court held that the dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of a person convicted on criminal charges is in public interest, can be removed without holding an inquiry, and it is not therefore considered violative of Article 311(2) of the Constitution.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth: chapter: Public services

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/public-servants-can-be-prosecuted-without-prior-sanction-sc/articleshow/3958442.cms?from=mdr>

[https://img.kerala.gov.in/docs/downloads/cp\\_to\\_cs.pdf](https://img.kerala.gov.in/docs/downloads/cp_to_cs.pdf) (Page 3)

Subject:) Polity Subtopic:) The Services and Public Service Commissions

**Q.5)** With reference to the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024, consider the followings statements:

1. It applies to the central recruitment examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission.
2. All offenses outlined in the act are cognizable and non-bailable.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

The aim of the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act 2024 is to curb unfair practices in public examinations.

**Statement 1 is correct: The act is applicable only to Central recruitment agencies and does not extend to State recruitment agencies. The act is applicable to exams conducted by the (i) Union Public Service Commission, (ii) Staff Selection Commission, (iii) Railway Recruitment Board, (iv) National Testing Agency, (v) Institute of Banking Personnel Selection, and (vi) Departments of the central government and their attached offices for recruitment.**

**Statement 2 is correct: All offenses under the act are cognizable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable.** However, no action will be considered an offense if it can be proven that the accused exercised due diligence.

Source: Forum IAS Quarterly January-March 2024- Pg no 13

Subject:) Current Affairs

Subtopic:) Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024

**Q.6)** With reference to the recent guidelines provided for the appointment of Director General of Police (DGP) of a state, consider the following statements:

1. The empanelment committee for empaneling officers for the appointment of state DGP is headed by the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
2. Only police officers with at least six months of service left before retirement will be considered for appointment as the DGP of a state.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

Director General of Police (DGP) is a rank in the Indian Police Service, held by the highest-ranking police officer in a State or a Union Territory of India, typically heading the state or the UT police force.

**Statement 1 is correct:**

- 1) The UPSC had first framed guidelines for empaneling officers for the appointment of state DGPs in 2009, after the Supreme Court verdict in the police reforms case of 2006.
- 2) The **empanelment committee for empaneling officers for the appointment of state DGPs is headed by the UPSC Chairman** and includes the Union Home Secretary, the State's Chief Secretary and DGP, and one of the heads of the Central Armed Police Forces nominated by the MHA who is not from the same State cadre.

**Statement 2 is correct:**

- 1) In 2023, the amended guidelines issued by UPSC mentioned that only police officers with at least six months of service left before retirement will be considered for appointment as the Director General of Police of a State.
- 2) The guidelines also allow officers with 25 years' experience to be appointed as a DGP, against the earlier requirement of a minimum 30 years of service.
- 3) The number of shortlisted officers cannot exceed three but may consist of less than three officers in "exceptional circumstances".

**Knowledge Base:**

- 1) Inspector General of Police (IGP): IGPs are senior IPS officers who report to the DGP and head specific zones or departments within the state police force. They may oversee crime investigation, intelligence gathering, or traffic management.
- 2) Additional Director General of Police (ADGP): ADGPs are IPS officers who hold positions just below the IGP level. They may oversee specialized units like counterterrorism or cybercrime or handle administrative functions within the police force.
- 3) Some Indian states have been appointing temporary police chiefs i.e. acting DGPs to avoid following the UPSC process for appointment. States such as Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana have all appointed "in-charge" DGPs, or DGPs with "full additional charge".
- 4) Recently, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has told such 'defaulting' states to follow the Supreme Court's directives on such appointments. SC in its directives on appointment of DGPs in the Prakash Singh case said that temporary or 'acting DGPs' are to be avoided and appointed only in exceptional circumstances.

**Source:**

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/state-dgp-appointees-must-have-at-least-six-months-to-retire-those-on-deputation-need-central-consent-amended-upsc-guidelines/article67485609.ece>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/up-gets-its-fourth-acting-dgp-six-more-states-one-ut-have-acting-police-chiefs-9137793/>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/avoid-naming-acting-dgps-follow-supreme-courts-guidelines-mha-to-states-9167188/>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) The Services and Public Service Commissions

**Q.7)** Consider the following statements regarding the liabilities of the Government of India for torts (wrongs committed) by its officials:

1. When a citizen suffers damage due to a negligent act by the servants of the State in his official capacity, the State is liable to pay compensation.
2. The Government of India can be sued for torts committed by its officials when performing sovereign functions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

**Article 300** of the Constitution deals with the suits by or against the Government in India.

The Government of India, like other governments, is subject to laws concerning torts, which are civil wrongs leading to direct or indirect damage. The liability for these torts hinges on whether they occur during sovereign or non-sovereign functions.



**Statement 1 is correct:** Based on the pre-Independent British convention established in India through various charters and the post-Independence supreme court ruling, when a citizen suffers damage due to a negligent act by the servants of the State, the State is liable to pay compensation.

It shows the general liability of the government in cases of negligence by its servants. The state, as an employer, is held responsible for the actions of its employees done within the scope of their employment and causing harm due to negligence. The negligence must have occurred while the servant was performing their official duties.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The government (Union or states) in India can be sued for torts (civil wrongs) committed by its officials in the exercise of its sovereign functions. The sovereign functions include aspects like administering justice, constructing a military road, commandeering goods during war, etc.

Non-Sovereign Function of servants of State, include actions not inherent to the government's sovereignty, such as running businesses or providing utilities, where the government acts as any private legal entity would. The understanding of not differentiating between sovereign and non-sovereign functions has evolved through multiple SC judgements.

**Source:** Ch: 67 - Rights and Liabilities of the Govt, Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Rights and Liabilities of the Government and Public Servants

**Q.8)** With reference to Post Independence Indian History, the Razakars were associated with which of the following?

- a) A peasant force in Andhra Pradesh resisted the integration of Hyderabad state with Madras.
- b) A paramilitary force appointed by Nizam to oppose the integration of Hyderabad into the Indian Union.
- c) Leaders of a peasant uprising in the Telangana region during the early 1950s.
- d) A peasant force in Hyderabad which resisted the integration of Hyderabad state with Andhra Pradesh.

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Option b is the correct answer:**

The Razakars were a **paramilitary group formed in Hyderabad** in 1938. It was formed to support the rule of the Nizam and **oppose the integration of Hyderabad into the Indian Union following independence in 1947**. They murdered, maimed, raped and looted, targeting particularly the non-Muslims.

**Knowledge Base:**

Operation Polo, also known as the "Police Action," was the code name for the Indian military operation that integrated the Hyderabad State into the Indian Union in September 1948. The operation was necessitated due to the Nizam's refusal to accede to India and the violent actions of the Razakars. It lasted for five days and resulted in the dissolution of the Razakars and the incorporation of Hyderabad into India.

**Source:** <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/leps201.pdf>

[https://frontline.thehindu.com/the-nation/history-a-tale-of-two-massacres-in-hyderabad-karnataka-razakars-1948-police-action-annexation-of-hyderabad-nizam-anti-muslim-attacks-kalaburagi-](https://frontline.thehindu.com/the-nation/history-a-tale-of-two-massacres-in-hyderabad-karnataka-razakars-1948-police-action-annexation-of-hyderabad-nizam-anti-muslim-attacks-kalaburagi-bidar/article67442047.ece#:~:text=The%20Razakars%20led%20by%20Kasim,lives%20to%20the%20Razakars'%20fury.)

[bidar/article67442047.ece#:~:text=The%20Razakars%20led%20by%20Kasim,lives%20to%20the%20Razakars'%20fury.](https://frontline.thehindu.com/the-nation/history-a-tale-of-two-massacres-in-hyderabad-karnataka-razakars-1948-police-action-annexation-of-hyderabad-nizam-anti-muslim-attacks-kalaburagi-bidar/article67442047.ece#:~:text=The%20Razakars%20led%20by%20Kasim,lives%20to%20the%20Razakars'%20fury.)

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Post Independent India -Consolidation

**Q.9)** With reference to ‘Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act 2023’, consider the following statements:

1. It sets up the Co-operative Election Authority (CEA) to conduct elections for the members of board of multi-state co-operative societies.
2. It establishes the Co-operative Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Fund for revival of sick multi-state co-operative societies
3. It empowers the state government to appoint Ombudsman with territorial jurisdiction to investigate complaints from members of multi-state cooperative societies.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The **Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act 2023** aims to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability, reform electoral processes, and supplement existing legislation by incorporating provisions from the Ninety-seventh Constitutional Amendment for Multi-State Cooperative Societies.

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act 2023 indeed **establishes the Co-operative Election Authority** to conduct and supervise elections for the members of the board of multi-state co-operative societies.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The **Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act 2023 creates the Co-operative Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, and Development Fund to revive multi-state cooperative societies that are in financial distress.** A sick multi-state cooperative society is defined as one that has accumulated losses equal to or exceeding its paid-up capital, free reserves, and surpluses, and has experienced cash losses in the previous two financial years.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The **Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act, 2023, allows the Central Government to appoint the Co-operative Ombudsman to provide a mechanism to address grievances of members of the MSCS.** The Ombudsmen's role is to investigate complaints from members of multi-state cooperative societies regarding their deposits, equitable benefits, and other matters.

Source: <https://prsindia.org/billtrack/the-multi-state-co-operative-societies-amendment-bill-2022>

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseFramePage.aspx?PRID=1983119>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Co-Operative Societies

**Q.10)** Consider the following languages:

1. Tamil
2. Gujarati
3. Malayalam
4. Bengali
5. Kannada
6. Telugu

How many of the above languages have been given the status of a Classical Language in India?

- a) Only three
- b) Only four
- c) Only five
- d) All six

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as “classical languages”. In 2006, it laid down the criteria for conferring the classical language status. Six languages have been granted the classical language status in India till now by the Ministry of Culture.

**Point 1 is correct:** Tamil was the first language to be granted classical status in 2004. It qualifies due to its long history of written records dating back over 2000 years, a rich literary tradition that is original and not borrowed from another speech community, and a vast ancient literature which is considered valuable by scholars.

**Point 2 is incorrect:** Gujarati, while being an important regional language with a significant literary output, has not been designated as a Classical language. It does not meet the criterion related to antiquity and historical legacy as required for Classical status.

**Point 3 is correct:** Malayalam was recognized as a Classical language in 2013. While it shares some characteristics with Tamil, its distinct script and extensive body of literature from the 12th century onward support its classification.

**Point 4 is incorrect:** Bengali is one of the most spoken languages in India and has a rich literary heritage, especially noted for its modern literary and cultural outputs. However, it has not been classified as a Classical language primarily because it does not meet the antiquity criteria set for Classical languages.

**Point 5 is correct:** Kannada was declared a Classical language in 2008. Its history of written texts dates back to the 5th century AD, and it has a rich and varied literary tradition that includes several old and significant texts.

**Point 6 is correct:** Telugu received the Classical language status in 2008, the same year as Kannada. Its script and vast literature, which date back to at least the 7th century AD, and its profound vernacular literature from the 11th century provide the basis for its classification.

**Knowledge Base:**

- 1) The criteria for declaring a language as classical mandates high antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1,500–2,000 years, a body of ancient literature/texts which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers and a literary tradition that is original and not borrowed from another speech community.
- 2) Also since the classical language and literature is distinct from the modern, there can also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

**Source:** Ch: 65 – Official Language, Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Subject:)** Polity

**Subtopic:)** Language

**Q.11)** With reference to the “Tea Board” in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Tea Board is a statutory body.
2. It is a regulatory body attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
3. The Tea Board’s Head Office is situated in Bengaluru.
4. The Board has overseas office at Dubai and Moscow.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**



**Statement 1 is correct:** The Tea Board of India is a **statutory body created under the Tea Act, 1953** and it was established for the purposes of regulating the Indian tea industry and protecting the interests of tea producers in India.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** It is functioning as a statutory body of the Central Government **under the Ministry of Commerce**.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Tea Board of India's Head Office is situated in **Kolkata**.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The Tea Board of India has overseas offices in **Moscow, Dubai, Hamburg, London and New York**. Moscow office. The Moscow office of the Tea Board of India operates under the Embassy of India, and its area of activity includes Russia and the CIS countries, which comprise 50% of Indian tea exports.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2022

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Other Constitutional Dimensions

**Q.12)** With reference to National Commission on Minorities (NCM), consider the following statements:

1. It is a statutory body.
2. All the members of the commission should be from the minority community.
3. The commission presents an annual report to the Central government.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**The setting up of Minorities Commission was envisaged in the Ministry of Home Affairs**

**Resolution in 1978.** With the enactment of the **National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992**, the Minorities Commission became a statutory body and renamed as National Commission for Minorities.

**Statement 1 is correct: The National Commission for Minorities is a statutory body established under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.** It works under the administrative control of the **Ministry of Minority Affairs**.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Commission is a multimember body consisting of a Chairperson, a Vice Chairperson and five members. They are nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability and integrity.

**Provided that five Members including the Chairperson (not all the 7 members) shall be from amongst the minority communities.**

**Statement 3 is correct: The Commission shall prepare, in such form and at such time, for each financial year, as may be prescribed, its annual report, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year and forward a copy thereof to the Central Government.**

Source: <https://www.ncm.nic.in/home/pdf/about%20ncm/genisis.pdf>

<https://www.ncm.nic.in/home/pdf/about%20ncm/composition.pdf>

[https://ltdashboard.legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A1992-19\\_0.pdf](https://ltdashboard.legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A1992-19_0.pdf)

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Minorities

**Q.13)** Consider the following:

“He was first Deputy Prime Minister of Independent India. He was the chairman of Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India. He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states to bring most of them into the Indian Union”

Who among the following leaders is described in the above passage?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) J.P. Kripalani
- c) Sardar Vallabha Patel
- d) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1875-1950) was a leader of the freedom movement. He also took charge of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. He was part of Indian National Congress and follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He earned the reputation of 'Iron Man' because of the way he brought and maintained internal stability as Home Minister during the partition of the country.

**Option a is incorrect: Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)**, the first prime minister of free India. Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the "Objectives Resolution" in the Constituent Assembly. He was the chairman of major committees under constituent assembly such as **Union Constitution Committee and Union power committee.**

**Option b is incorrect: J.P. Kripalani (1888-1982)** was one of the important personalities in Indian freedom struggle. He was the head of **Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee** which was one of the **subcommittees of Advisory committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Provincial Constitution.**

**Option c is correct: Sardar Patel was India's Deputy Prime Minister** and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence. **He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states and bringing most of them into the Indian Union. He was a chairman of important committees of the Constituent Assembly such as Advisory committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Provincial Constitution and committee on Provincial Constitution Committee.**

**Option d is incorrect:** The Constitution was framed by the Constituent Assembly of India, established by the members of the provincial assemblies elected by the people of India. **Dr Sachchidanand Sinha**, the oldest member, was elected as the **temporary President of the Assembly**, following the **French practice**. Later, **Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected its president.**

Source:

<https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2021/oct/doc2021103031.pdf>

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?leps2=1-9>

[https://loksabhadocs.nic.in/Refinput/eprofiles/English/13042022\\_134600\\_1021206200.pdf](https://loksabhadocs.nic.in/Refinput/eprofiles/English/13042022_134600_1021206200.pdf)

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs306.pdf>

<https://forumias.com/blog/question/dr-sachchidanand-sinha-the-oldest-member-was-elected-as-the-temporary-president-of-the-assembly-following-practice-of-which-of-the-following-country/>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Post Independent India -Consolidation

**Q.14)** Consider the following statements:

**Statement I:** Article 356 of the Constitution of India can be proclaimed in the National Capital Territory of Delhi by the President of India.

**Statement II:** The President of India upon receipt of a report from the Lieutenant Governor of National Capital Territory of Delhi may by order suspend the special provisions with respect to Delhi.

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

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Indian Constitution contains elaborate emergency provisions to enable the President to meet any extraordinary situation effectively. President can declare State emergency (President's Rule) on the ground of failure of Constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356) or failure to comply with the directions of the Centre (Article 365).

**Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct:** According to Article 356 of the constitution, President's rule can be imposed in a state "if a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

**However, Article 356 is not applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi as it is a Union Territory. Under Article 239AB of the Indian constitution:**

If the President, on receipt of a report from the Lieutenant Governor or otherwise, is satisfied—

- that a situation has arisen in which the administration of the National Capital Territory cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of article 239AA or of any law made in pursuance of that article; or
- that for the proper administration of the National Capital Territory it is necessary or expedient so to do, **the President may by order suspend the operation of any provision of article 239AA or of all** or any of the provisions of any law made in pursuance of that article for such period and subject to such conditions as may be specified in such law and make such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for administering the National Capital Territory in accordance with the provisions of article 239 and article 239AA.

Source: <https://www.constitutionofindia.net/articles/article-239ab-provision-in-case-of-failure-of-constitutional-machinery/>

<https://www.constitutionofindia.net/articles/article-239aa-special-provisions-with-respect-to-delhi/>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Union Territories

**Q.15)** With reference to Indian Polity, consider the following statements regarding the present status of 'Privileges and Powers of Parliamentarians':

- Parliamentary privileges are special rights and immunities granted to Members of Parliament (MPs) to ensure their effective functioning.
- Parliamentary privileges grants MPs an absolute freedom to speak anything during the parliamentary proceedings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Article 105 of the Constitution deals with the powers and privileges of the Houses of Parliament and their members and committees.

**Statement 1 is correct: Parliamentary privileges are special rights, immunities and exemptions** enjoyed by the two Houses of Parliament, their committees and their members. They are necessary in order to secure the independence and effectiveness of their actions.

**Statement 2 is incorrect: Parliamentary privileges do not grant MPs absolute freedom of speech.** For example, Article 121 of the Constitution prohibits any discussion in Parliament regarding the conduct of judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts unless it is related to a motion for their removal.

Source: Forum IAS Quarterly January-March 2024- Pg no 11

Subject:) Current Affairs

Subtopic:) Parliament

**Q.16)** Committee of Parliament on Official Language was constituted in January 1976 to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purpose of the Union. In this context, consider the following statements about Committee of Parliament on Official Language:

1. The Committee was set up under the Official Languages Act, 1963.
2. The Committee submits its report to the presiding officer of the house.
3. The Committee comprises of members only from the Lok Sabha.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

**Part XVII of the Constitution** deals with the official language in **Articles 343 to 351**. In accordance with **Article 344**, The Officials Languages Act, 1963 provided for the setting up of a Committee of Parliament on official language to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purpose of the Union.

**Statement 1 is correct.** Under the **Officials Languages Act, 1963**, the **Committee was to be constituted after ten years of the promulgation of the Act** (i.e., 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1965). Accordingly, the Committee of Parliament on official language **was set up in 1976**.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** It shall be the duty of the Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and **submit a report to the President** making recommendations thereon and the President shall cause the report to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to all the State Governments.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** The Committee of Parliament on official language **comprises of 30 members of Parliament. It has 20 Members from Lok Sabha and 10 Members from Rajya Sabha**. They are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Knowledge Base:

PART XVII	
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	
CHAPTER I.—LANGUAGE OF THE UNION	
343.	Official language of the Union.
344.	Commission and Committee of Parliament on official language.
CHAPTER II.—REGIONAL LANGUAGES	
345.	Official language or languages of a State.
346.	Official language for communication between one State and another or between a State and the Union.
347.	Special provision relating to language spoken by a section of the population of a State.
CHAPTER III.—LANGUAGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, HIGH COURT, ETC.	
348.	Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc.
349.	Special procedure for enactment of certain laws relating to language.
CHAPTER IV.—SPECIAL DIRECTIVES	
350.	Language to be used in representations for redress of grievances.
350A.	Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage.
350B.	Special Officer for linguistic minorities.
351.	Directive for development of the Hindi language.

Source: Image Source – Indian Constitution.

Indian Polity by Laxmikanth – Chapter – Official Language.

<https://rajbhasha.gov.in/sites/default/files/cpolreport9-chapter1eng.pdf>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Language

**Q.17)** Things of value within the territorial waters or continental shelf and resources of the exclusive economic zone of India vest in which of the following authorities?

- a) The Union Government
- b) Respective state governments of coastal states
- c) The Parliament of India decides on case-by-case basis
- d) Both Union and state governments

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

The **things of value** refers to **assets** such as natural resources or valuable items, located within India's territorial waters, continental shelf, or exclusive economic zone. These areas encompass various resources like marine life, minerals, and energy reserves that fall under the jurisdiction and management of India.

**According to article 297 of the Indian Constitution, all lands, minerals, and other valuable assets within India's territorial waters, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zone are vested in the Union Government** and are held for the Union's purposes. This means that the Union Government has jurisdiction and authority over these resources, including their management and utilization.

Source: Article 297 of the constitution of India.

[https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention\\_agreements/convention\\_overview\\_convention.htm](https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_overview_convention.htm)

<https://www.noaa.gov/maritime-zones-and-boundaries>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Rights and Liabilities of the Government and Public Servants

**Q.18)** Article 240 of the Indian Constitution gives the President the power to make regulations for certain Union territories. In this context, consider the following Union territories:

- 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 2. Lakshadweep
- 3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
- 4. National Capital Territory of Delhi

In how many of the above-mentioned Union territories President can make regulations for the peace, progress, and good government?

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

**Ans) c**

**Exp) option c is the correct answer.**

The President may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Union territory of–

- 1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 2) Lakshadweep
- 3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
- 4) Puducherry
- 5) 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.

**National Capital Territory of Delhi is governed by Article 239AA of the Constitution of India.**

Knowledge Base:

whenever the body functioning as a Legislature for the Union territory of [Puducherry] is dissolved, or the functioning of that body as such Legislature remains suspended on account of any action taken



under any such law as is referred to in clause (1) of article 239A, the President may, during the period of such dissolution or suspension, make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of that Union territory

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth: Chapter – Union Territories

<https://laddashboard.legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/COI...pdf>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Union Territories

**Q.19)** Consider the following statements:

**Statement I:** Andhra State was the first linguistic state formed in independent India in 1953.

**Statement II:** Fazl Ali Commission accepted the theory of 'one language, one state' for the formation of states.

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

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

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

The reorganization of states in India post-independence was a complex and phased process aimed at creating administrative divisions based on linguistic and ethnic identities among other factors. The process was intended to promote political inclusiveness and bring government closer to the people.

**Statement I is correct:** Andhra State was the first linguistic state formed in India in 1953. It was created from the Telugu-speaking northern districts of Madras State. It marked a significant point in the linguistic reorganization of states in India.

**Statement II is incorrect:**

- 1) The Fazl Ali Commission, also known as the States Reorganisation Commission, which submitted its report in 1955, rejected the theory of "one language, one state".
- 2) It did accept language as one of the criteria for reorganizing states. However, it was not the only criterion, as considerations of economic viability, administrative convenience, and potential future development were also taken into account.
- 3) The Fazl Ali commission suggested the abolition of the four-fold classification of states under the original Constitution and creation of 16 states and 3 centrally administered territories. The Government of India accepted these recommendations with certain minor modifications.

**Knowledge Base:**

- 1) Fazl Ali Commission's acceptance of language as a criterion came after the formation of Andhra state. Andhra state was formed due to prolonged agitation and demand from the Telugu-speaking people, primarily influenced by the death of Potti Sriramulu after his prolonged hunger strike, which catalyzed the government to form the state in 1953, while the Fazl Ali Commission's recommendations were implemented later.
- 2) Prior to the Fazl Ali Commission, the Dhar Commission (1948) and the JVP Committee (1948-49) had also dealt with the question of states' reorganisation. The Dhar Commission was initially skeptical about extensive linguistic states reorganisation, while the JVP Committee (comprising Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya) also expressed reservations but acknowledged the public sentiment for linguistic states.

**Source:** <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?leps2=1-9>

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/leps201.pdf>

Subject:) Polity Subtopic:) Language

**Q.20)** Article 241 gives power to Parliament to extend the jurisdiction of any high court of state to nearby united territory. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Union Territory	Associated High Court
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta High Court
2. Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Gujarat High Court
3. Lakshadweep	Kerala High Court
4. Puducherry	Madras High Court

How many of the pairs are correctly matched?

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

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

The **Parliament** under article 241, can establish a high court for a union territory or put it under the jurisdiction of the high court of adjacent state.

**Pair 1 is correct.** Andaman and Nicobar Islands are placed under **Calcutta High Court**

**Pair 2 is incorrect.** Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are placed under **The Bombay High Court**.

**Pair 3 is correct.** Lakshadweep is placed under **Kerala High Court**

**Pair 4 is correct.** Puducherry is placed under **Madras High Court**

Knowledge Base:

- 1) Delhi is the only union territory that has a high court of its own since 1966.
- 2) The Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh High Court is the common high court for the two union territories of Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh.
- 3) Chandigarh is placed under Punjab and Haryana High Court

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth – Union Territories

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Union Territories

**Q.21)** Consider the following statements:

- 1. “Right to the city” is an agreed human right and the UN-Habitat monitors the Commitments made by each country in this regard.
- 2. “Right to the City” gives every occupant of the city the right to reclaim public spaces and public participation in the city.
- 3. “Right to the City” means that the State cannot deny any public service or facility to the unauthorized colonies in the city.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

The “right to the city” is individual and collective right of all residents of a city/town/village to an equal share of its benefits and to participate in its development. It is not to be viewed as a new legalistic right, but merely as an articulation to consolidate the demand for the realisation of multiple

human rights. It developed as a movement for demand of basic rights to city dwellers by Global NGO's.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Right to the city has developed as a response of social groups and civil society organizations to ensure better access to and opportunities for everyone living in cities, especially the most marginalized and deprived sections. Social movements and organizations from across the world worked together to develop a World Charter on the Right to the City that is also supported by UNESCO and UN Habitat, among other agencies. Hence UN HABITAT only supports and doesnot monitor the commitments made by each country in this regard.

**Statements 2 and 3 are correct:** The Right to city demand is based on basic human rights principles of- **non-discrimination; indivisibility of human rights; gender equality; progressive realisation; non-retrogression, subsidiarity; solidarity; and, cooperation.** It emphasises priority attention to persons and groups in situations of vulnerability, including the homeless/ landless, children, persons with disabilities, religious and sexual minorities, older persons, informal sector workers, Dalits/ members of Scheduled Castes, indigenous and tribal peoples, persons from economically weaker sections, single women, and women-headed households, among others. It also stresses responsibility and sustainability as core principles.

**The concept of the right to the city is a means to combat the exclusionary development, selective benefit sharing, marginalisation, and discrimination rampant in cities today.**

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2021

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Other Constitutional Dimensions

**Q.22)** With reference to Land acquisition, consider the following:

The government acquires land/property-

1. of a minority educational institution.
2. held by a person under personal cultivation within statutory ceiling limits.
3. of a non-minority educational institution.
4. allotted for religious purposes.

In how many of the above cases is it the obligation of the government to pay compensation under the constitution?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Compulsory land acquisition in India refers to the government's authority to acquire private land for public projects like infrastructure, industrial development, or urbanization.** The Constitution 44th Amendment Act, 1978, removed the right to property of its fundamental right-character, and adorned it with status of Constitutional/legal right. Arts. 19(1)(f) and 31 were deleted from the Part III- "Fundamental Rights" and Art. 300 has been inserted in Part XII under a separate Chapter V "Right to Property"

**Statement 1 is correct: The government is under the constitutional obligation to pay compensation if it acquires the property of minority educational institution.**

**Statement 2 is correct: According to article 31A. Government is obliged to give compensation at the market value to persons holding land for personal cultivation and within the ceiling limit** Land acquisition acts in India typically have provisions for compensating landowners whose land is acquired for public purposes, if it's under personal cultivation and within statutory limits.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** When the government acquires property of a non minority educational institution, compensation is not required. There's no specific constitutional protection for

compensation in this case. The government might follow the land acquisition act and provide compensation based on the act's terms.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** Land for religious purposes is not covered for mandatory compensation by the government.

Source: Ch: 67 – Rights and Liabilities of the Govt

Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

<https://ijtr.nic.in/articles/art41.pdf>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Rights and Liabilities of the Government and Public Servants

**Q.23)** Arrange the following regions in chronological order based on their accession to independent India:

1. Junagarh
2. Hyderabad
3. Manipur
4. Bhopal

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

**Order 1-2-4-3**

**Junagadh** -The accession of Junagadh was a more turbulent affair. The Hindu-majority state had a Muslim ruler who initially acceded to Pakistan. This triggered a conflict with the surrounding Indian territories and a large-scale migration. **Following a military intervention and a plebiscite held on February 20th, 1948, Junagadh formally joined India.**

**Nizam**-The Nizam of **Hyderabad**, the ruler of the largest princely state at the time, initially opted for independence. **This led to a military operation by India called Operation Polo, which concluded on September 17th, 1948.** Hyderabad's subsequent accession to India was a significant milestone in the country's unification process.

**Bhopal** - **Bhopal was one of the last states to sign the 'Instrument of Accession'. The ruler of Bhopal acceded to the Indian government, and Bhopal became an Indian state on 1 May 1949.**

**Manipur**- Though the Maharaja of Manipur signed an Instrument of Accession with India on August 11th, 1947, complete integration took a longer time. **Internal political dynamics and a desire for autonomy led to a 'Merger Agreement' on September 21st, 1949,** formally incorporating Manipur into the Indian Union.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?leps2=1-9>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Post Independent India -Consolidation

**Q.24)** In context of Lakshadweep, consider the following statements:

1. It is the smallest Union Territory in terms of size in India.
2. A non-native person needs no permit to enter or reside in Lakshadweep.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Covering around 32 square kilometers, the Lakshadweep Islands, situated in the Arabian Sea, constitute a union territory of India. Comprising 36 coral atolls, they boast serene beaches, vibrant coral reefs, and clear waters. The islands attract visitors seeking natural beauty and a glimpse into their unique cultural tapestry.

**Statement 1 is correct: Lakshadweep is India's smallest Union Territory by total land area, measuring approximately 32.62 square kilometers.**

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Restriction on Entry and Residence) Rules of 1967 mandate that anyone who is **not a native resident of Lakshadweep requires a permit before entering the region, but it gives exception to some groups.**

Government Officials and Armed Force members working or visiting these islands and their family members are exempted from Obtaining Entry Permit to Lakshadweep

Source: <https://epermit.utl.gov.in>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Union Territories

**Q.25)** Which of the following groups of countries are members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ?

- a) Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Iran
- b) Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Qatar
- c) United Arab Emirates (UAE), Indonesia and Qatar.
- d) Angola, Iraq and Ecuador.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent intergovernmental organization of oil-exporting developing nations that coordinates and unifies the petroleum policies of its Member Countries. It was founded in Baghdad, Iraq in 1960 and headquartered in Vienna, Austria.

**Option a is correct:** Currently, OPEC has 12 members namely **Algeria, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.**

**Angola has recently left the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and other countries that have left OPEC are Indonesia, Qatar and Ecuador.**

Source: Forum IAS Quarterly January-March 2024- Pg no 15

Subject:) Current Affairs

Subtopic:) Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

**Q.26)** Consider the following statements regarding the new rules for the acceptance of awards by employee of All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India:

1. Government employees are required to obtain prior approval from the competent authority before accepting awards from private organizations
2. The awards received by government employees from private organizations should not include any monetary component.
3. Secretaries to the Government of India and secretary rank officers are exempted from requiring approval before accepting awards.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Centre has issued new guidelines for government employees receiving awards from private organisations, requiring prior approval from the relevant authority before accepting them. The approval may be granted 'only in exceptional circumstances'.

**Statement 1 is correct. Government employees must obtain prior approval from the competent authority before accepting awards from private organizations.**

- 1) Awards given by private bodies, institutions, or organizations may only be accepted with prior approval from the Competent Authority.
- 2) The State Government is the competent authority for officers serving within the state.
- 3) In the case of officers serving in the Centre, the Competent Authority would be the Secretary of the relevant Ministry or Department. The Cabinet Secretary is the Competent Authority for Secretaries to the Government of India.

**Statement 2 is correct. The awards received by government employees from private organizations should not include any monetary component.** This ensures that the acceptance of awards does not result in any financial benefit for the employees.

**Statement 3 is incorrect. Secretaries to the Government of India and officers of secretary rank require approval from the cabinet secretary for accepting awards.** This indicates that higher-ranking officials require approval from a higher authority.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/centre-issues-fresh-guidelines-for-govt-employees-to-receive-awards-from-private-bodies/articleshow/105922164.cms?from=mdr>  
<https://www.deccanherald.com/india/centre-issues-fresh-guidelines-for-govt-employees-to-receive-awards-from-private-bodies-2807125>

<https://documents.doptirculars.nic.in/D2/D02est/AcceptanceotAxR.pdf>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) The Services and Public Service Commissions

Q.27) In context of Indian polity, consider the following statements:

**Statement-I:** The Constitution provides immunity to ministers for their official acts.

**Statement-II:** The Union ministers are not required to countersign the official acts of the President.

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

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

**Statement- I is incorrect. The Constitution does not provide immunity to ministers for their official acts. The constitution provides guarantees only to President and Governor. They cannot be sued during the term of their office or thereafter, for any act done by them in the exercise and performance of their official powers and duties**

**Statement- II is correct. There is no requirement for ministers to countersign the official acts of the President and hence, they can't be held responsible for them in court.** Moreover, they are not liable for the official acts done by the president and the governors on their advice as the courts are debarred from inquiring into such advice.

In some parliamentary systems, such as Britain, ministers are required to countersign certain presidential decrees or orders for them to become legally effective. However, in the Indian constitutional framework, ministers do not have this obligation.

Source: Ch: 67 – Rights and Liabilities of the Govt  
Indian Polity by Laxmikanth  
Subject:) Polity  
Subtopic:) Rights and Liabilities of the Government and Public Servants

**Q.28)** With regard to the benefits of inclusion of a language under the Eighth Schedule, consider the following statements:

1. It can become alternative medium for All India and higher Central Services examinations.
2. It qualifies for atleast two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence in the concerned language
3. It qualifies for the proceedings of the Supreme Court of India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India lists the official languages of the country. It initially contained 14 languages, and over time, through amendments, the number has increased to 22 languages.

**Statement 1 is correct.** According to the Official Language Resolution of 1968, languages listed in the Eighth Schedule, along with English, are permitted as alternative medium for All India and higher Central Services examinations after consulting the Union Public Service Commission.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** Two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence in the concerned language is the specific benefit which are available for languages once they are declared as classical languages not with inclusion in the Eighth Schedule

The inclusion of a language in the Eighth Schedule allows related Sahitya Academies (literary academies) to introduce awards, special promotion programs, and other initiatives as they see fit. This provision enables the promotion and preservation of languages and their associated literature, fostering cultural diversity and linguistic heritage across the country.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** While languages included in the Eighth Schedule may have significance and recognition at various levels, including in legislative bodies and educational institutions, **there is no specific provision that qualifies them for use in the proceedings of the Supreme Court of India.** The Supreme Court primarily conducts its proceedings in English (Article 348), and translation services may be provided for other languages as needed, but there is no mandatory requirement for the usage of languages from the Eighth Schedule.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhubaneswar/that-elusive-goal-called-the-8th-schedule/articleshow/104818431.cms>

<https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/12/AU348.pdf?source=pqals>

Ch: 65 – Official Language

Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Language

**Q.29)** Which of the benefit mentioned below is/are available for community once they have been granted minority status in India?

1. They can establish and administer educational institutions.
2. They are entitled to preferential treatment in employment opportunities and government contracts.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

The term 'minority' is mentioned in Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, as a community notified as such by the Central Government. While the Act does **not** specifically define the term "minority," it does state that the Centre will notify and designate persons who are minorities. Currently, India has six minority communities: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis), and Jains.

**Statement 1 is correct. Minority communities in India have the right to establish and manage their educational institutions to preserve and promote their culture and language (Article 30).**

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** While minority status may promote inclusivity and diversity in employment opportunities, **it does not grant preferential treatment in employment or government contracts. This only for people who fall under the categories of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Other Backward Classes for example Jains are financially sound and most of them are out of these categories**

Source: <https://www.deccanherald.com/india/who-are-minorities-and-what-benefits-do-they-get-1095403.html>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Minorities

**Q.30)** Consider the following Acts:

1. The Government of India Act. 1935
2. The Indian Independence Act. 1947
3. The Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949

How many of the above Acts were repealed by Article-395 of the Constitution of India?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

As per Art 395 of the constitution of India- The Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Government of India Act, 1935, together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949, are hereby repealed.

Source: <https://www.constitutionofindia.net/articles/article-395-repeals/#:~:text=The%20Indian%20Independence%20Act%2C%201947,%2C%201949%2C%20are%20hereby%20repealed.>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Post Independent India -Consolidation

**Q.31)** One common agreement between Gandhism and Marxism is:

- a) the final goal of a stateless society
- b) class struggle
- c) abolition of private property
- d) economic determinism

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

One common agreement between Gandhism and Marxism **is the final goal of stateless and classless society, whereas means to achieve these final goals differ.**

For Marx, State is an instrument of oppression and an organ of the bourgeoisie that only works for maintaining the class dominance. Therefore, he strives for class struggle and revolution which will ultimately result in a stateless society.

For Gandhi also, in an ideal state, there is no State. In his words “political power means capacity to regulate national life through national representatives. If national life becomes so perfect as to become self-regulated, no representation becomes necessary. There is then a state of enlightened anarchy. In such a state everyone is his own ruler. He rules himself in such a manner that is never a hindrance to his neighbour. In the ideal state, therefore, there is no political power because there is no State.”

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2020

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Other Constitutional Dimensions

**Q.32)** With reference to Home Minister's Advisory Committee (HMAC), consider the following statements:

1. Union Home secretary is the ex-officio chairperson of the committee.
2. All the Union territories in India have the forum of Home Minister's Advisory Committee.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal ministry for all matters of Union Territories relating to legislation, finance and budget, services and appointment of Lt. Governors and Administrators.

**Statement 1 is incorrect: Home Minister's Advisory Committee is chaired by the Union Home Minister (not by Home secretary of India).** The Members of Parliament and elected members from the local bodies (District Panchayats and Municipal Councils) of the respective UTs are members of these committees among others.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** All the UTs without legislature (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Ladakh) have the forum of Home Minister's Advisory Committee (HMAC).

Source: Ch: 40 Union Territories Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Union Territories

**Q.33)** With reference to State Public Services Commission (SPSC), consider the following statements:

1. The Governor appoints the Chairman and other members of the SPSC.
2. The Constitution authorizes the State legislature to determine the conditions of service of the chairman and members of the Commission.
3. It shall be consulted regarding disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the state government in a civil capacity.

How many of the statements above are correct?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs) in India are crucial institutions established under Article 315 of the Indian Constitution. They have a significant role in ensuring fair and transparent recruitment to state civil services and for advising the state government on various service matters like promotions, transfers, and disciplinary actions as outlined in Article 320.

**Statement 1 is correct:** According to Article 316 of the Indian Constitution, the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor of the state. This aligns with the constitutional guidelines that ensure the SPSC operates under the state's jurisdiction.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** According to Article 318 of the constitution, in the case of a State Commission, the **Governor of the State** may by regulations determine **the number of members of the Commission and their conditions of service.**

**Statement 3 is correct:** Article 320 provides that the **State Public Service Commission shall be consulted on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the state government in a civil capacity, among other duties and functions.** This includes consultations on disciplinary actions which is a critical aspect of maintaining governance and administrative integrity within the state services.

**Knowledge Base:**

- 1) SPSCs play a pivotal role in maintaining the efficiency and integrity of the state administrative machinery. They help uphold the principles of merit and fairness in government recruitments.
- 2) Instances like the recruitment of state police officers, state civil administrators, and other key bureaucratic positions are typical roles filled through SPSC examinations and recommendations.
- 3) The conduct and integrity of SPSCs directly impact the quality of governance and public service delivery at the state level, making them fundamental pillars in India's federal structure.

**Source:** Ch-44 State Public Service Commission, Indian Polity by M Laxmikanth

<https://upsc.gov.in/about-us/constitutional-provisions/article-318-power-make-regulations-conditions-service-members-and-staff-commission>

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/keps204.pdf>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) The Services and Public Service Commissions

**Q.34)** Consider the following statements regarding the Union territory of Puducherry:

- 1. Fourteenth Amendment Act, 1962 incorporated Puducherry in the Indian Union.
- 2. The area of Union territory of Puducherry is scattered over three different states in the country.
- 3. The Union territory of Puducherry is a party in the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

Union Territories in India are regions that are directly controlled and administered by the Central Government. This contrasts with states, which have their own governments. Union Territories are



established to deal with regions that are too small to be independent states but are culturally distinct or strategically important.

**Statement 1 is correct:** The French handed over Puducherry to India in 1954. Subsequently, it was administered as an 'acquired territory', till 1962 when it was made a union territory by the **14th Constitutional Amendment Act**.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Union Territory of Puducherry comprises of 4 coastal regions viz. - Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. **The area of Puducherry is scattered over three different states in the country – Puducherry, the capital of the UT is in Tami Nadu, Karaikal region is embedded in the Nagappattinam and Tiruvarur District of Tamil Nadu, Mahe in the west coast of Kerala and Yanam is in Andhra Pradesh.**

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** In Krishna River Water dispute tribunal Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are involved, not Puducherry. **Puducherry is part to Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.**

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

<https://police.py.gov.in/General%20Information%20on%20Puducherry.htm#:~:text=The%20area%20of%20Pondicherry%20is,Yanam%20is%20in%20Andhra%20Pradesh.>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Union Territories

**Q.35)** With reference to the National Judicial Academy, consider the following statements:

1. The Chief Justice of India (CJI) serves as the Chairperson of the General Body of the academy.
2. It is fully funded by the Government of India.
3. It conducts training sessions to aid judges in their judicial duties.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

Recently, the Supreme Court emphasized that lawyers undergo compulsory training at the National Judicial Academy like the judges. The court advocated for mandatory training for all advocates.

**Statement 1 is correct: The Chief Justice of India (CJI) serves as the Chairperson of the General Body of the National Judicial Academy.** It operates under the guidance of the Supreme Court of India.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The National Judicial Academy is an independent society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is **fully funded by the Government of India**.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The mandate of the National Judicial Academy is to strengthen the administration of justice through judicial education, research and policy development. It arranges **training sessions to assist judges in their adjudicative responsibilities** and in managing court administrative tasks.

Source: Forum IAS Quarterly January-March 2024- Pg no 13

Subject:) Current Affairs

Subtopic:) National Judicial Academy

**Q.36)** Consider the following terms:

Term	Meaning
1. Escheat	Transfer of property to the state upon death of person without will or heir.
2. Bona	Termination of property

- vacantia    rights on failure to follow appropriate procedures.
3. Lapse    Transfer of property to the state, where the property is found without any owner.

How many of the pairs given above are correct?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

**Article 296** of the Indian Constitution pertains to the concept of property that accrues to the state by escheat, lapse, or as bona vacantia.

**Pair 1 is correct.** Escheat refers to the legal process by which **property transfers to the state** when a person **dies without a will or any heirs** to inherit the property. Essentially, if someone passes away without leaving a valid will or any identifiable legal heirs, their property will escheat to the state.

**Pair 2 is incorrect.** Bona vacantia refers to **property** that is considered **vacant or ownerless**. In legal terms, it usually applies to property that has been **abandoned or forfeited**. Bona vacantia property typically becomes the property of the state or government.

**Pair 3 is incorrect.** Lapse occurs when a person **fails to follow appropriate procedures**. Lapse is similar to escheat but can also apply to situations where a bequest or gift left in a will fails. This can occur if the **beneficiary named in the will predeceases the person who wrote the will** (testator) or if the **beneficiary refuses the bequest**. In such cases, the property may lapse back to the estate to be distributed according to the will's terms or by the rules of intestate succession which is applicable when there's no will.

Source: Ch: 67 – Rights and Liabilities of the Govt

Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Rights and Liabilities of the Government and Public Servants

**Q.37)** With reference to the conduct of the All India Servants, consider the following:

- 1. Can engage in any trade or business
- 2. Can undertake employment in any other private establishment
- 3. Can endorse an electoral candidate on a good will
- 4. Can undertake honorary work of a social or charitable nature
- 5. Can participate in sports activities as an amateur

How many of the above activities can be performed by the All India Servants, without any prior permission from the appropriate government?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

All-India services are those services which are common to both Central and state governments. The All-India Services Act of 1951 authorised the Central government to make rules in consultation with the state governments for the regulation of recruitment and service conditions of the members of all-India services.

According to All India Servants Conduct rules, 1968, and later amendments by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions

No member of the Service shall except, with the previous sanction of the Government, –

- engage directly or indirectly in any trade or business, (Hence option 1 is incorrect)
- negotiated for or undertake, any other employment, (Hence option 2 is incorrect)
- hold an elective office, or canvass for a candidate or candidates for an elective office, in any body, whether incorporated or not, (Hence option 3 is incorrect)
- canvass in support of any business of insurance agency, commission agency etc. owned or managed by any member of his family, etc.

A member of the Service may, without the previous sanction of the Government, –

- undertake honorary work of a social or charitable nature, (Hence option 4 is correct)
- undertake occasional work of a literary, artistic or scientific character,
- participate in sports activities as an amateur, etc. (Hence option 5 is correct)

Source: [https://ips.gov.in/ActsRules/Revised\\_AIS\\_Rule\\_Vol\\_I\\_Rule\\_10.pdf](https://ips.gov.in/ActsRules/Revised_AIS_Rule_Vol_I_Rule_10.pdf)

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=108295#:~:text=The%20Government%20of%20India%20has,particularly%20to%20the%20weaker%20section;>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) All India Service

**Q.38)** With reference usage of the language in the courts and legislation of India, consider the following statements:

- The appeals in the Supreme Court can be filed only in the English language.
- A Chief Justice of the High Court can authorize the use of Hindi with respect to the judgements, decrees and orders of the high court.
- A state legislature can prescribe the use of any language other than English, with respect to bills, acts or ordinances in the state.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Statement 1 is correct.** According to the constitution, until Parliament provides otherwise All proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court is to be in the English language only. **However, Parliament has not made any provision for Hindi in the Supreme Court. Hence, the Supreme Court hears only those who petition or appeal in English.**

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** The governor of a state, with the **previous consent of the President**, can authorize the use of **Hindi or any other official language of the state**, in the **proceedings in the high court** of the state, but **not** with respect to the **judgements, decrees and orders** passed by it. The Official Languages Act of 1963 enables the governor of a state, with the previous consent of the president, to authorise the use of Hindi or any other official language of the state for **judgements, decrees and orders passed by the high court** of the state but they should be accompanied by an English translation.

**Statement 3 is correct.** A **state legislature** has the authority to mandate the use of any language, **other than English, for bills, acts, ordinances, orders, rules, regulations, or bye- laws.** However, a translation of these documents into the English language must be made available for publication.

Source: Ch: 65 – Official Language

Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Subject:) Polity Subtopic:) Language

**Q.39)** Consider the following provisions of Constitution of India:

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Fundamental Duties

How many of the above provisions directly mention the term “Co-operative Societies”?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**The Ninety-Seventh (97th) Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2011** granted constitutional status to the Cooperative Societies and made the following provisions, namely:

**Option 1 is correct. Right to form cooperative societies was included as a Fundamental Right by insertion of the words “cooperative societies” in Article 19(1)(c) in Part III of the Constitution.** It guarantees right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies;

**Option 2 is correct. Article 43B** was inserted in **Part IV** of the Constitution as Directive Principle of State Policy for promotion of cooperative societies. Article 43B says that the State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

**Option 3 is incorrect. The Fundamental Duty does not contain any provision with respect to cooperative societies.**

Source: <https://sansad.in/getFile/annex/258/AU1604.pdf?source=pqars>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Co-Operative Societies

**Q.40)** Consider the following organizations:

1. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
2. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)
3. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
4. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)

How many of the above given organizations can be categorized as pressure Groups?

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

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

Pressure groups are organised associations, unions or organisation of people having common interest. Their aim is to seek better conditions for their members through organised efforts. They try to influence the legislature, executive and other decision makers to have decisions made in their favour.

**Option 1 is correct: The Indian National Trade Union Congress, established in 1947,** is a prominent trade union center in India. It boasts a membership exceeding 30 million workers and is affiliated with the International Trade Union Confederation. INTUC aims to influence government policies on issues concerning workers' rights and benefits. **Hence it is a pressure group.**

**Option 2 is correct: The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)** is a global coalition working towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. It pushed for adherence to and

implementation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). It was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2017 for their efforts in achieving the TPNW. **Hence it is a Pressure Group.**

**Option 3 is correct: The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** originated in 1895 as the Engineering and Iron Trades Association (EITA), formed by five engineering firms in Kolkata. The CII is a non-governmental, non-profit trade association and advocacy group that influences government economic policies to promote Indian business. **Hence it is a pressure group.**

**Option 4 is incorrect:** The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) is an Indian political party based in the state of Tamil Nadu. While Pressure groups do not seek direct power, but political parties do. This characteristics of seeking political power distinguished the political parties and pressure groups. **Hence DMK is a political Party and cannot be categorised as pressure groups.**

**Source:** <https://www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/SecSocSciCour/English/Lesson-21.pdf>

<https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20959/1/Unit-21.pdf>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Pressure Groups

**Q.41)** The provision under Article 350A of the Constitution of India relates to the:

- a) right of any section of the citizens to preserve its distinct language and culture
- b) right of the Sikh community to carrying and wearing of kirpans
- c) provision for providing facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage
- d) freedom of Minority-managed educational institutions from discrimination in the matter of receiving aid from the State

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

**Article 350A** of the Constitution of India states that it shall be the endeavor of every State and of every local authority within the **State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children** belonging to linguistic minority groups. This provision aims to protect and promote the linguistic rights of minority communities by ensuring that children have the opportunity to receive education in their mother tongue.

**Source:** UPSC CAPF 2015

**Subject:) Polity**

**Subtopic:) Language**

**Q.42)** With regard to the Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. It is often referred to as a "bloodless revolution".
- 2. It focused on individual land ownership rather than collective ownership.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

The Bhoodan Movement, led by Vinoba Bhave, aimed to address land inequality in rural India through voluntary land donations. It inspired the Gramdan Movement, advocating for collective land ownership for community welfare. Both emphasized nonviolence and grassroots activism, earning recognition as peaceful movements for social and economic change.

**Statement 1 is correct.** The Bhoodan Movement is known as the "Bloodless Revolution" because it was a voluntary land reform movement that did not rely on physical, political, or legal pressure, nor did it



involve violence. The movement's goal was to persuade wealthy landlords to voluntarily donate a portion of their land to the landless.

**Statement 2 is incorrect. The Gramdan Movement promoted the concept of collective ownership of land** for the benefit of the entire community, aiming to address land inequality and promote socio-economic development.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess104.pdf>

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Post Independent India -Consolidation

**Q.43)** Arrange the following events of Independent India in the chronological order of their occurrence:

1. Launch of first sounding rocket by India
2. Nationalization of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
3. Abolition of Privy Purses
4. Integration of Goa

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

After gaining independence in 1947, India went through significant transformations politically, economically, and socially. Major reforms were undertaken to rebuild and modernize the nation's institutions. The correct chronological order for the events provided is: 2-4-1-3.

**Option 2. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was nationalized on January 1, 1949**, under the Reserve Bank of India (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948. The act transferred all shares in the bank's capital to the central government in exchange for compensation.

**Option 4. Integration of Goa (1961):** Goa was liberated from Portuguese rule in December 1961 by the Indian military in an operation termed "Operation Vijay". This event marked the end of Portuguese colonial rule in India and is a significant milestone in India's post-independence history.

**Option 1. India launched its first sounding rocket, the Nike-Apache sounding rocket, on November 21, 1963 from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS)** near Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. The launch marked the beginning of India's Space Programme.

**Option 3. Abolition of Privy Purses (1971):** The privy purses were a payment made to the ruling families of erstwhile princely states as part of their agreement to integrate with India in 1947. These were abolished in 1971 by Indira Gandhi, aiming to reduce the income disparities and further integrate the royalty with the general population.

**Knowledge Base:**

- 1) The 1960s were a dynamic decade for India marked by significant economic and political changes. The decade saw several important events such as the Indo-China War of 1962, the Indo-Pak War of 1965, the death of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, and the succession by Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi.
- 2) Economically, it was a period characterized by significant reforms including the Green Revolution which aimed to increase agricultural production using modern techniques and the nationalization of major industries and banks.

**Source:** <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hess210.pdf>

[https://www.isro.gov.in/diamond\\_jubilee\\_first\\_sounding\\_rocket\\_launch.html#:~:text=In%20a%20grand%20ceremony%20held,by%20the%20presence%20of%20Dr.](https://www.isro.gov.in/diamond_jubilee_first_sounding_rocket_launch.html#:~:text=In%20a%20grand%20ceremony%20held,by%20the%20presence%20of%20Dr.)

Subject:) Polity Subtopic:) Post Independent India -Consolidation

**Q.44)** In context of Special officer for linguistic minorities who is designated as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, consider the following statements:

1. It is a constitutional post.
2. S/he is appointed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
3. S/he investigates all matters related to safeguards provided to the linguistic minorities.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities, also known as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities (CLM), plays a crucial role in safeguarding the language rights of minority communities in India.

**Statement 1 is correct: The position of the Special Officer is established under Article 350B of the Indian Constitution.** This article was inserted through the Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956.

**Statement 2 is incorrect: The Special Officer is not appointed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The President of India appoints the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.**

**Statement 3 is correct: Their primary function is to:**

- 1) Investigate matters: **They investigate issues related to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities in the Constitution.** These safeguards are outlined in Articles 29 and 30, which guarantee the right to conserve one's language, script, and culture.
- 2) Report findings: The Special Officer reports their findings to the President of India at regular intervals. These reports are then presented to both houses of Parliament and sent to the concerned state governments.

Source: Ch: 65 - Official Language

Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Subject:) Polity

Subtopic:) Language

**Q.45)** With reference to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), consider the following statements:

1. It is a principal organ of the United Nations.
2. Judges of the ICJ are not eligible for re-election after their term expires.
3. Judges of ICJ are not the representatives of respective governments.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

South Africa recently appealed to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for an urgent ruling, asserting that Israel breached its obligations under the 1948 Genocide Convention.

**Statement 1 is correct: The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal organ of the United Nations (UN).** It was established in June 1945 and headquartered in Hague (Netherlands).

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The ICJ is composed of 15 judges and elected for a term of nine years. In order to ensure a measure of continuity, one third of the Court is elected every three years. **Judges of ICJ are eligible for re-election.**

**Statement 3 is correct:** Judges of ICJ are not the representatives of governments, unlike other organs of international organizations. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other Members, he/she no longer fulfills the required conditions. It is to be noted here that **no ICJ member judge has been dismissed till date.**

Source: Forum IAS Quarterly January-March 2024- Pg no 15

Subject:) Current Affairs

Subtopic:) International Court of Justice

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:**

Read the following **two** passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage -I**

Existentialism posits that individuals inherently possess the freedom to shape their own destinies, a concept that challenges the structured narratives traditionally imposed by society. This philosophical stance emphasizes the inherent absurdity of life and the role of personal responsibility in forging meaning from a seemingly indifferent universe. According to existential thinkers, each person must confront their solitude, make existential choices, and accept the weight of the consequences alone, without relying on predefined ethical norms or universal truths. This ideology reveals that our existence is not predefined and that our essence is shaped by actions and decisions. However, this freedom is also a source of existential dread, as the individual must navigate through life's ambiguities without the assurance of an objective framework of meaning.

**Q.46)** All of the following statements, if true, would weaken the passage's claim about the impact of existentialism and the necessity for personal responsibility EXCEPT:

- a) Most individuals find comfort in adhering to societal norms and reject the notion of creating personal meaning.
- b) Recent philosophical debates have proven that existentialism significantly increases individual anxiety without providing any real benefits.
- c) Studies show that people generally thrive when making choices within established societal frameworks rather than through isolated existential decisions.
- d) Some individuals embrace existentialism to effectively navigate life's complexities and derive personal satisfaction from making autonomous choices

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer**

The given statement supports the passage's claim about the impact of existentialism. The passage discusses how existentialism empowers individuals to navigate life's complexities and create personal meaning, despite the inherent challenges. The statement that some individuals find personal satisfaction in making autonomous choices aligns with the passage's emphasis on the positive aspects of existential freedom and personal responsibility.

**Option a is incorrect** because it suggests that people prefer societal norms, which contradicts the passage's focus on the importance of forging personal meaning as per existentialist philosophy.

**Option b is incorrect** as it implies that existentialism only increases anxiety without benefits, countering the passage's view that existentialism, while challenging, is meaningful and necessary.

**Option c is incorrect** because it suggests that people thrive within societal frameworks, which would weaken the passage's emphasis on the value of making existential, personal choices outside of those frameworks.

Subject:) CSAT

Subtopic:) Reading Comprehension

**Passage –II**

That literature is a reflection of the society is a fact that has been widely acknowledged. Literature indeed reflects the society, its good values and its ills. In its corrective function, literature mirrors the ills of the society with a view to making the society realize its mistakes and make amends. It also projects the virtues or good values in the society for people to emulate. Literature, as an imitation of human action, often presents a picture of what people think, say and do in the society. In literature, we find stories designed to portray human life and action through some characters who, by their words, action and reaction, convey certain messages for the purpose of education, information and entertainment.

**Q.47)** Which one of the following statements best reflects the most critical and logical inference conveyed by the passage?

- a) Literature primarily functions to entertain and aid the reader in escaping the dread from societal issues.
- b) Literature acts as a catalyst for societal reflection and change.
- c) Literature serves as a passive record of historical events without influencing or engaging with societal values.
- d) The primary role of literature is to document the language and style of communication within a society over time.

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer**

The statement highlights literature's dual role in reflecting society's virtues and vices and its corrective function. The passage suggests that literature not only mirrors society to help it recognize and amend its faults but also celebrates its positive values to inspire emulation. This dual role inherently positions literature as an active participant in societal reflection and potential transformation, emphasizing its impact beyond mere entertainment or historical documentation.

Subject:) CSAT

Subtopic:) Reading Comprehension

**Q.48)** A train is going from Delhi to Jaipur and passes 5 stations in between where it stops. How many different tickets can be taken to board the train?

- a) 21
- b) 24
- c) 16
- d) 10

**Ans) a**

**Exp) option a is the correct answer.**

From Delhi: 6 tickets ( for 6 next stations)

From the next stop: 5 tickets

From the next to next stop: 4 options

From the station just before Jaipur: 1 option

$$6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 21$$

So, there are 21 different ticket options to board the train from Delhi to Jaipur.

Subject:) CSAT

Subtopic:) Quantitative Aptitude

**Q.49)** If Mr. A celebrated his birthday on 28th April 2024, which was Sunday, how many times will he celebrate his birthday on Sunday till the year 2050?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

**Ans) b**

**Exp) option b is the correct answer.**

Number of extra days in a year

For leap year = 2

For non-leap year = 1

As February 2024 has passed, so 2024 will not be counted as leap year.

So next time birthday will occur on Sunday is 2030. Number of extra days is 7

That is after 5 non leap years and one leap year.

2036 he will not have birthday on the same day because it is 8 extra days, because of 2 leap years in between.

Next time birthday will fall on Sunday in 2041. Number of extra days is 14.

2047 he will have birthday on the same day. Number of extra days is 21.

So he will have 3 times birthday on the same day before 2050.

Hence, option b is the correct answer.

Subject:) CSAT

Subtopic:) Quantitative Aptitude

**Q.50)** The students of a school have to stand in rows for prayers. If the teachers make a row of students of 9 each, there will be 5 students left. If they make rows of 12 each, then there will be 5 students left, if they make rows of 15 each, there will be 5 students left. What is the minimum number of students present in the school?

- a) 190
- b) 175
- c) 365
- d) 185

**Ans) d**

**Exp) option d is the correct answer.**

Let X is the number of students

In each type of row, 5 students are left, 5 is remainder.

Then  $X - 5$  is divisible by 9, 12 and 15.

For lowest value  $X - 5$  is the LCM of 9, 12 and 15.

LCM of 9, 12 and 15 = 180

So  $X - 5 = 180$

$\Rightarrow x = 185$ .

Hence option d is the correct answer.

Subject:) CSAT

Subtopic:) Quantitative Aptitude