



State PSC/PCS

UPPSC

GS

GS Prelims Test

Answers & Explanations

1. Answer: (b) Only two

1. Incorrect: The Constituent Assembly members were elected by Provincial Assemblies, not directly by the people.
2. Correct: The Indian Independence Act, 1947 gave legal sanctity to the Constituent Assembly.
3. Correct: Dr. Ambedkar was unanimously elected Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

2. Answer: (c) Only three

- I. Correct: Fundamental Duties inspired by the Soviet Constitution (USSR).
- II. Correct: DPSPs inspired by Irish Constitution.
- III. Incorrect: Judicial Review is a feature of the U.S. Constitution, not the UK.
- IV. Correct: Concurrent List in India is inspired by the Australian Constitution.

3. Answer: (c) Only three

- * I. Correct: Republic = Elected Head of State, not hereditary.
- * II. Incorrect: Sovereignty means people's supremacy, not supremacy of Constitution over Parliament per se.
- * III. Correct: Indian secularism means state equidistance from religions.
- * IV. Correct: Democracy in Indian context refers to parliamentary system with cabinet responsibility.

4. Answer: (c) All three

1. This is a core feature of federalism — true.
2. In a unitary system, decentralization is by the will of the center and can be revoked — true.
3. India is described as "federal with unitary features" or "quasi-federal" — true.

5. Solution: a)

Only Statement 1 is correct. Sovereignty simply implies that India is a state that takes its own decisions ultimately guided by the people. No external agency dictates terms to India.

However, the notion of sovereignty does not seep into the framework of all democratic rights. For e.g. a sovereign state might very well discriminate between its citizens.

A sovereign state may very well restrict freedom of speech, as it is not an absolute right, even though it is vital to a democracy.

6. Solution: d)

Part IV (Articles 36-51) covers a wide range of principles, including (apart from the UCC), the securing of equal justice and free legal aid to citizens (Art 39A), participation of workers in the management of industries (Art 43A), organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry (Art 48), protection and improvement of the environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife (Art 48A), promotion of international peace and security (Art 51), etc.

7. Solution: d)

MN Roy had put forth the idea of a Constituent assembly of India in 1934. Later the INC demanded it.

During the Second World War, this assertion for an independent Constituent Assembly formed only of Indians gained momentum and this was convened in December 1946.

Between December 1946 and November 1949, the Constituent Assembly drafted a constitution for independent India.

8. Solution: b)

Statement 3 is incorrect.

Both the aspects of freedom — the absence of external constraints as well as the existence of conditions in which people can develop their talents — are important. A free society would be one which enables all its members to develop their potential with the minimum of social constraints.

In order to be free, an individual should be able to make decisions individually, with a support of collective decision-making in which no one individual dominates the others.

9. Solution: d)

Westminster is a place in London where the British Parliament is located. It is often used as a symbol of the British Parliament.

The Parliament is the legislative organ of the Union government. It occupies a pre-eminent and central position in the Indian democratic political system due to adoption of the parliamentary form of government, also known as 'Westminster' model of government

10. Solution: c)

The right to change one's name or surname is a part of the right to life under Article 21, the High Courts of Allahabad and Delhi recently said.

Allowing a man to change his name, the Allahabad HC on May 25 said the fundamental right to keep or change one's name is vested in every citizen under Articles 19(1)(a), 21, and 14 of the Constitution.

Although the right to change or keep one's name is a fundamental right "by virtue of Article 19(1)(a) and Article 21", it is not an absolute right and is subject to various reasonable restrictions, as the Allahabad High Court clarified in Sameed Rao's case.

However, the restrictions imposed by law on fundamental rights have to be fair, just, and reasonable, the court said, citing the 2017 SC ruling in "K. S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India," saying, "The inter-relationship between the guarantee against arbitrariness and the protection of life and personal liberty operates in a multi-faceted plane." The procedure for the deprivation of such rights must be "fair, just, and reasonable", the court said.

The court also highlighted the principle of proportionality as an "essential facet of the guarantee against arbitrary state action," since it ensures that the nature and quality of the right's encroachment are not disproportionate to the law's purpose.

11. Solution: b)

A partial protection against double jeopardy is a Fundamental Right guaranteed under Article 20 (2) of the Constitution of India, which states "No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once".

12. Solution: c)

Proportional Representation is being followed in Rajya Sabha and Presidential elections.

Even though powers are not strictly separated between legislature and executive, there is some separation of powers in the functioning of regulatory bodies like RBI, SEBI and the departments.

Religious intolerance is not only against freedom of expression but also tends to threaten secularism.

The constitution encourages building of scientific temper under fundamental duties.

13. Solution: a)

- Article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'.
- According to Dr B R Ambedkar, the phrase 'Union of States' has been preferred to 'Federation of States' for two reasons: one, the Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American Federation; and two, the states have no right to secede from the federation.

14. Solution: b)

Article 3 in The Constitution Of India 1949

Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States: Parliament may by law

- form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;
- increase the area of any State;
- diminish the area of any State;
- alter the boundaries of any State;
- alter the name of any State;

15. statement:

Statement 1:

“The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced diarchy at the centre.”

Incorrect

The 1919 Act introduced diarchy in the provinces, *not* at the centre.

At the centre, it introduced only a bicameral legislature (Council of State & Legislative Assembly).

Statement 2:

“The Government of India Act, 1935 introduced bicameralism at the provincial level.”

Correct

The 1935 Act introduced provincial autonomy and bicameral legislatures in some provinces like Bombay, Madras, Bengal, etc.

Statement 3:

“The Indian Independence Act, 1947 ended the sovereignty of the British Parliament over India.”

Correct

The 1947 Act ended British sovereignty and declared India and Pakistan as independent and sovereign dominions.

Statement 4:

“The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed a federal structure with a weak centre.”

Correct

The Plan proposed a federal union with a weak centre having limited subjects like defence, foreign affairs, and communications.

Correct Answer: (c) Only three

Correct statements: 2, 3, and 4 Incorrect statement: 1

16. Correct answer: Only one

- The term ‘Basic Structure’ is NOT mentioned anywhere in Article 368 or in the Constitution.
This statement is incorrect.
- The doctrine was not laid down in *Minerva Mills* (1980); it was first propounded in *Kesavananda Bharati* case (1973).
This statement is incorrect.
- Judicial review is part of the basic structure of the Constitution (affirmed in *Kesavananda Bharati* and reaffirmed in *L. Chandra Kumar*).
This statement is correct.
- Parliament cannot amend the basic structure. It can amend any part of the Constitution provided the amendment does not damage or destroy the basic structure.
This statement is incorrect.
Thus, only one statement (Statement 3) is correct.
Correct option: (a) Only one

17. Explanation:

In the *K.S. Puttaswamy (2017)* judgment, the Supreme Court held that the Right to Privacy is an intrinsic part of Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty).

Correct option: d)

18. Explanation:

Article 368 empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution by addition, variation, or repeal of any provision

Correct option: d)

19. Explanation:

The Constitution discourages concentration of wealth under DPSPs (Article 39(c)).

Correct option: b)

20. **Correct answer: (b)** A Sovereign Democratic Republic

Explanation:

On 26 January 1950, when the Constitution came into force, the Preamble described India as a “Sovereign Democratic Republic.”

The terms “Socialist” and “Secular” were added later by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.

21. **Correct answer: (a) Article 14**

A legislation that grants the executive unguided, uncontrolled, or arbitrary discretionary powers violates Article 14, which guarantees equality before the law and prohibits arbitrary state action.

The Supreme Court has consistently held (e.g., *EP Royappa*, *Maneka Gandhi*) that arbitrariness is antithetical to Article 14.

22. **Correct answer: (b) 2 only**

1. The Constitution of India does not define its ‘basic structure’.

- The term “basic structure” is not mentioned anywhere in the Constitution.

- It is a judicial doctrine evolved by the Supreme Court starting with the *Kesavananda Bharati (1973)* judgment.

Therefore, Statement 1 is incorrect.

2. Judicial review is indeed provided in the Constitution (Articles 13, 32, 131–136, 226–227) to

- safeguard individual liberties, and

- preserve the supremacy and ideals of the Constitution.

Thus, Statement 2 is correct.

Hence, the correct option is (b) 2 only.

23. **Correct answer: (d)** A part of the Constitution but has no independent legal effect

- The Preamble was held to be a part of the Constitution by the Supreme Court in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)*.

- However, it does not confer powers or enforceable rights by itself, and thus has no independent legal effect.

- It serves as a guiding light for interpreting the Constitution and its provisions, particularly in understanding the basic structure.

24. **Correct answer: (d)** 2 and 3 only

1. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) under Part IV of the Constitution are not enforceable by any court (Article 37).

Therefore, Statement 1 is incorrect, and Statement 2 is correct.

2. DPSPs are meant to guide the State in making laws and policies to establish social and economic justice.

Therefore, Statement 3 is correct.

Hence, the correct option is 2 and 3 only.

25. **Correct answer: (d)** Right to Equality

- The prohibition of untouchability is guaranteed under Article 17 of the Constitution.

- It falls under the Right to Equality (Articles 14–18), which ensures equality before the law, prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, sex, or place of birth, and abolishes untouchability.

- This right is fundamental to promoting social justice and dignity in Indian society.

26. Correct answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

1. Preamble – Emphasizes justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, reflecting the human rights ideals of UDHR.
2. Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) – Aim to secure social, economic, and political rights, in line with UDHR provisions on social and economic rights.
3. Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A) – Promote civic responsibility and respect for the rights of others, echoing UDHR's emphasis on duties and responsibilities alongside rights.

Thus, all three parts incorporate principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

27. Correct answer: (b) Article 21

- Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty.
- The Supreme Court in cases like *Lata Singh v. State of U.P. (2006)* and *Shafin Jahan v. Asokan K.M. (2018)* has held that the right to marry a person of one's choice is part of the right to personal liberty under Article 21.
- It ensures individual autonomy and dignity in personal and family life.

28. Correct answer: (c) 1, 2 and 4 only

The Rule of Law is a fundamental principle of governance which ensures that:

1. Limitation of powers – All governmental authority is exercised within the framework of law.
2. Equality before law – Every individual, including the government, is subject to the law.
3. Liberty and civil rights – Protects individual freedoms and ensures that laws safeguard rights.

However, people's responsibility to the government is not a feature of the Rule of Law; it is rather the accountability of the government to the people.

Hence, the correct features are 1, 2 and 4.

29. Answer: (d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)** in Part IV of the Constitution aim to create a welfare state by ensuring **economic and social justice**. They guide the State in framing laws and policies that promote the welfare of people and reduce inequality. Hence, Directive Principles are vital for the **economic, social, and political functioning** of a modern democratic state, and their **core purpose** is indeed to establish **economic and social democracy**, complementing the **political democracy** established by the Fundamental Rights

30. Answer: (b) 3 1 4 2

- **7th Schedule** → Union, State and Concurrent Lists → (3)
- **8th Schedule** → Languages → (1)
- **9th Schedule** → Validation of certain Acts/Regulations → (4)
- **10th Schedule** → Disqualification on ground of defection → (2)

Hence, the correct code is **(b) 3 1 4 2**.

31. Answer: (b) Only 4

The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution currently includes **22 languages**.

Among the given options –

- **Nepali** — Included (added by the 71st Constitutional Amendment, 1992)
- **Dogri** — Included (added by the 92nd Constitutional Amendment, 2003)
- **Bodo** — Included (added by the 92nd Constitutional Amendment, 2003)
- **Bhojpuri** — Not included in the Eighth Schedule

Hence, **Bhojpuri** is the only language not included in the Eighth Schedule.

32. Answer: (c) 4 1 3 2

- **Union Constitution Committee** – chaired by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
- **Rules of Procedure Committee** – chaired by **Rajendra Prasad**.
- **Drafting Committee** – chaired by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**.
- **Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee** – chaired by **J. B. Kripalani**.

Hence, the correct match is **(c) 4 1 3 2**.

33. Answer: (b) 2 and 4

- The **Fazal Ali Commission**, also known as the **States Reorganisation Commission (1953)**, was established to recommend the reorganisation of Indian states on linguistic and administrative grounds.
- It consisted of **three members**:
 1. **Fazal Ali** – Chairman
 2. **K. M. Panikkar** – Member
 3. **H. N. Kunzru** – Member

Hence, the correct answer is **(b) 2 and 4**.

34. Answer: (a)

Explanatory Answer:

- The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** added the words **“Socialist”** and **“Secular”** to the **Preamble** of the Indian Constitution.
- The words **“Sovereign”** and **“Republic”** were already part of the original Preamble adopted in 1950.
- The amendment reflected the commitment to social and economic equality as well as religious neutrality of the state.

35. Answer: (d)

- India follows the **Parliamentary system of government** both at the Centre and in the States, as adopted from the British model.
- In this system, the **executive (Council of Ministers)** is **collectively responsible to the legislature (Lok Sabha)**.
- This principle of **collective responsibility** ensures accountability and embodies the essence of the Parliamentary system.

Hence, **both (A) and (R) are true**, and **(R) is the correct explanation of (A)**.

36. Answer: (d)

- **Public Interest Litigation (PIL)** was introduced by the Indian judiciary to make justice more accessible, especially to those unable to approach the courts due to poverty or illiteracy.
- It **upholds the rule of law** by allowing the courts to intervene in matters where public rights or fundamental rights are violated.
- Since **PIL ensures access to justice for the marginalized**, it directly **strengthens the rule of law**.

Hence, **both (A) and (R) are true**, and **(R) correctly explains (A)**.

37. Answer: (b)

- **Part IVA** of the Constitution deals with **Fundamental Duties** (Articles 51A) – *Correctly matched*.
- **Part VI** deals with **The States** (Articles 152–237) – *Correctly matched*.
- **Part XI** deals with the **Relations between the Union and the States** (Articles 245–263), not with **Municipalities**.
- **Municipalities** are covered under **Part IXA** (Articles 243P–243ZG).

Hence, **Pair 3 is NOT correctly matched**.

38. Answer: (C) It sets no limits on what a government can impose on its citizens.

A Constitution performs several vital functions — it provides a framework of **basic rules for coordination** among members of society, determines **how the government is constituted**, and establishes **limitations on governmental powers** to safeguard citizens’ rights. Furthermore, it empowers the government to **realize the aspirations** of the people and create a just social order.

Hence, the statement that the Constitution “sets no limits on what a government can impose on its citizens” is **incorrect**, as the Constitution **does** set fundamental limits on governmental authority.

39. Explanation:

Desirable features of democracy include:

- **Regular, free and fair elections**, not irregular ones.
- **Open public debate** on major policies and laws.
- **Citizens’ right to information** about government functioning.

Hence, **statement 1** is incorrect due to the term “irregular”, while **statements 2 and 3** are correct.

Correct Answer: (B) 2 and 3 only

40. Explanation:

The **sexual division of labour** refers to the system in which most domestic work — cooking, cleaning, washing, and childcare — is either performed by women of the household or managed by them through domestic help. This reflects traditional gender roles within the private sphere. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

Gender division, on the other hand, is a **social and hierarchical form of division**, not a biological one. It arises from social expectations and stereotypes that assign unequal value and responsibilities to men and women. It is **not based on biology** but on cultural norms. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.

Correct Answer: (A) 1 only

41. Explanation:

Social division occurs when **social differences overlap** — for example, when economic differences coincide with racial or religious distinctions. Such overlapping differences deepen inequalities and can lead to tensions or conflicts within a society. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

However, **social divisions exist in all societies**, whether large or small. For instance, **Belgium** is a small country but has significant divisions among Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities. Thus, social divisions are **not confined to big countries** like India. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.

Correct Answer: (A) 1 only

42. Explanation:

Federalism refers to a system of government where powers are divided between a central authority and various constituent units of a country. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

In a true federation, each level of government—national and state—functions independently within its jurisdiction. Hence, **statement 2 is also correct**.

Correct Answer: C (Both 1 and 2)

43. Explanation:

Each level of government in India—Union and State—has its own jurisdiction in matters of legislation, taxation, and administration. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.

The fundamental provisions related to federalism cannot be changed unilaterally by one level of government; they require the consent of both. Hence, **statement 2 is incorrect**.

The Constitution clearly specifies sources of revenue to ensure financial autonomy of each level. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

Correct Answer: C (1 and 3 only)

44. Explanation:

An ideal federal system is built upon two essential aspects—mutual trust among different levels of government and agreement to live together under shared constitutional rules.

Correct Answer: C (Both 1 and 2)

45. Explanation:

- *Coming together* federations: USA, Switzerland, and Australia — independent states voluntarily joined to form a union.
 - *Holding together* federations: India, Spain, and Belgium — large countries divided power between national and state governments to maintain unity amid diversity.
- Correct Answer: A (1 and 2 only)**

46. Explanation:

The Constitution indeed declares India as a *Union of States* (Article 1). Hence, statement 1 is correct.

Although the term *federation* is not used, the Indian Union operates on federal principles. Hence, statement 2 is also correct.

Therefore, neither statement is incorrect.

Correct Answer: D (Neither 1 nor 2)

47. Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- **Article 33:** Empowers Parliament to **restrict or abrogate fundamental rights** of **Armed Forces, paramilitary forces, police**, etc.
 - **Article 34:** Empowers Parliament to **indemnify (protect)** government servants or others for acts done in connection with the **maintenance or restoration of order during martial law**.
 - **Article 35:** Extends the **competence of Parliament** to make laws for giving effect to certain **Fundamental Rights**, even on matters in the **State List**.
- Hence, **Article 34** is correctly defined by **option (B)**.

48. Answer: (D) Neither 1 or 2

Explanation:

- In a parliamentary democracy, the people's representatives are accountable **to the people through the legislature**, not through the executive. Hence, **statement 1 is not correct**.
- Bicameralism (having two Houses) is **not a mandatory feature** of the parliamentary system. States have the **option** to establish either a unicameral or bicameral legislature. Hence, **statement 2 is not correct**.

49. Answer: (A) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- In the **USA**, the **President** (not the Prime Minister) holds executive power — the system is **presidential**, not parliamentary. Hence, **statement 1 is incorrect**.
- In **Japan**, the **Emperor** is the **head of state**, while the **Prime Minister** is the **head of government**. Hence, **statement 2 is incorrect**.
- **Russia** follows a **semi-presidential** system where the **President is the head of state** and the **Prime Minister is the head of government**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

50. Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- The **Government of India Acts of 1919 and 1935** introduced features of **responsible government** and **parliamentary democracy** at the provincial level. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The **Constitution makers** intended the Indian government to be **accountable to the people** through a **parliamentary system**. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- In the **presidential form**, the **President** is the **chief executive** and the **source of all executive power**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.

51. Answer: (D) B.N. Rau

Explanation: **B.N. Rau (Benegal Narsing Rau)** was appointed as the **Constitutional Advisor** to the **Constituent Assembly of India** in 1946.

- He was an eminent **civil servant, jurist, and diplomat**.

- He prepared the **initial draft of the Indian Constitution**, which later served as the **basis for deliberation and discussion** by the **Drafting Committee** chaired by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**.
 - His work helped in shaping the structure, spirit, and legal foundation of the Constitution. Hence, **option (D)** is correct.
- 52. Answer: (A) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour**
Explanation:The **Right against Exploitation** is enshrined under **Articles 23 and 24** of the Indian Constitution. It safeguards individuals, especially vulnerable sections, from being exploited.
- **Article 23:** Prohibits **traffic in human beings, begar** (forced labour), and other similar forms of exploitation.
 - **Article 24:** Prohibits **employment of children below 14 years** in factories, mines, or other hazardous occupations. Hence, "**Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour**" is an example of the **Right against Exploitation**, making **option (A)** the correct answer.
- 53. Answer: (A) 1 and 2 only**
Explanation:
 The **need for a Constitution** arises from the requirement to create an organized, fair, and predictable framework for governance and coexistence:
- **Statement 1 is correct:**
 The Constitution provides a set of **agreed-upon principles and rules** that ensure **coordination and assurance** among diverse groups in society. It acts as a unifying document for people of different backgrounds and beliefs.
 - **Statement 2 is correct:**
 It defines and **distributes decision-making powers** among the three organs of government — **legislature, executive, and judiciary**, ensuring checks and balances.
 - **Statement 3 is not correct:**
 The Constitution primarily **limits the powers of the government**, not of citizens. In fact, it grants citizens **fundamental rights** and freedoms while regulating them within reasonable restrictions. Hence, **only statements 1 and 2 are correct**.
- 54. Answer: (A) Indirect Election**
Explanation:
 Members of the **Constituent Assembly** were chosen by **indirect election** by the **Provincial Legislative Assemblies** established under the **Government of India Act, 1935**. The seats were allocated among the provinces and princely states in proportion to their population.
- 55. Answer:(C) M. N. Roy**
Explanation:
 The idea of a **Constituent Assembly** was first proposed by **M. N. Roy**, a pioneer of the Communist movement in India, in **1934**. Later, the **Indian National Congress** officially adopted this demand in **1935**.
- 56. Answer: (A) Cabinet Mission**
Explanation:
 The **Constituent Assembly** was constituted in **1946**, following the framework suggested by the **Cabinet Mission Plan**. The Mission outlined the method of election, representation, and division of seats between British Indian provinces and princely states.
- 57. Answer: (D) 26 November 1949**
 The **Constituent Assembly** adopted the **Constitution of India** on **26 November 1949**. This date is celebrated every year as **Constitution Day (Samvidhan Divas)**.
- 58. Answer: (A) Introduction of Universal Suffrage**
Explanation:The **Introduction of Universal Adult Franchise (Suffrage)** was the only provision passed **without any debate** in the Constituent Assembly. It allowed all adult citizens to vote regardless of caste, religion, gender, or

income.

59. Answer:(C) It sets no limits on what a government can impose on its citizens.

A Constitution performs several vital functions — it provides a framework of **basic rules for coordination** among members of society, determines **how the government is constituted**, and establishes **limitations on governmental powers** to safeguard citizens' rights. Furthermore, it empowers the government to **realize the aspirations** of the people and create a just social order.

Hence, the statement that the Constitution “sets no limits on what a government can impose on its citizens” is **incorrect**, as the Constitution **does** set fundamental limits on governmental authority.

60. Answer:(d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)** in Part IV of the Constitution aim to create a welfare state by ensuring **economic and social justice**. They guide the State in framing laws and policies that promote the welfare of people and reduce inequality. Hence, Directive Principles are vital for the **economic, social, and political functioning** of a modern democratic state, and their **core purpose** is indeed to establish **economic and social democracy**, complementing the **political democracy** established by the Fundamental Rights.

61. Answer:(b) Neither 1 nor 2

Article 108, not Article 109, of the Indian Constitution provides for a *Joint Sitting of Parliament* to resolve a deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on an *ordinary bill* or a *money bill*. A **Joint Sitting cannot be called** for a **Constitution Amendment Bill**, as such bills must be passed separately by both Houses under **Article 368**.

Hence, both statements are **incorrect**.

62. Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Incorrect. DPSPs are **non-justiciable**, i.e., **not enforceable by courts**.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. DPSPs aim to establish a **welfare state** in India.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. The concept of DPSPs was **borrowed from the Irish Constitution**.

Correct Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

63. Explanation:

- **Article 14 → Equality before Law**
- **Article 19 → Freedom of Speech** (and other freedoms)
- **Article 21 → Protection of Life and Personal Liberty**
- **Article 32 → Right to Constitutional Remedies**

Correct Answer: (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

64. Explanation:

Preamble is **part of Constitution** (Kesavananda Bharati, 1973) but **not enforceable**. Amended **once by 42nd Amendment (1976)**.

Answer: (b)

65. Answer: (c)

Sarkaria (Centre-State), Punchhi (revisited federal dynamics), Balwant Rai Mehta (3-tier), Ashok Mehta (2-tier).

66. correct answer: (a) 2 only

1. **Incorrect** – Fundamental Rights are not available *only* to citizens. Certain rights (like Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, 30) are exclusive to citizens, but others (like Articles 14, 20, 21, 22) are available to *all persons*, including foreigners.
2. **Correct** – The **Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)** empowers individuals to move the Supreme Court (and High Courts under Article 226) for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

3. **Incorrect** – Fundamental Rights are not *freely* amendable under Article 368. Any amendment affecting them is subject to **judicial review** and must not violate the **basic structure** of the Constitution (as held in **Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973**).
67. **Answer: (a)**
Right to property was deleted from Article 19 by **44th Amendment (1978)**.
Answer: (b)
68. **Answer: (d)**
Altering a State's name is **Parliament's power under Article 3**, not of State Legislature.
69. **Answer: (a)**
A federal system has **division of powers, constitutional supremacy, and independent judiciary**, not a unitary structure.
70. **Answer: (d)**
Article 32 gives right to move Supreme Court; called 'Heart and Soul' (Dr. Ambedkar); can be suspended during emergency under **Article 359**.
71. **Correct Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only**
- **Statement 1:** Incorrect. DPSPs are **non-justiciable**, i.e., **not enforceable by courts**.
 - **Statement 2:** Correct. DPSPs aim to establish a **welfare state** in India.
 - **Statement 3:** Correct. The concept of DPSPs was **borrowed from the Irish Constitution**.
72. **Solution (b)**
The term 'procedure established by law' under Article 21 initially meant any procedure laid down by law passed by the legislature. However, in the **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India** (1978) case, the Supreme Court held that such a procedure must also be fair, just, and reasonable, thereby reading into Article 21 the essence of the 'due process of law' doctrine. So, Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct.
73. **solution (b)**
Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws. While classification is permitted under Article 14, it must be reasonable and not arbitrary. The classification must be based on intelligible differentia and must have a rational nexus to the objective sought. Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct
74. **Correct answer: (d) Tenth**
Explanation: The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India, also known as the Anti-Defection Law, was added by the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985. It provides for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection.

75. Correct answer: (c) United States of America

Explanation: The term 'Due Process of Law' is explicitly mentioned in the U.S. Constitution under the 5th and 14th Amendments. The Indian Constitution does not mention 'Due Process of Law'; instead, it uses the phrase 'procedure established by law' in Article 21.

76. Correct answer: (b) Supreme Court

Explanation: While Parliament may impose reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights, the authority to decide whether these restrictions are indeed 'reasonable' lies with the judiciary. The Supreme Court and High Courts examine the constitutionality and reasonableness of such restrictions.

77. Correct answer: (b) Article 3

Explanation: Article 3 of the Constitution deals with the formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states. Parliament has the power to enact laws for this purpose.

78. Correct answer: (a) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

- * Article 14: Equality before law
- * Article 19: Freedom of speech and expression
- * Article 21A: Right to Education
- * Article 368: Procedure for constitutional amendment

79. Correct answer: (a) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

- * Basic Structure: Certain features can't be amended (Kesavananda Bharati case)
- * Eclipse: Law becomes inactive when inconsistent, revived if inconsistency removed
- * Severability: Only unconstitutional parts struck down
- * Pith and Substance: Looks at main subject to determine legislative competence

80. Correct answer: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

- * Kesavananda Bharati: Basic Structure Doctrine
- * Maneka Gandhi: Article 21 includes due process, expanded meaning
- * S.R. Bommai: Restrictions on misuse of Article 356
- * Golaknath: Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights (overturned later)

81. Correct answer: (a) 1 only

Article 1 of the Indian Constitution defines India as a "Union of States", but the word "Federation" is not used anywhere in the Constitution. This is deliberate to imply that Indian federation is not a result of any agreement

among states. Hence, statement 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect.

82. Correct answer: (b) 2 only

Fundamental Duties were inspired by the Soviet Constitution, not the US Constitution. The 86th Amendment Act, 2002, added the 11th Fundamental Duty related to providing education to children aged 6 to 14. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct.

83. Correct answer: (a) 1 only

Article 32 provides the right to constitutional remedies and is enforceable by the Supreme Court, which Dr. Ambedkar called the "heart and soul" of the Constitution. High Courts issue writs under Article 226, not 32. Hence, statement 1 is correct, 2 is incorrect.

84. solution (a) 42nd Amendment Act

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, during the Emergency period under Indira Gandhi's rule, inserted the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' into the Preamble to reflect the ideals of the state.

85. solution (c) Japan

The concept of 'Procedure established by law' in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Japanese Constitution. It means that a law duly enacted by the legislature is valid if it follows the correct procedure, regardless of its fairness.

86. solution (b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

In the landmark 1973 judgment of Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, the Supreme Court propounded the 'Basic Structure Doctrine', stating that certain fundamental features of the Constitution cannot be altered by Parliament.

87. solution (b) Article 3

Article 3 empowers the Parliament to form a new state or alter the boundaries, names, or area of existing states through a law, with the recommendation of the President after consultation with the concerned State Legislature.

88. Correct answer: (a) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

Habeas Corpus – produce a detained person.

Mandamus – command a public official to perform duty.

Certiorari – quashing of lower court's order.

Quo Warranto – checks legality of holding public office.

89. Correct answer: (a) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

Fundamental Rights – from USA.

Parliamentary System – UK.

Directive Principles – Ireland.

Procedure established by law – Japan.

90. Correct answer: (a) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

Dual polity – separation of powers.

Single Constitution – same Constitution for Centre and States.

Independent Judiciary – ensures judicial review.

Single citizenship – uniform rights across the nation.

91. Correct option: (a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

Article 14 ensures equality before law. Article 15 prohibits discrimination. Article 17 abolishes untouchability.

Article 18 abolishes titles.

92. Correct option: (a) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

Part IV contains DPSPs. Part IV-A added Fundamental Duties. Part IX concerns Panchayats. Part IX-A is related to Municipalities.

93. Correct option: (a) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

Article 19 guarantees freedom of speech. Article 21 ensures life and liberty. Article 25 gives freedom of religion.

Article 32 provides right to constitutional remedies.

94. Correct answer: (b) 2 only

The Fundamental Duties were added by ****the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976****, not the 44th—so statement 1 is incorrect. These duties are ****applicable only to citizens****, not foreigners—statement 2 is correct.

95. Correct answer: (a) 1 only

The word 'secular' was indeed added to the Preamble by ****the 42nd Amendment in 1976****—statement 1 is correct. However, Indian secularism promotes ****equal respect for all religions**** and is ****not about separation of religion from individual****, so statement 2 is incorrect.

96. solution (b)

Article 15 prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth ***but not residence***. Hence,

statement 1 is incorrect. Article 15(6), added by the 103rd Amendment, allows the State to make special provisions for the advancement of EWS among citizens. So, statement 2 is correct.

97. solution (a)

Statement 1 is correct. Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30 are available only to citizens. Other Fundamental Rights are available to all persons including foreigners. Statement 2 is incorrect because Article 16 rights are available only to citizens, not to foreigners.

98. solution (b)

Article 359 allows suspension of the right to move court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights (except Articles 20 and 21) during Emergency, but not the rights themselves. Article 21 cannot be suspended even during emergency as per 44th Amendment. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct.

99. solution (a)

Article 21A makes education for children aged 6–14 years a Fundamental Right. However, Uttar Pradesh was not the first state to implement RTE Act; Delhi and Tamil Nadu were among the early adopters. Hence, only statement 1 is correct.

100. solution (c)

Both statements are correct. Article 19(1)(g) gives the right to practice any trade/profession, but the State can impose reasonable restrictions in public interest and also for protecting Scheduled Tribes, as upheld in various court rulings.

101. solution (b)

Statement 1 is incorrect as Article 22(3) specifically excludes protection from preventive detention. Statement 2 is correct; preventive detention beyond 3 months requires approval from an Advisory Board composed of judges.

102. solution (a)

Article 25 gives freedom of religion but is subject to public order, morality, and health. So, the State, including Uttar Pradesh, can regulate religious practices to maintain public order. Statement 2 is incorrect.

103. Correct answer: (b) 2 only

Article 38(2) directs the State to strive to minimize inequalities not only in income but also in status, facilities, and opportunities, both among individuals and groups. Thus, statement 1 is incorrect. Article 39(c) indeed aims to prevent the concentration of wealth and means of production, making statement 2 correct.

104. Correct answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

There is no official UPUEGS scheme by the Government of Uttar Pradesh as of now. Statement 1 is incorrect. Article 39A pertains to legal aid, whereas Lokayukta is established to investigate corruption, maladministration etc., and not directly linked to Article 39A. Hence, both statements are incorrect.

105. Correct answer: (b) 2 only

Gandhian Principles include promotion of village panchayats, cottage industries, and upliftment of backward classes but not international peace. Promotion of international peace comes under Liberal-Intellectual Principles. Equal pay for equal work is a Socialist Principle under Article 39(d).

106. Correct answer: (a) 1 only

Article 39A was indeed added by the 42nd Amendment to ensure equal justice and free legal aid. However, Article 38(2), which talks about minimizing inequalities, was added by the 44th Amendment, not a new article. So, only statement 1 is correct.

107. Correct answer: (b) 2 only

DPSPs are non-justiciable and cannot be enforced by courts, hence statement 1 is wrong. They do serve as directives or guidelines for the State to apply in governance, making statement 2 correct.

108. Correct answer: (b) 2 only

The Mid-Day Meal Scheme fulfills the nutritional directives under Article 47. However, Article 43 relates to promoting cottage industries, and the U.P. Agricultural Produce Marketing Act primarily deals with regulation of agri-markets, not cottage industries. So, statement 1 is incorrect.

109. Correct answer: (b) 2 only

The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case held that there must be harmony between Part III and Part IV, and neither is superior to the other. The original Constitution did not specify the hierarchy between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs. Hence, only statement 2 is correct.

110. Correct answer: (b) 2 only

Article 48A directs the State to protect and improve the environment. The NGT was not established under Article 48A but by the NGT Act, 2010. The 'One Tree One Student' scheme in U.P. promotes environmental awareness and aligns with Article 48A.

111. Correct answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Article 43 includes the promotion of cottage industries and co-operative societies in rural areas. Article 46 directs the State to promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections. Both statements are correct.

112. Correct answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Article 48 directs the State to protect and improve animal breeds and prohibit slaughter of cows and calves. Namami Gange focuses on river cleaning which is environmental but can be indirectly connected to Article 48 as it involves preservation of aquatic ecology. Promotion of Gaushalas is directly linked to Article 48.

113. Correct Answer: (a) A-1, B-2, C-2, D-2

Police is in State List; Education and Forests moved to Concurrent List via 42nd Amendment; Criminal Law is also Concurrent.

114. Correct answer: (a) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

Part III – Fundamental Rights

Part IV – Directive Principles

Part IX – Panchayats

Part IXA – Municipalities

115. Answer: B

Statement 1 is correct. In 2023, there were ~62,41,569 cognizable crimes, which is about a 7.2% increase over ~58,24,946 in 2022.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Murder cases actually declined by about 2.8%, from 28,522 in 2022 to 27,721 in 2023.

Statement 3 is correct. The crime rate per lakh population rose from ~422.2 in 2022 to ~448.3 in 2023.

116. Answer: D

Statement 1 is correct: Each member has one vote.

Statement 2 is correct: Decisions are made by majority vote among those present and voting.

Statement 3 correct: In case votes are equal, the Chairperson (i.e., RBI Governor) or, in his absence, the Deputy Governor shall exercise a casting vote.

117. Answer: A

The mission lays down goals of increasing production (from approx. 242 lakh tonnes) to ~350 lakh tonnes, and increasing area under pulses to ~310 lakh hectares by 2030-31.

118. Answer: B

Statement 1 is correct: The scheme is backed by ₹ 60,000 crore.

Statement 2 is correct: The target is to upgrade 1,000 government ITIs via a hub-and-spoke model (200 hub + 800 spoke).

Statement 3 is correct: Hub ITIs will host innovation centres, production units, training of trainers, placement services, etc.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The scheme does not aim to privatize the spoke ITIs; instead, the institutes (hub/spoke) shall remain government-owned but be industry-managed via anchor industry partners / SPVs.

119. Answer: B

Statement 1 is correct: NAKSHA is a scheme under DILRMP.

Statement 2 is correct: The pilot covers about 152 to 157 ULBs in multiple states / UTs.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The scheme is centrally funded (i.e. funding by the Government of India) in its pilot stage.

Statement 4 is correct: It employs aerial surveys (drones / imagery), GIS / Web-GIS, and ground truthing (field verification) to build geospatial parcel maps.

120. Answer: A

Statement 1 is correct: The ILO report states that more than 50% of the global population is now covered by some form of social protection, reflecting positive progress in social development.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The report notes a decrease in child labour — from 250 million (1995) to 106 million (2025). Digital inequality is a challenge, but it is not linked to an increase in child labour.

Statement 3 is incorrect: While the report does mention the gender wage gap, it states that at the current pace, it will take 50–100 years to close — not within the next two decades.

Statement 4 is correct: The report clearly identifies demographic shifts (e.g., ageing population, youth bulges), digital transformation, and environmental transitions as key challenges that threaten to increase inequality and strain labour markets.

121. Answer: A

Statement 1 is correct as the theme was "Human-Wildlife Coexistence."

Statement 2 is incorrect; the main event was held at the Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Dehradun, not Jim Corbett National Park.

122. Answer: C

India has not officially recognized the Taliban government yet, so statement 1 is incorrect.

India is engaging to protect its investments and strategic influence and to ensure Afghan soil is not used by terror groups, so statement 2 and 3 is correct.

There is no indication that India plans to establish a military presence in Afghanistan, so statement 4 is incorrect.

123. Answer: B

Objective 1: Correct, conservation is a core pillar.

Objective 2: Incorrect, ensuring food security is not an explicit objective of CBD (though indirectly related).

Objective 3: Correct, it promotes sustainable use of biodiversity.

Objective 4: Correct, fair and equitable benefit sharing is a major goal.

124. Answer: A

Pair 1 is correct: Mokyr studied the historical foundations and cultural-institutional factors of innovation-led growth.

Pair 2 is correct: Aghion, along with Howitt, developed models of creative destruction, expanding Schumpeterian growth theory

Pair 3 is incorrect: Howitt's work is in macroeconomic theory, not political economy or globalization per se.

125. Answer: C

Statement 1 is incorrect: The GBD Study is coordinated by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), based in the U.S., not the WHO.

Statement 2 is correct: It provides quantitative estimates on mortality, DALYs (Disability-Adjusted Life Years), disease prevalence, and risk factors.

Statement 3 is correct: GBD uses data from over 300,000 sources, including both high-income and low-income countries, ensuring global coverage.

126. Answer: C

Statement 1 is incorrect: NLP aims to reduce logistics cost to 8% of GDP by 2030, not 10%.

Statement 2 is correct: One of the key objectives is to improve India's LPI ranking — from 44th (2018) to top 25 by 2030.

Statement 3 is correct: The policy supports Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat by easing movement of goods.

127. Answer: B

Statement 1 is correct. The Supreme Court held that judicial officers who had practiced as advocates before entering service can compete under the direct recruitment quota, if their combined experience (advocacy + judicial service) is at least 7 years.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Court held that eligibility should be assessed at the time of application, not

appointment.

Statement 3 is correct. The Court directed a minimum age of 35 years as on the date of application for all candidates (Bar or judicial officers).

128. Answer: B

Statement 1 is correct – India overtook China to become the third-ranked air force in the 2025 WDMMA report.

Statement 2 is incorrect – Statement 2 is incorrect – Fighter jets make up 31.6% of the Indian fleet, not over 50%..

Statement 3 is correct – WDMMA uses the TruVal Rating (TVR), which combines quantitative and qualitative factors to assess air force capability.

129. Answer: D

Statement 1 is correct: India and Sri Lanka have a maritime boundary agreement that includes the delineation of the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL), which was formalized through agreements in 1974 and 1976.

Statement 2 is correct: The India–Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) was signed in 1998 and became effective in 2000, aiming to promote bilateral trade by reducing tariffs.

Statement 3 is correct: The 'Vision Document' adopted by India and Sri Lanka in July 2023 focuses on enhancing economic and strategic cooperation across five key pillars: maritime connectivity, air connectivity, energy and power connectivity, trade, economic and financial connectivity, and people-to-people connectivity.

130. Answer: C

Statement 1 is correct: the report gives a global forest carbon stock of ~714 Gt.

Statement 2 is correct: about 20% of forest area (~813 million hectares) is legally protected.

Statement 3 is incorrect: in fact, about 71% of forests are publicly owned (not privately).

Statement 4 is correct: the GFRA 2025 covers data for 236 countries and areas.

131. Answer: B

Statement 1 is correct: India recorded about 2 million air-pollution-related deaths in 2023, a 43% rise since 2000.

Statement 2 incorrect: The death rate is about 186 per 100,000, not 17 (17 per 100,000 is for high-income countries).

Statement 3 is correct: 89–90% of India's air-pollution deaths are due to NCDs like heart disease, COPD, and diabetes.

132. Answer: B

Statement 1: Correct. Cyclone Montha was a Severe Cyclonic Storm (SCS) with sustained winds of 90–100 km/h and gusts up to 110 km/h at landfall near Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh.

Statement 2: Incorrect. In the Northern Hemisphere, cyclones rotate counter-clockwise, and in the Southern Hemisphere, they rotate clockwise. The statement has the directions reversed.

Statement 3: Correct. Cyclones derive energy from warm ocean waters, where rising moist air condenses, releasing latent heat, which fuels the storm.

Statement 4: Correct. The name "Montha" meaning "fragrant flower" was given by Thailand.

133. Answer: C

All three are correctly matched. The 5th CPC was implemented in 1996, the 6th CPC in 2006, and the 7th CPC in 2016, which are marked by their respective years.

134. Answer: D

Statement 1 – Correct: The 9M730 Burevestnik is a ground-launched system under development by Russia, not air- or submarine-launched.

Statement 2 – Correct: It uses a miniature nuclear reactor that superheats incoming air to produce thrust, allowing virtually unlimited range (estimated up to ~20,000 km).

Statement 3 – Correct: By flying at very low altitudes (50–100 m) and following erratic flight paths, the missile can evade radar and ballistic missile defences, which are optimized for predictable high-altitude trajectories.

135. Answer: C

Statement 1: correct. A total of 210 Maoists, including 111 women, surrendered in Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh, on October 17, 2025.

Statement 2: correct. The surrender was part of the state's 'Poona Margem - Punarvaas Se Punarjeevan' initiative, focusing on peace, dialogue, and development.

136. Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Prisons fall under State List Entry 4; hence administration is primarily a state responsibility. Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023 is only a guiding framework for states and not mandatory. Open prisons function with minimal supervision and Rajasthan pioneered this reformatory model to reduce overcrowding and encourage rehabilitation.

137. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

CDSO operates as India's National Regulatory Authority responsible for drug approvals, standards, and clinical trials. Schedule M under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules prescribes WHO-aligned Good Manufacturing Practices. However, India lacks a binding national law mandating compulsory recall of substandard drugs, despite longstanding discussions on introducing such a legal mechanism nationally.

138. Answer: (a) 2 and 3 only

The Act prohibits all online money games like poker and fantasy sports, allowing only e-sports and online social games; hence statement 1 is incorrect. Postal ballots are governed by Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 and Representation of People Act, 1951. Service voters include Armed Forces personnel and government officials posted abroad.

139. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

TEPA, signed in March 2024, became effective from 01 October 2025. It is the first Indian FTA to include Mutual Recognition Agreements in regulated professions like nursing and architecture. Intellectual property provisions remain at TRIPS level and protect India's interests in generic medicines, so statement 3 is incorrect.

140. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Economic fears like job loss and wage depression are major drivers of anti-immigration sentiment, as seen in Brexit debates. Restrictive immigration policies can worsen ageing population challenges by reducing working-age taxpayers. However, limiting skilled migrants reduces innovation and start-ups; therefore statement 3 is

incorrect according to the given content.

141. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Global MPI identifies multidimensional poverty when deprivation score reaches one-third or more. MPI is calculated as incidence multiplied by intensity ($MPI = H \times A$), reflecting both proportion and severity of deprivation. Values range from zero to one; higher MPI values represent higher poverty, making statement three incorrect as per report.

142. Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

The Economics Prize was established by Sveriges Riksbank in 1968 and awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. It was not part of Alfred Nobel's original prizes. Creative destruction, explained by Aghion and Howitt, describes how new innovations replace older products and firms, driving economic growth and technological change.

143. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

PMDDKY consolidates 36 agricultural schemes across 11 ministries to reduce duplication and improve efficiency. It focuses on 100 underperforming districts with low yields, moderate cropping intensity, and limited resources. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare for six years, making statement three incorrect.

144. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

NITI Aayog's reports include "Roadmap for Job Creation in the AI Economy," aiming to make India a global AI workforce capital, and Mission Digital ShramSetu to empower informal workers through technologies like AI and blockchain. However, India faces an AI talent shortage, meeting only about 50% of demand, making statement three incorrect.

145. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

The WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement is the first WTO pact focused on environmental sustainability and ocean conservation. It prohibits harmful subsidies supporting IUU fishing and overfished stocks. India has not yet ratified the Agreement due to concerns about equity, CBDR principles, and protection of small-scale fishers' livelihoods and development needs.

146. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

SDGs were adopted in 2015 through the UN's 2030 Agenda, containing 17 goals and 169 targets. The Sustainable Development Report 2025 states only 17% of global targets are on track. Finland ranked first, whereas India ranked 99th with a score of 67, making statement three incorrect according to given data.

147. Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve is India's first high-altitude cold desert reserve spanning Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh. It lies on the leeward side of the Himalayas, forming a rain-shadow cold desert, not a high rainfall zone. Snow Leopard is its flagship species along with Himalayan fauna adapted to harsh climatic conditions.

148. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

ILO's report was released before the Second World Summit for Social Development in Doha (2025), marking 30 years since the 1995 Copenhagen Summit. The Copenhagen Declaration promoted poverty eradication,

employment and equality. Social justice includes dignity, freedom, equal opportunity and economic security; therefore statement three is incorrect as per content.

149. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Central tolerance occurs in the thymus where harmful self-reactive T cells are removed during development. Peripheral tolerance is maintained by regulatory T cells discovered by Sakaguchi, which suppress escaped self-reactive cells. FOXP3 gene mutations impair regulatory T cell formation, causing autoimmune disease like IPEX; therefore statement three is incorrect as per content.

150. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

AstroSat is India's first dedicated multi-wavelength astronomy mission studying X-ray, ultraviolet, and optical emissions. It was launched on September 28, 2015, aboard PSLV-C30 into a 650 km low Earth orbit. Solar observation from the Sun–Earth L1 point relates to Aditya-L1, not AstroSat; therefore statement three is incorrect here.