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Question Bank

Polity & Governance

149 questions · with full explanations

WHAT'S INSIDE THIS PDF

Priority bucket	Description	Count
T1+focus	Must-know, focus events (highest priority)	64
T1	Must-know, non-focus events	5
T2+focus	Important, focus events	25
T2	Important, non-focus events	44
T3	Supporting / background events	11
TOTAL		149

HOW TO USE THIS BANK

Questions are grouped by priority bucket, with most-important (T1+focus) first. Within each bucket they are ordered by event date (newest first). Every question shows the source event, full options with the correct answer marked, a detailed explanation, the topic + concepts tested, and a link back to the original revision note on prepdose.in for deeper study.

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Tier 1 - Must-Know (Focus Events)

64 questions

Q1. CAPFs (General Administration) Bill, 2026

T1+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2026-03-25

Which of the following accurately describes a provision or effect of the Central Armed Police Forces (General Administration) Bill, 2026?

- (A) It unifies the operational command structures and disciplinary codes of the five major CAPFs into a single military-like framework.
- (B) It exclusively governs the administrative matters of Group A officers, leaving the service conditions of lower ranks subject to individual force Acts. ✓**
- (C) It implements the Supreme Court's 2025 mandate to progressively reduce IPS deputation in senior CAPF ranks over a two-year period.
- (D) It mandates that the inclusion of any additional paramilitary force under its purview requires a formal parliamentary amendment.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Bill exclusively targets the administrative matters (recruitment, promotion, deputation) of Group A officers. The service conditions, recruitment, and promotion rules for the lower ranks and constabulary remain entirely governed by their respective individual force Acts.

Option 1 (incorrect): The Bill leaves the distinct operational mandates, deployment rules, and disciplinary codes of the individual forces completely intact; it is solely an administrative overhaul for senior officers.

Option 3 (incorrect): The legislation was specifically designed to nullify the 2025 Supreme Court judgment ('Sanjay Prakash vs Union of India'). Instead of reducing IPS deputation, it legally cements high fixed quotas for IPS officers (e.g., 100 percent for Director General posts).

Option 4 (incorrect): Under the new Bill, the Central Government can add other CAPFs to the legislation's purview simply by amending the Schedule via an executive notification, removing the previous requirement for parliamentary amendments.

Topic: Parliamentary Legislation

Concepts: Legislative Supremacy, Internal Security Architecture, Separation of Powers

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CAPFs \(General Administration\) Bill, 2026](#)

Q2. FCRA Amendment Bill, 2026 Introduced

T1+focus · how_many_correct · EASY · 2026-03-25

Consider the following statements regarding the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2026:

1. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act is administered by the Ministry of Finance to regulate cross-border financial inflows.
2. The Amendment Bill reduces the maximum imprisonment for contravening the Act from five years to one year.
3. Prior approval from the Central Government is mandatory before law enforcement agencies can initiate investigations into FCRA offences.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The FCRA is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), not the Ministry of Finance, due to its deep implications for internal security and public order.

Statement 2 (correct): The 2026 Bill counter-intuitively reduces the maximum imprisonment from 5 years to 1 year, shifting the punitive focus to confiscating the organization's assets.

Statement 3 (correct): Under the 2026 Amendment, prior approval from the Central Government is mandatory before initiating any investigation into FCRA offences.

Topic: Governance - Civil Society & NGOs

Concepts: Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), Statutory Regulations, Ministry of Home Affairs

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: FCRA Amendment Bill, 2026 Introduced](#)

Q3. Finance Bill 2026 Passed in Lok Sabha

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-03-25

Under the Finance Bill 2026, which of the following areas saw its existing tax rates or statutory provisions remain entirely unchanged?

- (A) **The standard corporate tax rate for new manufacturing companies** ✓
- (B) The 100 percent tax exemption period for Offshore Banking Units in IFSCs
- (C) The statutory time limits for issuing notices under the National Faceless Assessment Centre
- (D) The Securities Transaction Tax (STT) rates on specific derivative contracts

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): Despite industry lobbying for rate cuts, the Finance Bill 2026 left the standard corporate tax rates of 15 percent for new manufacturing companies (and 22 percent for existing companies) untouched.

Option 2 (incorrect): because the 100 percent tax exemption period for Offshore Banking Units was extended to maintain parity with global financial centers.

Option 3 (incorrect): as the statutory time limits under Section 144B for faceless assessments were rationalized to improve dispute resolution efficiency.

Option 4 (incorrect): because STT rates on specific derivative contracts were marginally hiked to curb excessive retail speculation.

Topic: Economy - Public Finance

Concepts: Finance Bill, Corporate Taxation, Income Tax Act

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Finance Bill 2026 Passed in Lok Sabha](#)

Q4. ECI Announces 2026 Assembly Poll Schedule

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-03-15

Under Section 135B of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, which of the following categories of electors is explicitly exempted from the statutory mandate of being granted a paid holiday on polling day?

- (A) Electors registered to vote in a poll-bound state who are employed in establishments located outside their constituency.
- (B) Electors employed in private business undertakings where the employer claims no statutory public duty.
- (C) **Electors whose absence may cause danger or substantial loss in respect of the employment they are engaged in. ✓**
- (D) Electors engaged as casual laborers who ordinarily do not receive wages for days they do not work.

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): because Section 135B(4) of the RPA, 1951 maintains a critical exemption: the mandate for a paid holiday does not apply to any elector whose absence may cause 'danger or substantial loss' in respect of their employment (such as in essential continuous-process industries).

Option 1 (incorrect): as out-of-constituency workers are explicitly entitled to this paid holiday to travel and vote.

Option 2 (incorrect): because the mandate legally binds all private businesses, trades, and industrial undertakings; the judiciary has explicitly rejected the argument that private employers have no public duty to grant paid leave on poll days.

Option 4 (incorrect): because Section 135B(2) legally entitles daily wagers and casual laborers to receive their full daily wage for the poll day, exactly as if they had worked.

Topic: Elections and Representation

Concepts: Representation of the People Act 1951, Universal Adult Franchise, Labor Rights

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ECI Announces 2026 Assembly Poll Schedule](#)

Q5. ECI Announces Rajya Sabha Biennial Elections

T1+focus · statement_based · EASY · 2026-02-18

Consider the following statements:

1. In Rajya Sabha elections, electors must exclusively use the integrated violet colour sketch pen provided by the Returning Officer to mark their preferences.
2. An MLA who votes against their party's candidate in a Rajya Sabha election is automatically disqualified from the legislature under the Tenth Schedule.

- (A) **1 only** ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): To prevent manipulation and disputes over distinguishing marks, the ECI mandates that electors must exclusively use a specific integrated violet colour sketch pen supplied by the Polling Officer. Using any other pen automatically invalidates the vote.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Supreme Court has clarified that defying a party directive (cross-voting) in Rajya Sabha elections does not attract disqualification under the Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law), although it remains a ground for internal party disciplinary action.

Topic: Parliament

Concepts: Rajya Sabha Elections, Anti-Defection Law, Representation of the People Act

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ECI Announces Rajya Sabha Biennial Elections](#)

Q6. Conclusion of Budget Session 2026 First Half

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2026-02-13

Consider the following statements:

1. The recess period separating the two halves of the Budget Session is initiated by the prorogation of Parliament.
 2. The President's Special Address to a joint sitting at the beginning of the Budget Session is constitutionally mandated under Article 87.
 3. The Industrial Relations Code (Amendment) Bill, 2026 explicitly repeals the Trade Unions Act, 1926 directly by statute with effect from November 21, 2025.
 4. The 2026 amendment to the Industrial Relations Code completely alters the core provisions regarding strike notices and dispute resolution.
- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): Parliament is only 'adjourned' (either sine die or to a specific date) for the recess between the two halves of the Budget Session, not 'prorogued'. Prorogation would terminate the session entirely and require a fresh Presidential summons.

Statement 2 (correct): The Budget Session begins with the President's Special Address to a joint sitting, which is constitutionally mandated under Article 87.

Statement 3 (correct): The Industrial Relations Code (Amendment) Bill, 2026 removes delegated executive power and explicitly states that three older laws, including the Trade Unions Act 1926, stand repealed directly by the statute with effect from November 21, 2025.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The core provisions of the Industrial Relations Code 2020 regarding strike notices, dispute resolution, and trade union recognition remained entirely unaltered by the 2026 amendment.

Topic: Parliamentary Proceedings

Concepts: Parliamentary Sessions, Delegated Legislation, Labour Reforms

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Conclusion of Budget Session 2026 First Half](#)

Q7. Passage of Industrial Relations Bill

T1+focus · how_many_correct · HARD · 2026-02-12

Consider the following statements:

1. Trade unions and industrial disputes are placed under the Concurrent List, allowing Parliament to explicitly repeal older concurrent statutes to resolve legal chaos.
2. The Industrial Relations Code (Amendment) Bill, 2026 retrospectively enforces a 300-worker threshold for the application of Standing Orders.
3. Tripartite settlements signed under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 immediately after the November 2025 repeal date are automatically voided.
4. The 2026 amendment solely addresses procedural mechanisms regarding the repeal timeline, leaving substantive rules on strikes and lock-outs completely unaltered.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Trade unions and industrial disputes fall under the Concurrent List (List III, Entry 22). This allows Parliament to enact overarching codes and explicitly repeal older concurrent statutes to resolve legal chaos.

Statement 2 (correct): The 2026 amendment retrospectively enforces the new Code's 300-worker threshold for Standing Orders, protecting companies that adjusted compliance during the transition period.

Statement 3 (incorrect): Tripartite settlements signed under the old Industrial Disputes Act immediately after November 2025 are not voided; a specific saving provision was added to validate them until their natural expiry.

Statement 4 (correct): The amendment is purely procedural regarding the repeal timeline and mechanism. It solely addresses this transition and leaves substantive rules on strikes, lock-outs, and retrenchment completely unaltered, making the extreme word 'solely' factually accurate.

Topic: Labour Laws and Reforms

Concepts: Concurrent List, Industrial Relations Code, Repeal and Saving Clause, Delegated Legislation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Passage of Industrial Relations Bill](#)

Q8. SC Guidelines on Open Correctional Institutions

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2026-02-09

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court has mandated a High-Powered Committee headed by a retired Supreme Court judge to formulate nationwide Common Minimum Standards for Open Correctional Institutions.
2. Under the recent Supreme Court guidelines, transfer to an open prison has been recognized as an absolute right for every prisoner under Article 21.

- (A) **1 only** ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Supreme Court mandated a High-Powered Committee headed by a retired Supreme Court judge to formulate Common Minimum Standards and eligibility protocols nationwide, replacing fragmented state-specific rules.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the Court emphasized that prisoners retain Article 21 rights and struck down the blanket exclusion of women from open prisons, it explicitly clarified that transfer to an open prison remains subject to structured eligibility criteria and is not an absolute right for every prisoner.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 21, Prison Reforms, Supreme Court Judgments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Guidelines on Open Correctional Institutions](#)

Q9. Introduction of the Finance Bill 2026

T1+focus · simple_mcq · EASY · 2026-02-01

According to the established parliamentary procedures maintained for the Finance Bill 2026, what is the statutory time limit for the overall passage of the Bill?

- (A) 14 days
 (B) 60 days
 (C) **75 days** ✓
 (D) 90 days

Answer: (C)

Explanation

The correct answer is 75 days. Despite the transition to the new Income-tax Act, 2025, the Finance Bill remains subject to a 75-day statutory time limit for its overall passage. The 14-day limit (Option 1) specifically applies only to the strict window the Rajya Sabha has to return a Money Bill with recommendations to the

Lok Sabha, not the overall passage of the Bill. Options 2 and 4 are incorrect as they are not mentioned in the source.

Topic: Parliamentary Procedures

Concepts: Money Bill, Legislative Procedure, Finance Bill

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Introduction of the Finance Bill 2026](#)

Q10. Commencement of Parliament Budget Session 2026

T1+focus · simple_mcq · EASY · 2026-01-28

As mandated by the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, within how many days of its introduction must the Finance Bill be passed?

- (A) 24 days
- (B) **75 days ✓**
- (C) 92 days
- (D) 112 days

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, strictly governs the session's timeline by mandating that the Finance Bill must be passed within 75 days of its introduction. The other figures represent different facts from the parliamentary budget process: 24 is the number of Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs), 92 refers to the number of years the Railway Budget was kept separate before its merger in 2017, and 112 is the Constitutional Article requiring the President to lay the Annual Financial Statement before Parliament.

Topic: Parliament

Concepts: Finance Bill, Parliamentary Procedures, Legislative Timeline

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Commencement of Parliament Budget Session 2026](#)

Q11. SC Rules GAAR Overrides Tax Treaties

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2026-01-15

Consider the following statements:

1. The General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR) were introduced under Chapter X-A of the Income-tax Act based on the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee.
2. Under Section 90(4) of the Income-tax Act, a Tax Residency Certificate (TRC) serves as an absolute shield against tax scrutiny, guaranteeing treaty benefits.
3. The Supreme Court has ruled that indirect transfers of Indian assets lacking economic substance are fully taxable, thereby stripping away grandfathering benefits for indirect sales.
4. In landmark cases such as Azadi Bachao Andolan (2003) and Vodafone (2012), courts had previously held that a TRC was conclusive proof of residency for treaty benefits.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two** ✓
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR) were introduced under Chapter X-A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, largely based on the recommendations of the 2012 Parthasarathi Shome Committee, not the Kelkar Committee.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Supreme Court clarified that under Section 90(4) of the Income-tax Act, a Tax Residency Certificate (TRC) is merely a basic eligibility condition. It is not an absolute shield against tax scrutiny if a transaction triggers GAAR due to deliberate tax avoidance.

Statement 3 (correct): The ruling established that indirect transfers of Indian assets lacking economic substance are fully taxable in India, effectively stripping away grandfathering benefits for such indirect sales.

Statement 4 (correct): Historically, in landmark cases like Azadi Bachao Andolan (2003) and Vodafone (2012), courts had held that a TRC was conclusive proof of residency for claiming treaty benefits, a stance that has now been overridden by the application of GAAR.

Topic: Economy - Taxation

Concepts: General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR), Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA), Tax Evasion vs Tax Avoidance, Treaty Shopping

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Rules GAAR Overrides Tax Treaties](#)

Q12. SC Mandates FIRs for Campus Suicides

T1+focus · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2026-01-15

Statement-I: Under the Supreme Court's 2026 mandate on campus suicides, Higher Educational Institutions are legally obligated to register an FIR under Section 173 of the BNSS even if the deceased student was enrolled solely in an online or distance learning program. Statement-II: Section 115 of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 effectively decriminalized attempted suicide, meaning the mandatory FIR is registered to investigate unnatural death and potential abetment rather than to penalize the deceased student.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I ✓**
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The 2026 Supreme Court judgment in Amit Kumar v. Union of India expanded institutional responsibility beyond the main campus, explicitly mandating immediate FIR registration under Section 173 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) for suicides involving students in off-campus hostels, private accommodations, and even those enrolled in online/distance learning. Statement-II is also correct: Attempted suicide was effectively decriminalized by Section 115 of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, which created a presumption of severe stress. Therefore, the FIR is registered to investigate unnatural death and potential abetment (under Section 108 of the BNS), not to criminalize the deceased student. However, Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I. The decriminalization of suicide (Statement-II) explains the legal nature of the FIR and the charges investigated, but it does not provide the logical or causal explanation for why the Court expanded the geographical and enrollment jurisdiction of the reporting mandate to include distance learning students (Statement-I).

Topic: Judiciary and Rights

Concepts: Right to Life (Article 21), Criminal Justice System Reforms, Mental Healthcare Act 2017

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Mandates FIRs for Campus Suicides](#)

Q13. UGC Promotion of Equity Regulations Notified

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-01-13

Under the final UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2026, how are students who file false complaints of discrimination penalized?

- (A) They face mandatory financial penalties to deter the misuse of the Equal Opportunity Centres.
- (B) Their cases are transferred to a newly established national monitoring committee for disciplinary action.
- (C) They are subjected to binding arbitration by independent external tribunals.
- (D) **They face no financial penalties, as such provisions were explicitly removed from the final notification. ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Option 4 (correct): While earlier drafts of the 2026 regulations included a controversial financial penalty for students filing false complaints, this was explicitly removed from the final January 2026 notification to ensure vulnerable students are not deterred from reporting.

Option 1 (incorrect): because this draft provision was dropped, despite public confusion caused by media coverage of the draft.

Option 2 (incorrect): the national monitoring committee was established to receive annual equity compliance reports from Higher Education Institutions, not to handle individual disciplinary cases.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the primary framework for grievance redressal remained internalized within university structures, rather than being handed over to independent external tribunals.

Topic: Statutory Bodies and Regulations

Concepts: Social Justice, UGC Regulations, Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: UGC Promotion of Equity Regulations Notified](#)

Q14. UGC Promotion of Equity Regulations Notified

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2026-01-13

Consider the following statements regarding the UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2026:

1. The regulations mandate that formal inquiries into complaints of systemic discrimination must always be completed within a strict 30-day timeline.
2. The primary framework for grievance redressal is handled solely by independent external tribunals to ensure impartiality.
3. The final notified regulations impose strict financial penalties on students who file false complaints of discrimination.
4. The University Grants Commission can enforce compliance by withholding financial grants or revoking the academic recognition of defaulting institutions.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Under the 2026 regulations, universities are legally bound to complete formal inquiries into complaints of systemic or caste-based discrimination within a strict 30-day timeline.

Statement 2 (incorrect): Despite the regulatory overhaul, the primary framework for grievance redressal remained internalized within university structures rather than being handed over to independent external tribunals.

Statement 3 (incorrect): While a controversial penalty for false complaints was included in earlier drafts, it was explicitly removed from the final January 2026 notification to ensure vulnerable students are not deterred from reporting.

Statement 4 (correct): Unlike the advisory 2012 rules, the UGC can now enforce compliance by withholding financial grants or revoking the academic recognition of defaulting institutions. Therefore, exactly two statements (1 and 4) are correct.

Topic: Governance - Education

Concepts: UGC Regulations, Social Equity, Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: UGC Promotion of Equity Regulations Notified](#)

Q15. Parliament Passes VB-G RAM G Bill Replacing MGNREGA

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-12-18

Consider the following statements:

1. The VB-G RAM G Bill increases the legally backed statutory guarantee of wage employment to 125 days annually per rural household.
2. To ensure synergy with national logistics, Gram Sabhas no longer possess the authority to approve specific local works under the new framework.
3. The legislation was introduced following evaluations by the Amarjeet Sinha Committee regarding structural bottlenecks in the previous employment guarantee framework.
4. The new framework eliminates the justiciable nature of the 'Right to Work' by shifting the primary focus to durable asset creation.

- (A) Only one
 (B) **Only two** ✓
 (C) Only three
 (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The new legislation increases the statutory guarantee of wage employment from 100 days to 125 days per rural household annually.

Statement 2 (incorrect): Despite the integration with the PM Gati Shakti portal, Gram Sabhas still hold the authority to approve specific local works, selecting them from a menu of projects that fit the master plan.

Statement 3 (correct): The government introduced the Bill to address long-standing concerns evaluated by the Amarjeet Sinha Committee, which reviewed MGNREGA's efficacy and structural bottlenecks.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The core principle of a legally backed statutory guarantee for wage employment remains intact, explicitly preserving the justiciable nature of the 'Right to Work' under Article 41.

Topic: Poverty Alleviation and Employment Programs

Concepts: Right to Work, Decentralized Planning, Social Welfare Schemes

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Parliament Passes VB-G RAM G Bill Replacing MGNREGA](#)



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Q16. ECI Mandates 45-Day Retention for Election Footage

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-12-15

With reference to the regulations governing election petitions and polling footage, consider the following statements:

1. Under the amended Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, polling station CCTV footage is legally barred from public inspection.
2. The Representation of the People Act, 1951, allows an extension of the 45-day limit to file an election petition if severe electoral fraud is newly discovered.
3. The Election Commission explicitly categorizes polling booth videography solely as an internal management tool rather than a statutory requirement.
4. District Election Officers are mandated to destroy polling footage 45 days post-results, regardless of whether an election petition has been filed.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The December 2024 amendment to Rule 93 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, legally bars public access to CCTV and webcasting footage to protect voter secrecy under Section 128 of the RPA, 1951.

Statement 2 (incorrect): Under Section 81 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, election petitions strictly must be filed within 45 days from the date of the election result declaration, with no extensions allowed for late discovery of fraud.

Statement 3 (correct): The ECI explicitly categorizes polling videography solely as an internal management tool (for tracking EVM movement and model code violations) rather than a statutory requirement.

Statement 4 (incorrect): While DEOs mandatorily destroy data after 45 days by default, if an Election Petition is actively filed within that 45-day window, the relevant footage is preserved until the legal proceedings conclude.

Topic: Polity - Elections

Concepts: Representation of the People Act 1951, Conduct of Election Rules 1961, Election Commission of India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ECI Mandates 45-Day Retention for Election Footage](#)

Q17. ECI Mandates 45-Day Retention for Election Footage

T1+focus · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-12-15

Statement-I: District Election Officers are mandated to actively destroy polling station CCTV and webcasting footage immediately after 45 days of the election result declaration if no specific Election Petition is filed. Statement-II: Under Section 81 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the statutory window to file an Election Petition strictly expires 45 days from the date of the election result declaration with no extensions.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, and Statement-II explains Statement-I. Statement-I is correct because the ECI's updated policy mandates that polling footage is strictly retained for only 45 days post-results and is actively destroyed by District Election Officers (DEOs) immediately after this period if no election petition is filed. Statement-II is correct because Section 81 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, dictates that election petitions must strictly be filed within 45 days of the result declaration, with no extensions for late discovery. Statement-II explains Statement-I because the 45-day retention and destruction timeline is specifically designed to align exactly with the statutory window for filing an Election Petition; once the legal window to challenge the election closes, the evidence is destroyed to protect voter secrecy. Therefore,

Option 1 (correct):

Option 2 (incorrect): because Statement-II is the direct reason for the 45-day timeline in Statement-I. Options 3 and 4 are incorrect because both statements are factually correct.

Topic: Elections and Representation

Concepts: Representation of the People Act, 1951, Election Petition, Election Commission of India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ECI Mandates 45-Day Retention for Election Footage](#)

Q18. Parliament Extends President's Rule in Manipur

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-12-10

Consider the following statements:

1. The State Legislative Assembly is placed in suspended animation and can only be formally dissolved after parliamentary approval of the proclamation.
2. The President is explicitly prohibited from assuming any powers vested in the State High Court.
3. Any extension of President's Rule beyond one year requires a constitutional amendment.
4. The imposition of President's Rule authorizes the suspension of Fundamental Rights of the citizens in the concerned state.

- (A) Only one
 (B) **Only two ✓**
 (C) Only three
 (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): As per the S.R. Bommai judgment (1994), the State Legislative Assembly is initially placed in 'suspended animation' and can only be formally dissolved after both houses of Parliament approve the emergency proclamation.

Statement 2 (correct): Article 356 explicitly prohibits the President from assuming any powers vested in the High Court; its constitutional jurisdiction and independence remain completely unaffected.

Statement 3 (incorrect): To extend President's Rule beyond one year, a mandatory certification from the Election Commission is required. A constitutional amendment is only required to extend the rule beyond its absolute maximum limit of three years.

Statement 4 (incorrect): Unlike a National Emergency under Article 352, the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 does not authorize the suspension of Fundamental Rights, which remain intact.

Topic: Emergency Provisions

Concepts: Article 356, President's Rule, S.R. Bommai Judgment, Centre-State Relations

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Parliament Extends President's Rule in Manipur](#)

Q19. Parliament Passes Manipur GST Amendment Act 2025

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-12-10

How was the Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2025 constitutionally processed by the Union Parliament while the state was under President's Rule?

- (A) It was treated as an ordinary bill, as state taxation bills passed by Parliament always require passage by both houses.
- (B) It was processed as a Money Bill, meaning it was exclusively voted on by the Lok Sabha before being returned by the Rajya Sabha. ✓**
- (C) It was enacted directly by the President, as legislative power under Article 356 solely transfers to the President.
- (D) It was passed by the Union Parliament, but the tax revenue collected will permanently accrue to the Consolidated Fund of India.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): When Parliament acts as a State Legislature under Article 356, state financial bills retain their constitutional character as Money Bills. Under Article 109, they are exclusively voted on by the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha merely 'returns' them (as happened on December 2, 2025).

Option 1 (incorrect): because it was not treated as an ordinary bill requiring passage by both houses.

Option 3 (incorrect): because under Articles 356 and 357, the legislative power of the State Assembly transfers to the Union Parliament, not the President (the President only issues ordinances when Parliament is not in session).

Option 4 (incorrect): because despite being passed by Parliament, the revenue remains earmarked for the State of Manipur and does not permanently accrue to the Consolidated Fund of India.

Topic: Polity - Parliament

Concepts: President's Rule (Article 356), Money Bills (Article 109), Federalism, Legislative Process

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Parliament Passes Manipur GST Amendment Act 2025](#)

Q20. Parliament Passes Manipur GST Amendment Act 2025

T1+focus · match_pairs · EASY · 2025-12-10

Match List-I (Provisions related to the Manipur GST Amendment Act 2025 and its passage) with List-II (Subject Matter): List-I A. Section 148A of the amended GST Act B. Section 122B of the amended GST Act C. Section 74A of the amended GST Act D. Article 357 of the Constitution List-II i. Timeframe for issuing notices regarding unpaid taxes ii. Parliament exercising the legislative powers of a State iii. Track-and-trace mechanism requiring unique identification marking iv. Penalty of ₹1 lakh or 10% of tax payable for compliance failure

- (A) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii ✓
- (B) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- (C) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
- (D) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i

Answer: (A)

Explanation

A matches iii: Section 148A introduces a 'track-and-trace' mechanism requiring unique identification marking on specified goods to prevent tax evasion. B matches iv: Section 122B imposes a strict penalty (₹1 lakh or 10% of the tax payable) for failing to comply with the new track-and-trace system. C matches i: Section 74A establishes a common timeframe (42 months) for issuing notices regarding unpaid taxes. D matches ii: Under Article 357, the Union Parliament exercised the state's legislative powers to pass the replacement Bill because Manipur was under President's Rule (Article 356).

Topic: Fiscal Federalism

Concepts: Goods and Services Tax (GST), President's Rule, Article 357

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Parliament Passes Manipur GST Amendment Act 2025](#)

Q21. SC Mandates Strict Compliance with Section 313 CrPC

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-12-01

Consider the following statements:

1. The direct dialogue under Section 351 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, is meant solely to give the accused an opportunity to explain the specific incriminating circumstances appearing against them.
2. The accused is legally bound to provide truthful answers during this examination, and providing false answers attracts punitive action.

- (A) 1 only ✓
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The examination under Section 351 of the BNSS (formerly Section 313 CrPC) is not a cross-examination but a direct dialogue

meant solely to give the accused an opportunity to explain the specific incriminating circumstances appearing against them.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The core substantive right of the accused to remain silent or offer an explanation without facing punishment for false answers remains intact.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Criminal Procedure, Fair Trial, Rights of the Accused

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Mandates Strict Compliance with Section 313 CrPC](#)

Q22. SC Clarifies Governor Assent Powers

T1+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-11-20

With reference to the Governor's powers under Article 200 of the Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. A Governor's prolonged, unexplained, and indefinite inaction on a pending state bill is entirely immune from judicial review prior to its enactment.
2. A Governor is constitutionally forbidden from withholding assent to a non-money bill without returning it to the state legislature with a message.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While the Supreme Court barred the merit review of a Governor's decision before a bill's enactment, it explicitly held that limited judicial review is permissible strictly to cure 'prolonged, unexplained, and indefinite inaction'.

Statement 2 (correct): The Supreme Court ruled that 'withhold assent simpliciter' (an absolute pocket veto without further action) is forbidden. Withholding assent is inextricably linked to the first proviso of Article 200, which obligates the Governor to return a non-money bill to the legislature with a message to keep the 'dialogic process' alive.

Topic: Executive

Concepts: Article 200, Governor's Discretion, Judicial Review, Separation of Powers

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Clarifies Governor Assent Powers](#)

Q23. SC Strikes Down Tribunal Reforms Act Provisions

T1+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-11-19

Consider the following statements:

1. A parliamentary statute enacted to override a Supreme Court judgment is constitutionally valid solely if it fundamentally alters the legal basis or cures the specific constitutional defect pointed out by the Court.
2. In its judgment on the Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021, the Supreme Court reversed the statutory abolition of specific appellate bodies, such as the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal, to restore institutional independence.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Under India's written Constitution, a legislative override by Parliament is only constitutionally valid if the new law fundamentally alters the legal basis or cures the specific constitutional defect previously identified by the courts. Parliament cannot bypass judicial review simply by re-enacting an unconstitutional law (as it attempted with the 2021 Act, which the Court termed 'old wine in a new bottle'). The use of the extreme word 'solely' here is factually accurate based on the limits of legislative power.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the Supreme Court struck down key provisions of the Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021 (such as the 4-year tenure, the 50-year minimum age requirement, and executive dominance in the Search-cum-Selection Committee), it did not reverse the merging or abolition of certain appellate bodies like the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal. The structural existence and abolition of these bodies enacted by the 2021 Act remained intact.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Separation of Powers, Judicial Review, Legislative Override, Tribunals (Article 323A/323B)

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Strikes Down Tribunal Reforms Act Provisions](#)

Q24. SC Strikes Down Tribunal Reforms Act Provisions

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-11-19

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court struck down Sections 3(1) and 7(1) of the Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021, which delegated excessive power to the Union Government to frame rules on salaries and allowances of tribunal members.
2. The judgment reversed the abolition of certain appellate bodies, such as the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal, which had been enacted by the 2021 Act.
3. The Supreme Court invalidated all tribunal appointments whose selection was completed prior to the 2021 Act if they were formally notified after its enactment.
4. The Supreme Court mandated the establishment of the National Tribunals Commission (NTC) within a strict four-month deadline for unified oversight of tribunals.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two ✓**
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Supreme Court struck down Sections 3(1) and 7(1) of the Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021, as they delegated excessive power to the Union Government regarding salaries and allowances, thereby compromising judicial independence.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The judgment did not reverse the merging or abolition of certain appellate bodies (such as the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal) enacted by the 2021 Act.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The Supreme Court explicitly protected, rather than invalidated, all tribunal appointments whose selection was completed prior to the 2021 Act, even if they were formally notified later, ensuring they are governed by older, more favorable rules.

Statement 4 (correct): The Court directed the Union Government to establish an independent National Tribunals Commission (NTC) within a strict four-month deadline (March 2026) to replace the fragmented administration of tribunals across parent ministries.

Topic: Judiciary - Tribunals

Concepts: Judicial Independence, Separation of Powers, Tribunal Reforms Act, Basic Structure Doctrine

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Strikes Down Tribunal Reforms Act Provisions](#)

Q25. SC Rules on Judicial Services Seniority

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-11-19

In the November 2025 Supreme Court judgment concerning the Higher Judicial Service (HJS) seniority framework, how did the Constitution Bench resolve the issue of seniority for officers affected by delayed recruitment cycles?

- (A) They are assigned seniority strictly based on the date they assume office, regardless of when the recruitment was initiated.
- (B) They receive seniority for the roster year their recruitment was initiated, provided the process concludes before the next year's cycle overlaps. ✓**
- (C) They are placed at the bottom of the seniority list for the year in which their recruitment process is finally completed.
- (D) They are granted retrospective seniority from the date the vacancy originally arose, even if multiple recruitment cycles overlap.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Supreme Court ruled that officers get seniority for the roster year their recruitment was initiated, provided the process concludes before the next year's cycle overlaps. Option 1, 3, and 4 are incorrect as they contradict the Court's specific mechanism to prevent 'bunching' and seniority overlaps caused by delayed recruitment cycles.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Supreme Court Judgments, Subordinate Judiciary, Service Rules

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Rules on Judicial Services Seniority](#)

Q26. SC Rules on Judicial Services Seniority

T1+focus · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-11-19

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court utilized Article 142 to enforce a nationwide uniform seniority framework for district judges, an area traditionally legislated by Parliament.
2. The mandated annual roster system for determining seniority in the Higher Judicial Service allocates exactly half of the positions to Regular Promotees.
3. In cases of delayed appointments, officers are granted seniority for the roster year their recruitment was initiated, provided the process concludes before the next year's cycle overlaps.
4. The Supreme Court ruled that promotee judges receive seniority weightage for their prior service as Civil Judges to prevent stagnation.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two ✓**
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The subordinate judiciary is a state subject. Appointments and rules are governed by State Governments in consultation with respective High Courts under Articles 233-235, not by Parliament. The Supreme Court invoked Article 142 to mandate uniformity across states.

Statement 2 (correct): The Supreme Court mandated a strict 4-point roster sequence consisting of 2 Regular Promotees (RPs), 1 Limited Departmental Competitive Exam (LDCE) candidate, and 1 Direct Recruit (DR). Therefore, Regular Promotees are allocated exactly half (2 out of 4) of the positions.

Statement 3 (correct): To address 'bunching' from delayed recruitment cycles, the Court ruled that officers get seniority for the roster year their recruitment was initiated, provided the process concludes before the next year's cycle overlaps.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The Supreme Court explicitly rejected giving weightage to prior service for promotee judges. It ruled that the 'birthmark' of entry is erased once officers join the Higher Judicial Service common cadre, and further advancement must be strictly based on merit-cum-seniority.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Subordinate Courts, Article 142, Judicial Appointments, Higher Judicial Service

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Rules on Judicial Services Seniority](#)

Q27. Cabinet Approves Export Promotion Mission

T1+focus · chronological · HARD · 2025-11-12

Arrange the following developments related to India's export policy and global trade environment in chronological order, from earliest to latest:

1. Formal Union Cabinet approval of the Export Promotion Mission.
2. Imposition of a 50% tariff by the US on certain Indian goods.
3. Release of the Foreign Trade Policy advocating a transition to technology-driven frameworks.
4. Submission of the Baba Kalyani Committee report regarding fragmented export subsidy models.

- (A) 4, 3, 2, 1 ✓
 (B) 4, 2, 3, 1
 (C) 3, 4, 2, 1
 (D) 3, 4, 1, 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the historical context of the Export Promotion Mission: - Statement 4 is earliest: The Baba Kalyani Committee report highlighted the urgent need to transition from fragmented subsidy-based models in 2018. - Statement 3 follows: The subsequent Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) reiterated this need in 2023. - Statement 2 follows: Escalating geopolitical tensions saw the US impose a 50% tariff on certain Indian goods starting in August 2025. - Statement 1 is latest: The Union Cabinet formally approved the Export Promotion Mission on November 12, 2025, to aggressively protect jobs and sustain export orders. Thus, the correct chronological sequence is 4, 3, 2, 1.

Topic: Economy - Foreign Trade

Concepts: Export Promotion Mission, Foreign Trade Policy, Baba Kalyani Committee, Protectionism

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves Export Promotion Mission](#)

Q28. ECI Launches Phase-II of Special Intensive Revision

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-11-04

Which of the following statements is correct regarding the operational and legal framework of the Election Commission of India's Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls?

- (A) It requires prior permission from the respective State Governments since the fieldwork is executed by the state's administrative machinery.
- (B) It formally integrates Booth Level Agents (BLAs) appointed solely by the Election Commission to ensure field transparency.
- (C) **It explicitly rules out the Aadhaar card as a valid proof of date of birth or domicile during the enumeration drive. ✓**
- (D) It is legally equivalent to the National Register of Citizens (NRC) and is governed by the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): During the Special Intensive Revision, the ECI explicitly ruled that the Aadhaar card would not be accepted as valid proof of date of birth or domicile.

Option 1 (incorrect): Under Article 324 and Section 21(3) of the Representation of the People Act (RPA) 1950, the ECI has plenary and independent authority to order an intensive revision without requiring state or central government permission.

Option 2 (incorrect): Booth Level Agents (BLAs) integrated into the field verification process are appointed by recognized political parties, not the Election Commission.

Option 4 (incorrect): The SIR is strictly an electoral exercise governed by the RPA 1950 to ensure voter list accuracy; it is not governed by the Citizenship Act, 1955, and does not formally declare someone a non-citizen.

Topic: Elections and Electoral Reforms

Concepts: Election Commission of India (ECI), Representation of the People Act (RPA), Electoral Roll Revision

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ECI Launches Phase-II of Special Intensive Revision](#)

Q29. ECI Mandates Labelling of AI-Generated Campaign Content

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-10-10

Consider the following statements:

1. The statutory 48-hour silence period under Section 126 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, explicitly exempts AI-generated synthetic media from its purview.
2. For audio campaign clips, the mandatory disclaimer regarding synthetic content must be announced during the first 10% of the clip's duration.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The ECI mandate explicitly interprets existing statutory frameworks, including the 48-hour silence period under Section 126 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to cover synthetic media, rather than exempting it.

Statement 2 (correct): Under the new mandatory labelling rules, disclaimers for audio clips must be announced during the first 10% of the clip's duration, mirroring the rule that visual media requires a label covering at least 10% of the screen area.

Topic: Elections

Concepts: Election Commission of India, Representation of the People Act 1951, Model Code of Conduct, Artificial Intelligence in Governance

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ECI Mandates Labelling of AI-Generated Campaign Content](#)

Q30. SC Permits In-Service Officers for District Judge Bar Quota

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-10-09

Consider the following statements:

1. The 2020 Dheeraj Mor judgment explicitly barred sitting judicial officers from applying for the 25 percent direct recruitment quota for District Judges, even if they had seven years of prior legal practice.
2. Following the recent Constitution Bench judgment, time spent functioning as a subordinate judge can now be counted toward the seven-year practice requirement mandated by Article 233(2).

- (A) 1 only ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The 2020 Dheeraj Mor verdict ruled that the 25 percent direct recruitment quota was exclusively for advocates currently in practice, explicitly barring sitting judicial officers from applying, even if they had 7 years of prior practice.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The recent Supreme Court judgment clarifies that officers must have completed at least seven years exclusively as an advocate BEFORE joining the judicial service. Time spent functioning as a judge cannot be counted toward the 7-year requirement under Article 233(2).

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 233, District Judge Appointments, Judicial Quotas

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Permits In-Service Officers for District Judge Bar Quota](#)

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Q31. Draft National Labour and Employment Policy Released

T1+focus · how_many_correct · EASY · 2025-10-08

Consider the following statements:

1. The Shram Shakti Niti 2025 replaces the four Labour Codes passed between 2019 and 2020 to consolidate labour governance.
2. It mandates the integration of EPFO, ESIC, PM-JAY, and e-SHRAM into a single Universal Social Security Account.
3. It legally reclassifies gig and platform workers as formal employees of tech aggregators.
4. The policy mandates compulsory financial contributions from platform aggregators to fund the Universal Social Security Account.

- (A) Only one ✓
(B) Only two
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The policy does not replace any legislation; it serves as the executive roadmap and digital architecture to implement the provisions of the stalled Labour Codes.

Statement 2 (correct): It mandates the integration of EPFO, ESIC, PM-JAY, e-SHRAM, and State welfare boards into a single, portable Universal Social Security Account (USSA).

Statement 3 (incorrect): The policy extends portable social security benefits but explicitly avoids redefining the legal employer-employee relationship, keeping gig workers outside the purview of formal employment contracts.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The policy leaves the funding mechanism for the USSA ambiguous, failing to clearly mandate compulsory financial contributions from platform aggregators or employers in the unorganised sector. Therefore, only one statement is correct.

Topic: Government Policies and Interventions

Concepts: Labour Reforms, Social Security, Gig Economy

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Draft National Labour and Employment Policy Released](#)

Q32. Draft National Labour and Employment Policy Released

T1+focus · chronological · MEDIUM · 2025-10-08

Arrange the following milestones in the evolution of India's labour governance in chronological order, from earliest to latest:

1. Launch of the e-SHRAM portal to register unorganised workers.
2. Recommendations of the Ravindra Varma Committee for comprehensive consolidation of labour laws.
3. Release of the draft National Labour and Employment Policy (Shram Shakti Niti).
4. Passage of the four Labour Codes consolidating central labour laws.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (A) 2 - 4 - 1 - 3 ✓
 (B) 4 - 2 - 1 - 3
 (C) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
 (D) 4 - 1 - 2 - 3

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The correct chronological sequence is 2 - 4 - 1 - 3. - Statement 2: The 2nd National Commission on Labour (Ravindra Varma Committee) recommended the comprehensive consolidation of fragmented central labour laws in 2002. - Statement 4: Following the committee's recommendations, the four Labour Codes (Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security, and Occupational Safety) were passed between 2019 and 2020. - Statement 1: Prompted by Supreme Court directives during the pandemic, the e-SHRAM portal was launched in August 2021, registering over 290 million unorganised workers. - Statement 3: The draft National Labour and Employment Policy (Shram Shakti Niti 2025) was released on October 8, 2025, to provide an institutional blueprint to operationalise the inclusive vision of the Labour Codes.

Topic: Labour Reforms

Concepts: Labour Governance, e-SHRAM, Labour Codes

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Draft National Labour and Employment Policy Released](#)

Q33. NGT Enforces Polluter Pays Principle in Sambhal

T1+focus · chronological · MEDIUM · 2025-10-06

Arrange the following legal and regulatory developments related to environmental governance and waste management in India in chronological order of their occurrence:

1. Enactment of the National Green Tribunal Act.
2. Supreme Court judgment in Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai vs. Ankita Sinha.
3. Notification of the Municipal Solid Wastes Rules.
4. Registration of NGT Original Application No. 606 directing Chief Secretaries on legacy waste.

- (A) 3, 1, 4, 2 ✓
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the source text, the chronological order is as follows: 3. Notification of the Municipal Solid Wastes Rules occurred in 2000 (these were later replaced by the comprehensive SWM Rules in 2016). 1. The National Green Tribunal Act was enacted in 2010. 4. The sweeping NGT Original Application No. 606/2018, which directed Chief Secretaries to ensure scientific disposal and remediation of legacy waste, was registered in 2018. 2. The landmark Supreme Court judgment in Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai vs. Ankita Sinha, which conclusively settled the NGT's suo motu jurisdiction, was delivered in October 2021. Thus, the correct sequence is 3, 1, 4, 2.

Topic: Environment - Laws and Policies

Concepts: Environmental Jurisprudence, Waste Management Rules, National Green Tribunal

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NGT Enforces Polluter Pays Principle in Sambhal](#)

Q34. Formal Launch of GST Appellate Tribunal

T1+focus · match_pairs · HARD · 2025-09-24

Match List-I (Provisions/Bodies related to the GSTAT framework) with List-II (Characteristics/Jurisdictions): List-I A. Article 323A B. Article 323B C. Principal Bench of GSTAT D. State Benches of GSTAT List-II i. Its decisions are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. ii. Deals exclusively with Administrative Tribunals for public servants. iii. Comprises equal representation of Technical Members from the Centre and the State. iv. Empowers legislatures to establish tribunals for specific matters like tax adjudication.

- (A) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
- (B) **A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii ✓**
- (C) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
- (D) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Based on the GSTAT framework: A matches (ii): Article 323A deals exclusively with Administrative Tribunals (like CAT for public servants), which is a common point of confusion with tax tribunals. B matches (iv): The constitutional backing for GSTAT flows from Article 323B, which empowers legislatures to establish tribunals for 'other matters', specifically including tax adjudication. C matches (i): Only decisions of the Principal Bench (which deals with interstate 'place of supply' issues) bypass High Courts and go directly to the Supreme Court. D matches (iii): State Benches exemplify cooperative federalism by deliberately including equal representation of Technical Members from both the Centre and the State (one each, alongside two Judicial Members).

Topic: Polity - Constitutional & Statutory Bodies

Concepts: Constitutional Provisions for Tribunals, Cooperative Federalism, Appellate Jurisdiction

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Formal Launch of GST Appellate Tribunal](#)

Q35. Interim Stay on Provisions of Waqf Amendment Act 2025

T1+focus · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-09-15

In its September 2025 interim order concerning the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, which of the following provisions did the Supreme Court allow to continue by refusing to grant a stay?

- (A) The requirement that an individual must have practiced Islam for at least five years to dedicate property as Waqf.
- (B) **The mandatory digital registration of Waqf properties. ✓**
- (C) The empowerment of District Collectors to adjudicate whether a Waqf property is actually government land.
- (D) The creation of third-party rights on disputed Waqf properties pending final adjudication by tribunals.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Supreme Court refused a blanket stay on the 2025 Act, reaffirming the 'presumption of constitutionality', and specifically allowed the mandatory digital registration of Waqf properties to continue.

Option 1 (incorrect): The Court stayed the five-year Islam practice rule, noting it could lead to arbitrary state action.

Option 3 (incorrect): The Court stayed the provision empowering District Collectors to determine if a property was government land, ruling that executive officers cannot adjudicate property titles.

Option 4 (incorrect): The Court mandated that no third-party rights can be created on disputed Waqf properties until Waqf Tribunals and higher courts finally adjudicate them.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Judicial Review, Separation of Powers, Presumption of Constitutionality

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Interim Stay on Provisions of Waqf Amendment Act 2025](#)

Q36. SC Landmark Ruling on PwD Candidates in Public Employment

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-09-12

Consider the following statements:

1. The mandatory upward migration of meritorious Persons with Disabilities (PwD) candidates to the unreserved category applies solely to direct recruitments and not to departmental promotions.
2. The Supreme Court has recognized the provision of reasonable accommodation for PwDs as a fundamental right flowing directly from Articles 14, 16, 19, and 21 of the Constitution.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Supreme Court explicitly extended the mandatory migration principle (upward movement of meritorious candidates) to departmental promotions, ending the previous ambiguity where it was routinely denied.

Statement 2 (correct): The Court ruled that providing reasonable accommodation is not an act of administrative charity but a fundamental right under Articles 14, 16, 19, and 21 of the Constitution.

Topic: Fundamental Rights

Concepts: Horizontal Reservation, Reasonable Accommodation, Constitutional Equality

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Landmark Ruling on PwD Candidates in Public Employment](#)

Q37. Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025

T1+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-08-22

The Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025, institutes a centralized national framework for digital gaming. Given that "betting and gambling" remains strictly a State subject under Entry 34 of the State List, on what constitutional basis did the Union Government assert legislative competence to enact this blanket ban on online money games?

- (A) By invoking its residuary powers under the Union List, as digital and online mediums are novel domains not explicitly covered by the Seventh Schedule.
- (B) By leveraging its specific authority over 'Communications' and 'Inter-State Trade and Commerce' enumerated in the Union List. ✓**
- (C) By legislating under the Concurrent List after legally separating online "games of skill" from traditional gambling definitions.
- (D) By utilizing its Union List powers over foreign exchange and national security to curb money laundering via the Liberalised Remittance Scheme.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The correct answer is Option 2. Although physical betting and gambling remain strictly State subjects (Entry 34, State List), the Union Government enacted the 2025 Act by leveraging its authority over 'Communications' (Entry 31, Union List) and 'Inter-State Trade and Commerce' (Entry 42, Union List) to regulate the digital transmission of these activities.

Option 1 (incorrect): While the internet is a novel domain, the Centre specifically utilized its Communications and Trade powers, not its residuary powers.

Option 3 (incorrect): The Act actually abolishes the 'skill vs chance' distinction for financial stakes, rather than using it to justify Concurrent List legislation.

Option 4 (incorrect): Although curbing money laundering via the Liberalised Remittance Scheme and addressing national security risks were key motivations for the Act, the constitutional legislative competence to regulate the sector was derived from Communications and Inter-State Trade, not foreign exchange provisions.

Topic: Federalism and Centre-State Relations

Concepts: Seventh Schedule, Legislative Competence, Union List vs State List

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025](#)

Q38. Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025

T1+focus · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-08-22

Statement-I: The Union Government possessed the legislative competence to enact the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025, even though betting and gambling explicitly fall under Entry 34 of the State List. Statement-II: The Act's scope is strictly confined to digital and online mediums, allowing the Centre to leverage its authority over 'Communications' and 'Inter-State Trade and Commerce'.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: Betting and gambling are explicitly mentioned in Entry 34 of the State List (List II). Despite this, the Union Government successfully enacted the 2025 Act to create a unified national framework for online gaming. Statement-II is correct and explains Statement-I: The Union Government did not usurp the States' total constitutional authority over gambling (States retain control over physical betting houses). Instead, because the Act is strictly confined to digital transmission, the Centre was able to legislate by leveraging its constitutional mandate over 'Communications' (Entry 31, Union List) and 'Inter-State Trade and Commerce' (Entry 42, Union List). Therefore, Statement-II provides the exact constitutional mechanism that gives the Centre the legislative competence asserted in Statement-I.

Topic: Federalism

Concepts: Seventh Schedule, Union List vs State List, Legislative Competence

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025](#)

Q39. Passage of the Indian Ports Act, 2025

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-08-21

With reference to the Indian Ports Act, 2025, consider the following statements:

1. It explicitly bars civil courts from hearing disputes related to non-major ports, routing appeals from state-level Dispute Resolution Committees directly to the High Court.
2. It grants the newly statutory Maritime State Development Council (MSDC) the exclusive authority to fix tariffs and grant licenses for all non-major ports.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Section 17 of the Indian Ports Act, 2025 explicitly bars civil courts from hearing disputes related to non-major ports to bypass heavy delays. Instead, Section 16 establishes specialized state-level Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs), with appeals routed directly to the High Court.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the Act grants the Maritime State Development Council (MSDC) statutory status to prepare the National Perspective Plan and ensure tariff transparency, it does not give it administrative control. The authority to administer, grant licenses, and fix tariffs for non-major ports is decentralized to the State Maritime Boards (SMBs) under Section 13.

Topic: Polity - Legislation

Concepts: Indian Ports Act 2025, Dispute Resolution, Maritime State Development Council, Cooperative Federalism

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Passage of the Indian Ports Act, 2025](#)

Q40. Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill, 2025 Passed

T1+focus · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2025-08-19

With reference to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2025, match List-I (Provision/Entity) with List-II (Associated Condition/Limit): List-I A. National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) B. Inclusion of newly discovered critical and strategic minerals in existing leases C. Sale of legacy stacked mineral dumps for zero-waste mining D. Contiguous area extension for deep-seated minerals under Composite Licences List-II i. Requires zero additional payment ii. Subject to additional payments specified in the Sixth Schedule iii. Funded by a 3% royalty levy iv. Granted up to a limit of 30% Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (A) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv ✓
- (B) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
- (C) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
- (D) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The correct mapping according to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2025 is as follows: A matches iii: The National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) is funded by an increased 3% royalty levy (up from the previous 2%). B matches i: Leaseholders can extract newly discovered critical/strategic minerals (listed in Part D, First Schedule) with zero additional payment to incentivize production. C matches ii: State Governments can authorize the sale of old, legacy stacked mineral dumps, subject to additional payments specified in the Sixth Schedule. D matches iv: State governments can grant a one-time contiguous area extension of up to 30% for Composite Licences (and 10% for Mining Leases) for deep-seated minerals.

Topic: Polity - Legislation

Concepts: Mining Sector Reforms, Critical Minerals, Resource Allocation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill, 2025 Passed](#)

Q41. Passage of National Sports Governance Act, 2025

T1+focus · how_many_correct · EASY · 2025-08-18

Consider the following statements in respect of the National Sports Governance Act, 2025:

1. It establishes the National Sports Tribunal, which explicitly bars civil courts from entertaining sports governance disputes.
2. It classifies recognized sports organizations receiving government benefits as 'public authorities' under the Right to Information Act, 2005.
3. It empowers the Union government to directly take over the daily management and athlete selection processes of National Sports Federations.
4. It mandates a strict maximum age limit of 70 years for office bearers.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Act creates the National Sports Tribunal (NST) under Section 17, which explicitly bars civil courts from entertaining sports governance disputes to ensure faster adjudication.

Statement 2 (correct): The Act explicitly classifies recognized sports organizations receiving government benefits as 'public authorities', subjecting them to the RTI Act, 2005.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The Act deliberately refrains from allowing the government to directly take over the daily management or athlete selection processes of National Sports Federations. This functional autonomy was preserved because direct political interference would violate the Olympic Charter and trigger suspension by the International Olympic Committee.

Statement 4 (correct): The Act codifies a strict age limit of 70 years and maximum tenure limits (maximum 12 years) for office bearers to dismantle lifelong administrative monopolies.

Topic: Legislation and Bills

Concepts: Sports Governance, Statutory Bodies, Right to Information, Alternative Dispute Resolution

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Passage of National Sports Governance Act, 2025](#)

Q42. Passage of National Sports Governance Act, 2025

T1+focus · chronological · MEDIUM · 2025-08-18

Arrange the following developments related to sports governance in India in the correct chronological order, from earliest to latest:

1. The governance of Indian sports through the executive-issued National Sports Development Code.
2. The introduction of the Draft National Sports Governance Bill by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
3. The landmark Rahul Mehra v. Union of India case addressing violations of age and tenure limits by National Sports Federations.
4. The creation of the National Sports Tribunal under Section 17 to bar civil court jurisdiction over sports disputes.

- (A) 1, 3, 2, 4 ✓
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the source event, the correct chronological sequence is 1, 3, 2, 4. 1. National Sports Development Code: Issued in 2011, it governed Indian sports as an executive order for decades. 3. Rahul Mehra v. Union of India: This landmark case in the Delhi High Court arose because National Sports Federations routinely violated the age and tenure limits of the 2011 Code. 2. Draft National Sports Governance Bill: Introduced in October 2024 by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to overhaul the broken system highlighted by the aforementioned litigation. 4. Creation of the National Sports Tribunal: Established under Section 17 of the National Sports Governance Act, which was passed by Parliament subsequently in August 2025.

Topic: Governance and Administration

Concepts: Sports Governance, Statutory Bodies, Judicial Intervention

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Passage of National Sports Governance Act, 2025](#)

Q43. Goa ST Assembly Representation Bill Passed

T1+focus · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2025-08-11

Match List-I with List-II concerning the provisions and context of the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Tribes in Assembly Constituencies of the State of Goa Bill: List-I A. Article 170 B. Article 324 C. Article 332 D. Dhangar community List-II i. Exclusively empowers the Election Commission of India to amend the Delimitation Order of 2008. ii. Imposes a constitutional freeze on constituency delimitation until the first census post-2026. iii. Actively demanded ST status but remains omitted from the official ST list and political readjustment. iv. Mandates proportional representation for SCs and STs in Legislative Assemblies.

- (A) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii ✓
- (B) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
- (C) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- (D) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the source event: - Article 170 imposes a constitutional freeze on constituency delimitation until the first census post-2026, which the Goa ST Bill creates a legal workaround for (A-ii). - Article 324 exclusively empowers the Election Commission of India (ECI) to amend the Delimitation Order of 2008 based on retrospective 2001 census estimates, bypassing the need for a new Delimitation Commission (B-i). - Article 332 ensures proportional representation for SCs and STs in State Assemblies, which the Bill fulfills for Goa's STs (C-iv). - The Dhangar community has actively demanded ST status alongside the Gawda, Kunbi, and Velip, but was not included in this political readjustment because they remain omitted from the official ST list (D-iii).

Topic: Legislature

Concepts: Delimitation, Constitutional Provisions for SCs/STs, Election Commission Powers

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Goa ST Assembly Representation Bill Passed](#)

Q44. SC Strips Speaker of Immunity in Defection Cases

T1+focus · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-07-31

Statement-I: The Supreme Court can issue formal contempt notices against a Legislative Assembly Speaker for defying judicial timelines in anti-defection cases. Statement-II: When adjudicating under the Tenth Schedule, a Speaker functions as a tribunal and is completely stripped of constitutional immunity under Article 212.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, and Statement-II provides the correct legal reasoning for Statement-I. Statement-I is correct because the Supreme Court has established that defying judicial timelines in tribunal capacities invites direct penal consequences, issuing formal contempt notices against the Telangana Speaker. Statement-II is correct because the Court explicitly ruled that adjudicating under the Tenth Schedule is a quasi-judicial function, completely stripping the Speaker of Article 212 immunity (which normally bars courts from inquiring into alleged 'irregularities of procedure' in the legislature). Statement-II explains Statement-I: historically, holding a presiding officer in contempt was avoided due to the separation of powers and constitutional immunity. By classifying the role as a tribunal and stripping the Article 212 immunity (Statement-II), the Court removed the barrier preventing the application of its contempt jurisdiction (Statement-I).

Topic: Polity - Legislature

Concepts: Anti-Defection Law, Tenth Schedule, Separation of Powers, Judicial Review

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Strips Speaker of Immunity in Defection Cases](#)

Q45. SC Constitution Bench Hears Presidential Reference

T1+focus · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-07-22

In its November 2025 advisory opinion on the 16th Presidential Reference, what specific exception did the Supreme Court establish regarding the general non-justiciability of a State Governor's actions under Article 361?

- (A) Courts can review the substantive merits of a Governor's discretionary decision to reserve a bill for the President.
- (B) Courts can issue a limited writ of mandamus ordering a Governor to take action in cases of prolonged and unexplained inaction. ✓**
- (C) Courts can invoke Article 142 to enforce "deemed assent" if a Governor fails to act on a bill within three months.
- (D) Courts can prescribe strict, binding timelines within which a Governor must return a non-Money Bill to the legislature.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Supreme Court introduced limited judicial review, ruling that while the merits of a Governor's decision are beyond scrutiny, 'prolonged, unexplained, and indefinite inaction' can trigger a limited writ of mandamus ordering the Governor to take action.

Option 1 (incorrect): because the source explicitly states that the Governor's discretionary power to reserve bills remains 'non-justiciable on its merits'.

Option 3 (incorrect): as the Court explicitly abolished the concept of 'deemed assent' (automatic approval) as unconstitutional.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the Court ruled that judicially prescribing strict timelines violates the Separation of Powers and the Constitution's intended elasticity.

Topic: Executive-Judiciary Relations

Concepts: Article 361, Judicial Review, Writ of Mandamus, Governor's Assent

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Constitution Bench Hears Presidential Reference](#)



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Q46. National Sports Governance Bill, 2025 Introduced

T1+focus · statement_based · EASY · 2025-07-21

Consider the following statements:

1. The National Sports Governance Bill, 2025 replaces the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011, which was a statutory Act of Parliament.
2. The Bill establishes a National Sports Tribunal to handle all sports-related disputes, transferring pending cases from civil courts.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) **2 only ✓**
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 was not a statutory law passed by Parliament; it was merely a set of executive guidelines (administrative orders) issued by the Ministry. The 2025 Bill replaces these non-statutory guidelines with a legally binding Act.

Statement 2 (correct): The Bill establishes a dedicated National Sports Tribunal (NST) to handle all sports-related disputes. This involves transferring pending cases from civil courts and High Courts to ensure rapid, domain-specific resolution, illustrating the concept of tribunalization of justice.

Topic: Governance - Policies and Interventions

Concepts: Sports Governance, Tribunalization of Justice, Alternative Dispute Resolution

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: National Sports Governance Bill, 2025 Introduced](#)

Q47. SC Intervenes in Special Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls

T1+focus · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2025-07-10

Match List-I (Provisions/Processes) with List-II (Descriptions) in the context of electoral roll administration in India: List-I: A. Article 326 of the Constitution B. Article 324(1) of the Constitution C. Section 21(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 D. Summary Revisions List-II: i. Grants discretionary power to invoke non-routine exercises for long-standing demographic shifts ii. Guarantees the substantive right to universal adult franchise iii. Routine annual exercises for updating voter lists iv. Imposes the duty on the Election Commission to prepare and revise electoral rolls

- (A) **A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii ✓**
- (B) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
- (C) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
- (D) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the source event: A matches (ii): Article 326 guarantees Universal Adult Franchise and the substantive right to vote, protecting citizens from arbitrary administrative exclusion. B matches (iv): Article 324(1) outlines the Election Commission's duty and broad powers to prepare and revise electoral rolls. C matches (i): Section 21(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 provides the statutory basis for the ECI to invoke a Special Intensive Revision (SIR), which is a discretionary, non-routine exercise used for long-standing demographic shifts or mass inaccuracies. D matches (iii): Summary Revisions are routine exercises that happen annually, distinct from the massive, document-heavy SIR process.

Topic: Elections

Concepts: Constitutional Provisions for Elections, Representation of the People Act, Election Commission of India

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Intervenes in Special Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls](#)

Q48. SC Clarifies Right to Voluntary Narco-Analysis

T1+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-06-09

With reference to narco-analysis tests, consider the following statements:

1. Direct statements made by an accused under the influence of a voluntarily administered truth serum are never admissible as substantive evidence.
2. The appropriate stage for an accused to volunteer for a narco-analysis test is exclusively when they are leading defence evidence in a trial.

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) **Both 1 and 2 ✓**
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Both statements are correct.

Statement 1 (correct): The Supreme Court has clarified that direct statements made under the influence of truth serums are never admissible as substantive evidence, even if the test was completely voluntary. Only the subsequent physical objects or tangible facts discovered directly as a result of those statements can be admitted as evidence under Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act (now Section 23 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam).

Statement 2 (correct): The Supreme Court explicitly ruled that an accused has no absolute right to undergo a voluntary narco test at any time. The appropriate stage for an accused to volunteer for such a test is exclusively when they are leading defence evidence in a trial (e.g., Section 233 of CrPC / Section 253 of BNSS). It cannot be arbitrarily sought during early investigation, remand stages, or bail hearings. (Note: Both statements contain extreme words - 'never' and 'exclusively' - but are factually correct based on the Supreme Court's stringent guidelines, defying common test-taking heuristics.)

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Right against self-incrimination, Article 20(3), Admissibility of Evidence, Criminal Procedure

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Clarifies Right to Voluntary Narco-Analysis](#)

Q49. Constitution Bench Allows Modification of Arbitral Awards

T1+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-04-30

In the Supreme Court's Constitution Bench judgment in the Gayatri Balasamy case, which of the following forms the legal basis for allowing courts to partially strike down an arbitral award under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

- (A) **The application of the maxim 'omne majus continet in se minus', asserting that the greater power to set aside an entire award includes the lesser power to sever invalid portions. ✓**
- (B) The precedent established in Project Director, NHAI v. M. Hakeem, which explicitly empowered courts to cross the 'Lakshman Rekha' and modify awards to prevent procedural absurdity.
- (C) A unanimous ruling that Article 142 of the Constitution inherently overrides the minimal judicial intervention principles of the UNCITRAL Model Law.
- (D) The explicit statutory expansion of Section 33, which transferred the sole authority for correcting typographical and computational errors from the arbitral tribunal to the reviewing courts.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The Supreme Court applied the maxim 'omne majus continet in se minus' (the greater power contains the lesser) to justify that

the statutory power to set aside an entire award under Section 34 inherently includes the lesser power to sever and strike down only the invalid portion.

Option 2 (incorrect): because the NHAI v. M. Hakeem (2021) case historically held that courts lacked the power to modify awards, establishing the 'Lakshman Rekha' that courts should not cross, rather than empowering them.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the ruling was not unanimous; it was a 4:1 split decision, with Justice K.V. Viswanathan dissenting specifically on the grounds that Article 142 cannot override explicit statutory limits.

Option 4 (incorrect): because Section 33 was not statutorily expanded to transfer sole authority; rather, the judgment clarified that reviewing courts under Section 34 can also correct manifest clerical errors, which was previously primarily the domain of the tribunal under Section 33.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Arbitration and Conciliation Act, Article 142, Judicial Activism, Legal Maxims

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Constitution Bench Allows Modification of Arbitral Awards](#)

Q50. Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025 Enforced

T1+focus · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2025-04-09

Match the entities/provisions under the Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025 (List-I) with their corresponding features or changes (List-II): List-I A. National Crisis Management Committee B. National Disaster Management Authority C. Urban Disaster Management Authorities D. Section 60A List-II i. Directly mandated to prepare the disaster management plan, replacing the Executive Committee. ii. Granted formal statutory backing, having previously operated primarily by executive order. iii. Imposes a fine up to ₹10,000 for non-compliance with disaster risk reduction directives. iv. Mandated for municipal corporation cities but explicitly excludes the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

- (A) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii ✓
- (B) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- (C) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
- (D) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii

Answer: (A)

Explanation

A matches ii: The National Crisis Management Committee (NCCM) previously operated primarily by executive order, but the 2025 Amendment gives it formal statutory backing. B matches i: The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is now directly tasked with preparing the national disaster management plan, a function previously assigned to the National Executive Committee (NEC). C matches iv: Urban Disaster Management Authorities (UDMAs) are mandated for state capitals and municipal corporation cities, but the Act explicitly exempts the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. D

matches iii: A new Section 60A imposes a fine up to ₹10,000 on anyone failing to comply with government directives specifically for disaster risk reduction.

Topic: Disaster Management

Concepts: Disaster Management Act, Statutory Bodies, Urban Governance

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Disaster Management \(Amendment\) Act, 2025 Enforced](#)

Q51. Supreme Court Limits Governor's Veto Power over State Bills

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-04-08

In its 2025 judgment eliminating the pocket veto for State Governors, which specific phrase from the proviso of Article 200 did the Supreme Court rely upon to mandate swift gubernatorial action?

- (A) "Without unreasonable delay"
- (B) "As soon as possible" ✓
- (C) "Within a reasonable time"
- (D) "Forthwith"

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The correct option is 2. The Supreme Court ruled that the phrase 'as soon as possible' in the proviso of Article 200 implies swift action, explicitly eliminating the pocket veto. The other phrases, while sounding like plausible legal standards, are not the actual constitutional text from the proviso of Article 200 relied upon by the Court.

Topic: Executive

Concepts: Article 200, Gubernatorial Veto Power, Constitutional Interpretation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Supreme Court Limits Governor's Veto Power over State Bills](#)

Q52. Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 Comes Into Force

T1+focus · assertion_reason · EASY · 2025-04-08

Statement-I: Under the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, a property can no longer be claimed as Waqf solely on the basis of long-term religious usage. Statement-II: The 2025 Act explicitly abolishes the concept of 'Waqf by user' and mandates that a property can only be declared Waqf through a formal declaration by a lawful owner who has practiced Islam for at least five years.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I. Under the original Waqf Act, 1995, historical usage ('Waqf by user') was sufficient to establish a property as a Waqf, meaning people could claim it if they had prayed there for many years. The Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 explicitly abolishes this 'Waqf by user' concept. Consequently, long-term religious usage is no longer a valid sole basis for a claim. Instead, the new statutory requirement mandates a formal declaration (waqfnama) by a lawful owner who has practiced Islam for at least five years. This legislative change (Statement-II) is the direct reason why the practical claim of long-term usage is no longer valid (Statement-I). Note that the use of extreme words like 'solely' and 'only' in these statements are factually correct according to the new provisions, countering common elimination strategies.

Topic: Polity - Legislation

Concepts: Waqf (Amendment) Act 2025, Property Law, Minority Rights

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Waqf \(Amendment\) Act, 2025 Comes Into Force](#)

Q53. Parliament Passes Immigration and Foreigners Bill

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-04-04

Under the provisions of the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025, upon whom does the burden of proof legally rest to establish that a suspected individual is NOT an illegal foreigner?

- (A) Entirely on the individual suspected of being a foreigner ✓
- (B) Entirely on the State or the investigating police agency
- (C) Initially on the State to establish prima facie evidence, then shifting to the individual
- (D) Exclusively on the Bureau of Immigration using the digitized IVFRT system

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025 explicitly solidifies the provision that the burden of proving one's legal status, or proving that one is not a foreigner, rests squarely and entirely on the individual suspected. This acts as a notable exception to standard criminal jurisprudence ('innocent until proven guilty').

Option 2 (incorrect): because the Act deliberately shifts the burden away from the State. Option 3 is a logically adjacent distractor, but incorrect as the source confirms the burden lies entirely on the individual without a prerequisite for the State to establish prima facie evidence.

Option 4 (incorrect): while the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and the IVFRT system receive statutory backing for tracking foreigners, they do not bear the legal burden of proof.

Topic: Polity - Legislation

Concepts: Burden of Proof, Immigration Law, Exceptions in Jurisprudence

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Parliament Passes Immigration and Foreigners Bill](#)

Q54. Parliament Passes Immigration and Foreigners Bill

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-04-04

Consider the following statements:

1. Civil authorities are empowered to entirely shut down establishments frequented by foreigners if there are national security or public order concerns.
2. The legislation formally repeals the Citizenship Act, 1955 to consolidate all cross-border and demographic matters into a unified code.
3. Hospitals and nursing homes are legally mandated to electronically report the birth or death of a foreigner to the Registration Officer within thirty days.
4. The burden of proving one's legal status rests entirely on the individual suspected of being a foreigner rather than the State.

How many of the above statements are correct regarding the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025?

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two ✓**
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Act empowers civil authorities to control, restrict, or entirely shut down resorts, clubs, or places 'frequented by foreigners' if there are national security or public order concerns.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Act explicitly does not alter or repeal the Citizenship Act, 1955; immigration and citizenship remain governed by separate laws.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The reporting obligation for births or deaths of foreigners by institutions like hospitals and nursing homes must be fulfilled within seven days, not thirty days.

Statement 4 (correct): The Act solidifies the provision that the burden of proving one's legal status rests squarely on the individual, which is a notable exception to standard criminal jurisprudence where the burden lies on the State. Therefore, only two statements (1 and 4) are correct.

Topic: Polity - Legislation

Concepts: Immigration Law, Burden of Proof, Statutory Obligations, Citizenship vs Immigration

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Parliament Passes Immigration and Foreigners Bill](#)

Q55. Disaster Management Amendment Act Passed

T1+focus · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-03-29

According to the Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025, who is designated as the Chairperson of the newly constituted Urban Disaster Management Authorities (UDMAs)?

- (A) The District Collector
- (B) **The Municipal Commissioner ✓**
- (C) The Mayor of the Municipal Corporation
- (D) The State Relief Commissioner

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025 establishes Urban Disaster Management Authorities (UDMAs) for state capitals and cities with Municipal Corporations. The UDMA is chaired by the Municipal Commissioner, with the District Collector serving as the Vice-Chairperson. This is a departure from the district-level DDMA, which is chaired by the District Magistrate/Collector.

Topic: Governance

Concepts: Disaster Management Act, Urban Governance, Institutional Framework for Disaster Management

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Disaster Management Amendment Act Passed](#)

Q56. Indian Ports Bill 2025 Introduced

T1+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-03-28

Consider the following statements:

1. Under the Indian Ports Act 2025, State Governments are mandated to constitute Dispute Resolution Committees, with appeals against their decisions lying directly with the High Court.
2. The newly statutory Maritime State Development Council (MSDC) is empowered by the Act to fix tariffs for all non-major ports across India.

- (A) **1 only ✓**
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Indian Ports Act 2025 mandates State Governments to constitute Dispute Resolution Committees (DRCs) to adjudicate disputes involving non-major ports, concessionaires, and users within six months, with appeals going straight to the High Court.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the Maritime State Development Council (MSDC) was granted statutory recognition to coordinate port policies and draft a National Perspective Plan, it acts as a consultative body. It does not

fix tariffs. The Act explicitly empowers the newly statutory State Maritime Boards (SMBs) to fix tariffs for non-major ports under the Concurrent List.

Topic: Governance - Policies and Interventions

Concepts: Indian Ports Act 2025, Statutory Bodies, Centre-State Relations

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Indian Ports Bill 2025 Introduced](#)

Q57. Lok Sabha Passes Finance Bill 2025

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-03-25

According to the amendments in the Finance Bill 2025, what specific terminology change was introduced in the block assessment rules for tax search and seizure operations?

- (A) **The terminology was changed from 'Total Income' to 'Total Undisclosed Income'. ✓**
- (B) The terminology was changed from 'Total Undisclosed Income' to 'Total Income'.
- (C) The terminology was changed to solely assess the 'Total Income' of non-resident entities.
- (D) The terminology was changed to solely target income previously subject to the Equalisation Levy.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The Finance Bill 2025 amended the block assessment rules for tax raids (search and seizure) by officially changing the terminology from assessing 'Total Income' to 'Total Undisclosed Income'. This was done to prevent ambiguity and avoid double taxation on income that the taxpayer had already declared.

Option 1 (correct): Option 2 incorrectly reverses the change. Options 3 and 4 are incorrect because they conflate the search and seizure amendments with unrelated provisions in the Bill regarding non-resident taxation and the abolished Equalisation Levy, while utilizing the extreme word 'solely' to trap candidates relying on elimination hacks.

Topic: Public Finance

Concepts: Tax Administration, Finance Bill, Legislative Amendments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Lok Sabha Passes Finance Bill 2025](#)

Q58. SC Examines Lokpal Jurisdiction Over Judges

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-03-18

In early 2025, the Lokpal asserted jurisdiction to investigate corruption complaints against sitting High Court judges while explicitly exempting Supreme Court judges. According to the Lokpal's order, what was the primary legal basis for creating this bifurcation?

- (A) **High Courts are considered bodies established by pre-constitutional or reorganizational 'Acts of Parliament', whereas the Supreme Court is established directly by Article 124. ✓**
- (B) Section 14 of the Lokpal Act explicitly lists High Court judges as 'public servants' but deliberately omits Supreme Court judges from its purview.
- (C) The Veeraswami judgment only mandates the prior consent of the Chief Justice of India for registering criminal cases against Supreme Court judges.
- (D) High Court judges lack the absolute protection for official judicial acts that is granted solely to Supreme Court judges under Section 15 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The Lokpal created a bifurcation by arguing that High Courts were established by pre-constitutional or reorganizational 'Acts of Parliament' (such as the Indian High Courts Act 1861), bringing them under Section 14(1)(f) of the Lokpal Act, while exempting Supreme Court judges because they are established directly by Article 124 of the Constitution.

Option 2 (incorrect): Section 14 deliberately omits explicitly mentioning any constitutional court judges, not just Supreme Court judges.

Option 3 (incorrect): The 1991 K. Veeraswami judgment ruled that no criminal case can be registered against a sitting Supreme Court OR High Court judge without the prior consent of the CJI.

Option 4 (incorrect): Section 15 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 grants absolute protection to 'judges' for official judicial acts, without restricting this immunity solely to the Supreme Court.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Separation of Powers, Independence of Judiciary, Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Examines Lokpal Jurisdiction Over Judges](#)

Q59. SC Allows Visually Impaired Candidates in Judiciary

T1+focus · assertion_reason · HARD · 2025-03-03

Statement-I: In its 2025 judgment regarding the inclusion of visually impaired candidates in judicial services, the Supreme Court directed authorities to maintain separate and reasonable cut-off marks for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) at every stage of the selection process. Statement-II: To enforce the doctrine of 'Substantive Equality', the Supreme Court exempted visually impaired candidates from the standard judicial service examinations, mandating direct appointments for those securing a 70% aggregate score in their LLB.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) **Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect ✓**
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The Supreme Court noted that applying the same rigid cut-off marks to PwD candidates as general candidates leads to indirect discrimination. To ensure substantive equality, the Court explicitly directed authorities to maintain separate and reasonable cut-offs at every stage of the selection process. Statement-II is incorrect: The Supreme Court did NOT exempt visually impaired candidates from the judicial service examinations, nor did it order automatic or direct appointments. Candidates must still successfully clear the prescribed exams, albeit with reasonable accommodations (like scribes). Furthermore, the '70% aggregate score in LLB' was not a condition for direct appointment; rather, it was a discriminatory, harsher eligibility condition previously imposed on differently-abled candidates under Rule 7 of the MP Judicial Service Rules, which the Court struck down.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Substantive Equality, Reasonable Accommodation, Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, Judicial Appointments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Allows Visually Impaired Candidates in Judiciary](#)

Q60. SC Upholds CrPC Safeguards in Tax Arrests

T1+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-02-27

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court held that the right of an individual arrested by GST officers to meet an advocate of their choice extends throughout the entire interrogation process.
2. Despite mandating the application of BNSS procedural safeguards to tax arrests, the Supreme Court maintained that Customs and GST officers are never classified as 'police officers' under Indian law.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While the Supreme Court ruled (invoking Section 41D of the CrPC/BNSS) that individuals arrested by customs or GST officers have the right to meet an advocate of their choice during interrogation, it explicitly clarified that this right does not extend throughout the entire process.

Statement 2 (correct): A common misconception is that the power to arrest, search, and interrogate makes revenue officers equivalent to police. However, the Court maintained its historical stance that Customs and GST officers are not classified as 'police officers', preserving their specialized investigative status even while subjecting their arrest powers to BNSS safeguards.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Fundamental Rights, Due Process of Law, Criminal Procedure

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Upholds CrPC Safeguards in Tax Arrests](#)

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Q61. SC Issues Directives on Appointment of Ad-hoc Judges

T1+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-01-30

Consider the following statements:

1. Under Article 224A, the Chief Justice of India initiates the request to appoint a retired judge as an ad-hoc judge to a High Court, requiring the prior consent of the President.
2. Under the 2025 Supreme Court directives, ad-hoc judges are specifically mandated to hear pending criminal appeals and must sit in a Division Bench presided over by a sitting High Court judge.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): A common misconception is conflating regular judicial appointments with ad-hoc appointments. Under Article 224A, it is the Chief Justice of the respective High Court (not the Chief Justice of India or the Supreme Court Collegium) who initiates the request to appoint an ad-hoc judge, subject to the prior consent of the President of India and the personal consent of the retired judge.

Statement 2 (correct): The January 2025 Supreme Court directives modified previous guidelines by specifically mandating that ad-hoc judges hear and decide pending criminal appeals. Additionally, it changed bench composition rules, requiring that ad-hoc judges sit in a Division Bench presided over by a sitting High Court judge, rather than in benches consisting exclusively of ad-hoc judges as suggested in 2021.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 224A, High Court Appointments, Judicial Pendency, Supreme Court Directives

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Issues Directives on Appointment of Ad-hoc Judges](#)

Q62. SC Strikes Down Domicile-Based Reservation in PG Medical Courses

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-01-29

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court struck down domicile-based reservations in postgraduate medical courses because such quotas violate Article 15(1) of the Constitution, which explicitly prohibits discrimination on the basis of residence.
2. The Supreme Court ruled that states can no longer reserve postgraduate medical seats for students who completed their undergraduate medical degrees from universities within that same state.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) **Neither 1 nor 2 ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Supreme Court struck down domicile-based reservations in PG medical courses under Article 14 (Right to Equality), ruling that geographic residence is not an intelligible differentia for highly specialized fields. Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, but notably omits 'residence', which historically allowed states to provide domicile benefits.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Court distinguished between 'domicile' (where one lives) and 'institutional preference' (where one studied). While domicile quotas were struck down, institutional preference remains valid, allowing states to reserve PG seats for students who completed their MBBS from universities within that same state.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 14, Article 15, Domicile Reservation, Institutional Preference

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Strikes Down Domicile-Based Reservation in PG Medical Courses](#)

Q63. Introduction of One Nation One Election Bill

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-12-17

With reference to the Constitution (129th Amendment) Bill, 2024, consider the following statements:

1. Under the proposed Article 82A, even if a state assembly election is deferred, the delayed assembly's term will still artificially end with the concurrent Lok Sabha's five-year cycle.
2. The Bill includes provisions to synchronize the elections of Union Territories with legislatures alongside State Legislative Assemblies.

- (A) **1 only** ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Under the new Article 82A, if the Election Commission of India cannot hold a specific state assembly election simultaneously, it can recommend deferment to the President. However, the delayed assembly's term will still artificially end with the Lok Sabha's 5-year cycle to maintain synchronization.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The synchronization for Union Territories (like Delhi and Puducherry) was explicitly kept out of the Constitution (129th Amendment) Bill, 2024, and is instead addressed through a separate parallel legislation, the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024.

Topic: Elections

Concepts: Simultaneous Elections, Constitutional Amendments, Federalism

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Introduction of One Nation One Election Bill](#)

Q64. Introduction of One Nation One Election Bill

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2024-12-17

As per the Constitution (129th Amendment) Bill, 2024 introduced to facilitate 'One Nation, One Election', which of the following represents the exact scope of elections synchronized with the Lok Sabha under this specific legislation?

- (A) State Legislative Assemblies, along with Panchayats and Municipalities within 100 days.
 (B) State Legislative Assemblies and the Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories.
 (C) **Solely the State Legislative Assemblies, completely excluding Union Territories and local bodies.** ✓
 (D) All State Legislative Assemblies, Union Territories, and local bodies through a single electoral roll.

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): The Constitution (129th Amendment) Bill, 2024 solely synchronizes State Legislative Assemblies with the Lok Sabha. Local body elections (Panchayats and Municipalities) were completely excluded from this specific Bill, as their synchronization requires a separate constitutional mechanism (Phase 2). Furthermore, synchronization for Union Territories (like Delhi and Puducherry) was also kept out of this Bill and is addressed through a separate parallel legislation, the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024. Options 1 and 4 incorrectly include local bodies and single electoral rolls, which were recommendations of the Kovind Committee but not part of this specific Bill. Option 2 incorrectly includes Union Territories.

Topic: Elections

Concepts: Constitutional Amendments, Federalism, Electoral Reforms

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Introduction of One Nation One Election Bill](#)

Tier 1 - Must-Know (Non-Focus)

5 questions

Q65. Conclusion of Parliament Monsoon Session 2025

T1 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-08-21

With reference to the 2025 Monsoon Session of Parliament, consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha exercises the constitutional power under Article 85 to formally prorogue the session once legislative business is concluded.
2. The parliamentary guillotine is a procedural tool used to group outstanding, undiscussed clauses of a bill and put them to vote immediately.
3. The Income-Tax (No. 2) Bill, 2025 replaced the Income Tax Act of 1961 and fundamentally altered the basic tax slabs for individual taxpayers.
4. Parliament directly passed the Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2025 because the state was under President's Rule.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Speaker of the Lok Sabha only adjourns the House sine die (terminating the sitting indefinitely). It is the President who subsequently issues the formal notification of prorogation under Article 85(2)(a).

Statement 2 (correct): The guillotine is a procedural fast-track mechanism used by the Speaker to group all outstanding, undiscussed clauses of a bill or financial demands and put them to vote immediately when allocated time expires.

Statement 3 (incorrect): While the Income-Tax (No. 2) Bill, 2025 replaced the 1961 Act to simplify language and compliance, the basic tax slabs and exemption limits for individual taxpayers remained untouched.

Statement 4 (correct): Because Manipur was under President's Rule, Parliament directly passed the Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2025 and related Appropriation Bills to authorize state expenditures. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Legislature

Concepts: Parliamentary Procedure, Prorogation vs Adjournment, Legislative Guillotine, President's Rule

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Conclusion of Parliament Monsoon Session 2025](#)

Q66. SC Refers District Judge Appointment Quota to Constitution Bench

T1 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-08-12

Consider the following statements:

1. The appointment of District Judges is made by the President of India in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction over the state.
2. Under the existing quota system, subordinate judicial officers can advance to the post of District Judge solely via a 65% regular promotion or a 10% limited competitive examination.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): As per Article 233(1) of the Constitution, District Judges are appointed by the Governor of the State, not the President, in consultation with the High Court.

Statement 2 (correct): Under the quota system established by the Supreme Court (All India Judges Association case, 2002), serving subordinate judicial officers face a strict ceiling and can advance solely through the 65% regular promotion or the 10% limited competitive exam. The remaining 25% is reserved for direct recruitment from the Bar, which currently excludes serving officers under the 2020 Dheeraj Mor judgment.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 233, District Judge Appointment, Judicial Quota System

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Refers District Judge Appointment Quota to Constitution Bench](#)

Q67. Parliament Monsoon Session 2025 Commences

T1 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-07-21

Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India explicitly mandates that Parliament must convene for three sessions - Budget, Monsoon, and Winter - each year.
2. A Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha can be passed on the very day of its introduction without any floor debate.
3. Under the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2025, first-time violators for all decriminalised minor offences are subject only to a warning.
4. Despite the constitutional mandate under Article 93, the Lok Sabha has functioned without a Deputy Speaker for over six years.

- (A) Only one
 (B) **Only two** ✓
 (C) Only three
 (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statements 2 and 4 are correct.

Statement 1 (incorrect): Article 85 of the Constitution only specifies that the gap between two sessions of Parliament must not exceed six months. It does not dictate the number of sessions, making the three-session calendar a parliamentary convention rather than a constitutional mandate.

Statement 2 (correct): While idealized legislative procedures involve extensive debate, bills can practically be passed without it. During the Monsoon Session 2025, the Income-Tax (No. 2) Bill, 2025, was introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha on the exact same day without any floor debate.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The Jan Vishwas Bill converted imprisonment penalties into civil monetary fines across 355 clauses, but the 'first-time warning' system applies strictly to 76 specific offences across 10 Acts, not to all decriminalised offences.

Statement 4 (correct): Despite the Constitutional mandate under Article 93, the Lok Sabha has continued to function without a Deputy Speaker, a position that has remained vacant for over six years.

Topic: Parliament and State Legislatures

Concepts: Legislative Procedure, Constitutional Mandates vs Conventions, Parliamentary Sessions, Jan Vishwas Bill

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Parliament Monsoon Session 2025 Commences](#)

Q68. Supreme Court Discloses Judges' Assets

T1 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-05-05

Which of the following constitutes the sole legal mandate requiring sitting Supreme Court judges to publicly disclose their assets and liabilities, as implemented in May 2025?

- (A) An explicit statutory provision introduced under the Right to Information Act following a 2019 Constitution Bench ruling.
- (B) A constitutional mandate enforcing parity with the asset declaration requirements of elected representatives.
- (C) **An internal, self-regulatory Full Court resolution passed by the Supreme Court itself. ✓**
- (D) The statutory enforcement of the 1997 'Restatement of Values of Judicial Life' by the Union Government.

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): The mandatory public disclosure of judges' assets is governed purely by the Supreme Court's own internal Full Court resolutions (specifically the April 1, 2025 resolution). There is no constitutional mandate or statutory law requiring this.

Option 1 (incorrect): because while a 2019 judgment brought the CJI's office under the RTI Act, the 2025 mass publication was a proactive administrative decision, not a statutory RTI mandate.

Option 2 (incorrect): as citizens often falsely assume a constitutional law applies to judges similar to the statutory requirements for elected representatives (like the Representation of the People Act).

Option 4 (incorrect): because the 1997 'Restatement of Values' was an internal resolution mandating confidential disclosure to the CJI, not a statutory rule enforced by the Union Government.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Judicial Accountability, Right to Information, Constitutional Law

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Supreme Court Discloses Judges' Assets](#)

Q69. Budget Session 2025 First Half Concludes

T1 · statement_based · HARD · 2025-02-13

Consider the following statements:

1. The specific annual tax rates and slab adjustments announced in the Union Budget are implemented through the newly introduced Income-Tax Bill 2025.
2. Despite the comprehensive overhaul of the 1961 Act, the Income-Tax Bill 2025 leaves substantive policies regarding residency rules and the classification of heads of income fundamentally unchanged.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): It is a common misconception that the overarching Income-Tax Bill 2025 implements the new tax slabs. The Income-Tax Bill 2025 replaces the permanent statutory framework of the 1961 Act (effective April 2026), while the specific annual tax rates and slab adjustments are modified through the annual Finance Bill 2025.

Statement 2 (correct): Despite the massive overhaul of the Income-Tax Act's language and structure (reducing sections from 819 to 536), the substantive policies in the base draft - such as residency rules, the classification of heads of income, and most existing penalties - remain fundamentally unchanged.

Topic: Economy - Fiscal Policy

Concepts: Income-Tax Bill 2025, Finance Bill, Legislative Process, Taxation Framework

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Budget Session 2025 First Half Concludes](#)

Tier 2 - Important (Focus Events)



25 questions

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Q70. SC Extends Maternity Benefits for All Adoptive Mothers

T2+focus · how_many_correct · HARD · 2026-03-17

With reference to the Supreme Court judgment on maternity benefits for adoptive mothers, consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court struck down Section 60(4) of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 to remove the age restriction on adopted children.
2. The Court utilized Article 14 of the Constitution to invalidate the classification of adoptive mothers, finding no reasonable nexus with the object of the law.
3. The judgment expanded Article 21 to ensure that reproductive autonomy and the dignity of motherhood apply equally to all adoptive parents.
4. Prior to this ruling, adoptive mothers were entitled to maternity leave solely if the adopted child was under three months of age.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Supreme Court struck down Section 60(4) of the Code on Social Security, 2020, not the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017. While the 2017 Act originally introduced the 12-week leave with the age restriction, the provision that was actively struck down in this judgment was the one carried over into the 2020 Code.

Statement 2 (correct): The Court applied Article 14 (Right to Equality) to strike down the arbitrary classification of adoptive mothers based on the child's age, as it lacked a reasonable nexus with the object of the law.

Statement 3 (correct): The ruling expanded Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty) to recognize that reproductive autonomy and the dignity of motherhood apply equally to all adoptive parents, recognizing the universal need for mother-child bonding.

Statement 4 (correct): Before this judgment, the law strictly limited the 12-week maternity benefit solely to mothers adopting children below three months of age.

Topic: Judiciary - Landmark Judgments

Concepts: Article 14 (Right to Equality), Article 21 (Right to Life), Code on Social Security 2020, Maternity Benefit Act

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Extends Maternity Benefits for All Adoptive Mothers](#)

Q71. SC Declares Menstrual Health a Fundamental Right

T2+focus · statement_based · EASY · 2026-01-30

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court ruled that access to menstrual health and hygiene is an enforceable fundamental right under Article 47 of the Constitution.
2. The Court issued a continuing mandamus directing governments to provide free sanitary napkins and safe disposal facilities in all schools.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) **2 only** ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Supreme Court recognized access to menstrual health and hygiene as a fundamental right under Article 21 (Right to Life). While the judgment links this to Article 47 (which deals with public health), Article 47 is a Directive Principle of State Policy, not a fundamental right.

Statement 2 (correct): To enforce this right and prevent dropouts, the bench issued a continuing mandamus directing both Union and state governments to ensure the provision of free sanitary napkins and safe disposal mechanisms in all schools under active court monitoring.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 21, Directive Principles of State Policy, Judicial Mandamus

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Declares Menstrual Health a Fundamental Right](#)

Q72. SC Stays Diluted Aravalli Hills Definition

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-12-29

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court's November 2025 judgment removed environmental protection from Aravalli hill ranges situated below 100 meters in elevation.
2. The recent stay on this elevation-based definition was initiated suo motu by a special vacation bench of the Supreme Court.
3. The 'continuing mandamus' for forest conservation in India was established by the Supreme Court in the T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad case (1995).
4. The Aravalli Range acts as a crucial barrier preventing the westward expansion of the Thar Desert into the National Capital Region.

- (A) Only one
 (B) Only two
 (C) **Only three** ✓
 (D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The November 2025 judgment controversially accepted a definition excluding hill ranges below 100 meters in elevation from environmental protection, allowing mining and real estate development.

Statement 2 (correct): On December 29, 2025, a special vacation bench of the Supreme Court took suo motu cognizance to stay its own November 2025 judgment.

Statement 3 (correct): The protection of the Aravalli hills relies heavily on judicial oversight stemming from the landmark T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad case (1995), which established a 'continuing mandamus' for forest conservation in India.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The Aravalli Range acts as a crucial barrier preventing the eastward (not westward) expansion of the Thar Desert into the fertile plains of North India and the National Capital Region.

Topic: Environment - Conservation

Concepts: Aravalli Range, Judicial Activism, Desertification

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Stays Diluted Aravalli Hills Definition](#)

Q73. SC Advisory Opinion on Governor's Assent

T2+focus · assertion_reason · EASY · 2025-11-20

Statement-I: Constitutional courts can never issue writs prescribing mandatory timelines for a Governor to act on pending State Bills under Article 200.

Statement-II: The executive's exercise of assent powers is non-justiciable before the bill actually becomes an enacted law.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, and Statement-II explains Statement-I. According to the Supreme Court's 2025 Advisory Opinion on Presidential Reference No. 1, courts cannot issue writs or prescribe mandatory timelines for the Governor or President to act on bills under Articles 200 and 201 (making Statement-I correct, notably utilizing the extreme word 'never' accurately). The underlying legal reasoning provided by the Court is that the executive's exercise of assent powers remains entirely non-justiciable before a bill completes the legislative process and actually becomes an enacted law (making Statement-II correct). Because the process is non-justiciable prior to enactment, the judiciary lacks the authority to issue writs compelling a timeline, thereby reaffirming the strict separation of powers. Thus, Statement-II provides the direct legal explanation for Statement-I.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Separation of Powers, Judicial Review, Governor's Assent

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Advisory Opinion on Governor's Assent](#)

Q74. SC Mandates Uniform Roster for Judicial Seniority

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-11-19

In its November 2025 judgment in the All India Judges Association case, the Supreme Court mandated a uniform 4-point annual roster for Higher Judicial Service (HJS) seniority. Which of the following represents the exact repeating sequence of this roster?

- (A) 1 Regular Promotee (RP), 2 Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) officers, and 1 Direct Recruit (DR)
- (B) 2 Regular Promotees (RPs), 1 Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) officer, and 1 Direct Recruit (DR) ✓**
- (C) 1 Regular Promotee (RP), 1 Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) officer, and 2 Direct Recruits (DRs)
- (D) 2 Direct Recruits (DRs) and 2 Regular Promotees (RPs), with no provision for LDCE officers

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The Supreme Court mandated that the uniform 4-point annual roster explicitly follows a repeating sequence of 2 Regular Promotees (RPs), 1 Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) officer, and 1 Direct Recruit (DR) per year. This sequence accurately reflects the established 50:25:25 recruitment ratio for the Higher Judicial Service. Options 1, 3, and 4 misrepresent this mandated sequence and ratio.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Supreme Court Judgments, Higher Judicial Service, Judicial Appointments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Mandates Uniform Roster for Judicial Seniority](#)

Q75. SC Extends Public Trust Doctrine to Man-Made Lakes

T2+focus · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-10-07

Statement-I: The Supreme Court integrated the Public Trust Doctrine into Indian environmental law specifically to protect artificial ecosystems like Nagpur's Futala Lake from commercialization. Statement-II: Prior to the recent Supreme Court ruling, the Public Trust Doctrine explicitly covered only naturally occurring resources such as rivers, oceans, and natural forests.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) **Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Statement-I is incorrect because the Public Trust Doctrine was not integrated into Indian environmental law through the recent Futala Lake judgment. It was integrated much earlier via the M.C. Mehta vs Kamal Nath judgment in 1997. The recent Futala Lake ruling merely extended this existing doctrine to man-made lakes. Statement-II is correct because, as per the source, the doctrine originally applied strictly to natural assets (rivers, oceans, natural forests), while artificial lakes were previously treated as standard municipal property.

Topic: Environment and Ecology

Concepts: Public Trust Doctrine, Environmental Jurisprudence, Supreme Court Judgments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Extends Public Trust Doctrine to Man-Made Lakes](#)



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Q76. RTE Act and Minority Institutions Judgment

T2+focus · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2025-09-01

Match the following constitutional provisions and judicial milestones (List-I) with their corresponding descriptions or outcomes regarding minority educational institutions (List-II): List-I A. Article 30 B. Article 21A C. 2012 Supreme Court ruling D. 2014 Pramati Educational Trust case List-II i. Granted a blanket exemption to all minority schools from the RTE Act. ii. Upheld the RTE Act but exempted unaided minority institutions from certain provisions. iii. Grants minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions. iv. Enshrines the state's duty to ensure quality education.

- (A) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
- (B) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
- (C) **A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i ✓**
- (D) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Based on the evolution of RTE jurisprudence concerning minority institutions: - Article 30 (A) guarantees the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions, matching with (iii). - Article 21A (B) enshrines the fundamental Right to Education and the state's duty to ensure quality education, matching with (iv). - The 2012 Supreme Court ruling (C) upheld the RTE Act but exempted unaided minority institutions from certain provisions, matching with (ii). - The 2014 Pramati Educational Trust case (D) granted a blanket exemption to all minority schools from the RTE Act to protect their administrative autonomy, matching with (i).

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Right to Education, Minority Educational Rights, Fundamental Rights, Judicial Pronouncements

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RTE Act and Minority Institutions Judgment](#)

Q77. Passage of Income-tax Act, 2025

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-08-21

Under the Income-tax Act, 2025, how has the temporal framework for evaluating and taxing income been restructured compared to the 1961 Act?

- (A) It introduces a rolling assessment period that eliminates the need for an annual tax filing.
- (B) **It replaces the dual concepts of 'previous year' and 'assessment year' with a single 'tax year'. ✓**
- (C) It retains the 'assessment year' concept but aligns it strictly with the calendar year.
- (D) It merges the concepts into a new 'financial assessment period'.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The Income-tax Act, 2025 simplifies the temporal framework by replacing the confusing dual concepts of 'previous year' (when income is earned) and 'assessment year' (when it is evaluated and taxed) found in the 1961 Act with a single, simplified 'tax year' concept. Options 1, 3, and 4 describe fictional frameworks not present in the new legislation.

Topic: Economy - Taxation

Concepts: Direct Taxes, Income-tax Act 2025, Tax Administration

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Passage of Income-tax Act, 2025](#)

Q78. SC Removes Speaker Immunity in Defection Cases

T2+focus · chronological · MEDIUM · 2025-07-31

Arrange the following developments related to the Anti-Defection Law and the adjudicatory role of the Speaker in chronological order:

1. Supreme Court judgment in the Kihoto Hollohan case establishing the Speaker as a tribunal.
2. Supreme Court judgment explicitly removing Speaker immunity under Articles 122 and 212 for Tenth Schedule matters.
3. Enactment of the 52nd Constitutional Amendment adding the Tenth Schedule.
4. Defection petitions pending before the Telangana Assembly Speaker facing prolonged delays.

- (A) 3, 1, 4, 2 ✓
 (B) 3, 4, 1, 2
 (C) 1, 3, 2, 4
 (D) 1, 3, 4, 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The correct chronological sequence is 3, 1, 4, 2. - Event 3 occurred first: The Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law) was added by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment in 1985. - Event 1 occurred second: In 1992, the landmark Kihoto Hollohan case upheld the law but declared that the Speaker acts as a tribunal, subjecting their decisions to judicial review. - Event 4 occurred third: Defection petitions faced prolonged delays by the Telangana Assembly Speaker, which formed the immediate context and trigger for the latest judicial intervention. - Event 2 occurred last: In July 2025, addressing the Telangana delays, the Supreme Court explicitly removed the Speaker's constitutional immunity from judicial review under Articles 122 and 212 for Tenth Schedule matters.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Anti-Defection Law, Judicial Review, Constitutional Amendments, Role of the Speaker

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Removes Speaker Immunity in Defection Cases](#)

Q79. SC Implements Non-Judicial Staff Reservation

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-07-03

Under the July 2025 amendment to the Supreme Court staff recruitment rules, what is the exact scope of the newly mandated category-wise reservations (15% for SCs, 7.5% for STs, and 27% for OBCs)?

- (A) They apply solely to non-judicial direct recruitment.
- (B) **They apply to both non-judicial direct recruitment and promotions.** ✓
- (C) They apply to all judicial and non-judicial direct recruitment.
- (D) They apply solely to non-judicial promotions.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The correct answer is Option 2. According to the July 2025 amendments enacted under Article 146(2), the Supreme Court mandated strict category-wise reservations (15% SC, 7.5% ST, 27% OBC) for its non-judicial staff in both direct recruitment and promotions. Options 1 and 4 are incorrect because the rules do not apply 'solely' to one or the other, but to both.

Option 3 (incorrect): as the mandate strictly applies to non-judicial staff, not judicial appointments.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Affirmative Action, Independence of Judiciary, Article 146

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Implements Non-Judicial Staff Reservation](#)

Q80. SC Quashes NSA Detention of Law Student

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-06-27

In its 2025 judgment quashing the National Security Act (NSA) detention of a law student, the Supreme Court identified a major procedural lapse regarding the detainee's representation against his detention. According to the Court's reaffirmation, which authority must independently consider such representations?

- (A) The District Magistrate who issued the initial detention order
- (B) **The State Government** ✓
- (C) The regular criminal court that granted bail in the underlying case
- (D) The Supreme Court of India

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The correct answer is Option 2. The Supreme Court highlighted that it is a major procedural lapse for a District Magistrate to evaluate and reject a representation against an NSA detention order they themselves issued. The Court reaffirmed that such representations must be forwarded to and independently considered by the State Government.

Option 1 (incorrect): as this was the specific procedural lapse the Court struck down.

Option 3 (incorrect): as regular criminal courts handle the underlying bail, not the independent review of the preventive detention representation.

Option 4 (incorrect): as the Supreme Court is the appellate body quashing the order, not the designated authority for initial independent consideration of the representation.

Topic: Fundamental Rights

Concepts: Preventive Detention, Article 22, National Security Act

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Quashes NSA Detention of Law Student](#)

Q81. Notification for 2027 Population and Caste Census

T2+focus · chronological · MEDIUM · 2025-06-16

Arrange the following events related to India's Census operations in chronological order, from earliest to most recent:

1. Conduct of the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) whose raw caste data remained unpublished.
2. The last nationwide comprehensive caste enumeration prior to the 2027 notification.
3. Issuance of the Gazette notification for India's 16th decennial Population Census.
4. The beginning of continuous decennial Census operations in India.

(A) 4, 1, 2, 3

(B) 4, 2, 1, 3 ✓

(C) 2, 4, 1, 3

(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Based on the source event, the correct chronological sequence is: 4. The beginning of continuous decennial Census operations in India occurred in 1881. 2. The last nationwide comprehensive caste enumeration (prior to the 2027 notification) took place in 1931. 1. The Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), whose raw caste data was never officially published due to discrepancies, was conducted in 2011. 3. The Gazette notification for India's 16th decennial Population Census (to be conducted in 2027) was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on June 16, 2025. Therefore, the correct chronological order is 4, 2, 1, 3.

Topic: Demography and Census

Concepts: Census of India, Caste Enumeration, Socio-Economic Caste Census

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Notification for 2027 Population and Caste Census](#)

Q82. Presidential Reference on Bill Assent

T2+focus · statement_based · EASY · 2025-05-13

Consider the following statements:

1. Article 200 of the Constitution explicitly provides specific time limits to prevent Governors from indefinitely withholding assent to state bills.
2. The recent Presidential reference seeking clarity on the President's discretionary powers over state bills under Article 201 marks the 16th such reference in India's history.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The source explicitly notes the 'lack of specific time limits in Article 200', which Governors have historically used to indefinitely withhold assent (a de facto pocket veto).

Statement 2 (correct): The May 13, 2025 invocation of Article 143(1) by President Droupadi Murmu to clarify powers under Articles 200 and 201 marks only the 16th Presidential reference in India's history.

Topic: Legislature

Concepts: Article 200, Article 201, Article 143, Presidential Reference, Veto Power

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Presidential Reference on Bill Assent](#)

Q83. Presidential Reference on Governor's Assent

T2+focus · chronological · MEDIUM · 2025-05-13

Arrange the following events related to the constitutional mechanisms and disputes regarding the Governor's assent to state bills in chronological order:

1. States approach the Supreme Court against their respective Governors for indefinitely delaying assent to bills.
2. The Sarkaria Commission recommends a strict six-month deadline for Governors to decide on state bills.
3. The President invokes Article 143 to seek an advisory opinion from the Supreme Court on the discretionary powers of Governors.
4. The Punchhi Commission recommends a strict six-month deadline for Governors to decide on state bills.

Select the correct sequence from the codes given below:

- (A) 2, 4, 1, 3 ✓
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The correct chronological sequence is 2, 4, 1, 3. 2. The Sarkaria Commission recommended a strict six-month deadline for Governors to decide on state bills in 1988. 4. The Punchhi Commission reiterated the recommendation for a strict six-month deadline in 2010. 1. Recently (prior to the May 2025 reference), states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Punjab approached the Supreme Court against their respective Governors for sitting on bills indefinitely. 3. On May 13, 2025, President Droupadi Murmu invoked Article 143 to seek an advisory opinion from the Supreme Court to resolve the deadlock.

Topic: Executive

Concepts: Governor's Discretionary Powers, Article 200 and 201, Centre-State Relations, Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Presidential Reference on Governor's Assent](#)

Q84. SC Allows Modification of Arbitral Awards

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-04-30

What specific power does the recent Supreme Court Constitution Bench ruling recognize for courts under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

- (A) **The power to apply the doctrine of severability to remove non-arbitrable parts of an award while enforcing the valid remainder. ✓**
- (B) The exclusive requirement to invoke Article 142 of the Constitution to modify an award and prevent grave injustice.
- (C) The strict binary power to either uphold the arbitral award entirely or set it aside completely.
- (D) The power to mandate parties to start arbitration over from scratch if a minor manifest error is found.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The Supreme Court ruled that courts possess a limited power under Section 34 to modify awards by applying the doctrine of severability, allowing them to remove legally flawed parts while enforcing the valid remainder.

Option 2 (incorrect): because the ruling recognizes this power within the statutory framework of Section 34 itself, whereas previously, modifying an award often required invoking the extraordinary powers of Article 142.

Option 3 (incorrect): as it describes the prior rigid interpretation that the new ruling departs from.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the judgment specifically aims to prevent the undue hardship of forcing parties to restart arbitration from scratch due to minor errors.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Alternative Dispute Resolution, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, Doctrine of Severability

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Allows Modification of Arbitral Awards](#)

Q85. SC Restricts Governor Veto Under Article 200

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-04-08

Consider the following statements:

1. The Punchhi Commission (2010) recommended that prolonged gubernatorial inaction on state bills be made legally subject to judicial review.
2. A Governor is constitutionally bound to grant assent to a bill and can never reserve it for the President once it has been reconsidered and re-passed by the State Legislature.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Punchhi Commission (2010), along with the Sarkaria Commission (1988), recommended that Governors should decide on bills within a stipulated time frame (such as six months) to prevent governance bottlenecks. It was the recent Supreme Court ruling (April 2025), not the commissions, that explicitly made prolonged gubernatorial inaction legally subject to judicial review.

Statement 2 (correct): The Supreme Court clarified that under Article 200, a Governor cannot reserve a re-passed bill for the President and is constitutionally bound to grant assent. The extreme phrasing 'can never reserve' is factually correct in the context of a bill that has already been reconsidered and re-passed by the legislature.

Topic: Polity - Executive

Concepts: Article 200, Governor's Veto Power, Center-State Relations, Judicial Review

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Restricts Governor Veto Under Article 200](#)

Q86. SC Relaxes Appointment Norms for HC Ad-Hoc Judges

T2+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-01-30

Consider the following statements:

1. Under Article 224A of the Constitution, the Chief Justice of a High Court can request a retired High Court judge to sit and act as a judge only with the previous consent of the President.
2. The Supreme Court's 2025 guidelines stipulate that such ad-hoc appointments can be initiated only if judicial vacancies in the respective High Court exceed 20% of its sanctioned strength.

- (A) 1 only ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): As per Article 224A of the Constitution, the Chief Justice of a High Court requires the President's previous consent to request a retired High Court judge to sit and act as a judge.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The January 2025 Supreme Court ruling explicitly waived the previous (2021) rule that required judicial vacancies to exceed 20% of the sanctioned strength, removing this threshold to allow greater flexibility in tackling case arrears.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 224A, Ad-hoc Judges, Judicial Appointments, Constitutional Provisions

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Relaxes Appointment Norms for HC Ad-Hoc Judges](#)

Q87. Lokpal Asserts Jurisdiction Over High Court Judges

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-01-27

Consider the following statements in respect of the investigation of sitting High Court judges:

1. The Lokpal's January 2025 order asserting jurisdiction over sitting High Court judges was based on its interpretation of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
2. Traditionally, investigating sitting judges under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, requires the prior permission of the Chief Justice of India.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Lokpal's January 2025 order asserting jurisdiction was based on its interpretation of Section 14(1)(f) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, classifying High Court judges as public servants. The Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, is the historical framework governing the complex process of judicial removal, not the basis for the Lokpal's recent order.

Statement 2 (correct): While the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, applies to public servants, initiating a corruption probe against sitting judges traditionally requires the prior permission of the Chief Justice of India to prevent frivolous complaints from threatening judicial independence.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Judicial Independence, Separation of Powers, Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Lokpal Asserts Jurisdiction Over High Court Judges](#)

Q88. SC Dismisses Review Pleas on Same-Sex Marriage

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-01-09

Consider the following statements:

1. Under Article 137, the Supreme Court is permitted to review its own judgments only if there is a glaring error apparent on the record.
2. The January 2025 dismissal of the review petitions regarding same-sex marriage was decided by a five-judge bench following open court arguments.

- (A) 1 only ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Under Article 137, the Supreme Court can review its own judgments only if there is a glaring error apparent on the record. (This breaks the common heuristic to eliminate statements containing extreme words like 'only').

Statement 2 (incorrect): The January 9, 2025 dismissal of the review petitions against the October 2023 verdict was decided in a chamber hearing without open court arguments.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 137, Review Petition, Supreme Court Procedures

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Dismisses Review Pleas on Same-Sex Marriage](#)

Q89. SC Rules Maintenance Rights Supersede IBC and SARFAESI Creditors

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-12-10

With reference to the Supreme Court ruling in Apurva v. Dolly (2024), consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court has elevated the right to maintenance from a standard statutory obligation under Section 125 of the CrPC to a subset of the fundamental right under Article 21.
2. The charge of arrears of maintenance completely supersedes the statutory rights of secured creditors under the Section 53 waterfall mechanism of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only
 (C) **Both 1 and 2 ✓**
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): In the Apurva v. Dolly case, the Supreme Court explicitly elevated the right to maintenance from being primarily viewed as a standard civil or statutory obligation under Section 125 of the CrPC to a subset of the fundamental right to a dignified life under Article 21.

Statement 2 (correct): The ruling established that the charge of arrears of maintenance has a preferential right over a defaulter's assets, completely superseding the statutory rights of secured and financial creditors under the Section 53 waterfall mechanism of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and the SARFAESI Act. The extreme phrasing 'completely supersedes' is factually accurate in this context, breaking the common heuristic that institutional secured creditors always hold absolute priority.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 21, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, Section 125 CrPC, Fundamental Rights

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Rules Maintenance Rights Supersede IBC and SARFAESI Creditors](#)

Q90. Passage of Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak, 2024

T2+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2024-12-05

Under the Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak, 2024, where do appeals against the regulatory decisions of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) or the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) lie?

- (A) They lie directly and exclusively with the Central Government. ✓
- (B) They are adjudicated by the Aircraft Accidents Investigation Bureau (AAIB).
- (C) They are managed by the Department of Telecommunications.
- (D) They are referred to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak, 2024 stipulates that appeals against the decisions of the DGCA or BCAS lie directly and exclusively with the Central Government. This makes the extreme phrasing 'exclusively' factually accurate.

Option 2 (incorrect): while the AAIB is defined under the new unified statutory structure, it is an investigation body, not the appellate authority for DGCA/BCAS decisions.

Option 3 (incorrect): the Department of Telecommunications previously handled licensing for the Radio Telephone Operator Certificate, but this was transferred to the DGCA under the new Act, not made an appellate function.

Option 4 (incorrect): the ICAO provided the recommendations to modernize the regulatory framework, but it does not serve as an appellate body for India's domestic civil aviation regulators.

Topic: Legislation and Bills

Concepts: Statutory Bodies, Delegated Legislation, Civil Aviation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Passage of Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak, 2024](#)

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Q91. SC Upholds Inclusion of 'Socialist' and 'Secular' in Preamble

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-11-25

Consider the following statements:

1. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act amended the Preamble to include the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular', and changed the phrase 'unity of the Nation' to 'unity and integrity of the Nation'.
2. The Supreme Court recently ruled that an amendment to the Preamble under Article 368 legally alters its historical date of adoption to reflect the updated constitutional text.

- (A) 1 only ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): As per the source text, the 42nd Amendment Act (1976) added the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' and changed 'unity of the Nation' to 'unity and integrity of the Nation'.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Supreme Court explicitly clarified that while Parliament's amending power validly extends to the Preamble, such an amendment does not alter its historical date of adoption (November 26, 1949).

Topic: Indian Constitution

Concepts: Preamble, 42nd Amendment, Article 368, Supreme Court Judgments

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Upholds Inclusion of 'Socialist' and 'Secular' in Preamble](#)

Q92. SC Overrules 1967 Azeez Basha Verdict on AMU Minority Status

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2024-11-08

Consider the following statements:

1. The 1981 AMU (Amendment) Act, which sought to restore the university's minority status, was struck down by the Allahabad High Court.
2. The recent 7-judge Constitution Bench conclusively determined Aligarh Muslim University to be a minority institution.
3. An educational institution does not lose its minority status solely because it was incorporated by a legislative statute.
4. Complete administrative control by the minority community is no longer considered essential to maintain minority status under Article 30.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): To bypass the 1967 Azeez Basha verdict, Parliament passed the AMU (Amendment) Act in 1981 to restore its minority status, but the Allahabad High Court struck this down in 2006.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The 7-judge Supreme Court Constitution Bench laid down new parameters for minority status, but explicitly left Aligarh Muslim University's specific status to be determined by a regular bench.

Statement 3 (correct): Overruling the 1967 verdict, the Court ruled that an educational institution does not forfeit its minority status simply (or solely) because it was incorporated by a parliamentary statute; courts must trace the actual genesis of the institution.

Statement 4 (correct): The Court clarified that minority institutions do not need absolute control over day-to-day administration to be protected under Article 30, changing the previous stance that complete administrative control was essential. Therefore, exactly three statements are correct.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 30, Minority Educational Institutions, Supreme Court Judgments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Overrules 1967 Azeez Basha Verdict on AMU Minority Status](#)

Q93. Supreme Court Ruling on Light Motor Vehicle Licenses

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2024-11-06

With reference to the Supreme Court's November 2024 judgment on Light Motor Vehicle (LMV) licenses, consider the following statements:

1. The judgment mandates that a standard LMV license is solely sufficient to drive any transport vehicle weighing under 7,500 kg, including those carrying hazardous goods.
2. The matter was referred to a five-judge Constitution Bench under Article 145(3) to review a precedent set by a three-judge bench in the 2017 Mukund Dewangan case.
3. The Supreme Court harmonized the Motor Vehicles Act by ruling that Section 10(2)(e) explicitly requires a separate endorsement for light commercial vehicles.
4. As a result of the ruling, insurance companies are legally bound to honor third-party accident claims involving light transport vehicles driven by standard LMV license holders.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two ✓
 (C) Only three
 (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While the Court ruled that an LMV license is sufficient for transport vehicles under 7,500 kg, it explicitly maintained that special eligibility requirements continue to apply for vehicles carrying hazardous goods.

Statement 2 (correct): The matter was referred to a five-judge Constitution Bench under Article 145(3) to definitively interpret the law and review the precedent set by a three-judge bench in the 2017 Mukund Dewangan case.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The Supreme Court resolved the ambiguity by ruling that the definition of LMV in Section 2(21) inherently includes transport vehicles under 7,500 kg, meaning a separate endorsement under Section 10(2)(e) is NOT required.

Statement 4 (correct): The ruling legally binds insurance companies to honor third-party accident claims involving light transport vehicles driven by individuals holding only a standard LMV license. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Judicial Interpretation, Constitution Benches, Motor Vehicles Act

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Supreme Court Ruling on Light Motor Vehicle Licenses](#)

Q94. SC Rules on Article 39(b) and Private Property Rights

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2024-11-05

With reference to the Supreme Court ruling on Article 39(b), consider the following statements:

1. The recent ruling upheld the expansive interpretation of Article 39(b) established in the 1978 State of Karnataka vs Ranganatha Reddy case.
2. The verdict was delivered by a unanimous 9-judge Constitution Bench.
3. Under the new ruling, taking private assets in the name of the common good always requires a context-specific justification by the state.
4. The current ruling stems from petitions challenging the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Act of 1976.

- (A) Only one
 (B) **Only two** ✓
 (C) Only three
 (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The majority explicitly overturned the expansive interpretations of Article 39(b) from the 1978 Ranganatha Reddy and 1982 Sanjeev Coke judgments, which had previously provided broad legal cover for state acquisition.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The 9-judge Constitution Bench delivered an 8:1 verdict, not a unanimous one. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia offered the sole dissenting opinion.

Statement 3 (correct): The ruling ended the practice of relying on a blanket pretext of public welfare, establishing that taking private assets in the name of the common good always requires a rigorous, context-specific justification evaluating factors like scarcity.

Statement 4 (correct): The constitutional debate and current ruling stem from petitions filed in 1992 by the Property Owners Association in Mumbai, which challenged the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Act of 1976. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Judiciary - Constitutional Law

Concepts: Article 39(b), Directive Principles of State Policy, Right to Property, Judicial Review

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Rules on Article 39\(b\) and Private Property Rights](#)



Tier 2 - Important

44 questions

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Q95. SC Panel Urges Withdrawal of Transgender Amendment Bill

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2026-03-25

With reference to the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Bill, 2026, consider the following statements:

1. It institutes a two-stage certification process where a medical authority must approve the application before the District Magistrate can issue an identity certificate.
2. The Amendment was introduced based on the recommendations of a Supreme Court-constituted Advisory Committee to prevent the misuse of community benefits.

- (A) 1 only ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The 2026 Amendment replaces the previous self-declaration process with a two-stage barrier, requiring a designated medical board's recommendation before a District Magistrate can issue an identity certificate.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the government introduced the Amendment claiming it would prevent the misuse of community benefits, the Supreme Court-constituted Advisory Committee (headed by former Justice Asha Menon) did not recommend it. Instead, the committee sharply criticized the legislation for violating privacy and identity rights, and formally passed a resolution requesting the Union Government to withdraw the Bill.

Topic: Social Justice - Vulnerable Sections

Concepts: Transgender Rights, Right to Privacy, Article 21, Legislative Amendments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Panel Urges Withdrawal of Transgender Amendment Bill](#)

Q96. SC Issues Fresh Directions Restricting Adjourment Circulation

T2 · *statement_based* · MEDIUM · 2026-03-18

Consider the following statements:

1. Under the March 2026 Supreme Court circular, adjournment letters in regular matters are permitted only once, provided proof of service is submitted to the Court by 11:00 AM the previous working day.
2. Two consecutive adjournments, regardless of which party requests them, are strictly prohibited without the case being officially listed before the Court.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) **2 only ✓**
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): Under the March 2026 circular, adjournment letters in 'Regular Matters' are completely barred, and any request for time must be made personally to the Bench in open court. The provision allowing an adjournment letter 'only once' with proof of service submitted by 11:00 AM the previous working day applies strictly to 'Fresh and After-Notice Matters'.

Statement 2 (correct): The circular explicitly mandates that two consecutive adjournments, regardless of which party requests them, are strictly prohibited without the case being officially listed before the Court.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Court Management, Judicial Reforms, Right to Speedy Trial

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Issues Fresh Directions Restricting Adjourment Circulation](#)

Q97. SC Approves Passive Euthanasia in Harish Rana Case

T2 · *simple_mcq* · EASY · 2026-03-11

In the 2026 Harish Rana case regarding passive euthanasia, what crucial legal classification did the Supreme Court make to permit the withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment?

- (A) **It explicitly classified Clinically Assisted Nutrition and Hydration (CANH) as a 'medical treatment' that can be legally withdrawn. ✓**
 (B) It ruled that withdrawing artificial nutrition strictly constitutes active euthanasia rather than passive euthanasia.
 (C) It established that an Advance Medical Directive (Living Will) is solely mandatory to authorize the withdrawal of care.
 (D) It determined that the Delhi High Court holds the exclusive jurisdiction to authorize end-of-life care decisions.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The Supreme Court explicitly classified Clinically Assisted Nutrition and Hydration (CANH) as 'medical treatment' that can be legally withdrawn under passive euthanasia guidelines, overturning the previous ambiguity where the Delhi High Court viewed its withdrawal as starving the patient.

Option 2 (incorrect): because the withdrawal of CANH was authorized under passive, not active, euthanasia guidelines.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the Court established a 'best interests' paradigm specifically for non-voluntary cases where the patient had no Advance Medical Directive.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the Supreme Court itself intervened to approve the withdrawal after the Delhi High Court initially rejected the parents' plea.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Passive Euthanasia, Right to Life, Article 21

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Approves Passive Euthanasia in Harish Rana Case](#)

Q98. SC Issues Contempt Notice Over NCERT Judiciary Chapter

T2 · statement_based · HARD · 2026-02-26

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court initiated suo motu proceedings for civil contempt under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, against the NCERT Director and textbook authors.
2. The redrafting of the withdrawn chapter was assigned to a Supreme Court-appointed Expert Committee that includes Justice Indu Malhotra and Solicitor General Tushar Mehta.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) **Neither 1 nor 2 ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Supreme Court initiated suo motu proceedings and issued show-cause notices for criminal contempt (under Section 2(c) of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971), not civil contempt, warning that the content could engender permanent misconceptions and scandalize the institution.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Expert Committee tasked with rewriting the chapter, which includes Justice Indu Malhotra and Solicitor General Tushar Mehta, was appointed by the Central Government, not the Supreme Court.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Contempt of Court, Article 129, Judicial Independence

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Issues Contempt Notice Over NCERT Judiciary Chapter](#)

Q99. Pan-India Expansion of Open Correctional Institutions

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-02-26

In its 2026 judgment on the pan-India expansion of Open Correctional Institutions (OCIs), which of the following mechanisms did the Supreme Court explicitly mandate to ensure continuous monitoring of the expansion process?

- (A) The Supreme Court-appointed High-Powered Committee will directly audit state compliance and penalize under-utilization.
- (B) **All High Courts are directed to register suo motu writ petitions to hold continuous mandamus over the implementation. ✓**
- (C) The Union Government must strictly enforce the Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023, across all states.
- (D) State governments are required to cap closed prison occupancy at 120.8 percent before initiating transfers to open camps.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Supreme Court directed all High Courts to register suo motu writ petitions to continuously monitor the implementation of open prisons, holding 'continuous mandamus' over the time-bound expansion process.

Option 1 (incorrect): The High-Powered Committee was mandated specifically to formulate uniform 'Common Minimum Standards' (for eligibility, healthcare, wages, etc.), not to audit or penalize states.

Option 3 (incorrect): While the Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023, formally endorsed OCIs, the judgment did not mandate its strict enforcement by the Union to monitor the expansion.

Option 4 (incorrect): 120.8 percent is cited as the current national average capacity at which Indian prisons are operating, not a mandated occupancy cap for initiating transfers.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Judicial Activism, Prison Reforms, Fundamental Rights

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Pan-India Expansion of Open Correctional Institutions](#)

Q100. SC Collegium Recommends HC Chief Justices

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-02-26

In the context of the Supreme Court Collegium's recent procedural shifts, what is the explicitly stated purpose of the policy of transferring proposed High Court Chief Justices well in advance of impending vacancies?

- (A) **To ensure a designated Chief Justice is ready to take over immediately, thereby preventing administrative uncertainty and reliance on Acting Chief Justices. ✓**
- (B) To fulfill the strict timelines newly mandated by the Memorandum of Procedure for the elevation of High Court judges to the Supreme Court.
- (C) To guarantee that internal consultations under Article 222 are solely conducted after a sitting Chief Justice retires.
- (D) To bypass the stretched timelines of the Memorandum of Procedure and rely exclusively on Article 222 for immediate administrative transitions.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The source event explicitly states that the Collegium's policy of early transfers is designed to 'ensure a designated Chief Justice is ready to take over immediately upon a vacancy' and prevents 'periods of uncertainty or reliance on acting Chief Justices.'

Option 2 (incorrect): The Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) timelines were historically 'stretched'; the text does not state the MoP newly mandated strict timelines, but rather that the Collegium itself is strictly applying an early transfer policy.

Option 3 (incorrect): The proactive recommendations are made to avoid vacuums 'when a sitting Chief Justice retires,' meaning consultations happen well in advance, not solely after retirement.

Option 4 (incorrect): The text notes that appointments and transfers are governed by both the MoP and Article 222; there is no mention of bypassing the MoP to rely exclusively on Article 222.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Supreme Court Collegium, High Court Chief Justices, Article 222, Memorandum of Procedure

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Collegium Recommends HC Chief Justices](#)

Q101. SC Restores POCSO Attempt Charge and Directs Sensitization

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2026-02-10

With reference to the recent Supreme Court directives on sexual offence trials, consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court directed the National Judicial Academy to form an expert committee to frame mandatory guidelines for judicial sensitivity in such trials.
 2. The expert committee tasked with institutionalizing trauma-informed training for the judiciary is chaired by a sitting judge of the Supreme Court.
 3. In criminal jurisprudence, an 'attempt' to commit an offence carries significantly harsher penalties than mere 'preparation'.
- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Supreme Court directed the National Judicial Academy to form an expert committee to frame mandatory, standardized guidelines to ensure judicial sensitivity in sexual offence trials.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The expert committee is chaired by Justice Aniruddha Bose, who is a former Supreme Court judge and the current Director of the National Judicial Academy, not a sitting judge.

Statement 3 (correct): In criminal jurisprudence, an 'attempt' carries significantly harsher penalties than mere 'preparation'. The Supreme Court emphasized this by setting aside a High Court order that had downgraded an assault on a minor to 'preparation', restoring the 'attempt to commit rape' charge under the POCSO Act.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: POCSO Act, Criminal Jurisprudence, Judicial Sensitization

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Restores POCSO Attempt Charge and Directs Sensitization](#)

Q102. Dearness Allowance Declared Enforceable Statutory Right

T2 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2026-02-05

Statement-I: The Supreme Court has ruled that State governments cannot withhold Dearness Allowance (DA) from employees by citing financial constraints or budgetary deficits. Statement-II: To ensure strict enforcement against the State executive, the Supreme Court elevated the entitlement to Dearness Allowance to the status of a Fundamental Right under Article 21 (Right to Livelihood).

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) **Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect ✓**
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The Supreme Court established that Dearness Allowance is a legally enforceable right and explicitly rejected the defense that a paucity of funds or financial constraints could justify withholding the allowance. Statement-II is incorrect: While the Calcutta High Court had previously elevated the right to receive DA to a Fundamental Right under Article 21, the Supreme Court classified it strictly as a statutory right under the ROPA Rules and explicitly left the question of its status as a Fundamental Right open.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Statutory Rights vs Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review, Service Law

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Dearness Allowance Declared Enforceable Statutory Right](#)

Q103. Launch of National IED Data Management System

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-01-09

Which organization was tasked by the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop and operate the National Improvised Explosive Device Data Management System (NIDMS)?

- (A) National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)
- (B) National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- (C) **National Security Guard (NSG) ✓**
- (D) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): The National Security Guard (NSG) was specifically tasked by the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop and operate the NIDMS as a unified national repository for explosive forensics.

Option 1 (incorrect): while the NIDMS builds upon the 'digital integration ethos' of NATGRID and the ICJS, NATGRID itself does not operate the system. Options 2 and 4 are logically adjacent distractors (handling terror investigations and crime records, respectively), but the source event explicitly identifies the NSG as the sole developer and operator of this AI-enabled platform.

Topic: Internal Security

Concepts: Counter-Terrorism, Law Enforcement Data Systems, Institutional Mandates

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Launch of National IED Data Management System](#)

Q104. SC Clarifies Section 44C Head Office Expenditure

T2 · chronological · HARD · 2025-12-15

Arrange the following developments related to the taxation of non-resident entities in India in the correct chronological order, from earliest to latest:

1. Varying interpretations by different tax tribunals and High Courts regarding the scope of 'head office expenditure'.
2. The Supreme Court ruling in the Director of Income Tax v. American Express Bank Ltd. case.
3. Foreign companies arguing that the deduction cap only applied to common unallocated expenses, rather than expenses directly incurred for the Indian branch.
4. Introduction of Section 44C of the Income Tax Act by the Finance Act to restrict the deduction of head office expenses.

(A) 4, 1, 3, 2

(B) 4, 3, 1, 2 ✓

(C) 3, 4, 1, 2

(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The correct chronological and causal sequence is 4, 3, 1, 2. First, Section 44C was introduced by the Finance Act of 1976 to restrict head office expense deductions to a maximum of 5 percent of adjusted total income (Statement 4). Subsequently, foreign companies began arguing that this cap applied only to common unallocated expenses and not to those exclusively incurred for Indian operations, creating ambiguity (Statement 3). This ambiguity led to prolonged litigation, resulting in varying interpretations by different tax tribunals and High Courts over the years (Statement 1). Finally, on December 15, 2025, the Supreme Court delivered a landmark judgment in Director of Income Tax v. American Express Bank Ltd., providing a uniform interpretation that the cap applies to all head office expenditures (Statement 2).

Topic: Taxation

Concepts: Corporate Tax, Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS), Judicial Interpretation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Clarifies Section 44C Head Office Expenditure](#)

Q105. SC Restores Ex-Post Facto Environmental Clearances

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-11-18

With reference to the Supreme Court's November 2025 judgment on environmental clearances, consider the following statements:

1. The Court utilized its powers under Article 137 to declare its previous 'Vanashakti' judgment 'per incuriam', stripping it of its precedent value.
2. By applying the principle of proportionality, the ruling established that all projects operating without prior clearance are irremediable violations of the EIA 2006 framework.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Supreme Court used its review powers under Article 137 to recall its May 2025 'Vanashakti' judgment, declaring it 'per incuriam' (for ignoring relevant statutory provisions and past precedents) and removing its precedent value.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Court applied the principle of proportionality to overturn the previous stance that such projects were irremediable violations. Instead, it allowed procedural curing for ecologically viable projects lacking prior paperwork, provided they undergo strict scrutiny and pay penalties.

Topic: Polity - Judiciary

Concepts: Article 137, Doctrine of Per Incuriam, Principle of Proportionality, Environmental Clearance

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Restores Ex-Post Facto Environmental Clearances](#)



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Q106. CJI B.R. Gavai Recommends Justice Surya Kant as Successor

T2 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-10-28

According to the established Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) governing the appointment of the Chief Justice of India, which authority is formally responsible for initiating the succession process by seeking the recommendation of the outgoing Chief Justice?

- (A) The President of India
- (B) **The Union Law Minister ✓**
- (C) The Prime Minister's Office
- (D) The Supreme Court Collegium

Answer: (B)

Explanation

According to the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP), the formal succession process is initiated when the Union Law Minister seeks the recommendation of the outgoing Chief Justice of India, typically about a month before their retirement. While the President of India is the appointing authority and the Collegium system is involved in broader judicial appointments, the specific procedural step of seeking the outgoing CJI's recommendation for their successor falls to the Union Law Minister. This process is designed to prevent arbitrary executive interference.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Judicial Appointments, Memorandum of Procedure, Chief Justice of India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CJI B.R. Gavai Recommends Justice Surya Kant as Successor](#)

Q107. SC Rules Juvenile Justice Act Applies Retrospectively

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-10-09

Consider the following statements:

1. Under Section 7A of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, a claim of juvenility can be raised at any stage, even after the final disposal of a case.
2. Article 20(1) of the Constitution prohibits the retrospective application of beneficial juvenile laws to offenses committed under older statutes.
3. The Juvenile Justice Act mandates a maximum detention period of three years in a special home, which overrides general criminal sentences.
4. The Supreme Court in Pratap Singh v. State of Jharkhand ruled that claims of juvenility must be settled before the final disposal of the trial.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Section 7A of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 (inserted in 2006) explicitly mandates that a claim of juvenility can be raised and recognized at any stage, even after the final disposal of the case.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While Article 20(1) prohibits ex post facto laws that create new offenses, it allows the retrospective application of laws when applied beneficially to protect individuals, such as applying modern juvenile protections to past offenders.

Statement 3 (correct): The Juvenile Justice Act sets a strict maximum detention period of three years in a special home, which overrides general criminal sentences.

Statement 4 (incorrect): In Pratap Singh v. State of Jharkhand (2005), the Supreme Court held that protective provisions of juvenile laws must apply retroactively to safeguard fundamental rights, overturning older interpretations that required age disputes to be settled early in the trial process.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 20(1) Ex post facto laws, Juvenile Justice Act, Retrospective Application of Law, Fundamental Rights

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Rules Juvenile Justice Act Applies Retrospectively](#)

Q108. Bhushan Power & Steel IBC Resolution Upheld

T2 · assertion_reason · EASY · 2025-09-26

Statement-I: Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), the Committee of Creditors (CoC) becomes 'functus officio' and lacks further authority immediately once the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) approves a resolution plan. Statement-II: The judiciary cannot interfere with the commercial wisdom of the Committee of Creditors (CoC) regarding the distribution of interim profits (EBITDA) generated during the insolvency process.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) **Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Statement-I is incorrect: The September 2025 Supreme Court judgment reversed the earlier May 2025 ruling, clarifying that the Committee of Creditors (CoC) does NOT become 'functus officio' upon NCLT approval. Instead, the CoC continues to exist and function until the resolution plan is completely implemented and all legal challenges attain finality. Statement-II is correct: The Supreme Court reaffirmed that the commercial wisdom of the CoC regarding the distribution of funds, including interim profits (EBITDA), is supreme and cannot be interfered with by the judiciary.

Topic: Economy - Banking and Finance

Concepts: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), Committee of Creditors (CoC), National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Corporate Restructuring

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Bhushan Power & Steel IBC Resolution Upheld](#)

Q109. Speculative Investors Under IBC Judgment

T2 · match_pairs · HARD · 2025-09-12

Match List-I (Judgments/Provisions) with List-II (Associated Context/Rulings) based on the legal framework governing real estate insolvency: List-I A. Mansi Brar Fernandes v. Shubha Sharma B. Pioneer Urban Land and Infrastructure Ltd. C. 2018 Amendment to IBC Section 5(8)(f) D. Article 21 of the Constitution List-II i. Warned that the IBC is a resolution mechanism, not a recovery tool. ii. Protects the right to secure and timely possession of one's home. iii. Classified homebuyers as 'financial creditors' to initiate insolvency. iv. Ruled that speculative investors cannot trigger CIRP under Section 7.

- (A) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii ✓
- (B) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
- (C) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
- (D) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the source event: A maps to iv: The 2025 Supreme Court judgment in Mansi Brar Fernandes v. Shubha Sharma explicitly ruled that speculative investors seeking assured returns cannot invoke Section 7 of the IBC to trigger the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP). B maps to i: Earlier judgments, specifically Pioneer Urban Land and Infrastructure Ltd., established the foundational warning that the IBC is a resolution mechanism, not a debt recovery tool. C maps to iii: The 2018 amendment to Section 5(8)(f) of the IBC classified homebuyers as 'financial creditors', allowing them to initiate insolvency proceedings upon developer default. D maps to ii: The Supreme Court elevated a genuine homebuyer's right to secure and timely possession of their home to a fundamental right protected under Article 21 (Right to Life/Shelter). Therefore, the correct matching is A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), Fundamental Rights (Article 21), Judicial Pronouncements

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Speculative Investors Under IBC Judgment](#)

Q110. Supreme Court Reaches Full Sanctioned Strength of 34 Judges

T2 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-08-29

In August 2025, the Supreme Court reached its maximum statutory strength of 34 judges. How did the Central Government handle the Collegium's recommendation for these final appointments, which contained a formal dissent?

- (A) It cleared the names and moved the appointment process forward under the Memorandum of Procedure despite the lack of complete unanimity. ✓
- (B) It returned the recommendation, as the Collegium system cemented by the Third Judges Case (1998) requires absolute unanimity.
- (C) It withheld the appointments until the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act of 2019 could be further amended.
- (D) It referred the recorded dissent to a newly constituted Constitutional Bench to arbitrate the validity of the candidates.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The source explicitly states that the Central Government cleared the names despite the lack of complete unanimity (following a formal dissent by Justice B.V. Nagarathna), moving the process forward under the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP).

Option 2 (incorrect): while the Third Judges Case (1998) cemented the Collegium system, the government did not return this recommendation, demonstrating that absolute unanimity was not an absolute barrier to executive clearance in this instance.

Option 3 (incorrect): the 2019 Act had already increased the sanctioned strength to 34, so no further amendment was required to fill the two existing vacancies.

Option 4 (incorrect): Constitutional Benches are mentioned in the source as a functional benefit of a full-strength court, not as an arbitration mechanism for internal Collegium dissents.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Collegium System, Memorandum of Procedure (MoP), Supreme Court Appointments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Supreme Court Reaches Full Sanctioned Strength of 34 Judges](#)

Q111. SC Orders Comedians to Apologise and Suggests Social Media Guidelines

T2 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-08-25

Following a petition by the Cure SMA Foundation of India regarding derogatory remarks on a comedy show, the Supreme Court in 2025 mandated the creation of broad-based, future-proof guidelines for online content. According to the ruling, which entity is responsible for framing these guidelines?

- (A) The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, in consultation with the Press Council of India
- (B) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, in consultation with domain experts
- (C) **The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, in consultation with domain experts and the NBDSA ✓**
- (D) A Supreme Court-appointed independent committee, in consultation with the petitioners

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): The Supreme Court explicitly directed the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to frame broad-based, future-proof guidelines for online content in consultation with domain experts and the NBDSA.

Option 1 (incorrect): Although the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology typically oversees digital platforms under the IT Rules, the Court specifically tasked the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in this instance.

Option 2 (incorrect): Despite the petition originating from a disability rights perspective (Cure SMA Foundation), the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was not assigned this regulatory task.

Option 4 (incorrect): The Court delegated the framing of guidelines to the executive branch rather than forming its own independent committee.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Social Media Regulation, Judicial Pronouncements, Freedom of Speech and Expression

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Orders Comedians to Apologise and Suggests Social Media Guidelines](#)

Q112. SC Quashes BNS Section 152 FIR Against Ashoka University Professor

T2 · how_many_correct · EASY · 2025-08-25

With reference to Section 152 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), consider the following statements:

1. It entirely drops the word 'sedition' from its text.
2. It shifts the focus of the offense from the 'Government established by law' to the 'State'.
3. The statute explicitly requires that the acts must always be done 'purposely or knowingly'.
4. The baseline maximum punishment under this section is capped at three years of imprisonment.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Section 152 of the BNS entirely drops the word 'sedition' from its text, replacing the colonial-era Section 124A of the IPC.

Statement 2 (correct): The provision shifts the focus from the 'Government established by law' to the 'State', penalizing acts that endanger the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.

Statement 3 (correct): Unlike the previous law where mental state was inferred, Section 152 explicitly requires that acts must be done 'purposely or knowingly' (mens rea).

Statement 4 (incorrect): The baseline maximum punishment under Section 152 has been increased to seven years or life imprisonment, alongside a mandatory fine. The previous colonial law had a range starting at up to three years.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Sedition Law, Freedom of Speech

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Quashes BNS Section 152 FIR Against Ashoka University Professor](#)

Q113. Passage of National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025

T2 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-08-12

Consider the following statements regarding the regulatory framework under the National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025:

1. The power to constitute the Appeal Panel for hearing doping disputes has been transferred from the National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports to the Central Government.
2. Under the amended framework, domestic dope testing laboratories are strictly prohibited from functioning without accreditation from the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).
3. The amendment allows any domestic or international athlete to file a direct appeal before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) against doping sanctions.
4. To ensure strict compliance with the UNESCO Convention, the National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports is now empowered to issue operational directions to the Disciplinary and Appeal Panels.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The amendment transfers the power to constitute the Appeal Panel from the National Board for Anti-Doping in Sports directly to the Central Government.

Statement 2 (correct): The law now mandates that every testing lab must obtain and maintain WADA accreditation to function, whereas previously it was optional for domestic labs.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The amendment restricts direct appeals to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) to specified entities like WADA, the International Olympic Committee, and international-level athletes. It removes the previous provision that allowed 'any person' to file a direct appeal.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The amendment removes the National Board's powers to obtain information from and issue directions to the Disciplinary and Appeal Panels, granting these bodies and the NADA Director General complete operational independence to resolve structural flaws.

Topic: Polity - Legislation

Concepts: Statutory Bodies, Institutional Autonomy, Sports Governance

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Passage of National Anti-Doping \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

Q114. Passage of Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2025

T2 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-08-12

Statement-I: The Rajya Sabha's role in the passage of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2025 is limited to making recommendations and returning it to the Lok Sabha within 14 days. Statement-II: The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2025 is a Money Bill, a category of legislation over which the Lower House enjoys financial supremacy.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The source text notes that the Rajya Sabha returned the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2025, illustrating the constitutional provision where the Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations and must return the bill within 14 days. Statement-II is correct: The text explicitly states this procedure applies to Money Bills, highlighting the financial supremacy of the Lower House. Statement-II correctly explains Statement-I because the classification of the bill as a Money Bill is the constitutional reason for the Rajya Sabha's limited 14-day role. Therefore,

Option 1 (correct):

Option 2 (incorrect): because Statement-II is the direct explanation for Statement-I. Options 3 and 4 are incorrect because both statements are factually correct.

Topic: Parliament

Concepts: Money Bill, Legislative Procedure, Rajya Sabha Powers

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Passage of Taxation Laws \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025](#)

Q115. SC Upholds Constitutionality of Judges In-House Disciplinary Procedure

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-08-07

Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India solely provides for the removal of High Court and Supreme Court judges through impeachment, remaining completely silent on disciplinary measures for lesser infractions.
2. The 'In-House Procedure' and the 'Restatement of Values of Judicial Life' were adopted by the Parliament in 1999 to enforce judicial accountability.
3. The recent Supreme Court judgment ruled that fact-finding inquiries under the In-House Procedure must be governed by the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
4. Under the In-House Procedure, the Chief Justice of India has the authority to constitute a peer committee to investigate complaints against judges.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Constitution provides for the removal of higher judiciary judges only through the stringent process of impeachment (Articles 124(4) and 217) and is silent on disciplinary measures for lesser infractions.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The 'Restatement of Values of Judicial Life' and the 'In-House Procedure' were adopted by the Supreme Court in 1999, not by the Parliament.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 governs the high-threshold process of impeachment. The Supreme Court upheld the In-House Procedure specifically as a gap-filling measure to handle misconduct that does not meet the threshold of the 1968 Act.

Statement 4 (correct): Under the In-House Procedure, the Chief Justice of India can constitute a peer committee to investigate complaints, a jurisdiction recently affirmed by the Supreme Court. Thus, exactly two statements (1 and 4) are correct.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Judicial Independence, Judicial Accountability, Constitutional Provisions

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Upholds Constitutionality of Judges In-House Disciplinary Procedure](#)

Q116. Select Committee Report on Income-Tax Bill Tabled

T2 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-07-21

Statement-I: The government withdrew the original Income-Tax Bill, 2025 and introduced the updated Income-Tax (No. 2) Bill, 2025 following the tabling of a Parliamentary Select Committee report. Statement-II: The Select Committee identified that the original draft inadvertently allowed long-term capital losses to be set off against short-term capital gains, necessitating corrections to align with the legacy 1961 Act.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The original Income-Tax Bill, 2025 (introduced in February) was withdrawn, and the updated Income-Tax (No. 2) Bill, 2025 was introduced following the tabling of the comprehensive report by the Select Committee of the Lok Sabha in July 2025. Statement-II is correct: The Select Committee found critical drafting errors in the original bill, including the inadvertent allowance of setting off long-term capital losses against short-term capital gains. The revised bill corrected this to align with the 1961 Act. Statement-II explains Statement-I because the identification of these substantive policy errors and anomalies in the original draft by the Select Committee directly led to its withdrawal and the introduction of the corrected No. 2 Bill.

Topic: Legislature

Concepts: Legislative Committees, Taxation Policy, Parliamentary Procedures

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Select Committee Report on Income-Tax Bill Tabled](#)

Q117. National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025 Introduced

T2 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-07-21

With reference to the National Anti-Doping framework in India, consider the following statements:

1. The National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) was established as a statutory body in 2005.
2. The National Anti-Doping Act, 2022 was passed to align India with the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport.
3. The National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025 limits NADA's penalizing authority solely to athletes and their immediate coaching staff.
4. The 2025 amendment ensures the complete functional and financial independence of the Disciplinary and Appeal Panels from the sports ministry.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) was initially established as a registered society in 2005, not a statutory body. It only received statutory backing through the National Anti-Doping Act in 2022.

Statement 2 (correct): The National Anti-Doping Act, 2022 was specifically passed to give NADA statutory backing and to align India's framework with the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025 does the opposite; it expands the scope of accountability to penalize a broader network of medical, administrative, and logistical personnel complicit in doping, whereas previously it was largely focused on athletes and immediate coaching staff.

Statement 4 (correct): The 2025 amendment modifies the oversight structure to ensure complete functional and financial independence of the Disciplinary and Appeal Panels, severing previous administrative links to the sports ministry flagged by WADA. Therefore, exactly two statements (2 and 4) are correct.

Topic: Governance - Statutory Bodies

Concepts: Statutory Bodies, International Treaties, Sports Governance

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: National Anti-Doping \(Amendment\) Bill, 2025 Introduced](#)

Q118. SC Allows Secret Spousal Recordings in Court

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-07-14

Consider the following statements:

1. In matrimonial disputes, the Supreme Court ruled that the Right to a Fair Trial overrides the Right to Privacy under Article 21 when proving allegations such as cruelty.
2. Section 122 of the Indian Evidence Act provides a blanket shield that strictly prohibits the admission of private marital conversations in any legal proceeding.
3. The explicit exception allowing spousal communication as evidence in suits between married persons is included in Section 128 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam.
4. In the Vibhor Garg case, the dispute originated when a wife sought to submit secret audio recordings to prove cruelty in a divorce petition.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Supreme Court ruled that the Right to a Fair Trial overrides privacy concerns (Article 21) when proving allegations like cruelty in matrimonial disputes, demonstrating that fundamental rights are not absolute.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While often argued as a blanket shield, Section 122 of the Indian Evidence Act contains a specific exception that allows such evidence in suits directly between married persons.

Statement 3 (correct): The Supreme Court clarified that the exception allowing spousal communication in suits between married persons is retained under Section 128 of the new Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam.

Statement 4 (incorrect): In the original Vibhor Garg case, it was the husband (not the wife) who sought to submit secret audio recordings to prove cruelty in a divorce petition under the Hindu Marriage Act.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Right to Privacy, Right to a Fair Trial, Indian Evidence Act, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, Article 21

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Allows Secret Spousal Recordings in Court](#)

Q119. Supreme Court Amends Rules to Work on Saturdays

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-06-14

With reference to the Supreme Court (Amendment) Rules, 2025, consider the following statements:

1. Under the amended rules, the registry operates strictly from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM on all Saturdays, accepting urgent matters solely until 12:00 Noon.
2. Rule 3 of the amended rules explicitly grants the President of India the authority to direct registry working hours during partial court working days and holidays.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The 2025 amendment mandates that the registry operates strictly from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM on all Saturdays, accepting urgent matters only until 12:00 Noon. The use of the extreme word 'solely' is factually accurate here.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the Supreme Court frames its rules with the President's prior approval under Article 145 of the Constitution, Rule 3 of the amended rules explicitly grants the Chief Justice of India (not the President) the authority to direct registry working hours during partial court working days and holidays such as Christmas and New Year.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Supreme Court Rules, Article 145, Chief Justice of India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Supreme Court Amends Rules to Work on Saturdays](#)

Q120. SC Restricts Misuse of Preventive Detention

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-06-06

Consider the following statements:

1. The landmark precedent *Rekha v. State of Tamil Nadu* established that preventive detention is an exception to Article 21's guarantee of personal liberty.
2. Authorities must exhaust ordinary legal remedies, such as seeking the cancellation of bail, before resorting to preventive detention.
3. Preventive detention is solely justified by actions affecting 'public order', as distinct from isolated infractions affecting general 'law and order'.
4. In the *Dhanya M. v. State of Kerala* case, the Supreme Court upheld a preventive detention order issued under the Kerala Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Landmark precedents like *Rekha v. State of Tamil Nadu* established that preventive detention is an exception to Article 21's guarantee of personal liberty.

Statement 2 (correct): The Supreme Court categorically ruled that the state must exhaust ordinary legal remedies, such as applying for the cancellation of bail, before resorting to preventive detention.

Statement 3 (correct): The Court explicitly separated 'law and order' (isolated infractions) from 'public order' (actions affecting the community's even tempo), ruling that only the latter justifies preventive detention.

Statement 4 (incorrect): In *Dhanya M. v. State of Kerala*, the Supreme Court quashed (did not uphold) the preventive detention order issued under the Kerala Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act against a registered moneylender.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Preventive Detention, Article 21, Article 22, Supreme Court Judgments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Restricts Misuse of Preventive Detention](#)

Q121. Madras HC Recognises Queer Chosen Families

T2 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-06-05

In the 2025 case of M.A. v. Superintendent of Police, Vellore, the Madras High Court recognized the right of LGBTQIA+ individuals to form "chosen families." Which of the following accurately describes the specific judicial remedy employed by the Court to ensure the ongoing physical safety of the petitioner from her natal family?

- (A) **It issued a writ of continuing mandamus to establish a positive obligation on the police to protect the individual. ✓**
- (B) It issued a writ of habeas corpus that formally transferred the legal guardianship of the individual to their chosen partner.
- (C) It utilized a writ of certiorari to strike down state police regulations that mandated returning adult queer individuals home.
- (D) It issued a writ of prohibition to permanently prevent the natal family from initiating forced conversion rituals against the individual.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

According to the source event, while the case originated as a habeas corpus petition to address illegal detention, the Madras High Court specifically 'issued a writ of continuing mandamus, establishing a positive obligation on the police to protect LGBTQIA+ individuals from their biological families.'

Option 2 (incorrect): because the text does not mention transferring legal guardianship.

Option 3 (incorrect): as no police regulations were struck down via a writ of certiorari.

Option 4 (incorrect): because, although forced conversion rituals were mentioned as a threat, a writ of prohibition was not the judicial mechanism used by the Court.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Constitutional Remedies (Writs), Fundamental Rights (Article 21), LGBTQIA+ Rights

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Madras HC Recognises Queer Chosen Families](#)

Q122. SC Judgment on CAPF IPS Deputation

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-05-23

With reference to the 2025 Supreme Court judgment on Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), consider the following statements:

1. It mandates a progressive reduction of IPS deputation up to the Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) within a two-year outer limit.
2. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been directed to complete the pending cadre review and amend recruitment rules within this same two-year window.

- (A) 1 only ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Supreme Court mandated a progressive reduction of IPS deputation up to the Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) within a two-year outer limit.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the reduction of IPS deputation has a two-year limit, the Court imposed a stricter six-month window for the Ministry of Home Affairs to complete the pending cadre review and revise recruitment rules, not two years.

Topic: Governance

Concepts: Judicial Review, All India Services, Executive Rule-making

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Judgment on CAPF IPS Deputation](#)

Q123. SC Upholds Maternity Leave for Third Child

T2 · statement_based · EASY · 2025-05-23

Consider the following statements in respect of maternity benefits in India:

1. The Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 provides exactly 12 weeks of paid maternity leave for a woman's third child.
2. The Supreme Court recently upheld state service rules that completely deny maternity leave to government employees having two or more surviving children.

- (A) 1 only ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Under the 2017 amendments to the Maternity Benefit Act of 1961, paid maternity leave was extended to 26 weeks for the first two

children, but it is strictly set at 12 weeks for subsequent children (such as a third child).

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Supreme Court set aside a Madras High Court order and ruled that state rules (like the Tamil Nadu Fundamental Rules) cannot absolutely deny maternity leave for a third child. The Court held that prioritizing population control norms over maternity benefits violates a woman's constitutional rights, including reproductive autonomy under Article 21.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Fundamental Rights, Reproductive Autonomy, Maternity Benefit Act

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Upholds Maternity Leave for Third Child](#)

Q124. Justice B.R. Gavai Sworn in as 52nd CJI

T2 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-05-14

Based on the constitutional and procedural framework governing the appointment of the Chief Justice of India (CJI), which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The five-member Supreme Court Collegium is responsible for formally recommending the successor to the outgoing Chief Justice of India.
- (B) The strict convention of appointing the senior-most Supreme Court judge as CJI is explicitly mandated by the original text of Article 124 of the Constitution.
- (C) **The outgoing Chief Justice of India formally recommends their successor based on seniority, a practice solidified following the Second Judges Case in 1993. ✓**
- (D) Justice B.R. Gavai's elevation marks the first instance in India's history where the Supreme Court is led by a Chief Justice from the Dalit community.

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): The source explicitly states that the outgoing CJI formally recommends their successor based on seniority, and this strict convention was solidified following the Second Judges Case in 1993.

Option 1 (incorrect): because the source distinguishes between the outgoing CJI recommending their successor and the five-member Collegium, which takes charge of recommending 'new judges for the higher judiciary'.

Option 2 (incorrect): because the strict convention of seniority was solidified following the Second Judges Case in 1993, not by the original text of Article 124 (which governs the appointment generally).

Option 4 (incorrect): because Justice Gavai is the second Dalit CJI in India's history, after Justice K.G. Balakrishnan.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Collegium System, Constitutional Provisions for Judiciary, Second Judges Case 1993

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Justice B.R. Gavai Sworn in as 52nd CJI](#)

Q125. Justice B.R. Gavai Appointed 52nd CJI

T2 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-04-29

With reference to the Chief Justice of India, consider the following statements:

1. Under the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for Judicial Appointments, the Union government recommends the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court as the successor to the outgoing Chief Justice.
2. The Chief Justice acts as the Master of the Roster, responsible for allocating cases and heading the Supreme Court Collegium.
3. Prior to the appointment of the 52nd Chief Justice, the Supreme Court had not seen a Chief Justice from the Scheduled Caste community since 2010.
4. The 52nd Chief Justice succeeded Justice Sanjiv Khanna to serve a tenure of approximately two years.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) dictates that the outgoing Chief Justice of India recommends the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court as their successor to the Union government, not the other way around.

Statement 2 (correct): The Chief Justice acts as the Master of the Roster, which includes the responsibility of allocating cases and heading the Supreme Court Collegium.

Statement 3 (correct): Justice B.R. Gavai is the 52nd Chief Justice and only the second from the Scheduled Caste community. The Supreme Court had not seen a Chief Justice from this community since Justice K.G. Balakrishnan retired in 2010.

Statement 4 (incorrect): While the 52nd Chief Justice did succeed Justice Sanjiv Khanna, he will serve a tenure of approximately six months (until November 2025), not two years. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Appointment of Judges, Memorandum of Procedure, Master of the Roster

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Justice B.R. Gavai Appointed 52nd CJI](#)

Q126. India Justice Report 2025 Released

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-04-19

With reference to the India Justice Report 2025, consider the following statements:

1. It evaluates states solely across four pillars of justice delivery: police, prisons, judiciary, and legal aid.
2. It notes that the national average judge-to-population ratio has reached the 50 judges per million benchmark recommended by the 120th Law Commission.

- (A) **1 only** ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The India Justice Report evaluates states strictly across four specific pillars of justice delivery (police, prisons, judiciary, and legal aid), consolidating them into a single comparative index. The use of the extreme word 'solely' is factually correct in this context.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the 120th Law Commission Report (1987) did recommend a ratio of 50 judges per million population to clear judicial backlogs, the IJR 2025 reveals that the national average has not reached this target and currently stagnates at a mere 15 judges per million citizens.

Topic: Governance - Judiciary

Concepts: India Justice Report, Judicial Pendency, Law Commission of India

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: India Justice Report 2025 Released](#)

Q127. Tribhuvan Sahkari University Act, 2025 Commences

T2 · assertion_reason · HARD · 2025-04-06

Statement-I: The Tribhuvan Sahkari University Act, 2025 elevates the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) to an 'Institution of National Importance' while retaining its original registration under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Statement-II: The establishment of the Tribhuvan Sahkari University is a direct policy implementation of the Directive Principle of State Policy regarding the professional management of cooperative societies.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
 (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
 (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
 (D) **Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct** ✓

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Statement-I is incorrect. The Tribhuvan Sahkari University Act, 2025 does not retain IRMA's independent registration. Under the Act, IRMA's previous status as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, is dissolved. It now operates as a constituent school and a 'Centre of Excellence' within the new university framework. Furthermore, it is the Tribhuvan Sahkari University itself, not IRMA independently, that holds the statutory status of an 'Institution of National Importance'. Statement-II is correct. The establishment of the university serves as a direct policy implementation of Article 43B (added by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011), which directs the State to promote the 'voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies'.

Topic: Polity - Constitution

Concepts: Directive Principles of State Policy, Institutions of National Importance, Cooperative Societies

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Tribhuvan Sahkari University Act, 2025 Commences](#)

Q128. Parliament Budget Session 2025 Concludes

T2 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-04-04

Consider the following statements:

1. The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025, mandates the representation of at least two women on Waqf boards and requires formal registration for properties previously declared under 'Waqf by user'.
2. The Immigration and Foreigners Bill, 2025, establishes a centralized Bureau of Immigration by consolidating four scattered laws, including the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920.
3. The 31-member Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) that scrutinized the Waqf (Amendment) Bill submitted its report prior to the bill's initial introduction in August 2024.
4. The Mussalman Wakf (Repeal) Bill, 2024, scraps the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, which had been completely inactive prior to the 2025 Budget Session.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two ✓
 (C) Only three
 (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025, ends the broad autonomy of 'Waqf by user' without strict documentation by mandating formal registration, and it ensures at least two women are represented on Waqf boards.

Statement 2 (correct): The Immigration and Foreigners Bill, 2025, consolidates four scattered laws (including the 1920 Passport Act and 1946 Foreigners Act) into a single framework and establishes a centralized Bureau

of Immigration.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The Waqf (Amendment) Bill was initially introduced in August 2024 and subsequently referred to the 31-member JPC due to intense opposition. The JPC submitted its report in early 2025, not prior to the bill's introduction.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, was still partially active in governing certain Waqf properties before being officially scrapped by the repeal bill; it was not completely inactive. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Legislature and Lawmaking

Concepts: Legislative Process, Joint Parliamentary Committees, Statutory Reforms

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Parliament Budget Session 2025 Concludes](#)

Q129. SC Upholds Equal Access for PwDs in Judicial Services

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-03-03

With reference to the Supreme Court judgment on equal access for Persons with Disabilities in Judicial Services, consider the following statements:

1. The case originated from a suo motu petition instituted after the Supreme Court received a letter from the mother of a visually impaired judicial aspirant.
2. The Court struck down Rule 6A of the Rajasthan Judicial Services Rules which barred visually impaired candidates based on medical opinions.
3. The Court mandated that authorities must declare separate cut-off marks and publish separate merit lists for disabled candidates at every stage of the examination.

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two ✓**
- (C) All three
- (D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The case originated from a suo motu petition instituted in January 2024 after the Supreme Court received a letter from the mother of a visually impaired judicial aspirant.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Supreme Court struck down Rule 6A of the Madhya Pradesh Judicial Services Rules, 1994, which categorically excluded blind and low-vision candidates. While the Court did consolidate this with similar petitions regarding transparency in Rajasthan, the specific exclusionary rule struck down belonged to Madhya Pradesh.

Statement 3 (correct): To address procedural barriers, the Court mandated that authorities must declare separate cut-off marks and publish separate merit lists for disabled candidates at every stage of the examination.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Substantive Equality, Reasonable Accommodation, Judicial Recruitment

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Upholds Equal Access for PwDs in Judicial Services](#)

Q130. SC Reinstates Dismissed Women Judicial Officers in MP

T2 · chronological · HARD · 2025-02-28

Arrange the following events regarding the dismissal and reinstatement of women civil judges in Madhya Pradesh in the correct chronological order, from earliest to latest:

1. The Supreme Court takes suo motu cognisance of the termination issue.
2. The Madhya Pradesh High Court reinstates four of the dismissed judges but refuses to revoke the termination of two.
3. The Madhya Pradesh government terminates six women civil judges on probation due to unsatisfactory case disposal rates.
4. The Supreme Court strikes down the termination of the remaining two judges as punitive, arbitrary, and illegal.

- (A) 3, 1, 2, 4 ✓
(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the provided text, the correct chronological sequence is: First (3): In June 2023, the Madhya Pradesh government terminated six women civil judges on probation. Second (1): In late 2023, the Supreme Court took suo motu cognisance of the issue. Third (2): In August 2024, the High Court reinstated four of the judges but refused to revoke the termination of the remaining two. Fourth (4): On February 28, 2025, the Supreme Court ordered the reinstatement of the remaining two judges, striking down their termination as punitive and illegal.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Judicial Administration, Due Process, Gender Sensitivity in Workplace

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Reinstates Dismissed Women Judicial Officers in MP](#)

Q131. SC Quashes Service Tax on Lottery Distributors

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-02-11

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court categorized a lottery ticket as an "actionable claim", placing it squarely outside the ambit of central service tax.
2. The Supreme Court upheld the 2010 amendment to the Finance Act, 1994, which classified the organizing of lotteries as a taxable service under the Union's residuary powers.

- (A) **1 only** ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Supreme Court reiterated that a lottery ticket is an "actionable claim" and an activity of betting/gambling, which squarely excludes it from the ambit of central service tax.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Supreme Court dismissed the Centre's appeals and upheld the 2012 Sikkim High Court judgment, which had struck down the 2010 amendment to the Finance Act, 1994. The Court reaffirmed that taxing lotteries falls under "betting and gambling" (Entry 62 of the State List), preventing the Centre from using its residuary powers (Entry 97 of the Union List) to impose a service tax.

Topic: Indian Polity - Judiciary

Concepts: Fiscal Federalism, Seventh Schedule, Service Tax, Actionable Claims

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Quashes Service Tax on Lottery Distributors](#)

Q132. Aircraft Objects Interests Bill Introduced

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-02-10

According to the provisions of the Protection of Interests in Aircraft Objects Bill, 2025, when are creditors permitted to repossess and deregister an aircraft following an insolvency event?

- (A) Immediately upon the initiation of the corporate insolvency resolution process.
 (B) At the end of a one-month waiting period after the insolvency event.
 (C) **At the end of a two-month waiting period after the insolvency event.** ✓
 (D) Only after a final resolution plan is approved under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.

Answer: (C)

Explanation

The Protection of Interests in Aircraft Objects Bill, 2025 aligns domestic law with the Cape Town Convention and its Aircraft Protocol. It explicitly allows creditors to repossess and deregister aircraft at the end of a two-month waiting period after an insolvency event. This overrides conflicting domestic laws like the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), under which aircraft were previously vulnerable to prolonged detention during corporate insolvency resolution processes.

Topic: Legislation

Concepts: Insolvency and Bankruptcy, Aviation Sector, Cape Town Convention

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Aircraft Objects Interests Bill Introduced](#)

Q133. Delhi Assembly Election Results Declared

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-02-08

Which of the following accurately describes the operative effect of the GNCTD (Amendment) Act, 2023 on the governance of Delhi?

- (A) It inserted Article 239AA into the Constitution to establish a Legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers.
- (B) **It solidified central control over bureaucratic services in the National Capital Territory. ✓**
- (C) It transferred the control of police, public order, and land from the Lieutenant Governor to the elected government.
- (D) It constituted the S. Balakrishnan Committee to evaluate jurisdictional overlaps between the Union and the Territory.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The GNCTD (Amendment) Act, 2023 solidified central control over bureaucratic services, culminating from tensions between the elected government and the Lieutenant Governor.

Option 1 (incorrect): It was the 69th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1991 that inserted Article 239AA to grant Delhi a Legislative Assembly.

Option 3 (incorrect): Police, public order, and land remain under the Union government via the Lieutenant Governor; they were not transferred to the elected government.

Option 4 (incorrect): The S. Balakrishnan Committee was responsible for recommending the 1991 constitutional amendment, not established by the 2023 Act.

Topic: Polity - Federalism

Concepts: Federalism, Article 239AA, Union Territories, GNCTD Act

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Delhi Assembly Election Results Declared](#)

Q134. SC Strikes Down Domicile Quota in PG Medical Admissions

T2 · assertion_reason · HARD · 2025-01-29

Statement-I: In postgraduate medical admissions, all forms of preference for local students, including institutional preference, have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Statement-II: Restricting postgraduate state quota seats based on residence violates Article 14 of the Constitution, as India recognizes only a single national domicile.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) **Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Statement-I is incorrect. While the Supreme Court struck down residence-based domicile quotas for postgraduate medical admissions, it explicitly held that reasonable institutional preference (reserving seats for students who completed their MBBS at that specific college) remains legally permissible. Statement-II is correct. The Supreme Court ruled in *Tanvi Behl v. Shreya Goyal* that restricting PG state quota seats based on residence violates Article 14 (Right to Equality), reinforcing that the Constitution does not recognize provincial domicile and grants citizens a single Indian domicile.

Topic: Constitutional Law

Concepts: Article 14 Right to Equality, Domicile Reservation, Institutional Preference, Supreme Court Judgments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Strikes Down Domicile Quota in PG Medical Admissions](#)

Q135. SC Declares Sanitation in Courts a Fundamental Right

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-01-15

As per the Supreme Court's January 2025 judgment in 'Rajeeb Kalita v. Union of India' regarding sanitation in courts, what specific oversight mechanism was mandated to ensure the continuous upkeep and funding of these facilities?

- (A) The establishment of a centralized National Judicial Infrastructure Authority under the Supreme Court to allocate funds.
- (B) **The formation of a dedicated committee in each High Court comprising senior judges and government officials. ✓**
- (C) The creation of a special task force by the Union Ministry of Law and Justice to conduct nationwide infrastructure surveys.
- (D) The delegation of maintenance and funding responsibilities exclusively to the local municipal bodies where the courts are situated.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Supreme Court mandated that each High Court must form a dedicated committee comprising senior judges and government officials to survey infrastructure, recommend improvements, and oversee fund allocation. Options 1, 3, and 4 are incorrect as the judgment specifically localized the oversight mechanism to High Court-level committees rather than creating a centralized national authority, a Union Ministry task force, or delegating it exclusively to municipal bodies.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Judicial Infrastructure, Fundamental Rights, Article 21

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Declares Sanitation in Courts a Fundamental Right](#)

Q136. SC Clarifies Writ vs Supervisory Jurisdiction over Civil Courts

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-12-04

Consider the following statements:

1. Orders passed by civil courts can solely be challenged under the supervisory jurisdiction of High Courts via Article 227, and not through writ petitions under Article 226.
2. Civil courts acting in their judicial capacity are not considered 'State' instrumentalities under Article 12 of the Constitution.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only
 (C) **Both 1 and 2 ✓**
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Supreme Court clarified in 'MCGM v. Vivek V. Gawde' (2024) that orders passed by civil courts can only (solely) be challenged under the supervisory jurisdiction of High Courts via Article 227 to keep them within their bounds of authority, and not through fundamental rights writs (like certiorari) under Article 226.

Statement 2 (correct): The underlying rationale, reiterating the 2015 'Radhey Shyam' judgment, is that civil courts acting in their judicial capacity do not fall under the definition of 'State' under Article 12, making them not subject to writ jurisdiction.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 226 vs Article 227, Definition of State (Article 12), Writ Jurisdiction

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Clarifies Writ vs Supervisory Jurisdiction over Civil Courts](#)

Q137. SC Issues Pan-India Guidelines Curbing Punitive Bulldozer Demolitions

T2 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2024-11-13

Consider the following statements in respect of the Supreme Court's pan-India guidelines on property demolitions:

1. The mandatory show-cause notice for demolition must be issued at least 15 days in advance, superseding any longer notice periods prescribed by local municipal laws.
2. The Supreme Court framed these guidelines to curb arbitrary executive action by invoking its powers under Article 142 of the Constitution.
3. Following a demolition, authorities are required to submit a detailed report and videography of the entire process to the local judicial magistrate.
4. The guidelines stipulate that the executive cannot demolish properties of individuals solely because they have been convicted of a crime.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Supreme Court mandated that the show-cause notice must be issued at least 15 days in advance OR within the time provided by local municipal laws, whichever is longer. It does not supersede longer local notice periods.

Statement 2 (correct): The Court intervened against 'bulldozer justice' by using its extraordinary powers under Article 142 (doing 'complete justice') to enforce the separation of powers.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The guidelines require that the entire demolition process be videographed and a detailed report submitted to the municipal commissioner, not the judicial magistrate.

Statement 4 (correct): The Court explicitly ruled that the executive cannot demolish properties merely (solely) because individuals are accused or even convicted of a crime, as doing so bypasses the judicial process and inflicts extra-legal punishment.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 142, Separation of Powers, Right to Shelter, Natural Justice

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Issues Pan-India Guidelines Curbing Punitive Bulldozer Demolitions](#)

Q138. Justice Sanjiv Khanna Sworn In as 51st Chief Justice

T2 · statement_based · HARD · 2024-11-11

Consider the following statements in respect of the Chief Justice of India:

1. The administrative authority to allocate cases to different benches is exercised by the Supreme Court Collegium headed by the Chief Justice.
2. The strict convention of the outgoing Chief Justice recommending the senior-most judge as their successor was established following the supersession controversies of the 1970s.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): According to the source, the Chief Justice of India (CJI) individually acts as the 'Master of the Roster' to allocate cases to different benches. The Supreme Court Collegium, which the CJI heads, is responsible for the appointment of constitutional court judges, not the administrative allocation of cases.

Statement 2 (correct): The source explicitly notes that following the supersession controversies of the 1970s, a strict convention was established where the outgoing CJI recommends the senior-most judge as their successor.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Master of the Roster, Supreme Court Collegium, Appointment of Judges

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Justice Sanjiv Khanna Sworn In as 51st Chief Justice](#)

Tier 3 - Supporting

11 questions

Q139. SC Mandates FIRs for Student Suicides in HEIs

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-01-15

According to a recent Supreme Court judgment, what is the primary rationale for mandating Higher Educational Institutions to file First Information Reports (FIRs) for all campus suicides?

- (A) To facilitate the immediate transfer of the criminal investigation to a newly established National Task Force.
- (B) **To shift the legal perspective from isolated personal tragedies to systemic institutional accountability. ✓**
- (C) To ensure that the institution's accreditation is automatically suspended pending a police inquiry.
- (D) To mandate that the University Grants Commission directly oversees the mental health framework of the institution.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Supreme Court mandated that Higher Educational Institutions must file mandatory FIRs for all campus suicides because they reflect systemic institutional failures, shifting the perspective from 'isolated personal tragedies' to institutional accountability.

Option 1 (incorrect): while a National Task Force was established, its purpose is to recommend legal and mental health frameworks, not to take over criminal investigations. Options 3 and 4 introduce fabricated consequences (accreditation suspension, UGC oversight) not present in the judgment's mandate.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Supreme Court Judgments, Institutional Accountability, Higher Education

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Mandates FIRs for Student Suicides in HEIs](#)

Q140. Delhi HC Exempts Properties from Lis Pendens Rule

T3 · how_many_correct · EASY · 2025-10-09

Consider the following statements:

1. The 'lis pendens' rule is defined under Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act.
2. The Delhi High Court ruled that only High Courts and the Supreme Court have the authority to exempt properties from the 'lis pendens' rule.
3. The exemption from the 'lis pendens' rule is intended to protect honest property owners from frivolous specific performance lawsuits.

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two ✓**
- (C) All three
- (D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The source confirms that the 'lis pendens' rule is under Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The Delhi High Court specifically ruled that trial courts have the authority to exempt properties from the 'lis pendens' rule.

Statement 3 (correct): The decision allows courts to actively protect honest property owners from frivolous specific performance lawsuits and curb extortion by real estate speculators.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Transfer of Property Act, Lis Pendens, Judicial Powers

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Delhi HC Exempts Properties from Lis Pendens Rule](#)

Q141. SC Recalls Harsh Order Mandating Permanent Detention of Stray Dogs

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-08-22

Consider the following statements:

1. As per the reinstated Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023, municipal authorities are required to permanently detain stray dogs in shelters after sterilisation.
2. A three-judge bench of the Supreme Court acknowledged that permanent mass detention of stray dogs is logistically unworkable for municipal authorities.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The reinstated Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023 direct that dogs must be released back into their original localities after the sterilisation procedure. It was a previous order (which the Court modified) that had required permanent detention in shelters.

Statement 2 (correct): The three-judge bench acknowledged that permanent mass detention is logistically unworkable for municipal authorities, thereby balancing animal welfare with public safety.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Supreme Court Judgments, Animal Welfare, Municipal Administration

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Recalls Harsh Order Mandating Permanent Detention of Stray Dogs](#)

Q142. NGT Bans Concretisation Around Roadside Trees

T3 · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-06-19

According to the National Green Tribunal's (NGT) pan-India directive to prevent 'tree choking', what is the minimum non-concretised radius that must be maintained around every roadside tree base?

- (A) 0.5 meters
- (B) **1 meter ✓**
- (C) 1.5 meters
- (D) 2 meters

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) issued a pan-India directive banning the concretisation of areas around roadside trees, ordering all States and Union Territories to maintain a minimum non-concretised radius of exactly one meter around every tree base. This ensures groundwater recharge and root health. Therefore, 1 meter is correct, while 0.5 meters, 1.5 meters, and 2 meters are incorrect as they do not match the mandated one-meter radius.

Topic: Environment - Conservation

Concepts: National Green Tribunal, Urban Ecology, Environmental Directives

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NGT Bans Concretisation Around Roadside Trees](#)

Q143. SC Strikes Down Ex-Post Facto Environmental Clearances

T3 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-05-16

Statement-I: In the Vanashakti v. Union of India judgment, the Supreme Court ruled that government notifications permitting ex-post facto environmental clearances are illegal. Statement-II: The 'Precautionary Principle' requires environmental impact assessments to happen before development, preventing the bypass of ecological safeguards through retrospective legalization.

- (A) **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓**
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct. In Vanashakti v. Union of India, the Supreme Court struck down government notifications that allowed projects to obtain environmental clearance after starting operations (ex-post facto). Statement-II correctly defines the 'Precautionary Principle' as ensuring environmental impact assessments happen before development to prevent bypassing ecological safeguards. Statement-II provides the exact rationale (why it matters) for the Supreme Court's decision to declare such ex-post facto approvals illegal in

Statement-I. Therefore, Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

Topic: Environment - Laws & Policies

Concepts: Precautionary Principle, Environmental Impact Assessment, Supreme Court Judgments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Strikes Down Ex-Post Facto Environmental Clearances](#)

Q144. SC Orders Liquidation of Bhushan Power

T3 · assertion_reason · HARD · 2025-05-02

Statement-I: The Supreme Court's initial order for the liquidation of Bhushan Power and Steel bypassed the commercial wisdom of the Committee of Creditors. Statement-II: A two-judge bench of the Supreme Court invoked Article 142 to reject the resolution plan previously approved by the NCLT.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct. A two-judge bench of the Supreme Court invoked Article 142 to order the liquidation of Bhushan Power and Steel, which involved rejecting a resolution plan that had already been approved by the NCLT. Because the NCLT-approved plan represents the commercial wisdom of the Committee of Creditors under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) framework, the Supreme Court's use of Article 142 to reject this plan directly explains how and why the commercial wisdom of the Committee of Creditors was bypassed. (Note: This decision was eventually reversed by a larger bench).

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Article 142, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), Committee of Creditors

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Orders Liquidation of Bhushan Power](#)

Q145. Justice Dinesh Maheshwari Heads 23rd Law Commission

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-04-15

Consider the following statements in respect of the 23rd Law Commission of India:

1. Former Supreme Court Judge Justice Dinesh Maheshwari has been appointed as its Chairperson.
2. Advocate Hitesh Jain and Professor D.P. Verma have been appointed as part-time members of the Commission.
3. The Commission serves as an advisory body tasked with recommending legal reforms and reviewing outdated laws.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Former Supreme Court Judge Justice Dinesh Maheshwari has been appointed as the Chairperson of the 23rd Law Commission of India.

Statement 2 (incorrect): Advocate Hitesh Jain and Professor D.P. Verma were appointed as full-time members, not part-time members.

Statement 3 (correct): The Law Commission is explicitly defined as an advisory body crucial for recommending legal reforms and reviewing outdated laws. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Law Commission of India, Judicial Appointments

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Justice Dinesh Maheshwari Heads 23rd Law Commission](#)

Q146. Singapore Court Recognises Indian NCLT Insolvency Proceedings

T3 · match_pairs · EASY · 2025-03-24

Match List-I (Entities/Frameworks) with List-II (Their role/description in the March 2025 cross-border insolvency landmark decision): List-I A. Singapore High Court B. Compuage Infocom Limited C. UNCITRAL Model Law D. NCLT List-II i. Provided the legal framework under which the cross-border recognition was made ii. Its insolvency framework was validated internationally by the decision iii. The corporate entity whose CIRP was recognized as a 'foreign main proceeding' iv. The judicial authority that recognized the Indian insolvency proceedings

- (A) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii ✓
- (B) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
- (C) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
- (D) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii

Answer: (A)

Explanation

According to the source event: The Singapore High Court (A) is the judicial authority that recognized the proceedings (iv). Compuage Infocom Limited (B) is the company whose Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) was recognized as a 'foreign main proceeding' (iii). The UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency (C) provided the legal framework for this ruling (i). The decision validates the NCLT (D) framework internationally (ii). Therefore, the correct matching is A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Cross-Border Insolvency, UNCITRAL Model Law, NCLT Framework

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Singapore Court Recognises Indian NCLT Insolvency Proceedings](#)

Q147. SC Reaffirms Mandatory FIR Registration for Cognizable Offences

T3 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-03-24

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court in Amit Kumar v. Union of India ruled that police must register an FIR immediately if a complaint discloses any offence, whether cognizable or non-cognizable.
2. The Amit Kumar v. Union of India judgment arose in the context of student suicides at premier institutions.
3. The Court explicitly warned against the practice of using preliminary inquiries to delay legal action.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Supreme Court ruled that police must register an FIR immediately specifically if a complaint discloses a 'cognizable offence', not any offence (non-cognizable offences have different procedures).

Statement 2 (correct): The case arose from student suicides at premier institutions.

Statement 3 (correct): The Court warned against using preliminary inquiries to delay legal action, reaffirming the rule of law and police accountability. Thus, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: FIR Registration, Cognizable Offences, Supreme Court Judgments, Police Accountability

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Reaffirms Mandatory FIR Registration for Cognizable Offences](#)

Q148. SC Directs Equal Inheritance Rights for Tribal Women

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-12-19

Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court granted equal inheritance rights to tribal daughters by striking down Section 2(2) of the Hindu Succession Act.
2. The ruling in Tirith Kumar v. Daduram (2024) aligns tribal inheritance with Constitutional guarantees of equality and dignity, overriding customary laws that denied such property rights.

- (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): In the case of Tirith Kumar v. Daduram, the Supreme Court did not strike down Section 2(2) of the Hindu Succession Act. Instead, it ruled that tribal women are entitled to equal inheritance rights 'despite their exclusion' under this section by applying principles of justice and equity, and urged the Centre to amend existing laws.

Statement 2 (correct): The judgment addresses a long-standing legal gap where tribal women were denied property rights based on customary laws, explicitly aligning tribal inheritance with Constitutional guarantees of equality (Article 14) and dignity (Article 21).

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Constitutional Rights, Tribal Rights, Hindu Succession Act

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Directs Equal Inheritance Rights for Tribal Women](#)

Q149. Justice Manmohan Elevated as Supreme Court Judge

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2024-12-05

Consider the following statements:

1. Prior to his elevation to the Supreme Court, Justice Manmohan served as the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court.
2. His appointment brings the working strength of the Supreme Court to its full sanctioned capacity of 34 judges.
3. The oath of office was administered to him by the President of India.

- (A) Only one ✓
 (B) Only two
 (C) All three
 (D) None

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): According to the source event, Justice Manmohan was the former Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court.

Statement 2 (incorrect): His appointment brings the working strength to 33, which is nearly (but not fully) the sanctioned capacity of 34.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The source explicitly states that the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Sanjiv Khanna, not the President of India.

Topic: Judiciary

Concepts: Supreme Court Appointments, Judicial Strength

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Justice Manmohan Elevated as Supreme Court Judge](#)