

1. With reference to the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), consider the following statements:
 1. BIMSTEC is a regional organization comprising seven Member States lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal.
 2. Its member states include five from South Asia—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka—and two from Southeast Asia—Myanmar and Indonesia.
 3. Sri Lanka hosted the 5th BIMSTEC Summit.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 2 only
 (d) All of the above
2. Consider the following statements regarding the Financial Action Task Force (FATF):
 1. India is not a full member of FATF but has partial membership status.
 2. All permanent members of the UN Security Council, except China, are members of FATF.
 3. FATF is an intergovernmental organization established to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
 (d) All of the above
3. With reference to the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), consider the following statements:
 1. SCO is a permanent intergovernmental international organization aimed at strengthening mutual trust and neighborliness among member states.
 2. The Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) of SCO is located in Beijing.
 3. India and Pakistan became full members of SCO in 2017.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only
 (d) All of the above
4. Consider **the following statements**:
 1. The Governor of a State with Scheduled Areas has the power to make regulations to prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of Scheduled Tribes in those areas.
 2. The Governor must obtain the prior approval of the President before promulgating such regulations.
 3. Regulations made by the Governor cease to operate six months after the President's assent to the declaration of Scheduled Areas.
 Which of the statements are correct?
 A) 1 and 2 only
 B) 1 and 3 only
C) 2 and 3 only
 D) 1, 2 and 3
5. Consider the following statements about legislative privileges of Indian Parliament members:
 1. The freedom of speech in Parliament under Article 105 ensures absolute immunity for an MP, even in the case of defamation.
 2. A Member of Parliament cannot be arrested in civil cases while attending the procedure of Parliament, for 40 days before and after the session.
 3. The courts are barred from inquiring into any proceedings of Parliament, but can restrict the use of Parliamentary speech in court proceedings.
 Which of the statements are correct?
 A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 and 3 only
 C) 1 and 3 only
 D) All 1, 2 and 3
6. Consider the following statements regarding the power to amend the Constitution:
 1. Under Article 368, Parliament requires a special majority to amend any provision of the Constitution.
 2. Amendments which affect the federal structure or fundamental rights require ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures.
 3. An amendment to include a new Fundamental Duty in Part IVA requires ratification by the Legislatures of all States.
 Which of the statements are correct?
 A) 1 only
B) 1 and 2 only

- C) 1 and 3 only
D) All 1, 2 and 3
7. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian National Army (INA):
1. The INA was formed during World War I with German assistance.
 2. Subhas Chandra Bose established the Provisional Government of Free India in Tokyo.
 3. Ras Behari Bose played a pivotal role in the foundation of the INA in Japan.
 4. The INA's efforts were instrumental in India's immediate independence post-World War II.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 and 3 only
C) 3 and 4 only
D) 1, 2, and 3 only
8. With reference to the Cripps Mission of 1942, consider the following statements:
1. It proposed granting India full independence after World War II.
 2. The mission was sent during Japanese advances in Southeast Asia.
 3. The proposal included the provision for any province to opt out of the Indian Union.
 4. The Indian National Congress accepted the proposals in full.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1, 2, and 4 only
D) 2, 3, and 4 only
9. Consider the following statements about the Government of India Act, 1935:
1. It introduced provincial autonomy in British India.
 2. It proposed the establishment of an All-India Federation.
 3. It abolished the diarchy introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919.
 4. It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- A) 1 and 2 only
B) 1, 2, and 4 only
C) 2, 3, and 4 only
D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
10. With reference to the socio-religious reform movements in 19th century India, consider the following statements:
1. The Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.
 2. The Arya Samaj advocated for the authority of the Vedas and opposed idol worship.
 3. The Aligarh Movement, led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, emphasized modern education for Muslims.
 4. The Theosophical Society, founded in India, aimed to revive ancient Indian wisdom and promote universal brotherhood.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1, 2, and 3 only
D) 1, 2, 3, and 4