

different from the Western concept of secularism, where religion is treated as a personal matter and there is a strict separation between religion and State. In India, State can regulate economic, political, and secular activities related to religious practices, for example- throwing open Hindu religious institutions to all sections.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** As per Art 29(2), no citizen can be denied entry into any educational institute maintained by the State only on the grounds of religion, race, caste, or any of them.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The Freedom of Religion is not absolute. The Constitution provides for certain limitations on them. For example, every religious denomination has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes. But this is subject to restrictions of public order, morality, and health.

Q 14.B

- Cases related to dispute/conflict between Fundamental Right and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) -:
 - Champakam Dorairajan Case, 1951 - In this case, Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between FRs and DPSPs, FRs would prevail. It declared that DPSPs have to conform to and run as subsidiaries to the fundamental right. However, it also held that FRs could be amended by the Parliament through constitutional amendment acts. This led to the First, Fourth, and Seventeenth Amendment Act to implement some of the DPSPs.
 - **Golak Nath case, 1967** - In this case, Supreme Court held that Parliament can't take away or abridge any of the Fundamental Rights, which are 'sacrosanct' in nature. Hence, the court held that Fundamental Rights can't be amended for the implementation of DPSPs. This led to the enactment of the 24th Amendment Act and the 25 amendment Act which inserted a new Article 31C.
 - Kesavanand Bharti case, 1973 - In this case, Supreme Court declared the second provision of Article 31C as unconstitutional and invalid on the ground that judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution. This led to the enactment of the 42nd Amendment Act which gave legal primacy and supremacy to the DPSPs over FRs conferred by Articles 14, 19, and 21.
 - **Minerva Mills case, 1980** - In this case, Supreme Court held the primacy of DPSPs over FRs as unconstitutional and invalid. It led to the subordination of DPSPs over FRs. However, FRs conferred by Articles 14 and 19 were accepted as subordinate to the DPSPs specified under Article 39(b) and (c).
- The present position is that the FRs enjoy supremacy over DPSPs. However, Parliament can amend the FRs for implementing the DPSP, so long as the amendment doesn't destroy of the basic feature of the constitution.
- **Maneka Gandhi case, 1978** - It deals with rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. Prior to this, there was 'procedure prescribed by law' which was replaced by 'due process of law' with respect to article 21 of the Constitution.
- **IR Coelho case in 2007**—popularly known as the Ninth Schedule case—the Supreme Court took this further and argued that if the purpose of inserting a law into the Ninth Schedule was to undo a judgment of the Supreme Court, this could be examined by the courts. Also, the Supreme Court held that the laws placed under IX schedule after Kesavananda Bharati's judgment (24th April 1973) cannot be exempt from Judicial review.

Q 15.D

- The state has been defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. It is the actions of these agencies that can be challenged in the courts as violating the Fundamental Rights.
- According to the Supreme Court, even a private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State falls within the meaning of the 'State' under Article 12.
- DMRC has equal equity participation from GOI and GNCTD.
- RBI, UID Authority are statutory bodies.
- NITI Aayog performs important public functions like recommending the poverty line.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 16.D

- **Recently, a giant fish-breeding colony has been discovered in the Weddell Sea of the Antarctica region.** A breeding colony of about 60 million icefish nest has been found recently by researchers in Antarctica's southern Weddell Sea which is the largest icefish breeding colony on record. The researchers observed that the colony occupied an unusually warm patch of deep water, with temperatures up to about