

Statement 1 is correct : The violation of a fundamental right is the sine qua non for the exercise of the right conferred by Article 32. In other words, the Supreme Court, under Article 32, cannot determine a question that does not involve Fundamental Rights.

Statement 2 is not correct : Article 32 is a Fundamental Right and hence, the Supreme Court cannot refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction. On the other hand, a remedy under Article 226 is discretionary and hence, a high court may refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction.

Q 33.C

Statement 1 is correct. The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). This is the first ever national plan for disaster management prepared in the country. It aims to make India disaster resilient and significantly reduce the loss of lives and assets.

Statement 2 is correct. The plan is based on the four priority themes of the "Sendai Framework," • namely: understanding disaster risk, improving disaster risk governance, investing in disaster risk reduction (through structural and non-structural measures) and disaster preparedness, early warning and building back better in the aftermath of a disaster.

The Plan covers all phases of disaster management: prevention, mitigation, response and recovery. It provides for horizontal and vertical integration among all the agencies and departments of the Government. The plan also spells out the roles and responsibilities of all levels of Government right up to Panchayat and Urban Local Body level in a matrix format. The plan has a regional approach, which will be beneficial not only for disaster management but also for development planning.

Q 34.D

All the given pairs are correctly matched

Secular character is revealed in following articles:

Article 15 prohibits the state from discriminating between citizens on the ground of religion.

Article 16 prohibits the state from discriminating between citizens in matters of public employment on the basis of religion.

Under the "Right to Freedom of Religion" from Article 25 to 28, various provisions can be seen which again reinforce the ideal of secularism.

Article 325 provides that no person can be ineligible for inclusion in an electoral roll or can claim inclusion in a special roll on the grounds of religion.

Liberty means liberty of thought, expression, beliefs, faith, and worship. Hence articles:

Article 19 - freedom of speech and expression

Article 25 - liberty to profess, practice and propagate any religion.

The phrase 'unity and integrity of the nation' embraces both the psychological and territorial dimensions of national integration.

Article 1 of the Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States' to make it clear that the states have no right to secede from the Union, implying the indestructible nature of the Indian Union. It aims at overcoming hindrances to national integration like communalism, regionalism, casteism, linguism, secessionism and so on.

Q 35.C

Both the statements are correct.

The present position is that the Parliament under Article 368 can amend any part of the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights but without affecting the "basic structure" of the Constitution. However, the Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify as to what constitutes the "basic structure" of the Constitution.

Limited power of the Parliament to amend the Indian Constitution is one of the features of the basic structure.

Q 36.D

Statement 1 is correct as Abolition of Jagirdari and Zamindari through land reforms brought changes in the agrarian society and helped to improve the conditions of rural masses as envisaged in Article 38.

Article 38: State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people