



P.L.RAJ IAS & IPS ACADEMY

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MCQ

1. Which of the following statements about prison reforms in India is correct?

- (a) Justice A.N. Mulla Committee recommended separate jail facilities for women while Krishna Iyer Committee recommended separation of undertrials from convicts
- (b) The Supreme Court in Hussainara Khatoon case held that right to speedy trial is a fundamental right under Article 21 and in Balchand case established "bail is rule and jail is exception"**
- (c) Undertrial Review Committees are established at state level and review cases of convicted prisoners eligible for parole
- (d) e-Prisons Project is implemented under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act to digitize rural court records

Answer- (b)

EXPLANATION-

1. **Option (a) is WRONG-** Roles reversed; Krishna Iyer Committee recommended separate jail facilities for women while Justice A.N. Mulla Committee recommended separation of undertrials from convicts.
2. **Option (b) is CORRECT-** Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar — SC held right to speedy trial = fundamental right under Article 21; State of Rajasthan vs. Balchand — SC established "bail is rule, jail is exception" reinforcing Article 21 personal liberty.
3. **Option (c) is WRONG-** UTRCs established at district level (NOT state level) following Supreme Court directions; reviews cases of undertrial prisoners (NOT convicted prisoners) eligible for bail or personal bonds.
4. **Option (d) is WRONG-** e-Prisons Project is Mission Mode Project under National e-Governance Plan (NOT MGNREGA); digitizes prison records integrating prisons with courts, police, legal services facilitating faster bail-parole-release processing.

2. Mr. X was acquitted in a criminal case three years ago. Despite acquittal, his name appears prominently in search engine results linking to court proceedings. He approaches the Delhi High Court seeking de-indexing of these search results.

Which of the following correctly applies to Mr. X's situation based on the Delhi High Court's 2026 ruling?

- (a) Mr. X cannot seek de-indexing because court records are public documents and open justice principle overrides all privacy claims permanently
- (b) Mr. X is entitled to seek de-indexing as persons acquitted or discharged are fully entitled to have their final legal determination reflected in their digital identity**
- (c) Mr. X must wait for Parliament to enact a specific law before any court can order de-indexing of search engine results
- (d) Mr. X's request will be granted only if he proves financial loss caused by the search engine results

Answer- (b)

EXPLANATION-

1. **Option (a) is WRONG**– Open justice does NOT mandate private person's name functioning as permanent commercial search keyword; court explicitly held open justice has limits and cannot justify endless online spread of past legal troubles.
2. **Option (b) is CORRECT**– Delhi HC May 2026 ruling explicitly held persons acquitted, discharged, or whose proceedings quashed are fully entitled to have final legal determination reflected in digital identity; Mr. X falls squarely within "Who CAN ask for de-indexing" category.
3. **Option (c) is WRONG**– Delhi HC issued judicial framework for de-indexing precisely in absence of parliamentary law; courts can exercise Article 21 jurisdiction without waiting for legislation.
4. **Option (d) is WRONG**– Financial loss is NOT the criterion; the basis is harm to reputation, dignity, and life prospects from name-based searchability; acquittal itself entitles relief without proving specific financial damage.

3. Match List I (Projects/Mechanisms) with List II (Key Features)–

List I	List II
A. Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project	1. Reduces dependence on US Dollar through Special Rupee Vostro Accounts
B. India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway	2. Connects Kolkata to Mizoram through Sittwe Port in Myanmar
C. Rupee-Kyat Settlement Mechanism	3. Land connectivity initiative linking India to Thailand via Myanmar
D. Mekong Ganga Cooperation	4. Educational scholarships for Myanmar students increased to 100 annually

Choose the correct answer–

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

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

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

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

Answer– (a)

EXPLANATION–

- A-2 (Kaladan Project)**– Connects Kolkata to Mizoram through Sittwe Port in Myanmar using multimodal transport (sea-river-road); provides Northeast India access to Bay of Bengal-ASEAN routes.
- B-3 (Trilateral Highway)**– Land connectivity initiative linking India (Moreh, Manipur) to Thailand (Mae Sot) via Myanmar; promotes regional connectivity, trade, Act East Policy.
- C-1 (Rupee-Kyat Mechanism)**– Operational May 2024; reduces dependence on US Dollar by settling trade directly through Special Rupee Vostro Accounts (SRVA) handled by Punjab National Bank.
- D-4 (Mekong Ganga Cooperation)**– India announced increase in Mekong Ganga ICCR Scholarships for Myanmar students from 36 to 100 annually from 2026; educational-cultural cooperation framework.

4. **Assertion (A)**– Australia is strategically important for India's critical minerals security and Indo-Pacific objectives.

Reason (R)– Australia supplies lithium, cobalt, and rare earths essential for India's clean energy transition and is a Quad partner helping balance China's regional influence.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

Answer– (a)

EXPLANATION–

1. **Assertion (A) is TRUE**– Australia is strategically important for India across two critical dimensions – securing critical mineral supply chains (lithium, cobalt, rare earths for EVs, defence, renewable energy) and advancing Indo-Pacific objectives (free, open, rules-based order).
2. **Reason (R) is TRUE**– Australia indeed supplies lithium, cobalt, rare earths strengthening India's clean energy transition and industrial security; Australia is also a Quad partner (along with USA, Japan) through which India collectively balances China's growing regional influence in Indo-Pacific.
3. **R correctly explains A**– The strategic importance of Australia (Assertion) is DIRECTLY because of the two specific factors mentioned in Reason – critical mineral supplies AND Quad partnership for China-balancing. R provides the precise causal explanation for A.

5. Which of the following pairs of Quality Institutions and their Primary Functions are correctly matched?

	Institution	Primary Function
1.	Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)	Standard-setting and certification
2.	NABL	Accreditation of testing and calibration laboratories
3.	Export Inspection Council (EIC)	Accreditation of certification bodies
4.	Quality Council of India (QCI)	Regulating food safety standards

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 2 and 4 only

(d) 3 and 4 only

Answer– (a)

EXPLANATION–

1. **Pair 1 is CORRECT**– Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) performs standard-setting, certification, and some regulatory functions; one of India's primary quality institutions under Ministry of Consumer Affairs.
2. **Pair 2 is CORRECT**– NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) specifically accredits testing and calibration laboratories ensuring their competence and reliability; under Quality Council of India.
3. **Pair 3 is WRONG**– Export Inspection Council (EIC) handles **export quality regulation** (not accreditation of certification bodies); **NABCB (National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies)** is the institution that accredits certification bodies.

4. **Pair 4 is WRONG**– Quality Council of India (QCI) promotes quality consciousness across industries and public institutions (NOT food safety regulation); **FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India)** regulates food safety standards.

6. **With reference to Synthetic Biology, which of the following does NOT correctly describe a concern associated with releasing engineered organisms into the environment?**

- (a) Engineered organisms can self-replicate independently once released making containment nearly impossible
- (b) Artificial life forms may undergo unmonitored mutations through natural selection harming local ecosystems
- (c) Engineered organisms automatically develop genetic kill-switches through natural evolution preventing uncontrolled spread**
- (d) Cheap gene-making technology combined with AI increases risk of intentional creation of dangerous custom-made germs

Answer- (c)

EXPLANATION–

- 1. **Option (a) is a REAL concern**– Unlike machines, engineered biological creatures can self-replicate once released into nature; digital data converting into self-replicating products makes containment nearly impossible – correctly describes biosecurity concern.
- 2. **Option (b) is a REAL concern**– Artificial life forms released into nature will mix with wild organisms, undergo unmonitored mutations driven by natural selection, potentially harming local wildlife and ecosystem balance – correctly describes Evolution Trap concern.
- 3. **Option (c) is NOT CORRECT** and is the answer– Genetic kill-switches do NOT develop automatically through natural evolution; they must be **deliberately engineered and inserted** by scientists as a safety mechanism; natural evolution would actually tend to ELIMINATE kill-switches as organisms evolve to maximize survival and reproduction.
- 4. **Option (d) is a REAL concern**– Cheap, accessible gene-making technology combined with AI power creates higher risk of accidental lab leaks AND intentional creation of dangerous custom-made germs (bioweapons) – correctly describes dual-use biosecurity concern.