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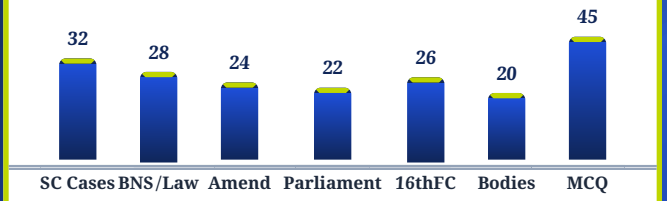
CURRENT AFFAIRS 2026 — INDIAN POLITY, CONSTITUTION & SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS

106th Constitutional Amendment, Landmark Supreme Court Constitution Bench Judgments, Three New Criminal Laws (BNS/BNSS/BSA), Jan Vishwas Act 2026, One Nation One Election & 16th Finance Commission (2026-31) Report

Topic-Wise Exam Weightage Distribution (%)



Previous Years' Question Trend Analysis



Target Competitive, Entrance & Departmental Examinations

UPSC CSE Prelims & Mains GS-II • State PCS • SSC • Railway • Police SI/Constable • CLAT • Judiciary

Core Syllabus Pillars & Exam Question Weightage (%)

- Supreme Court Constitution Bench Landmark Judgments (28%)
- Three New Criminal Laws (BNS, BNSS, BSA) & Legal Reforms (24%)
- 106th Amendment, Parliamentary Acts & Electoral Reforms (20%)
- 16th Finance Commission (2026-31) & Fiscal Federalism (16%)
- Constitutional & Statutory Heads & E-Governance 2026 (12%)

Complete Theory
NCERT & Official Sources

Visual Flowcharts
Comparative Matrices

Memory Tricks
Exam Trap Alerts

75+ Solved MCQs
Rapid Revision Points

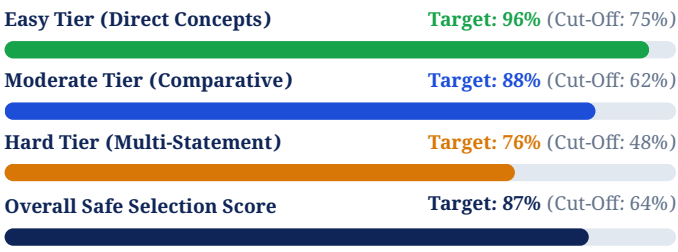
Preface, Exam Weightage Dashboard & Study Strategy — CURRENT AFFAIRS 2026 — INDIAN POLITY, CONSTITUTION & SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS

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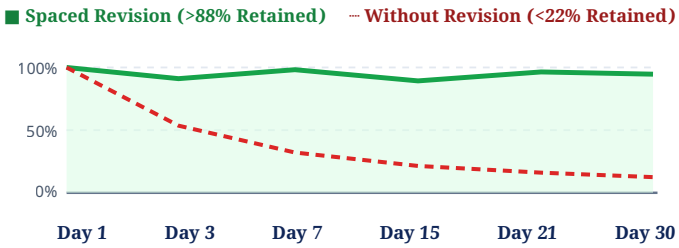
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Modern competitive, entrance, and departmental promotion examinations demand a combination of deep conceptual clarity, statutory precision, and rapid revision tools. Prepared by **Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy — www.iucacademy.com)**, these comprehensive English-medium study notes integrate **structured chapter theory, 4-node conceptual process flowcharts, multi-column comparative tables, inline mathematical/scientific formulas, 'Did You Know?' boxes, 'Exam Trap Alert' callouts, 'Memory Trick' mnemonics, Chapter-End Analytical Synthesis Matrices, 75+ Step-by-Step Solved MCQs, and Rapid-Fire Revision Points**.

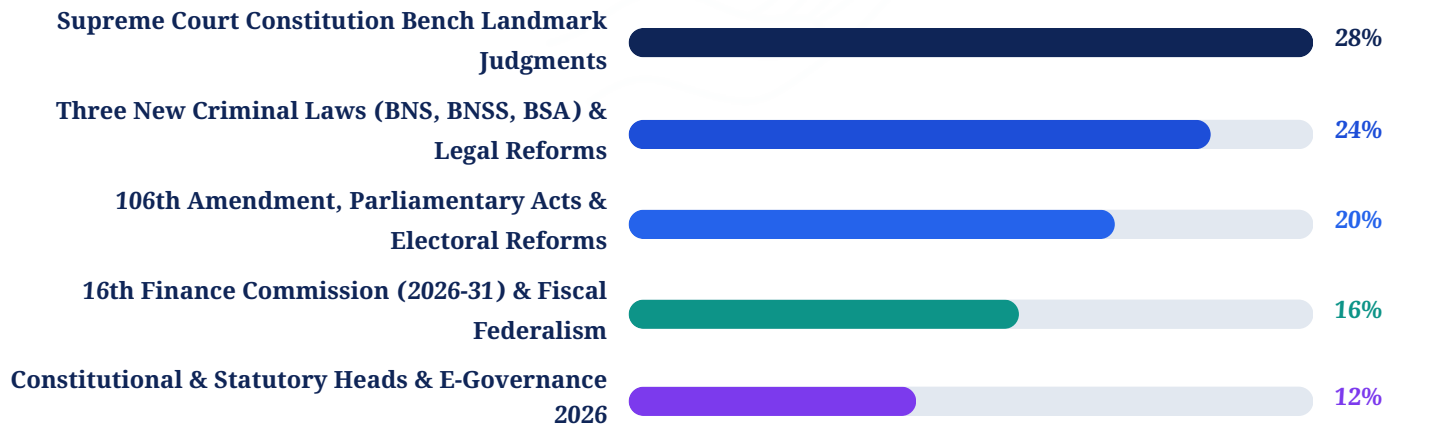
Target Accuracy vs Qualifying Cut-Off Benchmark (%)



Spaced Revision (1-3-7-21 Day Rule) & Retention Curve



Topic-Wise Exam Question Weightage Index (%)



Verified Official Curriculum & Statutory Reference Portals

- भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) (https://www.legislative.gov.in/constitution-of-india)
- सर्वोच्च न्यायालय आधिकारिक पोर्टल (https://www.sci.gov.in/)
- इंडिया कोड डिजिटल रिपॉजिटरी (https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/20062)
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11. Rapid-Fire Revision Points (65 Rapid-Fire Revision Points — Book CA09)

Study Module Portal: IUC Academy Indian Polity & Constitution Hub | **Statutory Reference:** Constitution of India Official Portal | Supreme Court of India Judgments Portal | India Code Digital Repository

Chapter 1: Constitutional Amendments (100th to 106th), Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, Delimitation Framework & Simultaneous Elections ("One Nation, One Election")

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 1: Constitutional Amendments (100th to 106th), Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, Delimitation Framework & Simultaneous Elections ("One Nation, One Election")

Key Study Pillar 1
The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) & Legislative Representation

Key Study Pillar 2
"One Nation, One Election" (Simultaneous Elections) — High-Level Kovind Committee & Constitutional Roadmap

1.1 The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) & Legislative Representation

• **Enactment of the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (128th Constitutional Amendment Bill):** Passed unanimously by Parliament during the historic special session marking the transition to the new Parliament Building and assented to by the President of India on September 28, 2023, the **Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023** mandates **one-third (33%) reservation of all seats for women** in the **Lok Sabha (House of the People)**, **State Legislative Assemblies**, and the **Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi** (Constitution of India).

• **New Constitutional Articles Inserted (Articles 239AA, 330A, 332A, and 334A):** The 106th Amendment Act introduced four pivotal provisions into the Constitution of India:

1. **Amendment to Article 239AA(2)(b):** Mandates reservation of one-third of the seats for women in the Legislative Assembly of the NCT of Delhi, including one-third of the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes (Constitution of India).

2. **Insertion of Article 330A (Reservation for Women in Lok Sabha):** Reserves one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in the House of the People for women, including one-third of the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 330 (horizontal reservation within vertical SC/ST quotas) (Constitution of India).

3. **Insertion of Article 332A (Reservation for Women in State Legislative Assemblies):** Reserves one-third of the total seats filled by direct election in the Legislative Assembly of every State for women, including one-third of the seats reserved for SCs and STs under Article 332 (Constitution of India).

4. **Insertion of Article 334A (Commencement, Sunset Clause & Rotation):** Specifies that the reservation shall come into effect only **after an exercise of delimitation is undertaken** for this purpose after the relevant figures for the **first Census taken after the commencement of the 106th Amendment Act** have been published. The reservation shall remain in force for an initial period of **15 years** from its commencement (extendable by Parliament by law), and seats reserved for women shall be rotated among different constituencies after each subsequent delimitation exercise (Constitution of India).

• **High-Yield Revision of the 100th to 105th Constitutional Amendment Acts:**

1. **100th Amendment Act (2015):** Operationalized the Land Boundary Agreement (1974 Agreement and 2011 Protocol) between India and Bangladesh by amending the First Schedule (transferring 111 Indian enclaves to Bangladesh and 51 Bangladeshi enclaves to India) (Constitution of India).

2. **101st Amendment Act (2016):** Introduced the **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** regime; inserted **Article 246A** (special concurrent power of Parliament and State Legislatures on GST), **Article 269A** (levy and apportionment of IGST on inter-state trade), and **Article 279A** (constitution of the GST Council) (Constitution of India).

3. **102nd Amendment Act (2018):** Conferred constitutional status upon the **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)** by inserting **Article 338B** and **Article 342A** (Constitution of India).

4. **103rd Amendment Act (2019):** Inserted **Article 15(6)** and **Article 16(6)** to provide up to **10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)** of citizens other than SCs, STs, and OBCs in educational admissions and public employment (Constitution of India).

5. **104th Amendment Act (2019/2020):** Amended **Article 334** to extend the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies by 10 years (up to January 25, 2030), while discontinuing the nomination of **Anglo-Indian** members to the Lok Sabha (Article 331) and State Assemblies (Article 333) (Constitution of India).

6. **105th Amendment Act (2021):** Amended **Articles 338B(9), 342A, and 366(26C)** to restore the power of State Governments and Union Territories to identify and maintain their own State Lists of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs/OBCs) (Constitution of India).

1.2 "One Nation, One Election" *(Simultaneous Elections)* — High-Level Kovind Committee & Constitutional Roadmap

• **High-Level Committee (HLC) Chaired by Former President Ram Nath Kovind:** Constituted in September 2023, the 8-member High-Level Committee (chaired by Ram Nath Kovind, with members including Home Minister Amit Shah, Ghulam Nabi Azad, 15th Finance Commission Chairman N.K. Singh, former Lok Sabha Secretary-General Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Senior Advocate Harish Salve, and former CVC Sanjay Kothari) submitted its **18,626-page report** to the President in 2026 Compendium, which was accepted by the Union Cabinet (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• **Two-Phase Synchronisation Mechanism:**

1. **Phase-I (Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies):** Simultaneous elections to the House of the People and all State Legislative Assemblies. At the first sitting of the Lok Sabha following a general election, the President will issue a notification bringing **Article 82A** into force on an **"Appointed Date."** All State Assemblies constituted after the Appointed Date shall have their terms expire simultaneously with the completion of the full five-year term of the Lok Sabha (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

2. **Phase-II (Panchayats and Municipalities within 100 Days):** Elections to all third-tier local bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities) shall be synchronized and conducted **within 100 days** of the simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• **Proposed Constitutional Amendments (Articles 82A, 83, 172, 324A, and 325):**

1. **First Constitutional Amendment Bill (Articles 82A, 83 & 172 — No State Ratification Required):** Inserts **Article 82A** to synchronize Assembly tenures with the Lok Sabha and amends **Article 83 (Duration of Houses of Parliament)** and **Article 172 (Duration of State Legislatures)** to codify the **"Unexpired Term" Principle** — if the Lok Sabha or any State Legislative Assembly is dissolved sooner than its full five-year term (due to a hung house, no-confidence motion, or emergency), fresh elections shall be held **ONLY for the remainder (unexpired period) of the five-year term**, rather than for a fresh five-year term (IUC Academy).

2. **Second Constitutional Amendment Bill (Articles 324A & 325 — Requires Ratification by Not Less Than Half of the States):** Inserts **Article 324A** to empower Parliament to make laws ensuring simultaneous elections to Municipalities and Panchayats, and amends **Article 325** to enable the Election Commission of India (ECI), in consultation with State Election Commissions (SECs), to prepare a **Single Electoral Roll** and a **Single Elector's Photo Identity Card (EPIC)** for elections to all three tiers of governance (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

1.3 Process Flowchart*:* Constitutional Operationalization of the *106*th Amendment & Simultaneous Elections

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Publication of Relevant Figures of the First Decennial Census Conducted After Commencement of 106th Amendment

STEP 2
Readjustment of Parliamentary & Assembly Constituencies by Delimitation Commission under Articles 82 & 170

STEP 3
Allocation & Rotation of 33% Reserved Seats for Women under Articles 330A, 332A & 239AA

STEP 4
Presidential Notification of 'Appointed Date' under Proposed Article 82A & Single Electoral Roll under Article 325

1.4 Comparative Table*:* Recent Constitutional Amendments & Electoral Reform Architecture *(2026* Compendium*)*

Constitutional Amendment / Reform	Articles / Schedules Amended	Core Statutory Mandate & Exam-Relevant Provisions	State Ratification under Art. 368(2)	Official Verification Source
101st Amendment Act, 2016	Articles 246A, 269A, 279A; 6th & 7th Schedules	Introduced Dual Goods and Services Tax (GST) and established the constitutional GST Council chaired by Union Finance Minister	**Yes** (Ratified by more than half of the State Legislatures)	Constitution of India
102nd & 105th Amendment Acts (2018, 2021)	Articles 338B, 342A, and 366(26C)	102nd created constitutional NCBC; 105th restored the power of States/UTs to notify their own State SEBC/OBC Lists	**Yes** (Impacted federal jurisdiction over backward classes lists)	Constitution of India
103rd Amendment Act, 2019	Articles 15(6) and 16(6)	Provided up to 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in education and public employment (upheld in *Janhit Abhiyan*, 2022)	**No** (Enacted by special majority of Parliament alone)	Supreme Court of India

Constitutional Amendment / Reform	Articles / Schedules Amended	Core Statutory Mandate & Exam-Relevant Provisions	State Ratification under Art. 368(2)	Official Verification Source
104th Amendment Act, 2019	Articles 334, 331, and 333	Extended SC/ST legislative reservation to 2030 and abolished nomination of 2 Anglo-Indians in LS and 1 in State Assemblies	**Yes** (Affected representation in legislatures)	Constitution of India
106th Amendment Act, 2023	Articles 239AA, 330A, 332A, and 334A	Mandated 33% (one-third) reservation for women in Lok Sabha, State Assemblies, and NCT Delhi Assembly for 15 years post-Census/Delimitation	**No** (Does not alter total State representation in Parliament)	Constitution of India
One Nation One Election — First Bill	Proposed Article 82A; Amended Articles 83 & 172	Synchronizes Lok Sabha and State Assembly terms from an 'Appointed Date'; mid-term polls held only for the **unexpired term**	**No** (Requires special majority of Parliament under Art. 368)	Press Information Bureau (PIB)
One Nation One Election — Second Bill	Proposed Article 324A; Amended Article 325	Local body elections within **100 days** of general elections; **Single Electoral Roll & Single EPIC** prepared by ECI with SECs	**Yes** (Local government is in State List Entry 5; requires 50% State ratification)	Press Information Bureau (PIB)

Did You Know?: Independent India actually conducted **simultaneous elections** to the Lok Sabha and all State Legislative Assemblies during the first four general elections held in **1951–52, 1957, 1962, and 1967**. The synchronized cycle was disrupted only in 1968–69 due to the premature dissolution of certain State Assemblies and the early dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha in December 1970 (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Exam Trap Alert: The **106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023** provides 33% reservation for women **ONLY** in the directly elected Houses — the **Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the NCT of Delhi Assembly**; it does **NOT** provide reservation for women in the **Rajya Sabha** or **State Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishads)**. Furthermore, one-third reservation for women in Panchayats (**Article 243D**) and Municipalities (**Article 243T**) has already been in force since the **73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts of 1992** (Constitution of India).

★ **Memory Trick:** To remember the chronological sequence of the **100th to 106th Constitutional Amendments**, use the mnemonic **L-G-B-E-A-O-W**: **100th L**and Boundary (Bangladesh), **101st G**ST, **102nd B**ackward Classes Commission (NCBC), **103rd E**WS 10% Quota, **104th A**nglo-Indian Nomination Ended & SC/ST Extended, **105th O**BC State List Power Restored, and **106th W**omen's 33% Reservation (IUC Academy).

Chapter 1 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) & Legislative Representation	**Enactment of the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (128th Constitutional Amendment Bill)**	Passed unanimously by Parliament during the historic special session marking the transition to the new Parliament Building and assented to by the President of India on September 28, 2023, the **Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023** mandates **one-third (33%) reservation of all seats for women** in the **Lok Sabha (House of the People)**, **State Legislative Assemblies**, and the **Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi** (Constitution of India).
"One Nation, One Election" (Simultaneous Elections) — High-Level Kovind Committee & Constitutional Roadmap	**New Constitutional Articles Inserted (Articles 239AA, 330A, 332A, and 334A)**	The 106th Amendment Act introduced four pivotal provisions into the Constitution of India
Process Flowchart: Constitutional Operationalization of the 106th Amendment & Simultaneous Elections	**Amendment to Article 239AA(2)(b)**	Mandates reservation of one-third of the seats for women in the Legislative Assembly of the NCT of Delhi, including one-third of the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes (Constitution of India).
Comparative Table: Recent Constitutional Amendments & Electoral Reform Architecture (2026 Compendium)	**Insertion of Article 330A (Reservation for Women in Lok Sabha)**	Reserves one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in the House of the People for women, including one-third of the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 330 (horizontal reservation within vertical SC/ST quotas) (Constitution of India).
The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) & Legislative Representation	**Insertion of Article 332A (Reservation for Women in State Legislative Assemblies)**	Reserves one-third of the total seats filled by direct election in the Legislative Assembly of every State for women, including one-third of the seats reserved for SCs and STs under Article 332 (Constitution of India).
"One Nation, One Election" (Simultaneous Elections) — High-Level Kovind Committee & Constitutional Roadmap	**Insertion of Article 334A (Commencement, Sunset Clause & Rotation)**	Specifies that the reservation shall come into effect only **after an exercise of delimitation is undertaken** for this purpose after the relevant figures for the **first Census taken after the commencement of the 106th Amendment Act** have been published. The reservation shall remain in force for an initial period of **15 years** from its commencement (extendable by Parliament by law), and seats reserved for women shall be rotated among different constituencies after each subsequent delimitation exercise (Constitution of India).
Process Flowchart: Constitutional Operationalization of the 106th Amendment & Simultaneous Elections	**100th Amendment Act (2015)**	Operationalized the Land Boundary Agreement (1974 Agreement and 2011 Protocol) between India and Bangladesh by amending the First Schedule (transferring 111 Indian enclaves to Bangladesh and 51 Bangladeshi enclaves to India) (Constitution of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Comparative Table: Recent Constitutional Amendments & Electoral Reform Architecture (2026 Compendium)	**101st Amendment Act (2016)**	Introduced the **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** regime; inserted **Article 246A** (special concurrent power of Parliament and State Legislatures on GST), **Article 269A** (levy and apportionment of IGST on inter-state trade), and **Article 279A** (constitution of the GST Council) (Constitution of India).
The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) & Legislative Representation	**102nd Amendment Act (2018)**	Conferred constitutional status upon the **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)** by inserting **Article 338B** and **Article 342A** (Constitution of India).
"One Nation, One Election" (Simultaneous Elections) — High-Level Kovind Committee & Constitutional Roadmap	**103rd Amendment Act (2019)**	Inserted **Article 15(6)** and **Article 16(6)** to provide up to **10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)** of citizens other than SCs, STs, and OBCs in educational admissions and public employment (Constitution of India).
Process Flowchart: Constitutional Operationalization of the 106th Amendment & Simultaneous Elections	**104th Amendment Act (2019/2020)**	Amended **Article 334** to extend the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies by 10 years (up to January 25, 2030), while discontinuing the nomination of **Anglo-Indian** members to the Lok Sabha (Article 331) and State Assemblies (Article 333) (Constitution of India).
Comparative Table: Recent Constitutional Amendments & Electoral Reform Architecture (2026 Compendium)	**105th Amendment Act (2021)**	Amended **Articles 338B(9), 342A, and 366(26C)** to restore the power of State Governments and Union Territories to identify and maintain their own State Lists of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs/ OBCs) (Constitution of India).
The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) & Legislative Representation	**High-Level Committee (HLC) Chaired by Former President Ram Nath Kovind**	Constituted in September 2023, the 8-member High-Level Committee (chaired by Ram Nath Kovind, with members including Home Minister Amit Shah, Ghulam Nabi Azad, 15th Finance Commission Chairman N.K. Singh, former Lok Sabha Secretary-General Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Senior Advocate Harish Salve, and former CVC Sanjay Kothari) submitted its **18,626-page report** to the President in 2026 Compendium, which was accepted by the Union Cabinet (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
"One Nation, One Election" (Simultaneous Elections) — High-Level Kovind Committee & Constitutional Roadmap	**Phase-I (Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies)**	Simultaneous elections to the House of the People and all State Legislative Assemblies. At the first sitting of the Lok Sabha following a general election, the President will issue a notification bringing **Article 82A** into force on an **"Appointed Date."** All State Assemblies constituted after the Appointed Date shall have their terms expire simultaneously with the completion of the full five-year term of the Lok Sabha (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Chapter 1 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Enactment of the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (128th Constitutional Amendment Bill)): Passed unanimously by Parliament during the historic special session marking the transition to the new Parliament Building and assented to by the President of India on September 28, 2023, the **Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023** mandates **one-third (33%) reservation of all seats for women** in the **Lok Sabha (House of the People)**, **State Legislative Assemblies**, and the **Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi** (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (New Constitutional Articles Inserted (Articles 239AA, 330A, 332A, and 334A)): The 106th Amendment Act introduced four pivotal provisions into the Constitution of India

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Amendment to Article 239AA(2)(b)): Mandates reservation of one-third of the seats for women in the Legislative Assembly of the NCT of Delhi, including one-third of the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Insertion of Article 330A (Reservation for Women in Lok Sabha)): Reserves one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in the House of the People for women, including one-third of the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 330 (horizontal reservation within vertical SC/ST quotas) (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Insertion of Article 332A (Reservation for Women in State Legislative Assemblies)): Reserves one-third of the total seats filled by direct election in the Legislative Assembly of every State for women, including one-third of the seats reserved for SCs and STs under Article 332 (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Insertion of Article 334A (Commencement, Sunset Clause & Rotation)): Specifies that the reservation shall come into effect only **after an exercise of delimitation is undertaken** for this purpose after the relevant figures for the **first Census taken after the commencement of the 106th Amendment Act** have been published. The reservation shall remain in force for an initial period of **15 years** from its commencement (extendable by Parliament by law), and seats reserved for women shall be rotated among different constituencies after each subsequent delimitation exercise (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (100th Amendment Act (2015)): Operationalized the Land Boundary Agreement (1974 Agreement and 2011 Protocol) between India and Bangladesh by amending the First Schedule (transferring 111 Indian enclaves to Bangladesh and 51 Bangladeshi enclaves to India) (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (101st Amendment Act (2016)): Introduced the **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** regime; inserted **Article 246A** (special concurrent power of Parliament and State Legislatures on GST), **Article 269A** (levy and apportionment of IGST on inter-state trade), and **Article 279A** (constitution of the GST Council) (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #5 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (102nd Amendment Act (2018)): Conferred constitutional status upon the **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)** by inserting **Article 338B** and **Article 342A** (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (103rd Amendment Act (2019)): Inserted **Article 15(6)** and **Article 16(6)** to provide up to **10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)** of citizens other than SCs, STs, and OBCs in educational admissions and public employment (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (104th Amendment Act (2019/2020)): Amended **Article 334** to extend the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies by 10 years (up to January 25, 2030), while discontinuing the nomination of **Anglo-Indian** members to the Lok Sabha (Article 331) and State Assemblies (Article 333) (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (105th Amendment Act (2021)): Amended **Articles 338B(9), 342A, and 366(26C)** to restore the power of State Governments and Union Territories to identify and maintain their own State Lists of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs/OBCs) (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *2:* Landmark Supreme Court Constitution Bench Judgments — Part I: Sub-Classification of SCs/STs, Electoral Bonds, Legislative Immunity & Article *370*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 2: Landmark Supreme Court Constitution Bench Judgments — Part I: Sub-Classification of SCs/STs, Electoral Bonds, Legislative Immunity & Article 370

Key Study Pillar 1
Sub-Classification within Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (*State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh*, 2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench)

Key Study Pillar 2
Striking Down of the Electoral Bonds Scheme (*Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India*, 2026 Compendium — 5-Judge Bench)

Key Study Pillar 3
Legislative Immunity & Bribery (*Sita Soren v. Union of India*, 2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench) and the Article 370 Reference

2.1 Sub-Classification within Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes *(State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh, 2026* Compendium — 7-Judge Bench*)*

• **Historic 6:1 Majority Ruling Overruling *E.V. Chinnaiah* (2004):** On the 7-Judge Constitution Bench Verdict (2026 Compendium), a **7-Judge Constitution Bench** of the Supreme Court of India in *State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* ruled by a **6:1 majority** (overruling the 5-Judge Bench judgment in *E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, 2004) that **Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) do NOT constitute a monolith or entirely homogeneous class**, and that State Governments are constitutionally empowered under **Articles 14, 15(4), and 16(4)** to **sub-classify** SCs and STs to grant preferential sub-quotas to more backward and inadequately represented castes within the reserved category (**Supreme Court of India**).

• **Interpretation of Article 341 & Substantive Equality:** The Constitution Bench held that **Article 341** merely empowers the President to notify the initial list of Scheduled Castes and Parliament to include in or exclude

from that list by law; sub-classification by a State for distributing reservation benefits does **not** amount to tinkering with or altering the Presidential List under Article 341(2), but rather advances the constitutional mandate of **substantive equality** under Articles 14, 15, and 16 (Supreme Court of India).

• **Two Mandatory Constitutional Guardrails (Empirical Data & Non-Exclusion):** The Supreme Court imposed two strict limitations on State action: (1) Sub-classification cannot be based on political expediency or whim; the State must justify sub-classification on the basis of **quantifiable and empirical data** proving both **inter-se backwardness** and **inadequate representation** of that sub-group in the public services of the State; and (2) The State **cannot earmark 100% of the reserved seats** for a single sub-classified group to the complete exclusion of other castes in the Presidential List (Supreme Court of India).

2.2 Striking Down of the Electoral Bonds Scheme *(Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India, 2026* Compendium — *5*-Judge Bench*)*

• **Unanimous 5:0 Verdict Declaring Electoral Bonds Unconstitutional:** On the Supreme Court Constitution Bench Ruling (2026 Compendium), a **5-Judge Constitution Bench** unanimously struck down the **Electoral Bonds Scheme, 2018** along with the corresponding amendments enacted via the Finance Act, 2017 to **Section 29C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951**, **Section 182(1) & 182(3) of the Companies Act, 2013**, and **Section 13A of the Income Tax Act, 1961** (Supreme Court of India).

• **Voters' Right to Information under Article 19(1)(a) & Proportionality Standard:** The Court held that anonymous political funding directly infringes the **fundamental right to information of voters under Article 19(1)(a) (Freedom of Speech and Expression)**, as knowledge of financial contributions to political parties is essential for voters to assess potential *quid pro quo* in policy-making and exercise an informed electoral choice. Applying the **Four-Pronged Proportionality Test**, the Court held that curbing black money in elections is not a recognized basis for restricting Article 19(1)(a) under Article 19(2), and even otherwise, less restrictive alternatives (such as cheques, electronic bank transfers, and Electoral Trusts) already existed (Supreme Court of India).

• **Manifest Arbitrariness under Article 14 (Removal of the 7.5% Corporate Profit Cap):** The Supreme Court also struck down the amendment to **Section 182(1) of the Companies Act, 2013** (which had deleted the cap restricting corporate political donations to **7.5% of the company's average net profits over the preceding three financial years**) as **manifestly arbitrary under Article 14**, noting that it treated loss-making shell companies on par with genuine profit-making companies and permitted unregulated corporate influence over the electoral process (Supreme Court of India).

2.3 Legislative Immunity & Bribery *(Sita Soren v. Union of India, 2026* Compendium — *7*-Judge Bench*)* and the Article *370* Reference

• ***Sita Soren v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench Overruling *P.V. Narasimha Rao*, 1998):** A **7-Judge Constitution Bench** unanimously (7:0) overruled the 1998 majority ruling of the 5-Judge Bench in *P.V. Narasimha Rao v. State (CBI)* (the JMM Bribery case). The Court held that parliamentary privilege under **Article 105(2)** (for MPs) and legislative privilege under **Article 194(2)** (for MLAs/MLCs) **do NOT confer any immunity from criminal prosecution upon a legislator who accepts a bribe** to cast a vote or ask a question/deliver a speech in the House or in a parliamentary committee. The Court clarified that the offence of

bribery under the Prevention of Corruption Act is complete the moment the illegal gratification is accepted, wholly independent of whether the legislator subsequently votes or speaks as agreed (Supreme Court of India).

• ***In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution* (December 2023 — 5-Judge Bench):** A 5-Judge Constitution Bench unanimously upheld the constitutional validity of **Constitution Orders 272 and 273** (August 2019) abrogating the special status of Jammu and Kashmir. The Court held that: (1) Jammu and Kashmir **did not retain any element of internal sovereignty** after executing the Instrument of Accession in October 1947; (2) **Article 370 was a temporary and transitional provision** designed for constitutional integration; and (3) the dissolution of the J&K Constituent Assembly in 1957 did not fetter the President's unilateral power under **Article 370(3)** to declare that Article 370 shall cease to be operative (Supreme Court of India).

2.4 Process Flowchart*:* The Supreme Court's Four-Stage Proportionality Test for Reviewing Fundamental Rights Restrictions

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Stage 1: Legitimate Goal Stage — Does the impugned law pursue a constitutionally valid and legitimate state purpose?

STEP 2
Stage 2: Suitability / Rational Nexus Stage — Do the statutory means adopted bear a direct rational nexus to that goal?

STEP 3
Stage 3: Necessity / Least Restrictive Stage — Is there no less rights-intrusive alternative equally effective to achieve the goal?

STEP 4
Stage 4: Balancing Stage (Proportionality Stricto Sensu) — Does the restriction strike a fair balance between the right and public interest?

2.5 Comparative Table*:* Landmark Supreme Court Constitution Bench Judgments *(2026* Compendium*)*

Case Title & Judgment Date	Bench Strength	Constitutional Articles Involved	Prior Precedent Overruled / Modified	Core Constitutional Principle (Ratio Decidendi)	Official Verification Source
***State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* (2026 Compendium)**	**7-Judge Bench** (6:1 Majority)	Articles 14, 15(4), 16(4), 341, and 342	*E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of AP* (2004, 5-Judge Bench)	States can sub-classify SCs and STs based on quantifiable empirical data of inter-se backwardness and inadequate representation (100% exclusion barred)	Supreme Court of India
***Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium)**	**5-Judge Bench** (5:0 Unanimous)	Articles 19(1)(a) and 14	Finance Act, 2017 Electoral Bonds statutory amendments	Electoral Bonds Scheme struck down as unconstitutional; voters have a right to know political funding sources; removal of 7.5% corporate profit cap held arbitrary	Supreme Court of India

Case Title & Judgment Date	Bench Strength	Constitutional Articles Involved	Prior Precedent Overruled / Modified	Core Constitutional Principle (Ratio Decidendi)	Official Verification Source
***Sita Soren v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium)**	**7-Judge Bench** (7:0 Unanimous)	Articles 105(2) and 194(2)	*P.V. Narasimha Rao v. State (CBI)* (1998, 5-Judge Bench)	MPs and MLAs enjoy NO legislative immunity under Art. 105(2)/194(2) from criminal prosecution for taking a bribe to vote or speak in the House	Supreme Court of India
***In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution* (December 2023)**	**5-Judge Bench** (5:0 Unanimous)	Articles 1, 3, 356, and 370 (Part XXI)	Reconciled *Prem Nath Kaul* (1959) and *Sampat Prakash* (1968)	Article 370 was a temporary provision; J&K held no internal sovereignty; Presidential Orders abrogating Art. 370 upheld as valid	Supreme Court of India
***Supriyo @ Supriya Chakraborty v. Union of India* (October 2023)**	**5-Judge Bench** (3:2 / 5:0)	Articles 14, 19, 21 & Special Marriage Act, 1954	None overruled	There is no unqualified fundamental right to marry under the Constitution; reading same-sex marriage into the Special Marriage Act belongs to Parliament's domain	Supreme Court of India
***Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India* (March 2023)**	**5-Judge Bench** (5:0 Unanimous)	Article 324(2)	Altered executive-only appointment convention	Directed a selection panel (PM, LoP, CJI) until Parliament enacted a law (subsequently superseded by Parliament's CEC and Other ECs Act, 2023)	Supreme Court of India

Did You Know?: Under **Article 145(3)** of the Constitution of India, the minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a **substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution** (or for hearing any reference made by the President under **Article 143**) is **five Judges** (known as a Constitution Bench) (Constitution of India).

Exam Trap Alert: In *State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* (2026 Compendium), while 4 out of the 7 Judges observed in their concurring opinions that the State should evolve a policy to identify and exclude the **"Creamy Layer"** among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, those observations were **obiter / non-binding suggestions**, NOT the operative directive of the judgment; the Union Cabinet subsequently reaffirmed under India's Global South Initiative (2026 Compendium) that the Constitution drafted by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar contains no provision for a Creamy Layer in SC/ST reservations (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

★ **Memory Trick:** To recall the three landmark 7-Judge Bench overrulings of 2024, remember **C-N-B**: **C**hinnaiah (2004) overruled by *Davinder Singh* (SC/ST Sub-Classification); **N**arasimha Rao (1998) overruled by *Sita Soren* (No Bribery Immunity for MPs/MLAs); and Azeez **B**asha (1967) overruled by *AMU v. Naresh Agarwal* (Article 30 Minority Status) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 2 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Sub-Classification within Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (*State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh*, 2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench)	**Historic 6:1 Majority Ruling Overruling *E.V. Chinnaiah* (2004)**	On the 7-Judge Constitution Bench Verdict (2026 Compendium), a **7-Judge Constitution Bench** of the Supreme Court of India in *State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* ruled by a **6:1 majority** (overruling the 5-Judge Bench judgment in *E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, 2004) that **Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) do NOT constitute a monolith or entirely homogeneous class**, and that State Governments are constitutionally empowered under **Articles 14, 15(4), and 16(4)** to **sub-classify** SCs and STs to grant preferential sub-quotas to more backward and inadequately represented castes within the reserved category (Supreme Court of India).
Striking Down of the Electoral Bonds Scheme (*Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India*, 2026 Compendium — 5-Judge Bench)	**Interpretation of Article 341 & Substantive Equality**	The Constitution Bench held that **Article 341** merely empowers the President to notify the initial list of Scheduled Castes and Parliament to include in or exclude from that list by law; sub-classification by a State for distributing reservation benefits does **not** amount to tinkering with or altering the Presidential List under Article 341(2), but rather advances the constitutional mandate of **substantive equality** under Articles 14, 15, and 16 (Supreme Court of India).
Legislative Immunity & Bribery (*Sita Soren v. Union of India*, 2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench) and the Article 370 Reference	**Two Mandatory Constitutional Guardrails (Empirical Data & Non-Exclusion)**	The Supreme Court imposed two strict limitations on State action: (1) Sub-classification cannot be based on political expediency or whim; the State must justify sub-classification on the basis of **quantifiable and empirical data** proving both **inter-se backwardness** and **inadequate representation** of that sub-group in the public services of the State; and (2) The State **cannot earmark 100% of the reserved seats** for a single sub-classified group to the complete exclusion of other castes in the Presidential List (Supreme Court of India).
Process Flowchart: The Supreme Court's Four-Stage Proportionality Test for Reviewing Fundamental Rights Restrictions	**Unanimous 5:0 Verdict Declaring Electoral Bonds Unconstitutional**	On the Supreme Court Constitution Bench Ruling (2026 Compendium), a **5-Judge Constitution Bench** unanimously struck down the **Electoral Bonds Scheme, 2018** along with the corresponding amendments enacted via the Finance Act, 2017 to **Section 29C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951**, **Section 182(1) & 182(3) of the Companies Act, 2013**, and **Section 13A of the Income Tax Act, 1961** (Supreme Court of India).
Comparative Table: Landmark Supreme Court Constitution Bench Judgments (2026 Compendium)	**Voters' Right to Information under Article 19(1)(a) & Proportionality Standard**	The Court held that anonymous political funding directly infringes the **fundamental right to information of voters under Article 19(1)(a) (Freedom of Speech and Expression)**, as knowledge of financial contributions to political parties is essential for voters to assess potential *quid pro quo* in policy-making and exercise an informed electoral choice. Applying the **Four-Pronged Proportionality Test**, the Court held that curbing black money in elections is not a recognized basis for restricting Article 19(1)(a) under Article 19(2), and even otherwise, less restrictive alternatives (such as cheques, electronic bank transfers, and Electoral Trusts) already existed (Supreme Court of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Sub-Classification within Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (*State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh*, 2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench)	**Manifest Arbitrariness under Article 14 (Removal of the 7.5% Corporate Profit Cap)**	The Supreme Court also struck down the amendment to **Section 182(1) of the Companies Act, 2013** (which had deleted the cap restricting corporate political donations to **7.5% of the company's average net profits over the preceding three financial years**) as **manifestly arbitrary under Article 14**, noting that it treated loss-making shell companies on par with genuine profit-making companies and permitted unregulated corporate influence over the electoral process (Supreme Court of India).
Striking Down of the Electoral Bonds Scheme (*Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India*, 2026 Compendium — 5-Judge Bench)	**Sita Soren v. Union of India (*2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench Overruling* P.V. Narasimha Rao*, 1998)**	A **7-Judge Constitution Bench** unanimously (7:0) overruled the 1998 majority ruling of the 5-Judge Bench in *P.V. Narasimha Rao v. State (CBI)* (the JMM Bribery case). The Court held that parliamentary privilege under **Article 105(2)** (for MPs) and legislative privilege under **Article 194(2)** (for MLAs/MLCs) **do NOT confer any immunity from criminal prosecution upon a legislator who accepts a bribe** to cast a vote or ask a question/ deliver a speech in the House or in a parliamentary committee. The Court clarified that the offence of bribery under the Prevention of Corruption Act is complete the moment the illegal gratification is accepted, wholly independent of whether the legislator subsequently votes or speaks as agreed (Supreme Court of India).
Legislative Immunity & Bribery (*Sita Soren v. Union of India*, 2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench) and the Article 370 Reference	**In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution* (December 2023 — 5-Judge Bench)**	A 5-Judge Constitution Bench unanimously upheld the constitutional validity of **Constitution Orders 272 and 273** (August 2019) abrogating the special status of Jammu and Kashmir. The Court held that: (1) Jammu and Kashmir **did not retain any element of internal sovereignty** after executing the Instrument of Accession in October 1947; (2) **Article 370 was a temporary and transitional provision** designed for constitutional integration; and (3) the dissolution of the J&K Constituent Assembly in 1957 did not fetter the President's unilateral power under **Article 370(3)** to declare that Article 370 shall cease to be operative (Supreme Court of India).

Chapter *2* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Historic 6:1 Majority Ruling Overruling *E.V. Chinnaiah* (2004)): On the 7-Judge Constitution Bench Verdict (2026 Compendium), a **7-Judge Constitution Bench** of the Supreme Court of India in *State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* ruled by a **6:1 majority** (overruling the 5-Judge Bench judgment in *E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, 2004) that **Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) do NOT constitute a monolith or entirely homogeneous class**, and that State Governments are constitutionally empowered under **Articles 14, 15(4), and 16(4)** to **sub-classify** SCs and STs to grant preferential sub-quotas to more backward and inadequately represented castes within the reserved category (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (Interpretation of Article 341 & Substantive Equality): The Constitution Bench held that **Article 341** merely empowers the President to notify the initial list of Scheduled Castes and Parliament to include in or exclude from that list by law; sub-classification by a State for distributing reservation benefits does **not** amount to tinkering with or altering the Presidential List under Article 341(2), but rather advances the constitutional mandate of **substantive equality** under Articles 14, 15, and 16 (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Two Mandatory Constitutional Guardrails (Empirical Data & Non-Exclusion)): The Supreme Court imposed two strict limitations on State action: (1) Sub-classification cannot be based on political expediency or whim; the State must justify sub-classification on the basis of **quantifiable and empirical data** proving both **inter-se backwardness** and **inadequate representation** of that sub-group in the public services of the State; and (2) The State **cannot earmark 100% of the reserved seats** for a single sub-classified group to the complete exclusion of other castes in the Presidential List (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (Unanimous 5:0 Verdict Declaring Electoral Bonds Unconstitutional): On the Supreme Court Constitution Bench Ruling (2026 Compendium), a **5-Judge Constitution Bench** unanimously struck down the **Electoral Bonds Scheme, 2018** along with the corresponding amendments enacted via the Finance Act, 2017 to **Section 29C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951**, **Section 182(1) & 182(3) of the Companies Act, 2013**, and **Section 13A of the Income Tax Act, 1961** (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Voters' Right to Information under Article 19(1)(a) & Proportionality Standard): The Court held that anonymous political funding directly infringes the **fundamental right to information of voters under Article 19(1)(a) (Freedom of Speech and Expression)**, as knowledge of financial contributions to political parties is essential for voters to assess potential *quid pro quo* in policy-making and exercise an informed electoral choice. Applying the **Four-Pronged Proportionality Test**, the Court held that curbing black money in elections is not a recognized basis for restricting Article 19(1)(a) under Article 19(2), and even otherwise, less restrictive alternatives (such as cheques, electronic bank transfers, and Electoral Trusts) already existed (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (Manifest Arbitrariness under Article 14 (Removal of the 7.5% Corporate Profit Cap)): The Supreme Court also struck down the amendment to **Section 182(1) of the Companies Act, 2013** (which had deleted the cap restricting corporate political donations to **7.5% of the company's average net profits over the preceding three financial years**) as **manifestly arbitrary under Article 14**, noting that it treated loss-making shell companies on par with genuine profit-making companies and permitted unregulated corporate influence over the electoral process (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Sita Soren v. Union of India (2026 *Compendium* — 7-*Judge Bench Overruling* P.V. Narasimha Rao*, 1998)): A **7-Judge Constitution Bench** unanimously (7:0) overruled the 1998 majority ruling of the 5-Judge Bench in *P.V. Narasimha Rao v. State (CBI)* (the JMM Bribery case). The Court held that parliamentary privilege under **Article 105(2)** (for MPs) and legislative privilege under **Article 194(2)** (for MLAs/MLCs) **do NOT confer any immunity from criminal prosecution upon a legislator who accepts a bribe** to cast a vote or ask a question/deliver a speech in the House or in a parliamentary committee. The Court clarified that the offence of bribery under the Prevention of Corruption Act is complete the moment the illegal gratification is accepted, wholly independent of whether the legislator subsequently votes or speaks as agreed (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution* (December 2023 — 5-Judge Bench)): A 5-Judge Constitution Bench unanimously upheld the constitutional validity of **Constitution Orders 272 and 273** (August 2019) abrogating the special status of Jammu and Kashmir. The Court held that: (1) Jammu and Kashmir **did not retain any element of internal sovereignty** after executing the Instrument of Accession in October 1947; (2) **Article 370 was a temporary and transitional provision** designed for constitutional integration; and (3) the dissolution of the J&K Constituent Assembly in 1957 did not fetter the President's unilateral power under **Article 370(3)** to declare that Article 370 shall cease to be operative (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3: Landmark Supreme Court Judgments — Part II: 9-Judge Bench Rulings on Industry, Article 39(b), Mineral Taxation, Industrial Alcohol, AMU & Due Process

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 3: Landmark Supreme Court Judgments — Part II: 9-Judge Bench Rulings on Industry, Article 39(b), Mineral Taxation, Industrial Alcohol, AMU & Due Process

Key Study Pillar 1
Article 39(b) & Privately Owned Resources (*Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra*, 2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench)

Key Study Pillar 2
AMU Minority Status (*AMU v. Naresh Agarwal*, 2024 — 7-Judge Bench) & 9-Judge Federal Taxation Rulings

Key Study Pillar 3
9-Judge Bench Verdict on 'Industry' (August 2026), Corporate Criminal Liability (*Sanofi India*, September 2026), CJI Surya Kant Bench Rulings & Due Process Guidelines

3.1 Article 39(b) & Privately Owned Resources (*Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra, 2026* Compendium — 9-Judge Bench)

• **Historic 8:1 Majority Verdict of the 9-Judge Constitution Bench:** On the 9-Judge Constitution Bench Verdict (2026 Compendium), a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** in *Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra* definitively answered whether the phrase **"material resources of the community"** in **Article 39(b)** of the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) automatically encompasses every privately owned resource or property of citizens for state acquisition and redistribution (Supreme Court of India).

• **Rejection of Justice Krishna Iyer's Broad Socialist Doctrine (*Ranganatha Reddy*, 1977 & *Sanjeev Coke*, 1983):** By an **8:1 majority**, the 9-Judge Bench ruled that **NOT every privately owned property is a "material resource of the community" within the meaning of Article 39(b)**. The Bench overruled the expansive interpretation propounded by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer in *State of Karnataka v. Ranganatha Reddy* (1977) and endorsed in *Sanjeev Coke Manufacturing Co. v. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.* (1983). The Court observed that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the framers of the Constitution deliberately refused to bind India to any rigid economic dogma, leaving economic policy flexible for democratically elected governments (Supreme Court of India).

• **Context-Specific Multi-Factor Test for Article 39(b) & Status of Article 31C:** The Court held that a privately owned resource may qualify as a "material resource of the community" ONLY if it satisfies a context-specific test considering: (1) the nature and inherent characteristics of the resource, (2) its scarcity and ecological/national significance, (3) its impact on the well-being of the community, and (4) the consequences of its concentration in private hands (e.g., scarce natural resources, spectrum, forests, or minerals). Earlier in the same reference, the 9-Judge Bench also clarified that following *Minerva Mills* (1980), the **unamended Article 31C** (as introduced by the 25th Amendment Act, 1971 and upheld in *Kesavananda Bharati*, 1973 — protecting laws giving effect to Articles 39(b) and 39(c) from challenge under Articles 14 and 19) survives in the Constitution (Supreme Court of India).

3.2 AMU Minority Status *(AMU v. Naresh Agarwal, 2024* — *7*-Judge Bench*)* & *9*-Judge Federal Taxation Rulings

• **Article 30(1) Minority Educational Institutions (*Aligarh Muslim University v. Naresh Agarwal*, 2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench):** By a **4:3 majority**, a **7-Judge Constitution Bench** overruled the 1967 5-Judge Bench decision in *S. Azeez Basha v. Union of India* (which had held that an institution incorporated by a central statute cannot claim to be "established" by a minority under Article 30(1)). The 7-Judge Bench laid down the holistic indicia for **"establishment"** under Article 30(1): (1) Merely because an educational institution was incorporated or recognized through a statute (such as the AMU Act, 1920) does not strip it of its minority character, as a statute may merely grant legal recognition to an institution founded by a minority community; (2) Pre-Constitution educational institutions established prior to January 26, 1950 are fully entitled to protection under Article 30(1); and (3) Courts must examine the **genesis/brainchild** of the institution, the source of funds and land, and who spearheaded its foundational administration (referring the factual determination of AMU's status to a regular 3-Judge Bench) (Supreme Court of India).

• **States' Power to Tax Mineral Rights & Mineral-Bearing Lands (*Mineral Area Development Authority v. Steel Authority of India*, July–2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench):** By an **8:1 majority**, a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** overruled the 7-Judge Bench decision in *India Cements Ltd. v. State of Tamil Nadu* (1989) and held that: (1) **Royalty** paid by a mining lessee under Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) is **NOT a tax**, but a contractual consideration paid to the lessor for extracting minerals; and (2) State Legislatures possess plenary legislative competence under **Entry 49 (Taxes on lands and buildings)** and **Entry 50 (Taxes on mineral rights)** of the **State List (List-II of the Seventh Schedule)** to levy taxes on mineral-bearing lands and mineral rights (made enforceable for dues from April 1, 2005 onwards) (Supreme Court of India).

• **States' Regulatory Power over Industrial Alcohol (*State of UP v. Lalta Prasad Vaish*, 2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench):** By an **8:1 majority**, a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** overruled the 7-Judge Bench ruling in *Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. v. State of UP* (1990) and held that the phrase **"intoxicating liquors"** in **Entry 8 of the State List (List-II)** is not restricted to potable alcohol (beverage alcohol) alone, but also encompasses **Industrial Alcohol (denatured spirit/rectified spirit)** capable of being used or misused to produce intoxicating beverages, thereby affirming the power of State Legislatures to regulate and tax industrial alcohol (Supreme Court of India).

3.3 9-Judge Bench Verdict on 'Industry' *(*August *2026),* Corporate Criminal Liability *(Sanofi India,* September *2026),* CJI Surya Kant Bench Rulings & Due Process Guidelines

• **9-Judge Constitution Bench Judgment on the Definition of 'Industry' under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (August 20, 2026):** On August 20, 2026, a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** of the Supreme Court of India delivered its landmark verdict resolving a 48-year-old constitutional and labour-law reference concerning the interpretation of **"industry" under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947** (re-evaluating the 7-Judge Bench ruling in *Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa*, 1978). The Bench delineated the boundary between sovereign/regal functions of the State (which stand excluded from the purview of "industry") and systematic economic, commercial, or welfare Undertakings carried out through

employer-employee cooperation, harmonizing industrial adjudication with the modern **Industrial Relations Code** (Supreme Court of India).

• **Chief Justice of India Justice Surya Kant (53rd CJI) & Key 2026 Bench Rulings:** Sworn in on November 24, 2025 as the **53rd Chief Justice of India** (succeeding **52nd CJI Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai** and **51st CJI Justice Sanjiv Khanna**), CJI **Justice Surya Kant** presided over several pivotal benches in 2026: (1) In July 2026, the CJI-led Bench held that the **constitutional right to peaceful protest under Articles 19(1)(a) and 19(1)(b)** cannot be curtailed merely on account of ongoing public demonstrations and ordered an independent inquiry into allegations of disproportionate police force; (2) In July 2026, the Bench proposed the creation of dedicated **Special Courts** to expedite criminal trials arising from the Manipur conflict and extended the tenure of the **Justice Gita Mittal Committee** overseeing humanitarian relief and rehabilitation; and (3) Reviewed the implementation mechanics of the mandatory **3-year legal practice requirement** for Civil Judge (Junior Division) recruitment established in *All India Judges Association v. Union of India* (Supreme Court of India).

• **Corporate Criminal Liability and Attribution of *Mens Rea* (*Sanofi India Ltd. v. Central Bureau of Investigation*, September 2026):** In its landmark criminal appeal ruling dated September 7, 2026 (*Crl.A. No. 4250/2026*), the Supreme Court of India clarified the law governing **corporate criminal liability** and the attribution of *mens rea* (criminal intent) to corporate entities and their directors. The Court held that in the absence of an express statutory provision creating vicarious criminal liability and specific factual pleadings demonstrating a director's active role (*alter ego*) coupled with criminal intent, directors cannot be mechanically summoned or prosecuted merely by virtue of holding office in the company (Supreme Court of India).

• **Pan-India Binding Directives Against Arbitrary Demolition of Properties (*In Re: Directions in the Matter of Demolition of Structures, 2026* Compendium):** Invoking **Article 142**, the Supreme Court held that when the executive arbitrarily demolishes the residential or commercial property of an accused person as a punitive measure ("bulldozer justice"), it violates the **Doctrine of Separation of Powers**, the **Rule of Law**, **Article 14**, **Article 300A**, and the **Right to Shelter under Article 21**. The Court mandated that no demolition (except unauthorized structures on public roads, footpaths, railway lines, or water bodies) can take place without: (1) a prior **15-day Show-Cause Notice** sent by registered post and affixed on the structure (with auto-intimation to the District Magistrate's portal), (2) an opportunity of **personal hearing**, (3) a speaking final order published online, and (4) a mandatory **15-day waiting window** after the final order to enable the aggrieved owner to approach the appellate authority or court; officials violating these guidelines face contempt of court and personal recovery of restitution costs from their salaries (Supreme Court of India).

3.4 Process Flowchart: Supreme Court's Mandatory Due-Process Protocol Prior to Property Demolition (Articles 14, 21 & 300A)

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Issuance of Minimum 15-Day Prior Show-Cause Notice via Registered Post, Physical Affixation & Digital Intimation to DM

STEP 2
Mandatory Personal Hearing Conducted by Designated Authority with Recorded Minutes of Submissions

STEP 3
Passing of Reasoned Final Order Uploaded on Digital Portal Followed by a Mandatory 15-Day Judicial Appeal Window

STEP 4
Videographed Execution with Panchnama Only After Expiry of Appeal Period (Personal Liability on Defaulting Officials)

3.5 Comparative Table: Landmark Supreme Court Constitution Bench & Criminal Law Rulings (2026 Compendium)

Case Title & Judgment Date	Bench Strength	Constitutional / Statutory Provision	Core Ruling & Precedent Overruled	Official Verification Source
***Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra* (2026 Compendium)**	**9-Judge Bench** (8:1 Majority)	Articles 39(b), 31C, and 300A	Not every privately owned property is a "material resource of the community" under Art. 39(b); overruled Justice Krishna Iyer's broad view in *Ranganatha Reddy* (1977) & *Sanjeev Coke* (1983)	Supreme Court of India
***Mineral Area Development Authority v. SAIL* (2026 Compendium)**	**9-Judge Bench** (8:1 Majority)	7th Schedule: State List Entries 49 & 50 vs. Union List Entry 54	Mining royalty under Section 9 of MMDR Act is NOT a tax; States have plenary power to tax mineral-bearing lands and mineral rights; overruled *India Cements* (1989)	Supreme Court of India
***State of UP v. Lalta Prasad Vaish* (2026 Compendium)**	**9-Judge Bench** (8:1 Majority)	7th Schedule: State List Entry 8 vs. Union List Entry 52	"Intoxicating liquors" in Entry 8 of State List includes **Industrial Alcohol**; States can regulate and tax it; overruled *Synthetics and Chemicals* (1990)	Supreme Court of India
***Aligarh Muslim University v. Naresh Agarwal* (2026 Compendium)**	**7-Judge Bench** (4:3 Majority)	Article 30(1) (Minority Educational Institutions)	Incorporation by a statute or establishment prior to 1950 does NOT bar an institution from claiming minority status under Art. 30(1); overruled *S. Azeez Basha* (1967)	Supreme Court of India
***Sanofi India Ltd. v. CBI* (September 2026)**	**Supreme Court Division Bench**	Corporate Criminal Law & CrPC/BNSS	Clarified corporate criminal liability and attribution of *mens rea*; no automatic vicarious criminal liability on directors without statutory mandate and active role	Supreme Court of India
***In Re: Directions on Demolition of Structures* (2026 Compendium)**	**Supreme Court Division Bench** (Art. 142)	Articles 14, 21, 300A & Separation of Powers	Punitive "bulldozer justice" held unconstitutional; mandated 15-day prior show-cause notice, personal hearing, and 15-day post-order appeal window	Supreme Court of India

Did You Know?: The largest Constitution Bench in Indian history comprised **13 Judges** in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (April 24, 1973 — propounding the **Basic Structure Doctrine** by a 7:6 majority), followed by **11-Judge Benches** in *I.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab* (1967) and *T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka* (2002) (Supreme Court of India).

Exam Trap Alert: Notice how both 9-Judge Constitution Bench rulings on federal taxation in the 2026 Compendium — *Mineral Area Development Authority v. SAIL* (Entries 49 & 50 of State List on mineral land/rights) and *State of UP v. Lalta Prasad Vaish* (Entry 8 of State List on industrial alcohol) — **strengthened Fiscal Federalism in favour of the States** by overruling decades-old 7-Judge Bench judgments (*India Cements* 1989 and *Synthetics & Chemicals* 1990) that had previously curtailed State revenue powers (Supreme Court of India).

★ **Memory Trick:** To remember the **three 9-Judge Constitution Bench verdicts of 2024**, use the acronym **M-A-P**: **M**ineral Rights Taxation to States (*MADA v. SAIL*), Industrial **A**lcohol Regulation to States (*Lalta Prasad Vaish*), and Private **P**roperty protected from automatic inclusion under Article 39(b) (*Property Owners Association*) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 3 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Article 39(b) & Privately Owned Resources (*Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra*, 2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench)	**Historic 8:1 Majority Verdict of the 9-Judge Constitution Bench**	On the 9-Judge Constitution Bench Verdict (2026 Compendium), a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** in *Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra* definitively answered whether the phrase **"material resources of the community"** in **Article 39(b)** of the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) automatically encompasses every privately owned resource or property of citizens for state acquisition and redistribution (Supreme Court of India).
AMU Minority Status (*AMU v. Naresh Agarwal*, 2024 — 7-Judge Bench) & 9-Judge Federal Taxation Rulings	**Rejection of Justice Krishna Iyer's Broad Socialist Doctrine (*Ranganatha Reddy*, 1977 & *Sanjeev Coke*, 1983)**	By an **8:1 majority**, the 9-Judge Bench ruled that **NOT every privately owned property is a "material resource of the community" within the meaning of Article 39(b)**. The Bench overruled the expansive interpretation propounded by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer in *State of Karnataka v. Ranganatha Reddy* (1977) and endorsed in *Sanjeev Coke Manufacturing Co. v. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.* (1983). The Court observed that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the framers of the Constitution deliberately refused to bind India to any rigid economic dogma, leaving economic policy flexible for democratically elected governments (Supreme Court of India).
9-Judge Bench Verdict on 'Industry' (August 2026), Corporate Criminal Liability (*Sanofi India*, September 2026), CJI Surya Kant Bench Rulings & Due Process Guidelines	**Context-Specific Multi-Factor Test for Article 39(b) & Status of Article 31C**	The Court held that a privately owned resource may qualify as a "material resource of the community" ONLY if it satisfies a context-specific test considering: (1) the nature and inherent characteristics of the resource, (2) its scarcity and ecological/national significance, (3) its impact on the well-being of the community, and (4) the consequences of its concentration in private hands (e.g., scarce natural resources, spectrum, forests, or minerals). Earlier in the same reference, the 9-Judge Bench also clarified that following *Minerva Mills* (1980), the **unamended Article 31C** (as introduced by the 25th Amendment Act, 1971 and upheld in *Kesavananda Bharati*, 1973 — protecting laws giving effect to Articles 39(b) and 39(c) from challenge under Articles 14 and 19) survives in the Constitution (Supreme Court of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Process Flowchart: Supreme Court's Mandatory Due-Process Protocol Prior to Property Demolition (Articles 14, 21 & 300A)	**Article 30(1) Minority Educational Institutions (*Aligarh Muslim University v. Naresh Agarwal*, 2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench)**	By a **4:3 majority**, a **7-Judge Constitution Bench** overruled the 1967 5-Judge Bench decision in *S. Azeez Basha v. Union of India* (which had held that an institution incorporated by a central statute cannot claim to be "established" by a minority under Article 30(1)). The 7-Judge Bench laid down the holistic indicia for **"establishment"** under Article 30(1): (1) Merely because an educational institution was incorporated or recognized through a statute (such as the AMU Act, 1920) does not strip it of its minority character, as a statute may merely grant legal recognition to an institution founded by a minority community; (2) Pre-Constitution educational institutions established prior to January 26, 1950 are fully entitled to protection under Article 30(1); and (3) Courts must examine the **genesis/brainchild** of the institution, the source of funds and land, and who spearheaded its foundational administration (referring the factual determination of AMU's status to a regular 3-Judge Bench) (Supreme Court of India).
Comparative Table: Landmark Supreme Court Constitution Bench & Criminal Law Rulings (2026 Compendium)	**States' Power to Tax Mineral Rights & Mineral-Bearing Lands (*Mineral Area Development Authority v. Steel Authority of India*, July–2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench)**	By an **8:1 majority**, a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** overruled the 7-Judge Bench decision in *India Cements Ltd. v. State of Tamil Nadu* (1989) and held that: (1) **Royalty** paid by a mining lessee under Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) is **NOT a tax**, but a contractual consideration paid to the lessor for extracting minerals; and (2) State Legislatures possess plenary legislative competence under **Entry 49 (Taxes on lands and buildings)** and **Entry 50 (Taxes on mineral rights)** of the **State List (List-II of the Seventh Schedule)** to levy taxes on mineral-bearing lands and mineral rights (made enforceable for dues from April 1, 2005 onwards) (Supreme Court of India).
Article 39(b) & Privately Owned Resources (*Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra*, 2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench)	**States' Regulatory Power over Industrial Alcohol (*State of UP v. Lalta Prasad Vaish*, 2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench)**	By an **8:1 majority**, a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** overruled the 7-Judge Bench ruling in *Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. v. State of UP* (1990) and held that the phrase **"intoxicating liquors"** in **Entry 8 of the State List (List-II)** is not restricted to potable alcohol (beverage alcohol) alone, but also encompasses **Industrial Alcohol (denatured spirit/rectified spirit)** capable of being used or misused to produce intoxicating beverages, thereby affirming the power of State Legislatures to regulate and tax industrial alcohol (Supreme Court of India).
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Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
9-Judge Bench Verdict on 'Industry' (August 2026), Corporate Criminal Liability (*Sanofi India*, September 2026), CJI Surya Kant Bench Rulings & Due Process Guidelines	**Chief Justice of India Justice Surya Kant (53rd CJI) & Key 2026 Bench Rulings**	Sworn in on November 24, 2025 as the **53rd Chief Justice of India** (succeeding **52nd CJI Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai** and **51st CJI Justice Sanjiv Khanna**), CJI **Justice Surya Kant** presided over several pivotal benches in 2026: (1) In July 2026, the CJI-led Bench held that the **constitutional right to peaceful protest under Articles 19(1)(a) and 19(1)(b)** cannot be curtailed merely on account of ongoing public demonstrations and ordered an independent inquiry into allegations of disproportionate police force; (2) In July 2026, the Bench proposed the creation of dedicated **Special Courts** to expedite criminal trials arising from the Manipur conflict and extended the tenure of the **Justice Gita Mittal Committee** overseeing humanitarian relief and rehabilitation; and (3) Reviewed the implementation mechanics of the mandatory **3-year legal practice requirement** for Civil Judge (Junior Division) recruitment established in *All India Judges Association v. Union of India* (Supreme Court of India).
Process Flowchart: Supreme Court's Mandatory Due-Process Protocol Prior to Property Demolition (Articles 14, 21 & 300A)	**Corporate Criminal Liability and Attribution of *Mens Rea* (*Sanofi India Ltd. v. Central Bureau of Investigation*, September 2026)**	In its landmark criminal appeal ruling dated September 7, 2026 (*Crl.A. No. 4250/2026*), the Supreme Court of India clarified the law governing **corporate criminal liability** and the attribution of *mens rea* (criminal intent) to corporate entities and their directors. The Court held that in the absence of an express statutory provision creating vicarious criminal liability and specific factual pleadings demonstrating a director's active role (*alter ego*) coupled with criminal intent, directors cannot be mechanically summoned or prosecuted merely by virtue of holding office in the company (Supreme Court of India).
Comparative Table: Landmark Supreme Court Constitution Bench & Criminal Law Rulings (2026 Compendium)	**Pan-India Binding Directives Against Arbitrary Demolition of Properties (*In Re: Directions in the Matter of Demolition of Structures*, 2026 Compendium)**	Invoking **Article 142**, the Supreme Court held that when the executive arbitrarily demolishes the residential or commercial property of an accused person as a punitive measure ("bulldozer justice"), it violates the **Doctrine of Separation of Powers**, the **Rule of Law**, **Article 14**, **Article 300A**, and the **Right to Shelter under Article 21**. The Court mandated that no demolition (except unauthorized structures on public roads, footpaths, railway lines, or water bodies) can take place without: (1) a prior **15-day Show-Cause Notice** sent by registered post and affixed on the structure (with auto-intimation to the District Magistrate's portal), (2) an opportunity of **personal hearing**, (3) a speaking final order published online, and (4) a mandatory **15-day waiting window** after the final order to enable the aggrieved owner to approach the appellate authority or court; officials violating these guidelines face contempt of court and personal recovery of restitution costs from their salaries (Supreme Court of India).

Chapter 3 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Historic 8:1 Majority Verdict of the 9-Judge Constitution Bench): On the 9-Judge Constitution Bench Verdict (2026 Compendium), a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** in *Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra* definitively answered whether the phrase **"material resources of the community"** in **Article 39(b)** of the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) automatically encompasses every privately owned resource or property of citizens for state acquisition and redistribution (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (Rejection of Justice Krishna Iyer's Broad Socialist Doctrine (*Ranganatha Reddy*, 1977 & *Sanjeev Coke*, 1983)): By an **8:1 majority**, the 9-Judge Bench ruled that **NOT every privately owned property is a "material resource of the community" within the meaning of Article 39(b)**. The Bench overruled the expansive interpretation propounded by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer in *State of Karnataka v. Ranganatha Reddy* (1977) and endorsed in *Sanjeev Coke Manufacturing Co. v. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.* (1983). The Court observed that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the framers of the Constitution deliberately refused to bind India to any rigid economic dogma, leaving economic policy flexible for democratically elected governments (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Context-Specific Multi-Factor Test for Article 39(b) & Status of Article 31C): The Court held that a privately owned resource may qualify as a "material resource of the community" ONLY if it satisfies a context-specific test considering: (1) the nature and inherent characteristics of the resource, (2) its scarcity and ecological/national significance, (3) its impact on the well-being of the community, and (4) the consequences of its concentration in private hands (e.g., scarce natural resources, spectrum, forests, or minerals). Earlier in the same reference, the 9-Judge Bench also clarified that following *Minerva Mills* (1980), the **unamended Article 31C** (as introduced by the 25th Amendment Act, 1971 and upheld in *Kesavananda Bharati*, 1973 — protecting laws giving effect to Articles 39(b) and 39(c) from challenge under Articles 14 and 19) survives in the Constitution (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (Article 30(1) Minority Educational Institutions (*Aligarh Muslim University v. Naresh Agarwal*, 2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench)): By a **4:3 majority**, a **7-Judge Constitution Bench** overruled the 1967 5-Judge Bench decision in *S. Azeez Basha v. Union of India* (which had held that an institution incorporated by a central statute cannot claim to be "established" by a minority under Article 30(1)). The 7-Judge Bench laid down the holistic indicia for **"establishment"** under Article 30(1): (1) Merely because an educational institution was incorporated or recognized through a statute (such as the AMU Act, 1920) does not strip it of its minority character, as a statute may merely grant legal recognition to an institution founded by a minority community; (2) Pre-Constitution educational institutions established prior to January 26, 1950 are fully entitled to protection under Article 30(1); and (3) Courts must examine the **genesis/brainchild** of the institution, the source of funds and land, and who spearheaded its foundational administration (referring the factual determination of AMU's status to a regular 3-Judge Bench) (Supreme Court of India).

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Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (States' Power to Tax Mineral Rights & Mineral-Bearing Lands (*Mineral Area Development Authority v. Steel Authority of India*, July–2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench)): By an **8:1 majority**, a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** overruled the 7-Judge Bench decision in *India Cements Ltd. v. State of Tamil Nadu* (1989) and held that: (1) **Royalty** paid by a mining lessee under Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) is **NOT a tax**, but a contractual consideration paid to the lessor for extracting minerals; and (2) State Legislatures possess plenary legislative competence under **Entry 49 (Taxes on lands and buildings)** and **Entry 50 (Taxes on mineral rights)** of the **State List (List-II of the Seventh Schedule)** to levy taxes on mineral-bearing lands and mineral rights (made enforceable for dues from April 1, 2005 onwards) (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (States' Regulatory Power over Industrial Alcohol (*State of UP v. Lalta Prasad Vaish*, 2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench)): By an **8:1 majority**, a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** overruled the 7-Judge Bench ruling in *Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. v. State of UP* (1990) and held that the phrase **"intoxicating liquors"** in **Entry 8 of the State List (List-II)** is not restricted to potable alcohol (beverage alcohol) alone, but also encompasses **Industrial Alcohol (denatured spirit/rectified spirit)** capable of being used or misused to produce intoxicating beverages, thereby affirming the power of State Legislatures to regulate and tax industrial alcohol (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (9-Judge Constitution Bench Judgment on the Definition of 'Industry' under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (August 20, 2026)): On August 20, 2026, a **9-Judge Constitution Bench** of the Supreme Court of India delivered its landmark verdict resolving a 48-year-old constitutional and labour-law reference concerning the interpretation of **"industry" under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947** (re-evaluating the 7-Judge Bench ruling in *Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa*, 1978). The Bench delineated the boundary between sovereign/regal functions of the State (which stand excluded from the purview of "industry") and systematic economic, commercial, or welfare Undertakings carried out through employer-employee cooperation, harmonizing industrial adjudication with the modern **Industrial Relations Code** (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (Chief Justice of India Justice Surya Kant (53rd CJI) & Key 2026 Bench Rulings): Sworn in on November 24, 2025 as the **53rd Chief Justice of India** (succeeding **52nd CJI Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai** and **51st CJI Justice Sanjiv Khanna**), CJI **Justice Surya Kant** presided over several pivotal benches in 2026: (1) In July 2026, the CJI-led Bench held that the **constitutional right to peaceful protest under Articles 19(1)(a) and 19(1)(b)** cannot be curtailed merely on account of ongoing public demonstrations and ordered an independent inquiry into allegations of disproportionate police force; (2) In July 2026, the Bench proposed the creation of dedicated **Special Courts** to expedite criminal trials arising from the Manipur conflict and extended the tenure of the **Justice Gita Mittal Committee** overseeing humanitarian relief and rehabilitation; and (3) Reviewed the implementation mechanics of the mandatory **3-year legal practice requirement** for Civil Judge (Junior Division) recruitment established in *All India Judges Association v. Union of India* (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #5 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Corporate Criminal Liability and Attribution of *Mens Rea* (*Sanofi India Ltd. v. Central Bureau of Investigation*, September 2026)): In its landmark criminal appeal ruling dated September 7, 2026 (*Crl.A. No.* 4250/2026), the Supreme Court of India clarified the law governing **corporate criminal liability** and the attribution of *mens rea* (criminal intent) to corporate entities and their directors. The Court held that in the absence of an express statutory provision creating vicarious criminal liability and specific factual pleadings demonstrating a director's active role (*alter ego*) coupled with criminal intent, directors cannot be mechanically summoned or prosecuted merely by virtue of holding office in the company (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (Pan-India Binding Directives Against Arbitrary Demolition of Properties (*In Re: Directions in the Matter of Demolition of Structures, 2026* Compendium)): Invoking **Article 142**, the Supreme Court held that when the executive arbitrarily demolishes the residential or commercial property of an accused person as a punitive measure ("bulldozer justice"), it violates the **Doctrine of Separation of Powers**, the **Rule of Law**, **Article 14**, **Article 300A**, and the **Right to Shelter under Article 21**. The Court mandated that no demolition (except unauthorized structures on public roads, footpaths, railway lines, or water bodies) can take place without: (1) a prior **15-day Show-Cause Notice** sent by registered post and affixed on the structure (with auto-intimation to the District Magistrate's portal), (2) an opportunity of **personal hearing**, (3) a speaking final order published online, and (4) a mandatory **15-day waiting window** after the final order to enable the aggrieved owner to approach the appellate authority or court; officials violating these guidelines face contempt of court and personal recovery of restitution costs from their salaries (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *4:* Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita *(*BNS*), 2023* — Structural Overhaul of the Indian Penal Code *(*IPC*, 1860)* & Key New Offences

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 4: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 — Structural Overhaul of the Indian Penal Code (IPC, 1860) & Key New Offences

Key Study Pillar 1
Architecture of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (358 Sections, 20 Chapters)

Key Study Pillar 2
Major New Offences & Re-indexed Landmark Sections under BNS, 2023

4.1 Architecture of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita *(*BNS*), 2023 (358* Sections*, 20* Chapters*)*

• **Enactment, Presidential Assent & Date of Enforcement:** Replacing the 164-year-old colonial **Indian Penal Code, 1860** (drafted by the First Law Commission chaired by Lord Macaulay), the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023)** received Presidential assent on **December 25, 2023** and came into force across India on **July 1, 2024** (India Code — BNS 2023).

• **Streamlining of Chapters and Sections (358 Sections vs. 511 Sections in IPC):** Whereas the old IPC, 1860 contained **23 Chapters and 511 Sections**, the new **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 contains 20 Chapters and 358 Sections**. All statutory definitions (such as child below 18 years, gender including transgender persons, electronic records, movable property, and public servant) have been consolidated alphabetically into a single section — **Section 2** — and offences against women and children have been prioritized upfront in **Chapter V (Sections 63 to 99)** (India Code — BNS 2023).

• **Introduction of 'Community Service' as the 6th Statutory Punishment (Section 4(f)):** For the first time in Indian criminal jurisprudence, **Section 4(f)** of the BNS introduces **Community Service** as a formal statutory

punishment alongside (a) Death, (b) Imprisonment for life, (c) Imprisonment (Rigorous and Simple), (d) Forfeiture of property, and (e) Fine. Community Service is prescribed for **6 petty offences** to promote restorative justice and decongest prisons: (1) Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade (**Section 202**), (2) Non-appearance in response to a proclamation (**Section 209**), (3) Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restrain a public servant from discharging official duty (**Section 226**), (4) First-time theft of property valued at **less than ₹5,000** upon restoration of the stolen property (**Section 303(2)**), (5) Misconduct in public by a drunken person (**Section 355**), and (6) Defamation (**Section 356**) (India Code — BNS 2023).

4.2 Major New Offences & Re-indexed Landmark Sections under BNS*, 2023*

• Abolition of Colonial 'Sedition' (IPC 124A) & Protection of Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India (Section 152): BNS completely deletes the colonial offence of "Sedition" (IPC Section 124A, which penalized disaffection towards the government) and introduces **Section 152**, which penalizes acts endangering the **sovereignty, unity and integrity of India** through secession, armed rebellion, subversive activities, or encouraging feelings of separatist activities (punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment up to 7 years and fine) (India Code — BNS 2023).

• Organised Crime (Section 111), Petty Organised Crime (Section 112), and Terrorist Act (Section 113):

1. **Section 111 (Organised Crime):** Defines and penalizes continuing unlawful activity by crime syndicates including kidnapping, extortion, contract killing, land grabbing, cyber-crimes with severe consequences, and trafficking in human beings, drugs, or weapons (punishable with death or life imprisonment if death results, and 5 years to life imprisonment in other cases) (India Code — BNS 2023).

2. **Section 112 (Petty Organised Crime):** Covers organized gangs involved in vehicle theft, pickpocketing, shoplifting, unauthorized ticket selling, illegal betting/gambling, and **selling of public examination question papers** (punishable with 1 to 7 years imprisonment and fine) (India Code — BNS 2023).

3. **Section 113 (Terrorist Act):** Incorporates the offence of terrorism directly into the general penal code in alignment with the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), with a statutory safeguard that an officer **not below the rank of Superintendent of Police (SP)** shall decide whether to register the case under BNS Section 113 or the UAPA (India Code — BNS 2023).

• Mob Lynching (Section 103(2)), Deceitful Promise to Marry (Section 69), Negligent Death (Section 106) & Snatching (Section 304):

1. **Mob Lynching (Section 103(2) & Section 117(4)):** While **Section 103(1)** prescribes the punishment for murder (replacing IPC Section 302), **Section 103(2)** specifically provides that when a group of **five or more persons** acting in concert commits murder on the basis of race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief, or any other similar basis, each member of such group shall be punished with **death or imprisonment for life**, and fine (India Code — BNS 2023).

2. **Sexual Intercourse by Employing Deceitful Means / False Promise to Marry (Section 69):** Penalizes sexual intercourse (not amounting to rape) obtained by deceitful means or by making a promise to marry a woman without any intention of fulfilling the same (including suppression of identity or false inducement of employment/promotion) with imprisonment up to **10 years and fine** (India Code — BNS 2023).

3. **Snatching (Section 304):** Creates a distinct statutory offence separate from theft (Section 303) where the offender suddenly, quickly, or forcibly seizes or grabs movable property from any person, punishable with imprisonment up to **3 years and fine** (India Code — BNS 2023).

4.3 Process Flowchart: Statutory Transformation from the Colonial IPC (1860) to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS, 2023)

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Repeal of Colonial Punishment-Centric IPC 1860 (23 Chapters, 511 Sections) & Enactment of Justice-Centric BNS 2023 (20 Chapters, 358 Sections)

STEP 2
Consolidation of All Definitions in Section 2 & Prioritization of Offences Against Women and Children in Chapter V (Sections 63–99)

STEP 3
Codification of Modern Offences — Organised Crime (Sec 111), Terrorism (Sec 113), Mob Lynching (Sec 103(2)), Snatching (Sec 304) & Sovereignty Protection (Sec 152)

STEP 4
Introduction of Restorative 'Community Service' under Section 4(f) for 6 Petty Offences Including First-Time Theft Below ₹5,000

4.4 Comparative Table: Old Indian Penal Code (IPC, 1860) vs. New Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS, 2023) Sections

Offence / Legal Provision	Old IPC, 1860 Section	New BNS, 2023 Section	Key Statutory Change & Prescribed Punishment	Official Verification Source
Consolidated Statutory Definitions	Sections 6 to 52A (scattered)	**Section 2** (Clauses 1 to 39)	All definitions (child < 18 yrs, gender including transgender, electronic record) unified in one section	India Code — BNS 2023
Acts Done by Several Persons in Furtherance of Common Intention	Section 34	**Section 3(5)**	Joint criminal liability for acts done in furtherance of common intention of all	India Code — BNS 2023
Types of Punishments (+ Community Service)	Section 53 (5 punishments)	**Section 4** (6 punishments)	Added **Community Service** under **Section 4(f)** for 6 petty offences	India Code — BNS 2023
Definition and Punishment for Rape	Sections 375 and 376	**Sections 63 and 64**	Minimum 10 years to life imprisonment; Exception 2 raises wife's age threshold statutorily to **18 years**	India Code — BNS 2023
Sexual Intercourse by Deceitful Means / False Promise to Marry	No specific standalone section	**Section 69 (New Section)**	Up to **10 years imprisonment and fine** for deceitful means or false promise of marriage/employment	India Code — BNS 2023
Gang Rape & Gang Rape of a Woman Under 18 Years	Sections 376D, 376DA & 376DB	**Sections 70(1) and 70(2)**	Under Section 70(2), gang rape of any girl under 18 years carries life imprisonment (remainder of natural life) or **Death**	India Code — BNS 2023
Dowry Death & Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Sections 304B and 498A	**Sections 80 and 85**	Unnatural death of a woman within 7 years of marriage due to dowry harassment carries 7 years to life imprisonment	India Code — BNS 2023
Culpable Homicide, Murder & Mob Lynching	Sections 299, 300 & 302	**Sections 100, 101 & 103(1)/(2)**	Section 103(1) penalizes murder; **Section 103(2)** penalizes **Mob Lynching** (by 5+ persons) with death or life imprisonment	India Code — BNS 2023

Offence / Legal Provision	Old IPC, 1860 Section	New BNS, 2023 Section	Key Statutory Change & Prescribed Punishment	Official Verification Source
Causing Death by Negligence	Section 304A (2 years max)	**Sections 106(1) and 106(2)**	Enhanced punishment under Section 106(1) from 2 years to **5 years** (2 years for registered medical practitioners)	India Code — BNS 2023
Organised Crime, Petty Organised Crime & Terrorist Act	Not in IPC	**Sections 111, 112, and 113 (New)**	Dedicated provisions targeting crime syndicates, paper-leak gangs, and terrorist offences	India Code — BNS 2023
Acts Endangering Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India	Section 124A (Sedition — Repealed)	**Section 152 (New Section)**	Replaces colonial 'sedition' with offences against India's sovereignty, unity, and integrity (life or up to 7 years)	India Code — BNS 2023
Unlawful Assembly & Rioting	Sections 141 and 146	**Sections 189 and 191**	Unlawful assembly of 5 or more persons with common unlawful object	India Code — BNS 2023
Theft, Snatching, Robbery & Dacoity	Sections 378/379, 390, 391	**Sections 303, 304, 309 & 310**	Community service for first theft < ₹5,000 (Sec 303(2)); new **Snatching** offence (Sec 304); Dacoity by 5+ persons (Sec 310)	India Code — BNS 2023
Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating & Defamation	Sections 405, 415/420 & 499/500	**Sections 316, 318, and 356**	Famous IPC Section 420 (Cheating) is now **Section 318**; Defamation (**Section 356**) includes community service option	India Code — BNS 2023

Did You Know?: While the old IPC, 1860 criminalized every attempt to commit suicide under Section 309, the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 decriminalizes general attempts to commit suicide** (in harmony with Section 115 of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017) and retains only **Section 226**, which penalizes an attempt to commit suicide **with the intent to compel or restrain any public servant from discharging their official duty** (such as threatening self-immolation to stop lawful eviction or police action) with simple imprisonment up to 1 year or community service (India Code — BNS 2023).

Exam Trap Alert: Under **Exception 2 to Section 63 of the BNS, 2023**, the statutory age below which sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife constitutes rape has been explicitly updated to **18 years** (replacing the archaic "under 15 years" text in old IPC Section 375 and codifying the Supreme Court's ruling in *Independent Thought v. Union of India*, 2017) (India Code — BNS 2023).

★ **Memory Trick:** To remember the landmark new section numbers of BNS, 2023: **"Section 4(f) is Community Service, 63–64 is Rape, 69 is Deceitful Promise to Marry, 103 is Murder & Mob Lynching, 111 is Organised Crime, 113 is Terrorist Act, 152 protects India's Sovereignty, 303–304 is Theft & Snatching, and 318 is the new 420 (Cheating)!"** (IUC Academy).

Chapter 4 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Architecture of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (358 Sections, 20 Chapters)	**Enactment, Presidential Assent & Date of Enforcement**	Replacing the 164-year-old colonial **Indian Penal Code, 1860** (drafted by the First Law Commission chaired by Lord Macaulay), the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023)** received Presidential assent on **December 25, 2023** and came into force across India on **July 1, 2024** (India Code — BNS 2023).
Major New Offences & Re-indexed Landmark Sections under BNS, 2023	**Streamlining of Chapters and Sections (358 Sections vs. 511 Sections in IPC)**	Whereas the old IPC, 1860 contained **23 Chapters and 511 Sections**, the new **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 contains 20 Chapters and 358 Sections**. All statutory definitions (such as child below 18 years, gender including transgender persons, electronic records, movable property, and public servant) have been consolidated alphabetically into a single section — **Section 2** — and offences against women and children have been prioritized upfront in **Chapter V (Sections 63 to 99)** (India Code — BNS 2023).
Process Flowchart: Statutory Transformation from the Colonial IPC (1860) to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS, 2023)	**Introduction of 'Community Service' as the 6th Statutory Punishment (Section 4(f))**	For the first time in Indian criminal jurisprudence, **Section 4(f)** of the BNS introduces **Community Service** as a formal statutory punishment alongside (a) Death, (b) Imprisonment for life, (c) Imprisonment (Rigorous and Simple), (d) Forfeiture of property, and (e) Fine. Community Service is prescribed for **6 petty offences** to promote restorative justice and decongest prisons: (1) Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade (**Section 202**), (2) Non-appearance in response to a proclamation (**Section 209**), (3) Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restrain a public servant from discharging official duty (**Section 226**), (4) First-time theft of property valued at **less than ₹5,000** upon restoration of the stolen property (**Section 303(2)**), (5) Misconduct in public by a drunken person (**Section 355**), and (6) Defamation (**Section 356**) (India Code — BNS 2023).
Comparative Table: Old Indian Penal Code (IPC, 1860) vs. New Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS, 2023) Sections	**Abolition of Colonial 'Sedition' (IPC 124A) & Protection of Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India (Section 152)**	BNS completely deletes the colonial offence of "Sedition" (IPC Section 124A, which penalized disaffection towards the government) and introduces **Section 152**, which penalizes acts endangering the **sovereignty, unity and integrity of India** through secession, armed rebellion, subversive activities, or encouraging feelings of separatist activities (punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment up to 7 years and fine) (India Code — BNS 2023).
Architecture of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (358 Sections, 20 Chapters)	**Section 111 (Organised Crime)**	Defines and penalizes continuing unlawful activity by crime syndicates including kidnapping, extortion, contract killing, land grabbing, cyber-crimes with severe consequences, and trafficking in human beings, drugs, or weapons (punishable with death or life imprisonment if death results, and 5 years to life imprisonment in other cases) (India Code — BNS 2023).
Major New Offences & Re-indexed Landmark Sections under BNS, 2023	**Section 112 (Petty Organised Crime)**	Covers organized gangs involved in vehicle theft, pickpocketing, shoplifting, unauthorized ticket selling, illegal betting/gambling, and **selling of public examination question papers** (punishable with 1 to 7 years imprisonment and fine) (India Code — BNS 2023).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Process Flowchart: Statutory Transformation from the Colonial IPC (1860) to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS, 2023)	**Section 113 (Terrorist Act)**	Incorporates the offence of terrorism directly into the general penal code in alignment with the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), with a statutory safeguard that an officer **not below the rank of Superintendent of Police (SP)** shall decide whether to register the case under BNS Section 113 or the UAPA (India Code — BNS 2023).
Comparative Table: Old Indian Penal Code (IPC, 1860) vs. New Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS, 2023) Sections	**Mob Lynching (Section 103(2) & Section 117(4))**	While **Section 103(1)** prescribes the punishment for murder (replacing IPC Section 302), **Section 103(2)** specifically provides that when a group of **five or more persons** acting in concert commits murder on the basis of race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief, or any other similar basis, each member of such group shall be punished with **death or imprisonment for life**, and fine (India Code — BNS 2023).
Architecture of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (358 Sections, 20 Chapters)	**Sexual Intercourse by Employing Deceitful Means / False Promise to Marry (Section 69)**	Penalizes sexual intercourse (not amounting to rape) obtained by deceitful means or by making a promise to marry a woman without any intention of fulfilling the same (including suppression of identity or false inducement of employment/promotion) with imprisonment up to **10 years and fine** (India Code — BNS 2023).
Major New Offences & Re-indexed Landmark Sections under BNS, 2023	**Snatching (Section 304)**	Creates a distinct statutory offence separate from theft (Section 303) where the offender suddenly, quickly, or forcibly seizes or grabs movable property from any person, punishable with imprisonment up to **3 years and fine** (India Code — BNS 2023).

Chapter 4 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Enactment, Presidential Assent & Date of Enforcement): Replacing the 164-year-old colonial **Indian Penal Code, 1860** (drafted by the First Law Commission chaired by Lord Macaulay), the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023)** received Presidential assent on **December 25, 2023** and came into force across India on **July 1, 2024** (India Code — BNS 2023).

Statement-II (Streamlining of Chapters and Sections (358 Sections vs. 511 Sections in IPC)): Whereas the old IPC, 1860 contained **23 Chapters and 511 Sections**, the new **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 contains 20 Chapters and 358 Sections**. All statutory definitions (such as child below 18 years, gender including transgender persons, electronic records, movable property, and public servant) have been consolidated alphabetically into a single section — **Section 2** — and offences against women and children have been prioritized upfront in **Chapter V (Sections 63 to 99)** (India Code — BNS 2023).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Introduction of 'Community Service' as the 6th Statutory Punishment (Section 4(f))): For the first time in Indian criminal jurisprudence, **Section 4(f)** of the BNS introduces **Community Service** as a formal statutory punishment alongside (a) Death, (b) Imprisonment for life, (c) Imprisonment (Rigorous and Simple), (d) Forfeiture of property, and (e) Fine. Community Service is prescribed for **6 petty offences** to promote restorative justice and decongest prisons: (1) Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade (**Section 202**), (2) Non-appearance in response to a proclamation (**Section 209**), (3) Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restrain a public servant from discharging official duty (**Section 226**), (4) First-time theft of property valued at **less than ₹5,000** upon restoration of the stolen property (**Section 303(2)**), (5) Misconduct in public by a drunken person (**Section 355**), and (6) Defamation (**Section 356**) (India Code — BNS 2023).

Statement-II (Abolition of Colonial 'Sedition' (IPC 124A) & Protection of Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India (Section 152)): BNS completely deletes the colonial offence of "Sedition" (IPC Section 124A, which penalized disaffection towards the government) and introduces **Section 152**, which penalizes acts endangering the **sovereignty, unity and integrity of India** through secession, armed rebellion, subversive activities, or encouraging feelings of separatist activities (punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment up to 7 years and fine) (India Code — BNS 2023).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 111 (Organised Crime)): Defines and penalizes continuing unlawful activity by crime syndicates including kidnapping, extortion, contract killing, land grabbing, cyber-crimes with severe consequences, and trafficking in human beings, drugs, or weapons (punishable with death or life imprisonment if death results, and 5 years to life imprisonment in other cases) (India Code — BNS 2023).

Statement-II (Section 112 (Petty Organised Crime)): Covers organized gangs involved in vehicle theft, pickpocketing, shoplifting, unauthorized ticket selling, illegal betting/gambling, and **selling of public examination question papers** (punishable with 1 to 7 years imprisonment and fine) (India Code — BNS 2023).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 113 (Terrorist Act)): Incorporates the offence of terrorism directly into the general penal code in alignment with the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), with a statutory safeguard that an officer **not below the rank of Superintendent of Police (SP)** shall decide whether to register the case under BNS Section 113 or the UAPA (India Code — BNS 2023).

Statement-II (Mob Lynching (Section 103(2) & Section 117(4))): While **Section 103(1)** prescribes the punishment for murder (replacing IPC Section 302), **Section 103(2)** specifically provides that when a group of **five or more persons** acting in concert commits murder on the basis of race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief, or any other similar basis, each member of such group shall be punished with **death or imprisonment for life**, and fine (India Code — BNS 2023).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #5 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Sexual Intercourse by Employing Deceitful Means / False Promise to Marry (Section 69)): Penalizes sexual intercourse (not amounting to rape) obtained by deceitful means or by making a promise to marry a woman without any intention of fulfilling the same (including suppression of identity or false inducement of employment/promotion) with imprisonment up to **10 years and fine** (India Code — BNS 2023).

Statement-II (Snatching (Section 304)): Creates a distinct statutory offence separate from theft (Section 303) where the offender suddenly, quickly, or forcibly seizes or grabs movable property from any person, punishable with imprisonment up to **3 years and fine** (India Code — BNS 2023).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *5:* Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita *(*BNSS*), 2023* & Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam *(*BSA*), 2023* — Zero FIR, Mandatory Forensics & Digital Evidence

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 5: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 & Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 — Zero FIR, Mandatory Forensics & Digital Evidence

Key Study Pillar 1
Transformative Procedural Reforms under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (531 Sections, 39 Chapters)

Key Study Pillar 2
Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (170 Sections, 12 Chapters) & Electronic Evidence Architecture

5.1 Transformative Procedural Reforms under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita *(*BNSS*), 2023 (531* Sections*, 39* Chapters*)*

• **Replacement of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC, 1973):** Enacted as **Act No. 46 of 2023** and enforced from **July 1, 2024**, the **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023** replaces the CrPC, 1973 (which had 37 Chapters and 484 Sections) with a citizen-centric and technology-driven procedural code containing **39 Chapters and 531 Sections** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• **Statutory Recognition of Zero FIR, e-FIR & Preliminary Inquiry (Section 173):** Replacing Section 154 of the old CrPC, **Section 173 of the BNSS** introduces three major reforms:

1. **Zero FIR (Section 173(1)):** Any citizen can lodge information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence at **any police station irrespective of the territorial area** where the offence was committed; the police officer must register it immediately and transfer it to the jurisdictional police station (India Code — BNSS 2023).

2. **Electronic FIR (e-FIR — Section 173(1)(ii)):** Information of a cognizable offence may be given through electronic communication, which shall be taken on record by the police officer upon being **signed within 3 days** by the person giving it (India Code — BNSS 2023).

3. **Preliminary Inquiry (Section 173(3)):** For offences punishable with imprisonment of **3 years or more but less than 7 years**, the officer-in-charge of a police station may, with the prior permission of an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP), conduct a preliminary inquiry **within 14 days** to ascertain whether a *prima facie* case exists (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• **Mandatory Crime-Scene Forensic Investigation (Section 176(3)) & Audio-Video Search Recording (Sections 105 & 185):** Under **Section 176(3) of the BNSS**, for every offence punishable with **imprisonment for 7 years or more**, the officer-in-charge of the police station must cause a **forensic expert to visit the crime scene** to collect forensic evidence and record the process on a mobile phone or other electronic device. Similarly, **Sections 105 and 185** mandate audio-video recording of all searches and seizures, which must be forwarded to the Magistrate within **48 hours** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• **Revised Police Custody Rules (Section 187), Trial in Absentia (Section 356) & Undertrial Bail Relief (Section 479):**

1. **Flexible 15-Day Police Custody Window (Section 187):** Unlike old Section 167 CrPC (which allowed the 15-day police custody remand ONLY during the first 15 days of arrest), **Section 187(2) of the BNSS** allows the Magistrate to authorize **police custody up to 15 days in the whole, or in parts, at any time during the initial 40 days (out of a 60-day detention period) or initial 60 days (out of a 90-day detention period)** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

2. **Trial in Absentia of Proclaimed Offenders (Section 356):** When a proclaimed offender absconds to evade trial and there is no immediate prospect of arrest, the court may proceed with a **trial in absentia** after **90 days** from the framing of charges, record evidence, and pronounce judgment (India Code — BNSS 2023).

3. **Bail for First-Time Undertrial Prisoners (Section 479):** A first-time offender (never previously convicted of any offence) who has undergone detention for a period extending up to **one-third (1/3rd) of the maximum period of imprisonment** specified for that offence (excluding offences punishable with death or life imprisonment) shall be released on bail by the court (India Code — BNSS 2023).

4. **Statutory Timelines for Speedy Justice:** Charges must be framed within **60 days** from the first hearing on charge (**Section 251**); adjournments are capped at a maximum of **2 adjournments** per party (**Section 346**); judgments must be pronounced within **30 days** (extendable up to 45 days) after completion of arguments (**Section 258**); and mercy petitions in death sentence cases must be filed within **30 days** before the Governor or President (**Section 472**) (India Code — BNSS 2023).

5.2 Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam *(BSA), 2023 (170* Sections, *12* Chapters*)* & Electronic Evidence Architecture

• **Replacement of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872:** Enacted as **Act No. 47 of 2023** and enforced from **July 1, 2024**, the **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023** replaces the 152-year-old Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (11 Chapters, 167 Sections) with **12 Chapters and 170 Sections** (India Code — BSA 2023).

• **Electronic and Digital Records Elevated to 'Document' and 'Primary Evidence' (Sections 2(1)(d), 57, 61 & 63):**

1. **Section 2(1)(d) & Section 2(1)(e):** Explicitly expands the definitions of **"Document"** and **"Evidence"** to include electronic and digital records (emails, server logs, smartphones, laptops, website data, locational evidence, and voice mail messages) as documentary evidence, and statements given electronically (via video conferencing) as oral evidence (India Code — BSA 2023).

2. **Section 57 (Primary Evidence):** Inserts four new explanations recognizing that where an electronic or digital record is created or stored simultaneously or sequentially in multiple files, or where a video recording is

simultaneously stored in electronic form and transmitted/broadcast, **each such stored file is Primary Evidence** (India Code — BSA 2023).

3. **Sections 61 and 63 (Replacing Old Section 65B): Section 61** mandates that nothing in the Adhiniyam shall be used to deny the admissibility of an electronic or digital record merely on the basis that it is an electronic record, granting it the same legal effect, validity, and enforceability as a paper document. **Section 63** (replacing Section 65B of the 1872 Act) prescribes the admissibility requirements for computer/communication device outputs supported by a standardized certificate (Part A signed by the person in charge and Part B signed by the expert, specifying the cryptographic **Hash Value** such as SHA-256) (India Code — BSA 2023).

5.3 Process Flowchart*:* Scientific Investigation & Time-Bound Criminal Trial Pipeline under BNSS & BSA*, 2023*

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Registration of Zero FIR or e-FIR (Signed within 3 Days) under Section 173 BNSS & Free Copy to Informant/Victim

STEP 2
Mandatory Crime-Scene Visit by Forensic Expert for 7+ Year Offences (Sec 176(3)) & Audio-Video Recorded Search (Sec 105/185)

STEP 3
Production of Hash-Value Certified Electronic Records as Primary Evidence under Sections 57, 61 & 63 of BSA 2023

STEP 4
Framing of Charges in 60 Days (Sec 251), Max 2 Adjournments (Sec 346) & Judgment within 30–45 Days of Arguments (Sec 258)

5.4 Comparative Table*:* Old CrPC *(1973)* & Evidence Act *(1872)* vs. New BNSS *(2023)* & BSA *(2023)*

Procedural / Evidentiary Provision	Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872)	New Law (BNSS 2023 / BSA 2023)	Key Reform & Statutory Timeline	Official Verification Source		
Total Chapters & Sections	CrPC: 37 Ch., 484 Sec. \	IEA: 11 Ch., 167 Sec.	**BNSS: 39 Ch., 531 Sec. \	BSA: 12 Ch., 170 Sec.**	Enforced nationwide from **July 1, 2024**	India Code — BNSS/ BSA
Order for Maintenance of Wife, Children & Parents	**Section 125 CrPC**	**Section 144 BNSS**	Maintenance provision is now **Section 144 of BNSS** (major exam trap against old Sec 144!)	India Code — BNSS 2023		
Power to Issue Prohibitory Order in Urgent Cases ('Curfew')	**Section 144 CrPC**	**Section 163 BNSS**	Magistrate's prohibitory order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger is now **Section 163**	India Code — BNSS 2023		
First Information Report (FIR), Zero FIR & e-FIR	Section 154 CrPC	**Section 173 BNSS**	Statutory **Zero FIR**, **e-FIR** (sign within 3 days), and **14-day preliminary inquiry** for 3–7 yr offences	India Code — BNSS 2023		

Procedural / Evidentiary Provision	Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872)	New Law (BNSS 2023 / BSA 2023)	Key Reform & Statutory Timeline	Official Verification Source
Mandatory Forensic Crime-Scene Investigation	Not mandatory in CrPC	**Section 176(3) BNSS**	Mandatory visit of forensic expert and videography for all offences punishable with **7 years or more**	India Code — BNSS 2023
Police Custody (Remand) & Default Bail Window	Section 167 CrPC (only in first 15 days)	**Section 187 BNSS**	Up to **15 days police custody** permissible in whole or in parts during the **first 40 or 60 days** of 60/90-day detention	India Code — BNSS 2023
Trial in Absentia of Proclaimed Offenders	No full trial in absentia	**Section 356 BNSS**	Full trial and judgment in absentia permissible **90 days** after framing of charges against absconding proclaimed offenders	India Code — BNSS 2023
Maximum Detention for First-Time Undertrial Prisoner	Section 436A CrPC (1/2 of max sentence)	**Section 479 BNSS**	First-time offender eligible for bail after undergoing **one-third (1/3rd)** of the maximum prescribed period of imprisonment	India Code — BNSS 2023
Anticipatory Bail vs. High Court's Inherent Powers	Sec 438 CrPC (Anticipatory Bail) & Sec 482 CrPC (HC Powers)	**Section 482 BNSS (Anticipatory Bail) & Section 528 BNSS (HC Powers)**	Anticipatory Bail is now **Section 482 BNSS**, while High Court's inherent quashing power is **Section 528 BNSS**	India Code — BNSS 2023
Admissibility of Electronic Records & Primary Evidence	Section 62 & **Section 65B** IEA	**Sections 57, 61 & 63 BSA**	Electronic records recognized as **Primary Evidence (Sec 57)** and certified with Hash Value under **Section 63 BSA**	India Code — BSA 2023

Did You Know?: Under **Section 398 of the BNSS, 2023**, every State Government is now statutorily required to prepare and notify a **Witness Protection Scheme** for the State with a view to ensuring the protection of witnesses (codifying the Supreme Court's 2018 judgment in *Mahender Chawla v. Union of India*) (**India Code — BNSS 2023**).

Exam Trap Alert: Watch out for the two biggest section-number swaps in **BNSS, 2023**:

1. **Section 144:** In the old CrPC, Section 144 was prohibitory orders/curfew and Section 125 was Maintenance; in the **new BNSS, Section 144 is Maintenance of wives, children, and parents**, while prohibitory orders/curfew is **Section 163**!

2. **Section 482:** In the old CrPC, Section 482 was the Inherent Power of the High Court and Section 438 was Anticipatory Bail; in the **new BNSS, Section 482 is Anticipatory Bail**, while the Inherent Power of the High Court is **Section 528** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

★ **Memory Trick:** To remember the exact chapter and section counts of the three new criminal laws enforced on **July 1, 2024**: **"BNS has 20 Chapters & 358 Sections; BNSS has 39 Chapters & 531 Sections; and BSA has 12 Chapters & 170 Sections!"** (IUC Academy).

Chapter 5 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Transformative Procedural Reforms under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (531 Sections, 39 Chapters)	**Replacement of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC, 1973)**	Enacted as **Act No. 46 of 2023** and enforced from **July 1, 2024**, the **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023** replaces the CrPC, 1973 (which had 37 Chapters and 484 Sections) with a citizen-centric and technology-driven procedural code containing **39 Chapters and 531 Sections** (India Code — BNSS 2023).
Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (170 Sections, 12 Chapters) & Electronic Evidence Architecture	**Statutory Recognition of Zero FIR, e-FIR & Preliminary Inquiry (Section 173)**	Replacing Section 154 of the old CrPC, **Section 173 of the BNSS** introduces three major reforms
Process Flowchart: Scientific Investigation & Time-Bound Criminal Trial Pipeline under BNSS & BSA, 2023	**Zero FIR (Section 173(1))**	Any citizen can lodge information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence at **any police station irrespective of the territorial area** where the offence was committed; the police officer must register it immediately and transfer it to the jurisdictional police station (India Code — BNSS 2023).
Comparative Table: Old CrPC (1973) & Evidence Act (1872) vs. New BNSS (2023) & BSA (2023)	**Electronic FIR (e-FIR — Section 173(1)(ii))**	Information of a cognizable offence may be given through electronic communication, which shall be taken on record by the police officer upon being **signed within 3 days** by the person giving it (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Transformative Procedural Reforms under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (531 Sections, 39 Chapters)	**Preliminary Inquiry (Section 173(3))**	For offences punishable with imprisonment of **3 years or more but less than 7 years**, the officer-in-charge of a police station may, with the prior permission of an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP), conduct a preliminary inquiry **within 14 days** to ascertain whether a *prima facie* case exists (India Code — BNSS 2023).
Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (170 Sections, 12 Chapters) & Electronic Evidence Architecture	**Mandatory Crime-Scene Forensic Investigation (Section 176(3)) & Audio-Video Search Recording (Sections 105 & 185)**	Under **Section 176(3) of the BNSS**, for every offence punishable with **imprisonment for 7 years or more**, the officer-in-charge of the police station must cause a **forensic expert to visit the crime scene** to collect forensic evidence and record the process on a mobile phone or other electronic device. Similarly, **Sections 105 and 185** mandate audio-video recording of all searches and seizures, which must be forwarded to the Magistrate within **48 hours** (India Code — BNSS 2023).
Process Flowchart: Scientific Investigation & Time-Bound Criminal Trial Pipeline under BNSS & BSA, 2023	**Flexible 15-Day Police Custody Window (Section 187)**	Unlike old Section 167 CrPC (which allowed the 15-day police custody remand ONLY during the first 15 days of arrest), **Section 187(2) of the BNSS** allows the Magistrate to authorize **police custody up to 15 days in the whole, or in parts, at any time during the initial 40 days (out of a 60-day detention period) or initial 60 days (out of a 90-day detention period)** (India Code — BNSS 2023).
Comparative Table: Old CrPC (1973) & Evidence Act (1872) vs. New BNSS (2023) & BSA (2023)	**Trial in Absentia of Proclaimed Offenders (Section 356)**	When a proclaimed offender absconds to evade trial and there is no immediate prospect of arrest, the court may proceed with a **trial in absentia** after **90 days** from the framing of charges, record evidence, and pronounce judgment (India Code — BNSS 2023).
Transformative Procedural Reforms under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (531 Sections, 39 Chapters)	**Bail for First-Time Undertrial Prisoners (Section 479)**	A first-time offender (never previously convicted of any offence) who has undergone detention for a period extending up to **one-third (1/3rd) of the maximum period of imprisonment** specified for that offence (excluding offences punishable with death or life imprisonment) shall be released on bail by the court (India Code — BNSS 2023).
Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (170 Sections, 12 Chapters) & Electronic Evidence Architecture	**Statutory Timelines for Speedy Justice**	Charges must be framed within **60 days** from the first hearing on charge (**Section 251**); adjournments are capped at a maximum of **2 adjournments** per party (**Section 346**); judgments must be pronounced within **30 days** (extendable up to 45 days) after completion of arguments (**Section 258**); and mercy petitions in death sentence cases must be filed within **30 days** before the Governor or President (**Section 472**) (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Process Flowchart: Scientific Investigation & Time-Bound Criminal Trial Pipeline under BNSS & BSA, 2023	**Replacement of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872**	Enacted as **Act No. 47 of 2023** and enforced from **July 1, 2024**, the **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023** replaces the 152-year-old Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (11 Chapters, 167 Sections) with **12 Chapters and 170 Sections** (India Code — BSA 2023).
Comparative Table: Old CrPC (1973) & Evidence Act (1872) vs. New BNSS (2023) & BSA (2023)	**Section 2(1)(d) & Section 2(1)(e)**	Explicitly expands the definitions of **"Document"** and **"Evidence"** to include electronic and digital records (emails, server logs, smartphones, laptops, website data, locational evidence, and voice mail messages) as documentary evidence, and statements given electronically (via video conferencing) as oral evidence (India Code — BSA 2023).
Transformative Procedural Reforms under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (531 Sections, 39 Chapters)	**Section 57 (Primary Evidence)**	Inserts four new explanations recognizing that where an electronic or digital record is created or stored simultaneously or sequentially in multiple files, or where a video recording is simultaneously stored in electronic form and transmitted/broadcast, **each such stored file is Primary Evidence** (India Code — BSA 2023).
Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (170 Sections, 12 Chapters) & Electronic Evidence Architecture	**Sections 61 and 63 (Replacing Old Section 65B)**	Section 61 **mandates that nothing in the Adhiniyam shall be used to deny the admissibility of an electronic or digital record merely on the basis that it is an electronic record, granting it the same legal effect, validity, and enforceability as a paper document.** Section 63 **(replacing Section 65B of the 1872 Act) prescribes the admissibility requirements for computer/communication device outputs supported by a standardized certificate (Part A signed by the person in charge and Part B signed by the expert, specifying the cryptographic** Hash Value** such as SHA-256) (India Code — BSA 2023).

Chapter 5 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Replacement of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC, 1973)): Enacted as **Act No. 46 of 2023** and enforced from **July 1, 2024**, the **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023** replaces the CrPC, 1973 (which had 37 Chapters and 484 Sections) with a citizen-centric and technology-driven procedural code containing **39 Chapters and 531 Sections** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Statement-II (Statutory Recognition of Zero FIR, e-FIR & Preliminary Inquiry (Section 173)): Replacing Section 154 of the old CrPC, **Section 173 of the BNSS** introduces three major reforms

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #2 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Zero FIR (Section 173(1))): Any citizen can lodge information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence at **any police station irrespective of the territorial area** where the offence was committed; the police officer must register it immediately and transfer it to the jurisdictional police station (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Statement-II (Electronic FIR (e-FIR — Section 173(1)(ii))): Information of a cognizable offence may be given through electronic communication, which shall be taken on record by the police officer upon being **signed within 3 days** by the person giving it (India Code — BNSS 2023).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #3 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Preliminary Inquiry (Section 173(3))): For offences punishable with imprisonment of **3 years or more but less than 7 years**, the officer-in-charge of a police station may, with the prior permission of an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP), conduct a preliminary inquiry **within 14 days** to ascertain whether a *prima facie* case exists (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Statement-II (Mandatory Crime-Scene Forensic Investigation (Section 176(3)) & Audio-Video Search Recording (Sections 105 & 185)): Under **Section 176(3) of the BNSS**, for every offence punishable with **imprisonment for 7 years or more**, the officer-in-charge of the police station must cause a **forensic expert to visit the crime scene** to collect forensic evidence and record the process on a mobile phone or other electronic device. Similarly, **Sections 105 and 185** mandate audio-video recording of all searches and seizures, which must be forwarded to the Magistrate within **48 hours** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #4 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Flexible 15-Day Police Custody Window (Section 187)): Unlike old Section 167 CrPC (which allowed the 15-day police custody remand ONLY during the first 15 days of arrest), **Section 187(2) of the BNSS** allows the Magistrate to authorize **police custody up to 15 days in the whole, or in parts, at any time during the initial 40 days (out of a 60-day detention period) or initial 60 days (out of a 90-day detention period)** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Statement-II (Trial in Absentia of Proclaimed Offenders (Section 356)): When a proclaimed offender absconds to evade trial and there is no immediate prospect of arrest, the court may proceed with a **trial in absentia** after **90 days** from the framing of charges, record evidence, and pronounce judgment (India Code — BNSS 2023).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #5 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Bail for First-Time Undertrial Prisoners (Section 479)): A first-time offender (never previously convicted of any offence) who has undergone detention for a period extending up to **one-third (1/3rd) of the maximum period of imprisonment** specified for that offence (excluding offences punishable with death or life imprisonment) shall be released on bail by the court (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Statement-II (Statutory Timelines for Speedy Justice): Charges must be framed within **60 days** from the first hearing on charge (**Section 251**); adjournments are capped at a maximum of **2 adjournments** per party (**Section 346**); judgments must be pronounced within **30 days** (extendable up to 45 days) after completion of arguments (**Section 258**); and mercy petitions in death sentence cases must be filed within **30 days** before the Governor or President (**Section 472**) (India Code — BNSS 2023).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Replacement of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872): Enacted as **Act No. 47 of 2023** and enforced from **July 1, 2024**, the **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023** replaces the 152-year-old Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (11 Chapters, 167 Sections) with **12 Chapters and 170 Sections** (India Code — BSA 2023).

Statement-II (Section 2(1)(d) & Section 2(1)(e)): Explicitly expands the definitions of **"Document"** and **"Evidence"** to include electronic and digital records (emails, server logs, smartphones, laptops, website data, locational evidence, and voice mail messages) as documentary evidence, and statements given electronically (via video conferencing) as oral evidence (India Code — BSA 2023).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6: 18th Lok Sabha Architecture & Landmark Parliamentary Legislation: Jan Vishwas Act 2026, Waqf Amendment Act, Public Examinations Act, Telecom Act & DPDP Framework

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 6: 18th Lok Sabha Architecture & Landmark Parliamentary Legislation: Jan Vishwas Act 2026, Waqf Amendment Act, Public Examinations Act, Telecom Act & DPDP Framework

Key Study Pillar 1
Constitution of the 18th Lok Sabha & Parliamentary Offices (2026 Compendium)

Key Study Pillar 2
Key Legislative Enactments (2026 Compendium): Public Examinations Act, Telecommunications Act, CEC Act & DPDP Act

6.1 Constitution of the 18th Lok Sabha & Parliamentary Offices (2026 Compendium)

• **18th Lok Sabha Officeholders & Constitutional Articles:** Following the 2024 General Elections, the **18th Lok Sabha** was constituted in June 2024. Seven-time MP from Cuttack **Bhartruhari Mahtab** was appointed **Speaker Pro Tem** by the President under **Article 95(1)** to administer oaths to newly elected MPs. **Om Birla** (MP from Kota, Rajasthan) was elected **Speaker of the Lok Sabha (Article 93)** for a second consecutive term. After a 10-year gap (2014–2024), **Rahul Gandhi** was officially recognized as the **Leader of the Opposition (LoP) in the Lok Sabha** under the *Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act*, 1977 (having secured more than the 10% quorum/55-seat threshold) (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• **Transition to the New Parliament Building & 'Samvidhan Sadan':** Parliamentary proceedings formally shifted to the new triangular Parliament Building on September 19, 2023, while the historic circular Parliament House (designed by Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker and inaugurated in 1927, where the Constituent Assembly drafted the Constitution) was officially designated as **'Samvidhan Sadan'** (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

6.2 Key Legislative Enactments (2026 Compendium): Public Examinations Act, Telecommunications Act, CEC Act & DPDP Act

• **Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 (Enforced June 21, 2024):**

1. **Examinations Covered:** Covers all public examinations conducted by the **Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)**, **Staff Selection Commission (SSC)**, **Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs)**, **Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS)**, **National Testing Agency (NTA — JEE, NEET, CUET, UGC-NET)**, and all Central Ministries/Departments (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

2. **Nature of Offences & Penalties:** All offences under the Act are **cognizable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable** and must be investigated by an officer not below the rank of **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) or Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP)**. Any person resorting to unfair means (paper leak, tampering with OMR/computer networks, fake admit cards) faces **3 to 5 years imprisonment and a fine up to ₹10 lakh**; whereas **Organised Paper-Leak Crimes** involving examination authorities or service providers carry **minimum 5 years up to 10 years imprisonment and a minimum fine of ₹1 crore** (plus recovery of the proportionate cost of conducting the examination). Genuine candidates/aspirants are protected from criminal prosecution under this Act and remain governed by the administrative unfair-means rules of the respective examination body (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• **Telecommunications Act, 2023 (Enforced in Phases from June 2024):** Repeals and replaces three colonial-era statutes — the **Indian Telegraph Act, 1885**, the **Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933**, and the **Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950**. Key highlights include: (1) **Administrative allocation of spectrum** (without auction) for 19 specified services in the First Schedule, including **Global Mobile Personal Communication by Satellites (Satellite Broadband / SatCom)**, national security, defence, and disaster management; (2) mandatory **biometric-based user identification** for issuing SIM cards; (3) temporary taking over or suspension of telecom services during public emergencies; and (4) renaming the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) as the **'Digital Bharat Nidhi'** (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• **Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023:** Replacing the 1991 Act, this statute establishes a two-tier appointment mechanism under **Article 324(2)**: (1) a **Search Committee** headed by the **Union Minister of Law and Justice** (with two Union Secretaries as members) prepares a panel of five persons of integrity holding or having held a post equivalent to Secretary to the Government of India; and (2) a **Selection Committee** comprising the **Prime Minister (Chairperson)**, the **Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha**, and **a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister** recommends the appointee to the President. They hold office for a term of **6 years or until attaining the age of 65 years** (whichever is earlier) and are not eligible for re-appointment (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 & Rules Framework (2026 Compendium):** Enacted to safeguard informational privacy (*K.S. Puttaswamy*, Article 21), the Act designates individuals as **Data Principals**, entities determining the purpose of processing as **Data Fiduciaries**, and establishes the **Data Protection Board of India** as an independent digital-by-design adjudicatory body. It requires verifiable parental consent for processing data of any **Child (below 18 years of age)**, prohibits behavioral tracking or targeted advertising directed at children, and prescribes financial penalties up to **₹250 crore** for failing to maintain reasonable security safeguards to prevent a personal data breach (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

6.3 Process Flowchart: Statutory Appointment Mechanism for the CEC and Election Commissioners (2023 Act)

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
3-Member 'Search Committee' Chaired by Union Minister of Law & Justice Shortlists a Panel of 5 Secretary-Rank Officers

STEP 2
3-Member 'Selection Committee' (Prime Minister + Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha + 1 Nominated Union Cabinet Minister) Deliberates

STEP 3
Selection Committee Recommends Candidate (from Panel or Outside Panel) to the President of India

STEP 4
Appointment by President under Article 324(2) for a 6-Year / 65-Year Tenure with Supreme Court Judge Equivalence

6.4 Comparative Table: Landmark Central Legislative Enactments & Statutory Provisions (2026 Compendium)

Statute Title & Enforcement	Old Law Repealed / Replaced	Key Institutional / Regulatory Architecture	Maximum Penalty / Special Provision	Official Verification Source
Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024	First dedicated central anti-paper-leak legislation	Covers UPSC, SSC, RRBs, IBPS, NTA & Central Ministries; investigation by **DSP/ACP or above**	Individual: **3–5 yrs prison & up to ₹10 lakh fine**; Organised crime: **5–10 yrs prison & minimum ₹1 crore fine**	Press Information Bureau (PIB)
Telecommunications Act, 2023 (Enforced June 2024)	Indian Telegraph Act (1885) & Wireless Telegraphy Act (1933)	Administrative spectrum allocation for **SatCom**; USOF renamed **'Digital Bharat Nidhi'**	Up to **3 years imprisonment and fine up to ₹2 crore** for unauthorized interception or SIM fraud	Press Information Bureau (PIB)
CEC and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023	Election Commission (Conditions of Service) Act, 1991	Selection Committee: **PM + LoP in Lok Sabha + 1 Union Cabinet Minister**; Search panel by Law Minister	CEC removed like a Supreme Court Judge; ECs removed on recommendation of the CEC	Press Information Bureau (PIB)
Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023	Replaced Section 43A of the Information Technology Act, 2000	Establishes **Data Protection Board of India**; introduces Consent Managers & Significant Data Fiduciaries	Penalty up to **₹250 crore** for data breach; parental consent mandatory for children **under 18 years**	Press Information Bureau (PIB)
Press and Registration of Periodicals (PRP) Act, 2023	Colonial Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867	Online registration within 60 days via **Press Sewa Portal** under Press Registrar General of India (PRGI)	Decriminalizes minor filing violations; bars persons convicted of terrorist/unlawful acts from publishing periodicals	Press Information Bureau (PIB)

Did You Know?: The office of the **Leader of the Opposition (LoP)** in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is NOT mentioned in the original text of the Constitution of India; it was accorded statutory recognition through the **Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977**, conferring the rank, salary, and privileges of a Union Cabinet Minister (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Exam Trap Alert: Under the **Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024**, remember two critical exam distinctions: (1) Bona fide **candidates (students/aspirants)** appearing in the examination are **exempted** from the harsh criminal penalties of 3–10 years imprisonment (they are dealt with under the administrative rules of the examination body); and (2) Every offence under the Act is **Cognizable, Non-Bailable, and Non-Compoundable** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

★ **Memory Trick:** To remember the four colonial statutes replaced during 2023–2024: **"1860 IPC became BNS, 1867 Press Act became PRP Act, 1872 Evidence Act became BSA, and 1885 Telegraph Act became the Telecommunications Act 2023 (where USOF became Digital Bharat Nidhi)!"** (IUC Academy).

Chapter *6* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Constitution of the 18th Lok Sabha & Parliamentary Offices (2026 Compendium)	**18th Lok Sabha Officeholders & Constitutional Articles**	Following the 2024 General Elections, the **18th Lok Sabha** was constituted in June 2024. Seven-time MP from Cuttack **Bhartruhari Mahtab** was appointed **Speaker Pro Tem** by the President under **Article 95(1)** to administer oaths to newly elected MPs. **Om Birla** (MP from Kota, Rajasthan) was elected **Speaker of the Lok Sabha (Article 93)** for a second consecutive term. After a 10-year gap (2014–2024), **Rahul Gandhi** was officially recognized as the **Leader of the Opposition (LoP) in the Lok Sabha** under the *Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act*, 1977 (having secured more than the 10% quorum/55-seat threshold) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
Key Legislative Enactments (2026 Compendium): Public Examinations Act, Telecommunications Act, CEC Act & DPDP Act	**Transition to the New Parliament Building & 'Samvidhan Sadan'**	Parliamentary proceedings formally shifted to the new triangular Parliament Building on September 19, 2023, while the historic circular Parliament House (designed by Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker and inaugurated in 1927, where the Constituent Assembly drafted the Constitution) was officially designated as **'Samvidhan Sadan'** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
Process Flowchart: Statutory Appointment Mechanism for the CEC and Election Commissioners (2023 Act)	**Examinations Covered**	Covers all public examinations conducted by the **Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)**, **Staff Selection Commission (SSC)**, **Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs)**, **Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS)**, **National Testing Agency (NTA — JEE, NEET, CUET, UGC-NET)**, and all Central Ministries/Departments (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Comparative Table: Landmark Central Legislative Enactments & Statutory Provisions (2026 Compendium)	**Nature of Offences & Penalties**	All offences under the Act are **cognizable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable** and must be investigated by an officer not below the rank of **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) or Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP)**. Any person resorting to unfair means (paper leak, tampering with OMR/computer networks, fake admit cards) faces **3 to 5 years imprisonment and a fine up to ₹10 lakh**; whereas **Organised Paper-Leak Crimes** involving examination authorities or service providers carry **minimum 5 years up to 10 years imprisonment and a minimum fine of ₹1 crore** (plus recovery of the proportionate cost of conducting the examination). Genuine candidates/aspirants are protected from criminal prosecution under this Act and remain governed by the administrative unfair-means rules of the respective examination body (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
Constitution of the 18th Lok Sabha & Parliamentary Offices (2026 Compendium)	**Telecommunications Act, 2023 (Enforced in Phases from June 2024)**	Repeals and replaces three colonial-era statutes — the **Indian Telegraph Act, 1885**, the **Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933**, and the **Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950**. Key highlights include: (1) **Administrative allocation of spectrum** (without auction) for 19 specified services in the First Schedule, including **Global Mobile Personal Communication by Satellites (Satellite Broadband / SatCom)**, national security, defence, and disaster management; (2) mandatory **biometric-based user identification** for issuing SIM cards; (3) temporary taking over or suspension of telecom services during public emergencies; and (4) renaming the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) as the **'Digital Bharat Nidhi'** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
Key Legislative Enactments (2026 Compendium): Public Examinations Act, Telecommunications Act, CEC Act & DPDP Act	**Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023**	Replacing the 1991 Act, this statute establishes a two-tier appointment mechanism under **Article 324(2)**: (1) a **Search Committee** headed by the **Union Minister of Law and Justice** (with two Union Secretaries as members) prepares a panel of five persons of integrity holding or having held a post equivalent to Secretary to the Government of India; and (2) a **Selection Committee** comprising the **Prime Minister (Chairperson)**, the **Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha**, and **a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister** recommends the appointee to the President. They hold office for a term of **6 years or until attaining the age of 65 years** (whichever is earlier) and are not eligible for re-appointment (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
Process Flowchart: Statutory Appointment Mechanism for the CEC and Election Commissioners (2023 Act)	**Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 & Rules Framework (2026 Compendium)**	Enacted to safeguard informational privacy (*K.S. Puttaswamy*, Article 21), the Act designates individuals as **Data Principals**, entities determining the purpose of processing as **Data Fiduciaries**, and establishes the **Data Protection Board of India** as an independent digital-by-design adjudicatory body. It requires verifiable parental consent for processing data of any **Child (below 18 years of age)**, prohibits behavioral tracking or targeted advertising directed at children, and prescribes financial penalties up to **₹250 crore** for failing to maintain reasonable security safeguards to prevent a personal data breach (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Chapter 6 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (18th Lok Sabha Officeholders & Constitutional Articles): Following the 2024 General Elections, the **18th Lok Sabha** was constituted in June 2024. Seven-time MP from Cuttack **Bhartruhari Mahtab** was appointed **Speaker Pro Tem** by the President under **Article 95(1)** to administer oaths to newly elected MPs. **Om Birla** (MP from Kota, Rajasthan) was elected **Speaker of the Lok Sabha (Article 93)** for a second consecutive term. After a 10-year gap (2014–2024), **Rahul Gandhi** was officially recognized as the **Leader of the Opposition (LoP) in the Lok Sabha** under the *Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act*, 1977 (having secured more than the 10% quorum/55-seat threshold) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Statement-II (Transition to the New Parliament Building & 'Samvidhan Sadan'): Parliamentary proceedings formally shifted to the new triangular Parliament Building on September 19, 2023, while the historic circular Parliament House (designed by Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker and inaugurated in 1927, where the Constituent Assembly drafted the Constitution) was officially designated as **'Samvidhan Sadan'** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Examinations Covered): Covers all public examinations conducted by the **Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)**, **Staff Selection Commission (SSC)**, **Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs)**, **Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS)**, **National Testing Agency (NTA — JEE, NEET, CUET, UGC-NET)**, and all Central Ministries/Departments (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Statement-II (Nature of Offences & Penalties): All offences under the Act are **cognizable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable** and must be investigated by an officer not below the rank of **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) or Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP)**. Any person resorting to unfair means (paper leak, tampering with OMR/computer networks, fake admit cards) faces **3 to 5 years imprisonment and a fine up to ₹10 lakh**; whereas **Organised Paper-Leak Crimes** involving examination authorities or service providers carry **minimum 5 years up to 10 years imprisonment and a minimum fine of ₹1 crore** (plus recovery of the proportionate cost of conducting the examination). Genuine candidates/aspirants are protected from criminal prosecution under this Act and remain governed by the administrative unfair-means rules of the respective examination body (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #3 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Telecommunications Act, 2023 (Enforced in Phases from June 2024)): Repeals and replaces three colonial-era statutes — the **Indian Telegraph Act, 1885**, the **Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933**, and the **Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950**. Key highlights include: (1) **Administrative allocation of spectrum** (without auction) for 19 specified services in the First Schedule, including **Global Mobile Personal Communication by Satellites (Satellite Broadband / SatCom)**, national security, defence, and disaster management; (2) mandatory **biometric-based user identification** for issuing SIM cards; (3) temporary taking over or suspension of telecom services during public emergencies; and (4) renaming the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) as the **'Digital Bharat Nidhi'** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Statement-II (Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023): Replacing the 1991 Act, this statute establishes a two-tier appointment mechanism under **Article 324(2)**: (1) a **Search Committee** headed by the **Union Minister of Law and Justice** (with two Union Secretaries as members) prepares a panel of five persons of integrity holding or having held a post equivalent to Secretary to the Government of India; and (2) a **Selection Committee** comprising the **Prime Minister (Chairperson)**, the **Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha**, and **a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister** recommends the appointee to the President. They hold office for a term of **6 years or until attaining the age of 65 years** (whichever is earlier) and are not eligible for re-appointment (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7: Constitutional, Statutory & Regulatory Bodies in News: 16th Finance Commission Report, Chief Justice of India, ECI, UPSC, CAG & Lokpal

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 7: Constitutional, Statutory & Regulatory Bodies in News: 16th Finance Commission Report, Chief Justice of India, ECI, UPSC, CAG & Lokpal

Key Study Pillar 1
The 16th Finance Commission (Dr. Arvind Panagariya — Award Period 2026–2031) & Union Budget 2026–27 Implementation

Key Study Pillar 2
Election Commission of India (ECI), CAG, UPSC, Lokpal, CVC, NHRC & National Commissions

7.1 The 16th Finance Commission (Dr. Arvind Panagariya — Award Period 2026–2031) & Union Budget 2026–27 Implementation

• **Constitution under Article 280 & Composition:** Constituted by the President of India under **Article 280(1)** of the Constitution on December 31, 2023, the **Sixteenth Finance Commission (SFC)** is chaired by **Dr. Arvind Panagariya** (former Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog), with **Ritvik Ranjanam Pandey** as Secretary and **Ajay Narayan Jha**, **Annie George Mathew**, **Dr. Manoj Panda**, and **Dr. Soumya Kanti Ghosh** as Members (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• **Award Period (2026–27 to 2030–31) & Key Recommendations Accepted in Union Budget 2026–27:** As officially documented in the **Union Budget 2026–27** (which marks the **first year of the 5-year award period of the 16th Finance Commission**):

1. **Vertical Share of Tax Devolution Retained at 41%:** The Union Government has accepted the recommendation of the 16th Finance Commission to **retain the vertical share of devolution to the States at 41 per cent of the divisible pool of central taxes** (Key Features of Budget 2026–27).

2. **Finance Commission Grants of ₹1.4 Lakh Crore for FY 2026–27:** Union Budget 2026–27 has made a provision of **₹1.4 lakh crore to the States for FY 2026–27 (FY27) as Finance Commission Grants**, which include **Rural Local Body Grants**, **Urban Local Body Grants**, and **Disaster Management Grants** (Key Features of Budget 2026–27).

3. **Redesigned Horizontal Tax Devolution Formula of the 16th Finance Commission (Tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2026):** In its comprehensive report for the **2026–31 award period** tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2026, the **16th Finance Commission (chaired by Dr. Arvind Panagariya, with full-time members Annie George Mathew, Dr. Manoj Panda, and T. Rabi Sankar, part-time member Dr. Soumya Kanti Ghosh, and Secretary Ritvik Ranjanam Pandey)** overhauled the horizontal distribution criteria among States:

• **Per Capita GSDP Distance (Income Distance): 42.5% weightage** (reduced from 45.0% under the 15th FC), computed as the distance of a State's per capita GSDP from the average of the top three large high-income States (Union Budget).

• **Population (2011 Census): 17.5% weightage** (increased from 15.0% under the 15th FC) (Union Budget).

• **Demographic Performance: 10.0% weightage** (revised from 12.5% under the 15th FC, rewarding States with lower population growth between the 1971 and 2011 Censuses) (Union Budget).

• **Area: 10.0% weightage** (revised from 15.0% under the 15th FC, with a 2% floor for smaller States) (Union Budget).

• **Forest and Ecology: 10.0% weightage** (retained at 10.0%, rewarding share of dense and moderately dense forest cover) (Union Budget).

• **Contribution to GDP (New Criterion): 10.0% weightage** — A brand-new economic efficiency parameter introduced by the 16th Finance Commission (replacing the 2.5% 'Tax and Fiscal Effort' weightage of the 15th FC) to reward States' contribution to national Gross Domestic Product (Union Budget).

4. **Five-Year Grants-in-Aid Outlay of ₹9.47 Lakh Crore (2026–31) & Discontinuation of Revenue Deficit Grants:** For the five-year period 2026–31, the 16th Finance Commission recommended total grants of **₹9.47 lakh crore**, comprising **₹4.35 lakh crore for Rural Local Bodies (PRIs)**, **₹3.56 lakh crore for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**, and **₹1.56 lakh crore as the Union's contribution to State Disaster Relief/Management Funds** (split into **80% Basic Grants and 20% Performance Grants**). Crucially, the 16th Finance Commission **completely discontinued Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants, Sector-Specific Grants, and State-Specific Grants**, and recommended reducing the Union Fiscal Deficit to **3.5% of GDP by 2030–31** and capping State Fiscal Deficits at **3.0% of GSDP** while bringing all off-budget borrowings onto the budget (Union Budget).

7.2 Election Commission of India (ECI), CAG, UPSC, Lokpal, CVC, NHRC & National Commissions

• **Election Commission of India (ECI — Article 324) Digital Governance Suite:** To enforce electoral transparency, the ECI operates four flagship digital applications: (1) **cVIGIL App:** Enables citizens to report Model Code of Conduct (MCC) and expenditure violations via live geo-tagged photos/videos with a guaranteed **100-minute** response and disposal completion; (2) **SUVIDHA Portal:** A single-window platform for candidates and political parties to file online nominations and apply for permissions for rallies, meetings, and helipads on a first-in-first-out basis; (3) **SAKSHAM App:** Dedicated to Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) for voter registration, wheelchair requests, and home-voting facilities (available for senior citizens aged **85+ years** and

Divyangjan with ≥ 40\% benchmark disability); and (4) **Know Your Candidate (KYC) App:** Displays candidate affidavits and criminal antecedents (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG — Articles 148–151) & UPSC (Articles 315–323): Appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal under **Article 148**, the CAG holds office for **6 years or up to 65 years of age**, is removed only in the same manner as a Supreme Court Judge, and is ineligible for any further office under the Union or State Governments after retirement. Under **Article 151**, the CAG submits three audit reports (on Appropriation Accounts, Finance Accounts, and Public Undertakings) to the President/Governor, which are examined by the **Public Accounts Committee (PAC — 22 members: 15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha)**. Under **Part XIV (Articles 315–323)**, the UPSC serves as India's central recruiting agency (tenure: **6 years or 65 years**; State PSC tenure: **6 years or 62 years**) (Constitution of India).

• Lokpal (2013 Act), Central Vigilance Commission (CVC Act, 2003) & National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):

1. **Lokpal of India:** Consists of a Chairperson and up to **8 Members** (50% Judicial Members and at least 50% from SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, and Women), holding office for **5 years or up to 70 years of age** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

2. **Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):** Established in 1964 on the recommendation of the **K. Santhanam Committee (1962–64)** and conferred statutory status via the CVC Act, 2003; comprises a Central Vigilance Commissioner and up to 2 Vigilance Commissioners appointed by the President on the recommendation of a 3-member committee (PM, Union Home Minister, and LoP in Lok Sabha) for a term of **4 years or up to 65 years of age** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

3. **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC — Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, amended in 2019):** Following the 2019 Amendment, any retired Chief Justice of India **or retired Judge of the Supreme Court** is eligible to be Chairperson, and the tenure is **3 years or up to 70 years of age** (eligible for re-appointment) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

7.3 Process Flowchart: Constitutional Fiscal Devolution Cycle under the 16th Finance Commission & Budget 2026–27

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Constitution of 16th Finance Commission under Article 280(1) Chaired by Dr. Arvind Panagariya for Award Period 2026–2031

STEP 2
Recommendation & Acceptance of Retaining Vertical Tax Devolution to States at 41% of the Divisible Pool

STEP 3
Allocation of ₹28.67 Lakh Crore Net Tax Revenue to Centre & ₹1.4 Lakh Crore Finance Commission Grants to States in BE 2026–27

STEP 4
Direct Fiscal Empowerment of Rural Local Bodies, Urban Local Bodies & State Disaster Management Funds (SDRF/NDRF)

7.4 Comparative Table: Constitutional & Statutory Bodies — Articles, Composition, Tenure & Removal

Institution / Commission	Constitutional Article / Statute	Composition	Tenure & Age Ceiling	Appointment & Removal Authority	Official Verification Source
16th Finance Commission (SFC)	Quasi-judicial Constitutional Body (**Article 280**)	1 Chairman (**Dr. Arvind Panagariya**) + 4 Members (Secy: R.R. Pandey)	Award Period: **2026–27 to 2030–31** (First year implemented in Budget 2026–27)	Appointed by President; retains **41% vertical devolution** & **₹1.4 lakh crore** grants in FY27	Union Budget 2026–27
Election Commission of India (ECI)	Permanent Constitutional Body (**Article 324**)	1 Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) + 2 Election Commissioners (ECs)	**6 years or 65 years of age** (whichever is earlier)	Appointed by President on recommendation of PM + LoP + Cabinet Minister; CEC removed like SC Judge	Constitution of India
Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG)	Single-Member Constitutional Body (**Article 148**)	1 Comptroller and Auditor General	**6 years or 65 years of age** (barred from further government office)	Appointed by President under warrant and seal; removed only like a Supreme Court Judge	Constitution of India
UPSC & State PSCs (SPSC)	Independent Constitutional Bodies (**Articles 315–323**)	1 Chairman + Members determined by President/ Governor	UPSC: **6 yrs / 65 yrs** | SPSC & JPSC: **6 yrs / 62 yrs**	SPSC members appointed by Governor, but **removed ONLY by the President** after SC inquiry (Art. 317)	Constitution of India
National Commissions (NCSC, NCST, NCBC)	Constitutional Bodies (**Articles 338, 338A & 338B**)	1 Chairperson + 1 Vice-Chairperson + 3 Members (5 total each)	**3 years** (determined by President by rules)	Appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal	Constitution of India
Lokpal of India	Statutory Body (Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013)	1 Chairperson + up to 8 Members (50% Judicial; 50% SC/ST/OBC/ Minority/ Women)	**5 years or 70 years of age**	Appointed by President on recommendation of PM, Speaker, LoP, CJI, and an eminent jurist	Press Information Bureau (PIB)

Institution / Commission	Constitutional Article / Statute	Composition	Tenure & Age Ceiling	Appointment & Removal Authority	Official Verification Source
Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)	Statutory Body (CVC Act, 2003 — Santhanam Committee)	1 Central Vigilance Commissioner + up to 2 Vigilance Commissioners	**4 years or 65 years of age** (ineligible for further govt employment)	Appointed by President on recommendation of PM, Union Home Minister, and LoP in Lok Sabha	Press Information Bureau (PIB)
National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	Statutory Body (PHR Act, 1993 — Amended in 2019)	1 Chairperson (Retired CJI or SC Judge) + 5 Full-time + 7 Ex-officio Members	**3 years or 70 years of age** (eligible for re-appointment)	Appointed by President on recommendation of 6-member panel (PM, HM, LoPs of LS & RS, Speaker, RS Deputy Chairman)	Press Information Bureau (PIB)

Did You Know?: For home voting facilities introduced by the Election Commission of India via Form 12D (Postal Ballot), the qualifying age threshold for **Senior Citizens** was revised under the Conduct of Elections Rules from 80+ years to **85 years and above**, alongside Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) having at least **40% benchmark disability** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Exam Trap Alert: While the Chairman and Members of a **State Public Service Commission (SPSC)** and a **State Election Commissioner (SEC)** are **appointed by the Governor of the State**, neither of them can be removed by the Governor! An SPSC member can be **removed ONLY by the President of India** (after a binding Supreme Court inquiry under Article 317), and a State Election Commissioner can be removed **ONLY in like manner and on the similar bases as a Judge of a High Court** (by the President on an address of Parliament under Article 243K(2)) (Constitution of India).

★ **Memory Trick:** Master the tenure and retirement age ceilings of India's watchdog bodies at a glance: **"CEC, CAG & UPSC = 6 yrs / 65 yrs; SPSC & JPSC = 6 yrs / 62 yrs; CVC = 4 yrs / 65 yrs; Lokpal = 5 yrs / 70 yrs; and NHRC & CIC = 3 yrs!"** (IUC Academy).

7.5 Comparative Table*: 15*th Finance Commission vs. *16*th Finance Commission *(2026–31)* Horizontal Devolution Formula

Devolution Parameter / Criterion	15th Finance Commission Weight (2021–26)	16th Finance Commission Weight (2026–31)	Structural Change & Fiscal Impact	Official Verification Source
Vertical Devolution Share to States	**41.0%** of divisible pool	**41.0%** of divisible pool	Retained unchanged at 41%	Union Budget
Income Distance (Per Capita GSDP Distance)	45.0%	**42.5%**	Reduced by 2.5 percentage points; measures fiscal equity gap from top 3 high-income States	Union Budget
Population (2011 Census)	15.0%	**17.5%**	Increased by 2.5 percentage points using 2011 Census population data	Union Budget

Devolution Parameter / Criterion	15th Finance Commission Weight (2021–26)	16th Finance Commission Weight (2026–31)	Structural Change & Fiscal Impact	Official Verification Source
Demographic Performance	12.5%	**10.0%**	Adjusted by 2.5 percentage points; rewards lower population growth during 1971–2011	Union Budget
Area	15.0%	**10.0%**	Reduced by 5.0 percentage points	Union Budget
Forest and Ecology	10.0%	**10.0%**	Retained at 10.0% to reward ecological conservation	Union Budget
Contribution to GDP (New) vs. Tax Effort	Tax & Fiscal Effort: 2.5%	**Contribution to GDP: 10.0%**	Tax & Fiscal Effort dropped; new **10% weightage for Contribution to GDP** added	Union Budget
Total Five-Year Grants-in-Aid	Included Revenue Deficit Grants	**₹9.47 Lakh Crore** (RLB ₹4.35L Cr, ULB ₹3.56L Cr, Disaster ₹1.56L Cr)	**Revenue Deficit, Sectoral & State-Specific Grants discontinued**; 80:20 Basic-to-Performance split	Union Budget

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
The 16th Finance Commission (Dr. Arvind Panagariya — Award Period 2026–2031) & Union Budget 2026–27 Implementation	**Constitution under Article 280 & Composition**	Constituted by the President of India under **Article 280(1)** of the Constitution on December 31, 2023, the **Sixteenth Finance Commission (SFC)** is chaired by **Dr. Arvind Panagariya** (former Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog), with **Ritvik Ranjanam Pandey** as Secretary and **Ajay Narayan Jha**, **Annie George Mathew**, **Dr. Manoj Panda**, and **Dr. Soumya Kanti Ghosh** as Members (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
Election Commission of India (ECI), CAG, UPSC, Lokpal, CVC, NHRC & National Commissions	**Award Period (2026–27 to 2030–31) & Key Recommendations Accepted in Union Budget 2026–27**	As officially documented in the **Union Budget 2026–27** (which marks the **first year of the 5-year award period of the 16th Finance Commission**)
Process Flowchart: Constitutional Fiscal Devolution Cycle under the 16th Finance Commission & Budget 2026–27	**Vertical Share of Tax Devolution Retained at 41%**	The Union Government has accepted the recommendation of the 16th Finance Commission to **retain the vertical share of devolution to the States at 41 per cent of the divisible pool of central taxes** (Key Features of Budget 2026–27).
Comparative Table: Constitutional & Statutory Bodies — Articles, Composition, Tenure & Removal	**Finance Commission Grants of ₹1.4 Lakh Crore for FY 2026–27**	Union Budget 2026–27 has made a provision of **₹1.4 lakh crore to the States for FY 2026–27 (FY27) as Finance Commission Grants**, which include **Rural Local Body Grants**, **Urban Local Body Grants**, and **Disaster Management Grants** (Key Features of Budget 2026–27).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Comparative Table: 15th Finance Commission vs. 16th Finance Commission (2026–31) Horizontal Devolution Formula	**Redesigned Horizontal Tax Devolution Formula of the 16th Finance Commission (Tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2026)**	In its comprehensive report for the **2026–31 award period** tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2026, the **16th Finance Commission (chaired by Dr. Arvind Panagariya, with full-time members Annie George Mathew, Dr. Manoj Panda, and T. Rabi Sankar, part-time member Dr. Soumya Kanti Ghosh, and Secretary Ritvik Ranjanam Pandey)** overhauled the horizontal distribution criteria among States
The 16th Finance Commission (Dr. Arvind Panagariya — Award Period 2026–2031) & Union Budget 2026–27 Implementation	**Per Capita GSDP Distance (Income Distance): 42.5% weightage**	(reduced from 45.0% under the 15th FC), computed as the distance of a State's per capita GSDP from the average of the top three large high-income States (Union Budget).
Election Commission of India (ECI), CAG, UPSC, Lokpal, CVC, NHRC & National Commissions	**Population (2011 Census): 17.5% weightage**	(increased from 15.0% under the 15th FC) (Union Budget).
Process Flowchart: Constitutional Fiscal Devolution Cycle under the 16th Finance Commission & Budget 2026–27	**Demographic Performance: 10.0% weightage**	(revised from 12.5% under the 15th FC, rewarding States with lower population growth between the 1971 and 2011 Censuses) (Union Budget).
Comparative Table: Constitutional & Statutory Bodies — Articles, Composition, Tenure & Removal	**Area: 10.0% weightage**	(revised from 15.0% under the 15th FC, with a 2% floor for smaller States) (Union Budget).
Comparative Table: 15th Finance Commission vs. 16th Finance Commission (2026–31) Horizontal Devolution Formula	**Forest and Ecology: 10.0% weightage**	(retained at 10.0%, rewarding share of dense and moderately dense forest cover) (Union Budget).
The 16th Finance Commission (Dr. Arvind Panagariya — Award Period 2026–2031) & Union Budget 2026–27 Implementation	**Contribution to GDP (New Criterion): 10.0% weightage**	A brand-new economic efficiency parameter introduced by the 16th Finance Commission (replacing the 2.5% 'Tax and Fiscal Effort' weightage of the 15th FC) to reward States' contribution to national Gross Domestic Product (Union Budget).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Election Commission of India (ECI), CAG, UPSC, Lokpal, CVC, NHRC & National Commissions	**Five-Year Grants-in-Aid Outlay of ₹9.47 Lakh Crore (2026–31) & Discontinuation of Revenue Deficit Grants**	For the five-year period 2026–31, the 16th Finance Commission recommended total grants of **₹9.47 lakh crore**, comprising **₹4.35 lakh crore for Rural Local Bodies (PRIs)**, **₹3.56 lakh crore for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**, and **₹1.56 lakh crore as the Union's contribution to State Disaster Relief/Management Funds** (split into **80% Basic Grants and 20% Performance Grants**). Crucially, the 16th Finance Commission **completely discontinued Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants, Sector-Specific Grants, and State-Specific Grants**, and recommended reducing the Union Fiscal Deficit to **3.5% of GDP by 2030–31** and capping State Fiscal Deficits at **3.0% of GSDP** while bringing all off-budget borrowings onto the budget (Union Budget).
Process Flowchart: Constitutional Fiscal Devolution Cycle under the 16th Finance Commission & Budget 2026–27	**Election Commission of India (ECI — Article 324) Digital Governance Suite**	To enforce electoral transparency, the ECI operates four flagship digital applications: (1) **cVIGIL App:** Enables citizens to report Model Code of Conduct (MCC) and expenditure violations via live geo-tagged photos/videos with a guaranteed **100-minute** response and disposal completion; (2) **SUVIDHA Portal:** A single-window platform for candidates and political parties to file online nominations and apply for permissions for rallies, meetings, and helipads on a first-in-first-out basis; (3) **SAKSHAM App:** Dedicated to Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) for voter registration, wheelchair requests, and home-voting facilities (available for senior citizens aged **85+ years** and Divyangjan with ≥ 40\% benchmark disability); and (4) **Know Your Candidate (KYC) App:** Displays candidate affidavits and criminal antecedents (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
Comparative Table: Constitutional & Statutory Bodies — Articles, Composition, Tenure & Removal	**Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG — Articles 148–151) & UPSC (Articles 315–323)**	Appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal under **Article 148**, the CAG holds office for **6 years or up to 65 years of age**, is removed only in the same manner as a Supreme Court Judge, and is ineligible for any further office under the Union or State Governments after retirement. Under **Article 151**, the CAG submits three audit reports (on Appropriation Accounts, Finance Accounts, and Public Undertakings) to the President/ Governor, which are examined by the **Public Accounts Committee (PAC — 22 members: 15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha)**. Under **Part XIV (Articles 315–323)**, the UPSC serves as India's central recruiting agency (tenure: **6 years or 65 years**; State PSC tenure: **6 years or 62 years**) (Constitution of India).

Chapter 7 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Constitution under Article 280 & Composition): Constituted by the President of India under **Article 280(1)** of the Constitution on December 31, 2023, the **Sixteenth Finance Commission (SFC)** is chaired by **Dr. Arvind Panagariya** (former Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog), with **Ritvik Ranjanam Pandey** as Secretary and **Ajay Narayan Jha**, **Annie George Mathew**, **Dr. Manoj Panda**, and **Dr. Soumya Kanti Ghosh** as Members (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Statement-II (Award Period (2026–27 to 2030–31) & Key Recommendations Accepted in Union Budget 2026–27): As officially documented in the **Union Budget 2026–27** (which marks the **first year of the 5-year award period of the 16th Finance Commission**)

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Vertical Share of Tax Devolution Retained at 41%): The Union Government has accepted the recommendation of the 16th Finance Commission to **retain the vertical share of devolution to the States at 41 per cent of the divisible pool of central taxes** (Key Features of Budget 2026–27).

Statement-II (Finance Commission Grants of ₹1.4 Lakh Crore for FY 2026–27): Union Budget 2026–27 has made a provision of **₹1.4 lakh crore to the States for FY 2026–27 (FY27) as Finance Commission Grants**, which include **Rural Local Body Grants**, **Urban Local Body Grants**, and **Disaster Management Grants** (Key Features of Budget 2026–27).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Redesigned Horizontal Tax Devolution Formula of the 16th Finance Commission (Tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2026)): In its comprehensive report for the **2026–31 award period** tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2026, the **16th Finance Commission (chaired by Dr. Arvind Panagariya, with full-time members Annie George Mathew, Dr. Manoj Panda, and T. Rabi Sankar, part-time member Dr. Soumya Kanti Ghosh, and Secretary Ritvik Ranjanam Pandey)** overhauled the horizontal distribution criteria among States

Statement-II (Per Capita GSDP Distance (Income Distance): 42.5% weightage): (reduced from 45.0% under the 15th FC), computed as the distance of a State's per capita GSDP from the average of the top three large high-income States (Union Budget).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Population (2011 Census): 17.5% weightage): (increased from 15.0% under the 15th FC) (Union Budget).

Statement-II (Demographic Performance: 10.0% weightage): (revised from 12.5% under the 15th FC, rewarding States with lower population growth between the 1971 and 2011 Censuses) (Union Budget).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Area: 10.0% weightage): (revised from 15.0% under the 15th FC, with a 2% floor for smaller States) (Union Budget).

Statement-II (Forest and Ecology: 10.0% weightage): (retained at 10.0%, rewarding share of dense and moderately dense forest cover) (Union Budget).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Contribution to GDP (New Criterion): 10.0% weightage): A brand-new economic efficiency parameter introduced by the 16th Finance Commission (replacing the 2.5% 'Tax and Fiscal Effort' weightage of the 15th FC) to reward States' contribution to national Gross Domestic Product (Union Budget).

Statement-II (Five-Year Grants-in-Aid Outlay of ₹9.47 Lakh Crore (2026–31) & Discontinuation of Revenue Deficit Grants): For the five-year period 2026–31, the 16th Finance Commission recommended total grants of **₹9.47 lakh crore**, comprising **₹4.35 lakh crore for Rural Local Bodies (PRIs)**, **₹3.56 lakh crore for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**, and **₹1.56 lakh crore as the Union's contribution to State Disaster Relief/Management Funds** (split into **80% Basic Grants and 20% Performance Grants**). Crucially, the 16th Finance Commission **completely discontinued Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants, Sector-Specific Grants, and State-Specific Grants**, and recommended reducing the Union Fiscal Deficit to **3.5% of GDP by 2030–31** and capping State Fiscal Deficits at **3.0% of GSDP** while bringing all off-budget borrowings onto the budget (Union Budget).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8: Public Administration, e-Governance, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Mission Karmayogi, CPGRAMS & Panchayati Raj Devolution Index

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 8: Public Administration, e-Governance, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Mission Karmayogi, CPGRAMS & Panchayati Raj Devolution Index

Key Study Pillar 1
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Mission Karmayogi (iGOT) & CPGRAMS Reforms

Key Study Pillar 2
Panchayati Raj Devolution Index (2026), SVAMITVA Scheme, Sevottam Model & Citizens' Charters

Key Study Pillar 3
e-Courts Mission Mode Project Phase-III (₹7,210 Crore), NJDG 2.0, Fast-Track Special Courts & Mediation Act Implementation

8.1 Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Mission Karmayogi (iGOT) & CPGRAMS Reforms

• **India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI & India Stack Architecture):** India's globally recognized **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)** rests on three interoperable foundational layers: (1) **Digital Identity Layer:** Aadhaar (UIDAI) and e-KYC; (2) **Fast Interoperable Payments Layer:** Unified Payments Interface (UPI), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS), and Public Financial Management System (PFMS) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT); and (3) **Consent-Based Data Empowerment Layer:** DigiLocker, Account Aggregator (AA) framework, and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• **Mission Karmayogi (NPCSCB) & iGOT Karmayogi Platform:** The **National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB — Mission Karmayogi)** shifts the Indian bureaucracy from a **'Rule-Based' to a 'Role-Based' Human Resource Management system** through competency-driven training (**FRAC Framework**: Framework of Roles, Activities, and Competencies). Its institutional architecture comprises four bodies: (1) Prime Minister's Public Human Resources Council, (2) Cabinet Secretariat Coordination Unit, (3) **Capacity Building Commission (CBC)**, and (4) **Karmayogi Bharat SPV** (which operates the **iGOT Karmayogi** digital learning platform) (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• **CPGRAMS (Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System) 10-Step Reforms:** Administered by the **Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG)**, CPGRAMS has reduced the maximum timeline for grievance redressal across Central Ministries/Departments from 60/45

days down to **21 days**. It integrates AI-powered multilingual grievance filing in all **22 Eighth-Schedule languages via Bhashini**, an outbound Feedback Call Centre, and a 30-day **Appellate Mechanism** before Nodal Appellate Authorities (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

8.2 Panchayati Raj Devolution Index *(2026)*, SVAMITVA Scheme, Sevottam Model & Citizens' Charters

• **Panchayati Raj Devolution Index Report (Ministry of Panchayati Raj & IIPA):** Prepared empirically by the **Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)** for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to assess progress toward genuine local self-government under **Article 243G**, the **Devolution Index** evaluates States across **6 core dimensions** (expanding the traditional 3Fs): (1) **Framework** (mandatory constitutional bodies like SEC, SFC, DPC), (2) **Functions** (devolution of the 29 subjects of the 11th Schedule), (3) **Finances** (untied funds, own-source revenue, and timely grants), (4) **Functionaries** (dedicated Panchayat cadre and staff), (5) **Capacity Building** (training of elected representatives under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan — RGSA), and (6) **Accountability** (social audit, Gram Sabha oversight, and citizens' charters) (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• **SVAMITVA Scheme, eGramSwaraj & Meri Panchayat App:** Launched nationwide on **National Panchayati Raj Day (April 24, 2021)** by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in collaboration with the Survey of India, the **SVAMITVA Scheme** (*Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas*) uses **Drone technology** and **CORS (Continuously Operating Reference Stations)** networks to map rural inhabited (*Abadi*) land and issue legal **Property Cards (Title Deeds / Gharauni)** to rural household owners, enabling property monetization and institutional bank credit (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• **Citizens' Charters, Sevottam Model (IS 15700) & RTI Act, 2005:** Pioneered in the UK in 1991 and adopted in India at the Chief Ministers' Conference of May 1997, the **Citizen's Charter** represents a public agency's commitment to service standards and timelines. Recommended by the **Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC — chaired by Veerappa Moily, 12th Report: *Citizen Centric Administration — The Heart of Governance*)** and standardized by DARPG and the Bureau of Indian Standards as **IS 15700**, the **Sevottam Model** consists of **3 modules**: (1) Citizen's Charter implementation, (2) Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism, and (3) Service Delivery Capability (**IUC Academy**).

8.3 Process Flowchart*:* Time-Bound Citizen Grievance Redressal under CPGRAMS *7.0* & Sevottam Architecture

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Citizen Lodges Grievance Online via CPGRAMS Portal, UMANG App or Bhashini Voice/Text Interface in Any of 22 Languages

STEP 2
AI/ML Semantic Routing Automatically Forwards Grievance Directly to the Last-Mile Field Officer of the Ministry/State

STEP 3
Mandatory Fact-Finding & Uploading of Speaking Action Taken Report (ATR) Within the Strict 21-Day Statutory Ceiling

STEP 4
Citizen Satisfaction Rating via Feedback Call Centre & Option to File Digital Appeal Within 30 Days if Dissatisfied

8.4 Comparative Table: Public Administration, e-Governance Initiatives & Local Governance Reforms (2026 Compendium)

Governance Initiative / Index	Nodal Ministry / Implementing Agency	Core Structural Pillars / Timelines	Primary Administrative Impact	Official Verification Source
Panchayati Raj Devolution Index	Ministry of Panchayati Raj & Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)	**6 Dimensions:** Framework, Functions (29 items), Finances, Functionaries, Capacity Building & Accountability	Empirically measures real devolution of powers to Panchayats under Article 243G across States	Press Information Bureau (PIB)
Mission Karmayogi (NPCSCB) & iGOT	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (CBC & Karmayogi Bharat)	PM's HR Council, Capacity Building Commission, Karmayogi Bharat SPV & iGOT Portal	Transitions civil servants from **Rule-Based to Role-Based** competency management	Press Information Bureau (PIB)
CPGRAMS 10-Step Reforms	Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG)	Maximum disposal timeline reduced to **21 days**; Bhashini (22 languages) & 30-day Appeal	Transparent, time-bound, last-mile grievance resolution across Union and State departments	Press Information Bureau (PIB)
SVAMITVA Scheme (April 24)	Ministry of Panchayati Raj & Survey of India	Drone survey and CORS network mapping of rural inhabited (*Abadi*) land	Confers legal **Property Cards** to rural homeowners, reducing land disputes and unlocking credit	Press Information Bureau (PIB)
Sevottam Model (IS 15700)	DARPG & Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) — 2nd ARC Recommendation	**3 Pillars:** Citizen's Charter, Public Grievance Redressal & Service Delivery Capability	Quality management certification for public service delivery by government departments	IUC Academy
PRAGATI Platform	Prime Minister's Office (PMO) & National Informatics Centre (NIC)	Three-tier review (PMO, Union Secretaries & State Chief Secretaries) on the 4th Wednesday of every month	Real-time video-conferencing review and de-bottlenecking of flagship infrastructure projects and grievances	Press Information Bureau (PIB)

Did You Know?: Under **Section 7(1) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005**, while a Central or State Public Information Officer (PIO) must ordinarily furnish the requested information within **30 days** of the receipt of the request, where the information sought concerns the **life or liberty of a person**, the same MUST be provided within **48 hours** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Exam Trap Alert: A **Citizen's Charter** is a voluntary moral and administrative commitment to quality service standards and is **NOT directly legally enforceable (non-justiciable) in a court of law** unless backed by a statutory Right to Public Services Act enacted by the legislature; by contrast, the **Right to Information Act, 2005** is a binding statute under which the Central/State Information Commission can impose a statutory penalty of **₹250 per day up to a maximum of ₹25,000** on a defaulting Public Information Officer (IUC Academy).

★ **Memory Trick:** To remember the **6 Dimensions of the Panchayati Raj Devolution Index**, use the formula **"4Fs + C + A"**: **F**ramework, **F**unctions, **F**inances, **F**unctionaries + **C**apacity Building + **A**ccountability (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

8.5 e-Courts Mission Mode Project Phase-III *(₹7,210* Crore*)*, NJDG *2.0*, Fast-Track Special Courts & Mediation Act Implementation

• **e-Courts Project Phase-III (4-Year Outlay of ₹7,210 Crore):** Approved by the Union Cabinet under the National e-Governance Plan and implemented by the **Department of Justice (Ministry of Law and Justice)** in collaboration with the **e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India**, **e-Courts Phase-III** transitions the Indian judiciary to a 100% paperless, cloud-based, AI-enabled digital architecture. Key components include:

1. **Digitization of 3,108 Crore Pages of Legacy Court Records:** Complete scanning and digitization of legacy case records across all High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts (Supreme Court of India).

2. **Establishment of 4,400 e-Sewa Kendras:** Bridges the digital divide by enabling litigants and advocates without digital access to e-file cases, check case status, and obtain certified digital copies at court complexes (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

3. **National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) & Virtual Courts: NJDG** operates as a real-time transparency repository tracking pendency and disposal of over 4.5 crore civil and criminal cases across District Courts, High Courts, and the Supreme Court, while **Virtual Courts** adjudicate traffic challans and petty offences 24x7 online (Supreme Court of India).

4. **Supreme Court Digital Initiatives — SUVAS, SUPACE, FASTER & e-SCR:**

• **SUVAS (*Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software*):** AI-powered neural machine translation tool translating Supreme Court judgments into vernaculuar Eighth-Schedule regional languages (with over 75,000+ judgments available on the **e-SCR portal**) (Supreme Court of India).

• **SUPACE (*Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Courts Efficiency*):** AI research assistant designed to help judges analyze voluminous case files and legal precedents without taking over judicial decision-making (Supreme Court of India).

• **FASTER (*Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records*):** Enables instantaneous encrypted transmission of bail orders, stay orders, and interim directives from the Supreme Court to prisons and district courts to prevent delayed release of undertrials (Supreme Court of India).

• **The Mediation Act, 2023 & Mediation Council of India (Operationalized 2025–2026):** Enacted to institutionalize alternative dispute resolution (ADR), the Act establishes the **Mediation Council of India**, recognizes **online and community mediation**, mandates completion of mediation proceedings within **120 days** (extendable by a maximum of **60 days**, i.e., **180 days total**), and confers upon a signed **Mediated Settlement Agreement (MSA)** the exact same legal status and enforceability as a **final judgment or decree of a civil court** (India Code).

Chapter 8 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Mission Karmayogi (iGOT) & CPGRAMS Reforms	**India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI & India Stack Architecture)**	India's globally recognized **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)** rests on three interoperable foundational layers: (1) **Digital Identity Layer:** Aadhaar (UIDAI) and e-KYC; (2) **Fast Interoperable Payments Layer:** Unified Payments Interface (UPI), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS), and Public Financial Management System (PFMS) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT); and (3) **Consent-Based Data Empowerment Layer:** DigiLocker, Account Aggregator (AA) framework, and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
Panchayati Raj Devolution Index (2026), SVAMITVA Scheme, Sevottam Model & Citizens' Charters	**Mission Karmayogi (NPCSCB) & iGOT Karmayogi Platform**	The **National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB — Mission Karmayogi)** shifts the Indian bureaucracy from a **'Rule-Based' to a 'Role-Based' Human Resource Management system** through competency-driven training (**FRAC Framework**: Framework of Roles, Activities, and Competencies). Its institutional architecture comprises four bodies: (1) Prime Minister's Public Human Resources Council, (2) Cabinet Secretariat Coordination Unit, (3) **Capacity Building Commission (CBC)**, and (4) **Karmayogi Bharat SPV** (which operates the **iGOT Karmayogi** digital learning platform) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
Process Flowchart: Time-Bound Citizen Grievance Redressal under CPGRAMS 7.0 & Sevottam Architecture	**CPGRAMS (Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System) 10-Step Reforms**	Administered by the **Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG)**, CPGRAMS has reduced the maximum timeline for grievance redressal across Central Ministries/Departments from 60/45 days down to **21 days**. It integrates AI-powered multilingual grievance filing in all **22 Eighth-Schedule languages via Bhashini**, an outbound Feedback Call Centre, and a 30-day **Appellate Mechanism** before Nodal Appellate Authorities (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
Comparative Table: Public Administration, e-Governance Initiatives & Local Governance Reforms (2026 Compendium)	**Panchayati Raj Devolution Index Report (Ministry of Panchayati Raj & IIPA)**	Prepared empirically by the **Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)** for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to assess progress toward genuine local self-government under **Article 243G**, the **Devolution Index** evaluates States across **6 core dimensions** (expanding the traditional 3Fs): (1) **Framework** (mandatory constitutional bodies like SEC, SFC, DPC), (2) **Functions** (devolution of the 29 subjects of the 11th Schedule), (3) **Finances** (untied funds, own-source revenue, and timely grants), (4) **Functionaries** (dedicated Panchayat cadre and staff), (5) **Capacity Building** (training of elected representatives under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan — RGSA), and (6) **Accountability** (social audit, Gram Sabha oversight, and citizens' charters) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
e-Courts Mission Mode Project Phase-III (₹7,210 Crore), NJDG 2.0, Fast-Track Special Courts & Mediation Act Implementation	**SVAMITVA Scheme, eGramSwaraj & Meri Panchayat App**	Launched nationwide on **National Panchayati Raj Day (April 24, 2021)** by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in collaboration with the Survey of India, the **SVAMITVA Scheme** (*Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas*) uses **Drone technology** and **CORS (Continuously Operating Reference Stations)** networks to map rural inhabited (*Abadi*) land and issue legal **Property Cards (Title Deeds / Gharauni)** to rural household owners, enabling property monetization and institutional bank credit (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Mission Karmayogi (iGOT) & CPGRAMS Reforms	**Citizens' Charters, Sevottam Model (IS 15700) & RTI Act, 2005**	Pioneered in the UK in 1991 and adopted in India at the Chief Ministers' Conference of May 1997, the **Citizen's Charter** represents a public agency's commitment to service standards and timelines. Recommended by the **Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC — chaired by Veerappa Moily, 12th Report: *Citizen Centric Administration — The Heart of Governance*)** and standardized by DARPG and the Bureau of Indian Standards as **IS 15700**, the **Sevottam Model** consists of **3 modules**: (1) Citizen's Charter implementation, (2) Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism, and (3) Service Delivery Capability (IUC Academy).
Panchayati Raj Devolution Index (2026), SVAMITVA Scheme, Sevottam Model & Citizens' Charters	**e-Courts Project Phase-III (4-Year Outlay of ₹7,210 Crore)**	Approved by the Union Cabinet under the National e-Governance Plan and implemented by the **Department of Justice (Ministry of Law and Justice)** in collaboration with the **e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India**, **e-Courts Phase-III** transitions the Indian judiciary to a 100% paperless, cloud-based, AI-enabled digital architecture. Key components include
Process Flowchart: Time-Bound Citizen Grievance Redressal under CPGRAMS 7.0 & Sevottam Architecture	**Digitization of 3,108 Crore Pages of Legacy Court Records**	Complete scanning and digitization of legacy case records across all High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts (Supreme Court of India).
Comparative Table: Public Administration, e-Governance Initiatives & Local Governance Reforms (2026 Compendium)	**Establishment of 4,400 e-Sewa Kendras**	Bridges the digital divide by enabling litigants and advocates without digital access to e-file cases, check case status, and obtain certified digital copies at court complexes (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).
e-Courts Mission Mode Project Phase-III (₹7,210 Crore), NJDG 2.0, Fast-Track Special Courts & Mediation Act Implementation	**National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) & Virtual Courts**	NJDG **operates as a real-time transparency repository tracking pendency and disposal of over 4.5 crore civil and criminal cases across District Courts, High Courts, and the Supreme Court, while** Virtual Courts** adjudicate traffic challans and petty offences 24x7 online (Supreme Court of India).
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Mission Karmayogi (iGOT) & CPGRAMS Reforms	**SUVAS (*Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software*)**	AI-powered neural machine translation tool translating Supreme Court judgments into vernaculuar Eighth-Schedule regional languages (with over 75,000+ judgments available on the **e-SCR portal**) (Supreme Court of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग))
Panchayati Raj Devolution Index (2026), SVAMITVA Scheme, Sevottam Model & Citizens' Charters	**SUPACE (*Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Courts Efficiency*)**	AI research assistant designed to help judges analyze voluminous case files and legal precedents without taking over judicial decision-making (Supreme Court of India).
Process Flowchart: Time-Bound Citizen Grievance Redressal under CPGRAMS 7.0 & Sevottam Architecture	**FASTER (*Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records*)**	Enables instantaneous encrypted transmission of bail orders, stay orders, and interim directives from the Supreme Court to prisons and district courts to prevent delayed release of undertrials (Supreme Court of India).
Comparative Table: Public Administration, e-Governance Initiatives & Local Governance Reforms (2026 Compendium)	**The Mediation Act, 2023 & Mediation Council of India (Operationalized 2025–2026)**	Enacted to institutionalize alternative dispute resolution (ADR), the Act establishes the **Mediation Council of India**, recognizes **online and community mediation**, mandates completion of mediation proceedings within **120 days** (extendable by a maximum of **60 days**, i.e., **180 days total**), and confers upon a signed **Mediated Settlement Agreement (MSA)** the exact same legal status and enforceability as a **final judgment or decree of a civil court** (India Code).

Chapter *8* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI & India Stack Architecture)): India's globally recognized **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)** rests on three interoperable foundational layers: (1) **Digital Identity Layer:** Aadhaar (UIDAI) and e-KYC; (2) **Fast Interoperable Payments Layer:** Unified Payments Interface (UPI), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS), and Public Financial Management System (PFMS) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT); and (3) **Consent-Based Data Empowerment Layer:** DigiLocker, Account Aggregator (AA) framework, and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Statement-II (Mission Karmayogi (NPCSCB) & iGOT Karmayogi Platform): The **National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB — Mission Karmayogi)** shifts the Indian bureaucracy from a **'Rule-Based' to a 'Role-Based' Human Resource Management system** through competency-driven training (**FRAC Framework**: Framework of Roles, Activities, and Competencies). Its institutional architecture comprises four bodies: (1) Prime Minister's Public Human Resources Council, (2) Cabinet Secretariat Coordination Unit, (3) **Capacity Building Commission (CBC)**, and (4) **Karmayogi Bharat SPV** (which operates the **iGOT Karmayogi** digital learning platform) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #2 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (CPGRAMS (Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System) 10-Step Reforms): Administered by the **Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG)**, CPGRAMS has reduced the maximum timeline for grievance redressal across Central Ministries/Departments from 60/45 days down to **21 days**. It integrates AI-powered multilingual grievance filing in all **22 Eighth-Schedule languages via Bhashini**, an outbound Feedback Call Centre, and a 30-day **Appellate Mechanism** before Nodal Appellate Authorities (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Statement-II (Panchayati Raj Devolution Index Report (Ministry of Panchayati Raj & IIPA)): Prepared empirically by the **Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)** for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to assess progress toward genuine local self-government under **Article 243G**, the **Devolution Index** evaluates States across **6 core dimensions** (expanding the traditional 3Fs): (1) **Framework** (mandatory constitutional bodies like SEC, SFC, DPC), (2) **Functions** (devolution of the 29 subjects of the 11th Schedule), (3) **Finances** (untied funds, own-source revenue, and timely grants), (4) **Functionaries** (dedicated Panchayat cadre and staff), (5) **Capacity Building** (training of elected representatives under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan — RGSA), and (6) **Accountability** (social audit, Gram Sabha oversight, and citizens' charters) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #3 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (SVAMITVA Scheme, eGramSwaraj & Meri Panchayat App): Launched nationwide on **National Panchayati Raj Day (April 24, 2021)** by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in collaboration with the Survey of India, the **SVAMITVA Scheme** (*Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas*) uses **Drone technology** and **CORS (Continuously Operating Reference Stations)** networks to map rural inhabited (*Abadi*) land and issue legal **Property Cards (Title Deeds / Gharauni)** to rural household owners, enabling property monetization and institutional bank credit (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Statement-II (Citizens' Charters, Sevottam Model (IS 15700) & RTI Act, 2005): Pioneered in the UK in 1991 and adopted in India at the Chief Ministers' Conference of May 1997, the **Citizen's Charter** represents a public agency's commitment to service standards and timelines. Recommended by the **Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC — chaired by Veerappa Moily, 12th Report: *Citizen Centric Administration — The Heart of Governance*)** and standardized by DARPG and the Bureau of Indian Standards as **IS 15700**, the **Sevottam Model** consists of **3 modules**: (1) Citizen's Charter implementation, (2) Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism, and (3) Service Delivery Capability (IUC Academy).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #4 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (e-Courts Project Phase-III (4-Year Outlay of ₹7,210 Crore)): Approved by the Union Cabinet under the National e-Governance Plan and implemented by the **Department of Justice (Ministry of Law and Justice)** in collaboration with the **e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India**, **e-Courts Phase-III** transitions the Indian judiciary to a 100% paperless, cloud-based, AI-enabled digital architecture. Key components include

Statement-II (Digitization of 3,108 Crore Pages of Legacy Court Records): Complete scanning and digitization of legacy case records across all High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Establishment of 4,400 e-Sewa Kendras): Bridges the digital divide by enabling litigants and advocates without digital access to e-file cases, check case status, and obtain certified digital copies at court complexes (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Statement-II (National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) & Virtual Courts): NJDG **operates as a real-time transparency repository tracking pendency and disposal of over 4.5 crore civil and criminal cases across District Courts, High Courts, and the Supreme Court, while** Virtual Courts** adjudicate traffic challans and petty offences 24x7 online (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (SUVAS (*Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software*)): AI-powered neural machine translation tool translating Supreme Court judgments into vernaculuar Eighth-Schedule regional languages (with over 75,000+ judgments available on the **e-SCR portal**) (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (SUPACE (*Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Courts Efficiency*)): AI research assistant designed to help judges analyze voluminous case files and legal precedents without taking over judicial decision-making (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy.**

Solved Exam Practice Questions *(45* Solved *4*-Option MCQs — Book CA*09)*

Practice Question #1 — Solved Exam MCQ

1. **Which new constitutional article inserted by the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) specifically provides for one-third (33%) reservation of seats for women in the House of the People (Lok Sabha)?**
(A) Article 330A
(B) Article 332A
(C) Article 334A
(D) Article 239AA
Answer: (A)
Explanation: The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 inserted **Article 330A** for 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha, **Article 332A** for State Legislative Assemblies, amended **Article 239AA(2)(b)** for the NCT of Delhi Assembly, and inserted **Article 334A** for commencement and the 15-year sunset clause (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #2 — Solved Exam MCQ

2. **Under Article 334A of the Constitution of India, reservation of seats for women under the 106th Amendment Act shall come into effect:**
(A) Immediately from the date of Presidential assent on September 28, 2023
(B) From the constitution of the 18th Lok Sabha in June 2024
(C) Only after an exercise of delimitation is undertaken for this purpose after the relevant figures for the first Census taken after the commencement of the Act have been published
(D) Automatically from January 26, 2030 without requiring any Census or delimitation
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Article 334A(1) mandates that the reservation shall take effect only after a delimitation exercise is carried out based on the published figures of the first Census conducted after the commencement of the 106th Amendment Act (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #3 Solved Exam MCQ

3. **Which of the following legislative chambers is NOT covered under the 33% women's reservation mandate of the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023?**
(A) House of the People (Lok Sabha)
(B) State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas)
(C) Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi
(D) Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and State Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishads)
Answer: (D)
Explanation: The 106th Amendment applies strictly to directly elected chambers — the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the NCT of Delhi Assembly — and does not apply to the Rajya Sabha or State Legislative Councils (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #4 Solved Exam MCQ

4. **According to the recommendations of the High-Level Committee on Simultaneous Elections ("One Nation, One Election") chaired by former President Ram Nath Kovind, elections to Panchayats and Municipalities in Phase-II are proposed to be synchronized and held within how many days of the simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies?**
(A) Within 30 days
(B) Within 60 days
(C) Within 100 days
(D) Within 180 days
Answer: (C)
Explanation: The Kovind Committee recommended a two-phase model in which Lok Sabha and State Assembly polls are held together in Phase-I, followed by Panchayat and Municipality elections **within 100 days** in Phase-II (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #5 Solved Exam MCQ

5. **Under the "One Nation, One Election" framework proposed by the High-Level Committee, if a State Legislative Assembly is dissolved sooner than its full five-year term, the newly elected Assembly formed after a mid-term election shall continue:**
(A) For a fresh full term of five years from its first sitting
(B) Only for the remainder (unexpired period) of the full five-year term of the dissolved Assembly
(C) For a fixed interim term of three years
(D) Until the next decennial Census is notified
Answer: (B)
Explanation: To preserve the synchronized five-year cycle, proposed amendments to Articles 83 and 172 provide that in the event of premature dissolution, fresh elections are held **only for the unexpired term (remainder of the five-year period)** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #6 Solved Exam MCQ

6. **In *State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* (2026 Compendium), a 7-Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court overruled which earlier 5-Judge Bench decision to uphold the constitutional validity of sub-classification within Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?**
(A) *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India* (1992)
(B) *E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh* (2004)
(C) *M. Nagaraj v. Union of India* (2006)
(D) *Jarnail Singh v. Lachhmi Narain Gupta* (2018)
Answer: (B)
Explanation: By a 6:1 majority, the 7-Judge Constitution Bench in *State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* (2026 Compendium) overruled *E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh* (2004) and held that States can sub-classify SCs and STs based on quantifiable empirical data of inter-se backwardness and inadequate representation (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #7 Solved Exam MCQ

7. **In *Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium), a 5-Judge Constitution Bench unanimously struck down the Electoral Bonds Scheme, 2018 primarily on the basis that anonymous political funding violates:**
(A) Voters' Fundamental Right to Information under Article 19(1)(a) and Equality under Article 14
(B) Right to Elementary Education under Article 21A
(C) Freedom of Conscience and Religion under Article 25
(D) Constitutional Right to Property under Article 300A
Answer: (A)
Explanation: The Supreme Court held that voters have a fundamental right under **Article 19(1)(a)** to know the sources of political party funding to make an informed electoral choice, and struck down the removal of the 7.5% corporate profit donation cap as manifestly arbitrary under **Article 14** (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #8 Solved Exam MCQ

8. **In *Sita Soren v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium), a 7-Judge Constitution Bench unanimously overruled the 1998 *P.V. Narasimha Rao* judgment and clarified the scope of legislative privilege under which Constitutional Articles?**
(A) Articles 74 and 163
(B) Articles 105(2) and 194(2)
(C) Articles 110 and 199
(D) Articles 123 and 213
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The 7-Judge Bench held that parliamentary privilege under **Article 105(2)** and state legislative privilege under **Article 194(2)** do not confer immunity from criminal prosecution upon an MP or MLA who accepts a bribe to vote or speak in the House (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #9 Solved Exam MCQ

9. **In *Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra* (2026 Compendium), a 9-Judge Constitution Bench ruled by an 8:1 majority that NOT every privately owned property automatically constitutes a "material resource of the community" under which Article of the Constitution?**
(A) Article 38(2)
(B) Article 39(b)
(C) Article 43A
(D) Article 48A
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Interpreting **Article 39(b)** in Part IV (DPSP), the 9-Judge Bench rejected the expansive view in *Ranganatha Reddy* (1977) and *Sanjeev Coke* (1983) and held that privately owned resources qualify as "material resources of the community" only if they meet a context-specific test of scarcity, nature, and community impact (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #10 Solved Exam MCQ

10. **In *Mineral Area Development Authority (MADA) v. Steel Authority of India (SAIL)* (2026 Compendium), a 9-Judge Constitution Bench overruled *India Cements* (1989) and upheld the power of State Legislatures to tax mineral-bearing lands and mineral rights under which Entries of the Seventh Schedule?**
(A) Entries 52 and 54 of the Union List (List-I)
(B) Entry 49 (Taxes on lands and buildings) and Entry 50 (Taxes on mineral rights) of the State List (List-II)
(C) Entries 40 and 42 of the Concurrent List (List-III)
(D) Entries 82 and 97 of the Union List (List-I)
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The 9-Judge Bench ruled 8:1 that mining royalty under Section 9 of the MMDR Act is a contractual consideration rather than a tax, and States retain legislative power under **Entries 49 and 50 of List-II** to tax mineral-bearing land and mineral rights (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #11 Solved Exam MCQ

11. **In *State of Uttar Pradesh v. Lalta Prasad Vaish* (2026 Compendium), a 9-Judge Constitution Bench overruled *Synthetics and Chemicals* (1990) and upheld the regulatory and taxing power of States over which subject under Entry 8 of the State List?**
(A) Atomic energy minerals
(B) Industrial Alcohol (Denatured Spirit / Rectified Spirit) under "Intoxicating Liquors"
(C) Inter-State river water disputes
(D) Foreign exchange derivatives
Answer: (B)
Explanation: By an 8:1 majority, the 9-Judge Bench held that the expression **"intoxicating liquors"** in **Entry 8 of List-II** encompasses both potable alcohol and **industrial alcohol** capable of being used to produce intoxicating beverages (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #12 Solved Exam MCQ

12. **In *Aligarh Muslim University v. Naresh Agarwal* (2026 Compendium), a 7-Judge Constitution Bench overruled which 1967 Supreme Court precedent regarding the minority status of educational institutions under Article 30(1)?**
(A) *S. Azeez Basha v. Union of India* (1967)
(B) *St. Stephen's College v. University of Delhi* (1992)
(C) *T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka* (2002)
(D) *P.A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra* (2005)
Answer: (A)
Explanation: By a 4:3 majority, the 7-Judge Bench overruled *S. Azeez Basha v. Union of India* (1967) and held that an educational institution is not barred from claiming minority status under Article 30(1) merely because it was incorporated through a statute or established prior to the commencement of the Constitution (Supreme Court of India).

Practice Question #13 Solved Exam MCQ

13. **The Supreme Court's landmark ruling in *Sanofi India Ltd. v. Central Bureau of Investigation* (September 2026, *Crl.A. No. 4250/2026*) primarily adjudicated principles relating to:**
(A) Corporate criminal liability and attribution of *mens rea* to corporate entities and directors
(B) Inter-state river water sharing tribunals
(C) Judicial review of the Governor's clemency power
(D) Reservation in promotions in local bodies
Answer: (A)
Explanation: In *Sanofi India Ltd. v. CBI* (07-09-2026), the Supreme Court laid down principles on **corporate criminal liability** and the attribution of *mens rea*, holding that directors cannot be vicariously prosecuted without specific statutory provisions and evidence of active criminal intent (Supreme Court of India).

Practice Question #14 Solved Exam MCQ

14. **Under the pan-India binding directives issued by the Supreme Court in 2026 Compendium against arbitrary property demolitions ("bulldozer justice"), what are the mandatory minimum timelines for the prior show-cause notice and the post-order appeal window?**
(A) 3 days notice and 7 days appeal window
(B) 7 days notice and 7 days appeal window
(C) Minimum 15 days prior show-cause notice and a 15-day post-order window for appeal
(D) 60 days prior notice and 90 days appeal window
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Invoking Article 142, the Supreme Court mandated at least a **15-day prior Show-Cause Notice**, a personal hearing, a reasoned order, and a **15-day waiting period** after the final order to allow the aggrieved party to seek appellate relief (Supreme Court of India).

Practice Question #15 Solved Exam MCQ

15. **On which date did the three new criminal laws — Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 — come into force across India?**
(A) December 25, 2023
(B) January 26, 2024
(C) April 1, 2024
(D) July 1, 2024
Answer: (D)
Explanation: Assented to by the President on December 25, 2023, the three new criminal statutes came into effect nationwide on **July 1, 2024** (India Code — BNS 2023).

Practice Question #16 Solved Exam MCQ

16. **How many Chapters and Sections are contained in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023?**
(A) 23 Chapters and 511 Sections
(B) 20 Chapters and 358 Sections
(C) 39 Chapters and 531 Sections
(D) 12 Chapters and 170 Sections
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023** contains **20 Chapters and 358 Sections** (compared to 23 Chapters and 511 Sections in the old IPC; BNSS has 39 Chapters & 531 Sections; BSA has 12 Chapters & 170 Sections) (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

Practice Question #17 Solved Exam MCQ

17. **Which new form of statutory punishment has been introduced for the first time in Indian penal law under Section 4(f) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023?**
(A) Transportation for life
(B) Community Service
(C) Public Censure
(D) Forfeiture of voting rights
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 4(f) of the BNS, 2023 introduces **Community Service** as the sixth statutory punishment, applicable to 6 minor offences including first-time theft of property worth less than ₹5,000 (upon restoration) and defamation (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

Practice Question #18 Solved Exam MCQ

18. **Which Section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 replaces the repealed colonial offence of 'Sedition' (IPC Section 124A) and penalizes acts endangering the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India?**
(A) Section 111
(B) Section 113
(C) Section 152
(D) Section 197
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 152 of the BNS, 2023 penalizes acts endangering the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India (secession, armed rebellion, or subversive activities) with life imprisonment or imprisonment up to 7 years and fine (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

Practice Question #19 Solved Exam MCQ

19. **Under which Section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 is 'Mob Lynching' (murder committed by a group of 5 or more persons acting in concert on bases of race, caste, community, sex, language, or place of birth) specifically penalized?**
(A) Section 101
(B) Section 103(2)
(C) Section 106(2)
(D) Section 112
Answer: (B)
Explanation: While **Section 103(1)** prescribes the punishment for murder, **Section 103(2)** specifically penalizes murder by a group of **five or more persons** on discriminatory bases (Mob Lynching) with death or imprisonment for life, and fine (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

Practice Question #20 Solved Exam MCQ

20. **Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, 'Organised Crime' and 'Terrorist Act' have been codified under which respective Sections?**
(A) Sections 69 and 70
(B) Sections 103 and 106
(C) Sections 111 and 113
(D) Sections 303 and 304
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 111 codifies **Organised Crime**, **Section 112** codifies Petty Organised Crime, and **Section 113** codifies **Terrorist Act** (India Code — BNS 2023).

Practice Question #21 Solved Exam MCQ

21. **The famous 'Section 420' (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property) of the old Indian Penal Code is now codified under which Section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023?**
(A) Section 303
(B) Section 304
(C) Section 316
(D) Section 318
Answer: (D)
Explanation: Cheating is now covered under **Section 318 of the BNS, 2023** (while Theft is Section 303, Snatching is Section 304, and Criminal Breach of Trust is Section 316) (India Code — BNS 2023).

Practice Question #22 Solved Exam MCQ

22. **Which Section of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 accords statutory recognition to 'Zero FIR' and 'Electronic FIR (e-FIR)'?**
(A) Section 154
(B) Section 163
(C) Section 173
(D) Section 187
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 173 of the BNSS (replacing old Section 154 CrPC) mandates registration of **Zero FIR** regardless of territorial jurisdiction and allows **e-FIR** (when signed within 3 days by the informant) (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Practice Question #23 Solved Exam MCQ

23. **Under Section 176(3) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, crime-scene visitation by a forensic expert and videography of evidence collection are mandatory for all offences punishable with imprisonment of:**
(A) 3 years or more
(B) 5 years or more
(C) 7 years or more
(D) 10 years or life imprisonment only
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 176(3) of the BNSS makes forensic expert crime-scene inspection and electronic videography compulsory for all offences punishable with **7 years or more** of imprisonment (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Practice Question #24 Solved Exam MCQ

24. **Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, the order for 'Maintenance of wives, children and parents' (old Section 125 CrPC) and 'Prohibitory orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger' (old Section 144 CrPC) are now codified under which respective Sections?**
(A) Section 144 and Section 163
(B) Section 125 and Section 144
(C) Section 163 and Section 173
(D) Section 187 and Section 356
Answer: (A)
Explanation: In the BNSS, 2023, **Section 144** deals with **Maintenance of wives, children and parents**, whereas prohibitory orders/curfew (old Sec 144 CrPC) has moved to **Section 163** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Practice Question #25 Solved Exam MCQ

25. **Under Section 479 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, a first-time offender (undertrial prisoner not accused of an offence punishable with death or life imprisonment) becomes eligible for bail upon undergoing detention for what fraction of the maximum prescribed period of imprisonment?**
(A) One-fourth (1/4th)
(B) One-third (1/3rd)
(C) One-half (1/2)
(D) Two-thirds (2/3rds)
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The proviso to **Section 479(1) of the BNSS** reduces the undertrial detention threshold for first-time offenders to **one-third (1/3rd)** of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence (India Code — BNSS 2023).

Practice Question #26 Solved Exam MCQ

26. **Which Section of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 replaces the famous 'Section 65B' of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 regarding the admissibility and Hash-Value certification of electronic records?**
(A) Section 57
(B) Section 61
(C) Section 63
(D) Section 106
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 63 of the BSA, 2023 replaces Section 65B of the 1872 Act, while **Section 57** recognizes electronic records as Primary Evidence and **Section 61** ensures non-denial of admissibility of electronic records (India Code — BSA 2023).

Practice Question #27 Solved Exam MCQ

27. **Under the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024, what is the statutory punishment prescribed for 'Organised Paper-Leak Crimes' committed by service providers or mafia syndicates?**
(A) 1 to 3 years imprisonment and fine up to ₹5 lakh
(B) 3 to 5 years imprisonment and fine up to ₹10 lakh
(C) Minimum 5 years up to 10 years imprisonment and a minimum fine of ₹1 crore
(D) Administrative debarment for 2 years only
Answer: (C)
Explanation: While individual unfair-means offences carry 3 to 5 years imprisonment and fine up to ₹10 lakh, **organised crimes** under the Public Examinations Act, 2024 carry **minimum 5 years up to 10 years imprisonment and a minimum fine of ₹1 crore** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #28 Solved Exam MCQ

28. **Under the Telecommunications Act, 2023, the 'Universal Service Obligation Fund' (USOF) has been renamed as:**
(A) BharatNet Sovereign Fund
(B) Digital Bharat Nidhi
(C) Pradhan Mantri Telecom Vikas Nidhi
(D) National Spectrum Welfare Fund
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 24 of the Telecommunications Act, 2023 renames the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) as the **'Digital Bharat Nidhi'** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #29 Solved Exam MCQ

29. **Under the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023, who constitutes the three-member Selection Committee that recommends appointments to the President?**
(A) Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India (CJI), and Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha
(B) Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and Union Home Minister
(C) Prime Minister (Chairperson), Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister
(D) President, Vice-President, and Prime Minister
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 7 of the 2023 Act specifies that the Selection Committee consists of the **Prime Minister (Chairperson)**, the **Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People**, and **a Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #30 Solved Exam MCQ

30. **Under the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, what is the maximum financial penalty that the Data Protection Board of India can impose on a Data Fiduciary for failing to take reasonable security safeguards to prevent a personal data breach?**
(A) Up to ₹10 crore
(B) Up to ₹50 crore
(C) Up to ₹100 crore
(D) Up to ₹250 crore
Answer: (D)
Explanation: Under the Schedule to the DPDP Act, 2023, failure of a Data Fiduciary to take reasonable security safeguards to prevent a personal data breach attracts a penalty extending **up to ₹250 crore** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #31 Solved Exam MCQ

31. **What is the 5-year award period of the 16th Finance Commission (chaired by Dr. Arvind Panagariya), and what vertical share of devolution to the States has been accepted by the Union Government in Budget 2026–27?**
(A) 2025–2030; 42 per cent
(B) 2026–2031; 41 per cent
(C) 2026–2031; 45 per cent
(D) 2027–2032; 40 per cent
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The 16th Finance Commission's award period spans **2026–27 to 2030–31**, and as stated in Union Budget 2026–27, the Government has accepted its recommendation to retain the vertical share of devolution to the States at **41%** of the divisible pool (Key Features of Budget 2026–27).

Practice Question #32 Solved Exam MCQ

32. **In Union Budget 2026–27, how much amount has been provided to the States for FY 2026–27 (FY27) as 'Finance Commission Grants' (covering Rural and Urban Local Body and Disaster Management Grants)?**
(A) ₹1.0 lakh crore
(B) ₹1.4 lakh crore
(C) ₹2.0 lakh crore
(D) ₹2.5 lakh crore
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Key Features of Budget 2026–27 specifies a provision of **₹1.4 lakh crore** to the States for FY27 as Finance Commission Grants (Key Features of Budget 2026–27).

Practice Question #33 Solved Exam MCQ

33. **Which mobile application of the Election Commission of India (ECI) allows citizens to report live geo-tagged Model Code of Conduct (MCC) violations with a guaranteed 100-minute disposal timeline?**
(A) SAKSHAM App
(B) SUVIDHA App
(C) cVIGIL App
(D) ENCORE App
Answer: (C)
Explanation: cVIGIL (Citizens' Vigil) empowers citizens to report MCC violations during elections with live photo/video geo-tagging and guarantees action within **100 minutes** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #34 Solved Exam MCQ

34. **On the recommendation of which committee was the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) established, and what is the statutory tenure of the Central Vigilance Commissioner?**
(A) Sarkaria Commission; 5 years or 65 years of age
(B) K. Santhanam Committee (1962–64); 4 years or 65 years of age
(C) Dinesh Goswami Committee; 6 years or 65 years of age
(D) Veerappa Moily Commission; 3 years or 70 years of age
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The CVC was set up in 1964 on the recommendation of the **K. Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64)**, and under the CVC Act, 2003, the tenure is **4 years or 65 years of age** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #35 Solved Exam MCQ

35. **Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, what is the maximum number of Members (excluding the Chairperson) in the Lokpal and what is their statutory term of office?**
(A) Up to 4 Members; 6 years or 65 years of age
(B) Up to 8 Members; 5 years or 70 years of age
(C) Up to 10 Members; 3 years or 70 years of age
(D) Up to 5 Members; 4 years or 62 years of age
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The Lokpal consists of a Chairperson and **up to 8 Members** (50% Judicial Members; at least 50% from SCs/STs/OBCs/Minorities/Women) holding office for a term of **5 years or until attaining the age of 70 years** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #36 Solved Exam MCQ

36. **Under the 10-step CPGRAMS reforms implemented by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), the maximum timeline for disposal of public grievances by Central Ministries has been reduced to:**
(A) 60 days
(B) 45 days
(C) 30 days
(D) 21 days
Answer: (D)
Explanation: DARPG reduced the maximum redressal ceiling on the **CPGRAMS** portal from 30/45 days to **21 days** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #37 Solved Exam MCQ

37. **The Panchayati Raj 'Devolution Index' report prepared by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj evaluates States across how many core dimensions?**
(A) 3 Dimensions
(B) 4 Dimensions
(C) 6 Dimensions (Framework, Functions, Finances, Functionaries, Capacity Building, and Accountability)
(D) 10 Dimensions
Answer: (C)
Explanation: The Devolution Index ranks States across **6 dimensions** — Framework, Functions, Finances, Functionaries, Capacity Building, and Accountability — under Article 243G (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #38 Solved Exam MCQ

38. **Which flagship national programme transitions the Indian civil services from a 'Rule-Based' to a 'Role-Based' Human Resource Management system through the iGOT digital learning portal?**
(A) Mission Karmayogi (NPCSCB)
(B) Mission Indradhanush
(C) Mission Vatsalya
(D) Mission Amanat
Answer: (A)
Explanation: Mission Karmayogi (National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building — NPCSCB) shifts civil servants from rule-based to role-based competency management via the **iGOT Karmayogi** platform (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

Practice Question #39 Solved Exam MCQ

39. **Developed on the recommendation of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC) and standardized as IS 15700, the 'Sevottam Model' of public service delivery comprises which three core modules?**
(A) Taxation, Audit, and Budgeting
(B) Citizen's Charter, Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism, and Service Delivery Capability
(C) Police Reforms, Judicial Appointments, and Prison Modernization
(D) Recruitment, Promotion, and Pension Administration
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The **Sevottam Model (IS 15700)** evaluates public service quality across three pillars: (1) Citizen's Charter, (2) Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism, and (3) Service Delivery Capability (IUC Academy).

Practice Question #40 Solved Exam MCQ

40. **Which of the following combinations of constitutional and parliamentary officeholders of the 18th Lok Sabha is completely correct?**
(A) Speaker Pro Tem: Bhartruhari Mahtab \| Speaker: Om Birla \| Leader of the Opposition: Rahul Gandhi
(B) Speaker Pro Tem: Virendra Kumar \| Speaker: Meira Kumar \| Leader of the Opposition: Mallikarjun Kharge
(C) Speaker Pro Tem: Om Birla \| Speaker: Bhartruhari Mahtab \| Leader of the Opposition: Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
(D) Speaker Pro Tem: Rajnath Singh \| Speaker: Om Birla \| Leader of the Opposition: K.C. Venugopal
Answer: (A)
Explanation: In the 18th Lok Sabha (constituted June 2024), **Bhartruhari Mahtab** served as Speaker Pro Tem, **Om Birla** was elected Speaker for a second consecutive term, and **Rahul Gandhi** became Leader of the Opposition (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

Practice Question #41 Solved Exam MCQ

41. **Who took oath on November 24, 2025 as the 53rd Chief Justice of India (CJI), succeeding the 52nd Chief Justice of India Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai?**
(A) Justice Sanjiv Khanna
(B) Justice Surya Kant
(C) Justice Vikram Nath
(D) Justice B.V. Nagarathna
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Justice Surya Kant was sworn in on November 24, 2025 as the **53rd Chief Justice of India**, succeeding **52nd CJI Justice B.R. Gavai** (who served from May 14, 2025 to November 23, 2025 after **51st CJI Justice Sanjiv Khanna**) (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #42 Solved Exam MCQ

42. **On August 20, 2026, a 9-Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court pronounced its landmark judgment resolving a 48-year-old reference on the scope and definition of which statutory term under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?**
(A) "Workman" under Section 2(s)
(B) "Industry" under Section 2(j)
(C) "Retrenchment" under Section 2(oo)
(D) "Appropriate Government" under Section 2(a)
Answer: (B)
Explanation: On August 20, 2026, the **9-Judge Constitution Bench** delivered its authoritative judgment on the definition of **"industry" under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**, reviewing the 1978 7-Judge Bench ruling in *Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa* (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #43 Solved Exam MCQ

43. **Passed by both Houses of Parliament in April 2026, the 'Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026' (Jan Vishwas 2.0) amends 784 provisions across 79–80 Central Acts to decriminalise how many provisions?**
(A) 183 provisions
(B) 350 provisions
(C) 512 provisions
(D) 717 provisions
Answer: (D)
Explanation: The **Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill/Act, 2026**, passed by Parliament in April 2026, amends **784 provisions across 79–80 Central Acts** administered by 23 Ministries and **decriminalises 717 provisions**, replacing criminal imprisonment with civil penalties and warnings on first offences (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

Practice Question #44 Solved Exam MCQ

44. **Which section of the Waqf Act, 1995 — which previously empowered a Waqf Board to unilaterally inquire into and decide whether a property is Waqf property — was omitted by the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025?**
(A) Section 14
(B) Section 40
(C) Section 83
(D) Section 107
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The **Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025** omitted **Section 40** of the Waqf Act, 1995, vested government-land ownership inquiries in an officer above the rank of District Collector, applied the Limitation Act, 1963, and provided a 90-day appeal to the High Court against Waqf Tribunal orders (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #45 Solved Exam MCQ

45. **In its report for the 2026–31 award period tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2026, which brand-new criterion (with a 10% weightage) did the 16th Finance Commission introduce into the horizontal tax devolution formula?**
(A) Tax and Fiscal Effort (10%)
(B) Contribution to GDP (10%)
(C) Digital Infrastructure Index (10%)
(D) Maternal Mortality Reduction (10%)
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The **16th Finance Commission** (chaired by Dr. Arvind Panagariya) introduced **'Contribution to GDP' with a 10% weightage** (alongside Income Distance 42.5%, 2011 Population 17.5%, Demographic Performance 10%, Area 10%, and Forest & Ecology 10%), dropping the earlier 2.5% Tax and Fiscal Effort parameter (Union Budget).

Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 46 to 85)

Practice Question #46 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q46. With reference to Constitutional Amendment / Reform and Articles / Schedules Amended, which of the following is accurately matched with "101st Amendment Act, 2016"?

(A) Articles 246A, 269A, 279A; 6th & 7th Schedules
(B) Articles 338B, 342A, and 366(26C)
(C) Articles 15(6) and 16(6)
(D) Articles 334, 331, and 333

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **101st Amendment Act, 2016** (Constitutional Amendment / Reform), the verified Articles / Schedules Amended is **Articles 246A, 269A, 279A; 6th & 7th Schedules**. Furthermore, Introduced Dual Goods and Services Tax (GST) and established the constitutional GST Council chaired by Union Finance Minister. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #47 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q47. With reference to Constitutional Amendment / Reform and Articles / Schedules Amended, which of the following is accurately matched with "102nd & 105th Amendment Acts (2018, 2021)"?

(A) Articles 15(6) and 16(6)

(B) Articles 338B, 342A, and 366(26C)

(C) Articles 334, 331, and 333

(D) Articles 239AA, 330A, 332A, and 334A

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **102nd & 105th Amendment Acts (2018, 2021)** (Constitutional Amendment / Reform), the verified Articles / Schedules Amended is **Articles 338B, 342A, and 366(26C)**. Furthermore, 102nd created constitutional NCBC; 105th restored the power of States/UTs to notify their own State SEBC/OBC Lists. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #48 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q48. With reference to Constitutional Amendment / Reform and Articles / Schedules Amended, which of the following is accurately matched with "103rd Amendment Act, 2019"?

(A) Articles 334, 331, and 333

(B) Articles 239AA, 330A, 332A, and 334A

(C) Articles 15(6) and 16(6)

(D) Proposed Article 82A; Amended Articles 83 & 172

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **103rd Amendment Act, 2019** (Constitutional Amendment / Reform), the verified Articles / Schedules Amended is **Articles 15(6) and 16(6)**. Furthermore, Provided up to 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in education and public employment (upheld in *Janhit Abhiyan*, 2022). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #49 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q49. With reference to Constitutional Amendment / Reform and Articles / Schedules Amended, which of the following is accurately matched with "104th Amendment Act, 2019"?

(A) Articles 239AA, 330A, 332A, and 334A

(B) Proposed Article 82A; Amended Articles 83 & 172

(C) Proposed Article 324A; Amended Article 325

(D) Articles 334, 331, and 333

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **104th Amendment Act, 2019** (Constitutional Amendment / Reform), the verified Articles / Schedules Amended is **Articles 334, 331, and 333**. Furthermore, Extended SC/ST legislative reservation to 2030 and abolished nomination of 2 Anglo-Indians in LS and 1 in State Assemblies. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #50 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q50. With reference to Constitutional Amendment / Reform and Articles / Schedules Amended, which of the following is accurately matched with "106th Amendment Act, 2023"?

(A) Articles 239AA, 330A, 332A, and 334A

(B) Proposed Article 82A; Amended Articles 83 & 172

(C) Proposed Article 324A; Amended Article 325

(D) 7-Judge Bench (6:1 Majority)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **106th Amendment Act, 2023** (Constitutional Amendment / Reform), the verified Articles / Schedules Amended is **Articles 239AA, 330A, 332A, and 334A**. Furthermore, Mandated 33% (one-third) reservation for women in Lok Sabha, State Assemblies, and NCT Delhi Assembly for 15 years post-Census/Delimitation. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #51 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q51. With reference to Constitutional Amendment / Reform and Articles / Schedules Amended, which of the following is accurately matched with "One Nation One Election — First Bill"?

(A) Proposed Article 324A; Amended Article 325

(B) Proposed Article 82A; Amended Articles 83 & 172

(C) 7-Judge Bench (6:1 Majority)

(D) 5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **One Nation One Election — First Bill** (Constitutional Amendment / Reform), the verified Articles / Schedules Amended is **Proposed Article 82A; Amended Articles 83 & 172**. Furthermore, Synchronizes Lok Sabha and State Assembly terms from an 'Appointed Date'; mid-term polls held only for the unexpired term. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #52 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q52. With reference to Constitutional Amendment / Reform and Articles / Schedules Amended, which of the following is accurately matched with "One Nation One Election — Second Bill"?

(A) 7-Judge Bench (6:1 Majority)

(B) 5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)

(C) Proposed Article 324A; Amended Article 325

(D) 7-Judge Bench (7:0 Unanimous)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **One Nation One Election — Second Bill** (Constitutional Amendment / Reform), the verified Articles / Schedules Amended is **Proposed Article 324A; Amended Article 325**. Furthermore, Local body elections within 100 days of general elections; Single Electoral Roll & Single EPIC prepared by ECI with SECs. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #53 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q53. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* (2026 Compendium)"?

(A) 5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)

(B) 7-Judge Bench (7:0 Unanimous)

(C) 5-Judge Bench (3:2 / 5:0)

(D) 7-Judge Bench (6:1 Majority)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For ***State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* (2026 Compendium)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **7-Judge Bench (6:1 Majority)**. Furthermore, Articles 14, 15(4), 16(4), 341, and 342. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #54 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q54. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium)"?

(A) 5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)

(B) 7-Judge Bench (7:0 Unanimous)

(C) 5-Judge Bench (3:2 / 5:0)

(D) 9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For ***Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)**. Furthermore, Articles 19(1)(a) and 14. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #55 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q55. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*Sita Soren v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium)"?

(A) 5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)
(B) 7-Judge Bench (7:0 Unanimous)
(C) 5-Judge Bench (3:2 / 5:0)
(D) 9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For ***Sita Soren v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **7-Judge Bench (7:0 Unanimous)**. Furthermore, Articles 105(2) and 194(2). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #56 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q56. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution* (December 2023)"?

(A) 5-Judge Bench (3:2 / 5:0)
(B) 9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)
(C) 5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)
(D) None of the above parameters for *In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution* (December 2023)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For ***In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution* (December 2023)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)**. Furthermore, Articles 1, 3, 356, and 370 (Part XXI). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #57 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q57. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*Supriyo @ Supriya Chakraborty v. Union of India* (October 2023)"?

(A) 5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)
(B) 9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)
(C) 7-Judge Bench (4:3 Majority)
(D) 5-Judge Bench (3:2 / 5:0)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For ***Supriyo @ Supriya Chakraborty v. Union of India* (October 2023)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **5-Judge Bench (3:2 / 5:0)**. Furthermore, Articles 14, 19, 21 & Special Marriage Act, 1954. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #58 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q58. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India* (March 2023)"?

(A) 5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)
(B) 9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)
(C) 7-Judge Bench (4:3 Majority)
(D) Supreme Court Division Bench

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For ***Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India* (March 2023)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **5-Judge Bench (5:0 Unanimous)**. Furthermore, Article 324(2). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #59 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q59. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra* (2026 Compendium)"?

(A) 7-Judge Bench (4:3 Majority)
(B) 9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)
(C) Supreme Court Division Bench
(D) Supreme Court Division Bench (Art. 142)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For ***Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra* (2026 Compendium)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)**. Furthermore, Articles 39(b), 31C, and 300A. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #60 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q60. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*Mineral Area Development Authority v. SAIL* (2026 Compendium)"?

(A) 7-Judge Bench (4:3 Majority)
(B) Supreme Court Division Bench
(C) 9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)
(D) Supreme Court Division Bench (Art. 142)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For ***Mineral Area Development Authority v. SAIL* (2026 Compendium)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)**. Furthermore, 7th Schedule: State List Entries 49 & 50 vs. Union List Entry 54. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #61 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q61. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*State of UP v. Lalta Prasad Vaish* (2026 Compendium)"?

(A) 7-Judge Bench (4:3 Majority)
(B) Supreme Court Division Bench
(C) Supreme Court Division Bench (Art. 142)
(D) 9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For ***State of UP v. Lalta Prasad Vaish* (2026 Compendium)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **9-Judge Bench (8:1 Majority)**. Furthermore, 7th Schedule: State List Entry 8 vs. Union List Entry 52. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #62 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q62. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*Aligarh Muslim University v. Naresh Agarwal* (2026 Compendium)"?

(A) 7-Judge Bench (4:3 Majority)
(B) Supreme Court Division Bench
(C) Supreme Court Division Bench (Art. 142)
(D) Sections 6 to 52A (scattered)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For ***Aligarh Muslim University v. Naresh Agarwal* (2026 Compendium)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **7-Judge Bench (4:3 Majority)**. Furthermore, Article 30(1) (Minority Educational Institutions). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #63 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q63. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*Sanofi India Ltd. v. CBI* (September 2026)"?

(A) Supreme Court Division Bench (Art. 142)
(B) Supreme Court Division Bench
(C) Sections 6 to 52A (scattered)
(D) Section 34

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For ***Sanofi India Ltd. v. CBI* (September 2026)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **Supreme Court Division Bench**. Furthermore, Corporate Criminal Law & CrPC/BNSS. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #64 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q64. With reference to Case Title & Judgment Date and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "*In Re: Directions on Demolition of Structures* (2026 Compendium)"?

(A) Sections 6 to 52A (scattered)
(B) Section 34
(C) Supreme Court Division Bench (Art. 142)
(D) Section 53 (5 punishments)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For ***In Re: Directions on Demolition of Structures* (2026 Compendium)** (Case Title & Judgment Date), the verified Bench Strength is **Supreme Court Division Bench (Art. 142)**. Furthermore, Articles 14, 21, 300A & Separation of Powers. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #65 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q65. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Consolidated Statutory Definitions"?

(A) Section 34
(B) Section 53 (5 punishments)
(C) Sections 375 and 376
(D) Sections 6 to 52A (scattered)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Consolidated Statutory Definitions** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sections 6 to 52A (scattered)**. Furthermore, Section 2 (Clauses 1 to 39). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #66 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q66. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Acts Done by Several Persons in Furtherance of Common Intention"?

(A) Section 34
(B) Section 53 (5 punishments)
(C) Sections 375 and 376
(D) No specific standalone section

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Acts Done by Several Persons in Furtherance of Common Intention** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Section 34**. Furthermore, Section 3(5). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #67 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q67. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Types of Punishments (+ Community Service)"?

(A) Sections 375 and 376
(B) Section 53 (5 punishments)
(C) No specific standalone section
(D) Sections 376D, 376DA & 376DB

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Types of Punishments (+ Community Service)** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Section 53 (5 punishments)**. Furthermore, Section 4 (6 punishments). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #68 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q68. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Definition and Punishment for Rape"?

(A) No specific standalone section
(B) Sections 376D, 376DA & 376DB
(C) Sections 375 and 376
(D) Sections 304B and 498A

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Definition and Punishment for Rape** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sections 375 and 376**. Furthermore, Sections 63 and 64. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #69 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q69. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Sexual Intercourse by Deceitful Means / False Promise to Marry"?

(A) Sections 376D, 376DA & 376DB
(B) Sections 304B and 498A
(C) Sections 299, 300 & 302
(D) No specific standalone section

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Sexual Intercourse by Deceitful Means / False Promise to Marry** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **No specific standalone section**. Furthermore, Section 69 (New Section). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #70 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q70. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Gang Rape & Gang Rape of a Woman Under 18 Years"?

(A) Sections 376D, 376DA & 376DB
(B) Sections 304B and 498A
(C) Sections 299, 300 & 302
(D) Section 304A (2 years max)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Gang Rape & Gang Rape of a Woman Under 18 Years** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sections 376D, 376DA & 376DB**. Furthermore, Sections 70(1) and 70(2). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #71 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q71. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Dowry Death & Cruelty by Husband or Relatives"?

(A) Sections 299, 300 & 302
(B) Sections 304B and 498A
(C) Section 304A (2 years max)
(D) Not in IPC

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Dowry Death & Cruelty by Husband or Relatives** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sections 304B and 498A**. Furthermore, Sections 80 and 85. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #72 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q72. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Culpable Homicide, Murder & Mob Lynching"?

(A) Section 304A (2 years max)
(B) Not in IPC
(C) Sections 299, 300 & 302
(D) Section 124A (Sedition — Repealed)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Culpable Homicide, Murder & Mob Lynching** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sections 299, 300 & 302**. Furthermore, Sections 100, 101 & 103(1)/(2). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #73 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q73. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Causing Death by Negligence"?

(A) Not in IPC
(B) Section 124A (Sedition — Repealed)
(C) Sections 141 and 146
(D) Section 304A (2 years max)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Causing Death by Negligence** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Section 304A (2 years max)**. Furthermore, Sections 106(1) and 106(2). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #74 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q74. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Organised Crime, Petty Organised Crime & Terrorist Act"?

(A) Not in IPC
(B) Section 124A (Sedition — Repealed)
(C) Sections 141 and 146
(D) Sections 378/379, 390, 391

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Organised Crime, Petty Organised Crime & Terrorist Act** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Not in IPC**. Furthermore, Sections 111, 112, and 113 (New). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #75 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q75. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Acts Endangering Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India"?

(A) Sections 141 and 146
(B) Section 124A (Sedition — Repealed)
(C) Sections 378/379, 390, 391
(D) Sections 405, 415/420 & 499/500

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Acts Endangering Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Section 124A (Sedition — Repealed)**. Furthermore, Section 152 (New Section). (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #76 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q76. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Unlawful Assembly & Rioting"?

(A) Sections 378/379, 390, 391
(B) Sections 405, 415/420 & 499/500
(C) Sections 141 and 146
(D) CrPC: 37 Ch., 484 Sec. \

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Unlawful Assembly & Rioting** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sections 141 and 146**. Furthermore, Sections 189 and 191. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #77 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q77. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Theft, Snatching, Robbery & Dacoity"?

(A) Sections 405, 415/420 & 499/500
(B) CrPC: 37 Ch., 484 Sec. \
(C) Section 125 CrPC
(D) Sections 378/379, 390, 391

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Theft, Snatching, Robbery & Dacoity** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sections 378/379, 390, 391**. Furthermore, Sections 303, 304, 309 & 310. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #78 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q78. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating & Defamation"?

(A) Sections 405, 415/420 & 499/500
(B) CrPC: 37 Ch., 484 Sec. \
(C) Section 125 CrPC
(D) Section 144 CrPC

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating & Defamation** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sections 405, 415/420 & 499/500**. Furthermore, Sections 316, 318, and 356. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #79 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q79. With reference to Procedural / Evidentiary Provision and Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872), which of the following is accurately matched with "Total Chapters & Sections"?

(A) Section 125 CrPC
(B) CrPC: 37 Ch., 484 Sec. \
(C) Section 144 CrPC
(D) Section 154 CrPC

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Total Chapters & Sections** (Procedural / Evidentiary Provision), the verified Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872) is **CrPC: 37 Ch., 484 Sec.** \. Furthermore, IEA: 11 Ch., 167 Sec.. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #80 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q80. With reference to Procedural / Evidentiary Provision and Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872), which of the following is accurately matched with "Order for Maintenance of Wife, Children & Parents"?

(A) Section 144 CrPC
(B) Section 154 CrPC
(C) Section 125 CrPC
(D) Not mandatory in CrPC

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Order for Maintenance of Wife, Children & Parents** (Procedural / Evidentiary Provision), the verified Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872) is **Section 125 CrPC**. Furthermore, Section 144 BNSS. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #81 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q81. With reference to Procedural / Evidentiary Provision and Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872), which of the following is accurately matched with "Power to Issue Prohibitory Order in Urgent Cases ('Curfew')"?

(A) Section 154 CrPC
(B) Not mandatory in CrPC
(C) Section 167 CrPC (only in first 15 days)
(D) Section 144 CrPC

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Power to Issue Prohibitory Order in Urgent Cases ('Curfew')** (Procedural / Evidentiary Provision), the verified Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872) is **Section 144 CrPC**. Furthermore, Section 163 BNSS. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #82 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q82. With reference to Procedural / Evidentiary Provision and Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872), which of the following is accurately matched with "First Information Report (FIR), Zero FIR & e-FIR"?

(A) Section 154 CrPC
(B) Not mandatory in CrPC
(C) Section 167 CrPC (only in first 15 days)
(D) No full trial in absentia

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **First Information Report (FIR), Zero FIR & e-FIR** (Procedural / Evidentiary Provision), the verified Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872) is **Section 154 CrPC**. Furthermore, Section 173 BNSS. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #83 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q83. With reference to Procedural / Evidentiary Provision and Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872), which of the following is accurately matched with "Mandatory Forensic Crime-Scene Investigation"?

(A) Section 167 CrPC (only in first 15 days)
(B) Not mandatory in CrPC
(C) No full trial in absentia
(D) Section 436A CrPC (1/2 of max sentence)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Mandatory Forensic Crime-Scene Investigation** (Procedural / Evidentiary Provision), the verified Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872) is **Not mandatory in CrPC**. Furthermore, Section 176(3) BNSS. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #84 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q84. With reference to Procedural / Evidentiary Provision and Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872), which of the following is accurately matched with "Police Custody (Remand) & Default Bail Window"?

(A) No full trial in absentia
(B) Section 436A CrPC (1/2 of max sentence)
(C) Section 167 CrPC (only in first 15 days)
(D) Sec 438 CrPC (Anticipatory Bail) & Sec 482 CrPC (HC Powers)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Police Custody (Remand) & Default Bail Window** (Procedural / Evidentiary Provision), the verified Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872) is **Section 167 CrPC (only in first 15 days)**. Furthermore, Section 187 BNSS. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #85 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q85. With reference to Procedural / Evidentiary Provision and Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872), which of the following is accurately matched with "Trial in Absentia of Proclaimed Offenders"?

(A) Section 436A CrPC (1/2 of max sentence)
(B) Sec 438 CrPC (Anticipatory Bail) & Sec 482 CrPC (HC Powers)
(C) Section 62 & Section 65B IEA
(D) No full trial in absentia

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Trial in Absentia of Proclaimed Offenders** (Procedural / Evidentiary Provision), the verified Old Law (CrPC 1973 / IEA 1872) is **No full trial in absentia**. Furthermore, Section 356 BNSS. (Source: भारतीय संविधान (विधायी विभाग) & IUC Academy).

Rapid-Fire Revision Points *(65* Rapid-Fire Revision Points — Book CA*09)*

1. **106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (128th Amendment Bill):** Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam — reserves **33% (one-third)** seats for women in Lok Sabha (**Article 330A**), State Assemblies (**Article 332A**), and NCT Delhi Assembly (**Article 239AA**) (**Constitution of India**).

• *Exam Focus* (1): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (128th Amendment Bill)** verified from **Constitution of India**.

2. **Commencement & Sunset Clause of Women's Reservation (Article 334A):** Takes effect after the **first Census and subsequent Delimitation** following commencement of the Act, for an initial period of **15 years** (**Constitution of India**).

• *Exam Focus* (2): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Commencement & Sunset Clause of Women's Reservation (Article 334A)** verified from Constitution of India.

3. **105th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2021:** Amended **Article 342A** to restore the power of State Governments and UTs to identify and notify their own **State SEBC/OBC Lists** (Constitution of India).

• *Exam Focus* (3): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **105th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2021** verified from Constitution of India.

4. **104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019:** Extended SC/ST reservation in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies to **January 2030** and abolished **Anglo-Indian nomination** under Articles 331 and 333 (Constitution of India).

• *Exam Focus* (4): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019** verified from Constitution of India.

5. **103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019:** Inserted **Articles 15(6) and 16(6)** providing up to **10% EWS reservation** (upheld 3:2 in *Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India*, 2022) (Supreme Court of India).

• *Exam Focus* (5): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019** verified from Supreme Court of India.

6. **102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018:** Inserted **Article 338B** conferring constitutional status on the **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)** (Constitution of India).

• *Exam Focus* (6): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018** verified from Constitution of India.

7. **101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016:** Introduced **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** and established the **GST Council under Article 279A** (Constitution of India).

• *Exam Focus* (7): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016** verified from Constitution of India.

8. **100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015:** Operationalized the **India–Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement** (exchange of enclaves) (Constitution of India).

• *Exam Focus* (8): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015** verified from Constitution of India.

9. **High-Level Committee on "One Nation, One Election" (2023–2024):** Chaired by former President **Ram Nath Kovind**; submitted an 18,626-page report recommending two-phase simultaneous elections (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• *Exam Focus* (9): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **High-Level Committee on "One Nation, One Election" (2023–2024)** verified from Press Information Bureau (PIB).

10. **Proposed Constitutional Articles for Simultaneous Elections: Article 82A** (synchronizing Lok Sabha & State Assembly terms) and **Article 324A** (local body elections within **100 days** of general elections) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• *Exam Focus* (10): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Proposed Constitutional Articles for Simultaneous Elections** verified from Press Information Bureau (PIB).

11. ***State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* (2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench, 6:1):** Overruled *E.V. Chinnaiah* (2004); empowered States to **sub-classify SCs and STs** based on quantifiable empirical data (Supreme Court of India).

12. ***Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium — 5-Judge Bench, 5:0):** Struck down the **Electoral Bonds Scheme** as violative of voters' Right to Information under **Article 19(1)(a)** (Supreme Court of India).

13. ***Sita Soren v. Union of India* (2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench, 7:0):** Overruled *P.V. Narasimha Rao* (1998); held that MPs/MLAs have **no immunity under Articles 105(2)/194(2)** for taking bribes to vote or speak in the House (Supreme Court of India).

14. ***Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra* (2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench, 8:1):** Held that **not every privately owned property** is automatically a "material resource of the community" under **Article 39(b)** (Supreme Court of India).

15. ***Mineral Area Development Authority v. SAIL* (2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench, 8:1):** Overruled *India Cements* (1989); held that mining royalty is **not a tax** and States can tax mineral lands/rights under **Entries 49 & 50 of List-II** (Supreme Court of India).

16. ***State of UP v. Lalta Prasad Vaish* (2026 Compendium — 9-Judge Bench, 8:1):** Overruled *Synthetics & Chemicals* (1990); held that **"intoxicating liquors" in Entry 8 of List-II** includes **Industrial Alcohol** (Supreme Court of India).

17. ***Aligarh Muslim University v. Naresh Agarwal* (2026 Compendium — 7-Judge Bench, 4:3):** Overruled *S. Azeez Basha* (1967); held that incorporation by statute does not bar an institution from claiming minority status under **Article 30(1)** (Supreme Court of India).

18. ***In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution* (December 2023 — 5-Judge Bench, 5:0):** Held that Article 370 was a **temporary provision**, J&K retained no internal sovereignty, and its abrogation was valid (Supreme Court of India).

19. ***Sanofi India Ltd. v. CBI* (September 2026):** Clarified **corporate criminal liability** and attribution of *mens rea;* no automatic vicarious criminal liability on directors without active role and statutory provision (Supreme Court of India).

20. **Supreme Court Pan-India Directives Against "Bulldozer Justice" (2026 Compendium):** Mandated **15-day prior show-cause notice**, personal hearing, reasoned order, and **15-day post-order appeal window** prior to any demolition (Supreme Court of India).

• *Exam Focus* (20): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Supreme Court Pan-India Directives Against "Bulldozer Justice" (2026 Compendium)** verified from Supreme Court of India.

21. **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023):** Enforced **July 1, 2024**; replaces IPC 1860 (511 Sections, 23 Chapters) with **358 Sections and 20 Chapters** (India Code — BNS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (21): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023)** verified from India Code.

22. **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (Act No. 46 of 2023):** Enforced **July 1, 2024**; replaces CrPC 1973 (484 Sections, 37 Chapters) with **531 Sections and 39 Chapters** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (22): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (Act No. 46 of 2023)** verified from India Code.

23. **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (Act No. 47 of 2023):** Enforced **July 1, 2024**; replaces Indian Evidence Act 1872 (167 Sections, 11 Chapters) with **170 Sections and 12 Chapters** (India Code — BSA 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (23): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (Act No. 47 of 2023)** verified from India Code.

24. **Section 2 of BNS, 2023:** Consolidates all statutory definitions (child < 18 years, gender including transgender, electronic record, etc.) into a single section (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

• *Exam Focus* (24): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 2 of BNS, 2023** verified from **India Code**.

25. **Section 4(f) of BNS, 2023 — 'Community Service':** Introduced as the 6th statutory punishment for **6 petty offences** (Sections 202, 209, 226, 303(2), 355, and 356) (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

• *Exam Focus* (25): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 4(f) of BNS, 2023 — 'Community Service'** verified from **India Code**.

26. **Sections 63 and 64 of BNS, 2023:** Define and penalize Rape (replacing IPC 375–376); Exception 2 statutorily fixes the wife's age threshold at **18 years** (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

• *Exam Focus* (26): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Sections 63 and 64 of BNS, 2023** verified from **India Code**.

27. **Section 69 of BNS, 2023:** Penalizes sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means or false promise to marry with up to **10 years imprisonment** (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

• *Exam Focus* (27): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 69 of BNS, 2023** verified from **India Code**.

28. **Section 70(2) of BNS, 2023:** Prescribes life imprisonment (for remainder of natural life) or **Death** for gang rape of a woman under **18 years of age** (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

• *Exam Focus* (28): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 70(2) of BNS, 2023** verified from **India Code**.

29. **Sections 80 and 85 of BNS, 2023:** Codify **Dowry Death** (old IPC 304B) and **Cruelty by husband or relatives** (old IPC 498A) respectively (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

• *Exam Focus* (29): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Sections 80 and 85 of BNS, 2023** verified from **India Code**.

30. **Sections 103(1) and 103(2) of BNS, 2023:** Section 103(1) penalizes Murder (old IPC 302); **Section 103(2)** penalizes **Mob Lynching** (by 5 or more persons) with death or life imprisonment (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

• *Exam Focus* (30): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Sections 103(1) and 103(2) of BNS, 2023** verified from **India Code**.

31. **Section 106(1) of BNS, 2023:** Enhances punishment for causing death by negligence (old IPC 304A) from 2 years to **5 years** (2 years for registered medical practitioners) (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

• *Exam Focus* (31): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 106(1) of BNS, 2023** verified from **India Code**.

32. **Sections 111, 112, and 113 of BNS, 2023:** Newly codified provisions for **Organised Crime (Sec 111)**, **Petty Organised Crime (Sec 112)**, and **Terrorist Act (Sec 113)** (**India Code — BNS 2023**).

• *Exam Focus* (32): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Sections 111, 112, and 113 of BNS, 2023** verified from **India Code**.

33. **Section 152 of BNS, 2023:** Replaces colonial Sedition (IPC 124A) with offences endangering the **sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India** (India Code — BNS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (33): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 152 of BNS, 2023** verified from India Code.

34. **Sections 303, 304, and 318 of BNS, 2023:** Cover **Theft (Sec 303)**, **Snatching (new Sec 304)**, and **Cheating (Sec 318 — replacing famous IPC Section 420)** (India Code — BNS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (34): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Sections 303, 304, and 318 of BNS, 2023** verified from India Code.

35. **Section 144 vs. Section 163 of BNSS, 2023: Section 144 BNSS** is **Maintenance of wives, children, and parents** (old Sec 125 CrPC), whereas prohibitory orders/curfew (old Sec 144 CrPC) is now **Section 163 BNSS** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (35): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 144 vs. Section 163 of BNSS, 2023** verified from India Code.

36. **Section 173 of BNSS, 2023:** Mandates **Zero FIR** across any police station and enables **e-FIR** (valid upon signature within **3 days**) (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (36): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 173 of BNSS, 2023** verified from India Code.

37. **Section 176(3) of BNSS, 2023:** Mandates crime-scene visit by a **forensic expert** and videography for all offences punishable with 7 **years or more** imprisonment (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (37): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 176(3) of BNSS, 2023** verified from India Code.

38. **Section 187 of BNSS, 2023:** Permits up to **15 days police custody** in whole or in parts during the **initial 40 or 60 days** of the 60/90-day judicial detention period (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (38): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 187 of BNSS, 2023** verified from India Code.

39. **Section 356 of BNSS, 2023 (Trial in Absentia):** Enables full trial and judgment in absentia against absconding proclaimed offenders **90 days** after framing of charges (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (39): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 356 of BNSS, 2023 (Trial in Absentia)** verified from India Code.

40. **Section 472 of BNSS, 2023:** Fixes a **30-day** statutory timeline for filing mercy petitions before the Governor or President in death sentence cases (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (40): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Section 472 of BNSS, 2023** verified from India Code.

41. **Sections 482 and 528 of BNSS, 2023: Anticipatory Bail** (old Sec 438 CrPC) is now **Section 482 BNSS**, while **Inherent Powers of the High Court** (old Sec 482 CrPC) is now **Section 528 BNSS** (India Code — BNSS 2023).

• *Exam Focus* (41): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Sections 482 and 528 of BNSS, 2023** verified from India Code.

42. **Sections 57, 61, and 63 of BSA, 2023:** Recognize electronic records as **Primary Evidence (Sec 57)**, ensure full legal admissibility (**Sec 61**), and require Hash-Value certification (**Sec 63**, replacing old Section 65B) (**India Code — BSA 2023**).

• *Exam Focus* (42): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Sections 57, 61, and 63 of BSA, 2023** verified from **India Code**.

43. **Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024:** Prescribes **5 to 10 years imprisonment and minimum ₹1 crore fine** for organised paper-leak crimes; all offences are cognizable and non-bailable (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• *Exam Focus* (43): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024** verified from **Press Information Bureau (PIB)**.

44. **Telecommunications Act, 2023:** Repeals the 1885 Telegraph Act; enables administrative spectrum allocation for **SatCom** and renames USOF as **'Digital Bharat Nidhi'** (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• *Exam Focus* (44): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Telecommunications Act, 2023** verified from **Press Information Bureau (PIB)**.

45. **CEC and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023:** Establishes a Selection Committee comprising the **Prime Minister (Chairperson), Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, and a nominated Union Cabinet Minister** (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• *Exam Focus* (45): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **CEC and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023** verified from **Press Information Bureau (PIB)**.

46. **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023:** Establishes the **Data Protection Board of India**; prescribes penalties up to **₹250 crore** for personal data breaches (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• *Exam Focus* (46): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023** verified from **Press Information Bureau (PIB)**.

47. **Press and Registration of Periodicals (PRP) Act, 2023:** Repeals the colonial 1867 Press Act and introduces online registration within 60 days via the **Press Sewa Portal** (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• *Exam Focus* (47): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Press and Registration of Periodicals (PRP) Act, 2023** verified from **Press Information Bureau (PIB)**.

48. **18th Lok Sabha Constitutional Officeholders:** Speaker — **Om Birla**; Speaker Pro Tem — **Bhartruhari Mahtab**; Leader of the Opposition (LoP) — **Rahul Gandhi** (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• *Exam Focus* (48): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **18th Lok Sabha Constitutional Officeholders** verified from **Press Information Bureau (PIB)**.

49. **Official New Name of the Old Parliament Building: 'Samvidhan Sadan'** (**Press Information Bureau (PIB)**).

• *Exam Focus* (49): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Official New Name of the Old Parliament Building** verified from **Press Information Bureau (PIB)**.

50. **16th Finance Commission (Article 280):** Chairman — **Dr. Arvind Panagariya**; Secretary — **Ritvik Ranjanam Pandey**; Award Period — **April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2031 (2026–31)** (**Union Budget 2026–27**).

• *Exam Focus* (50): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **16th Finance Commission (Article 280)** verified from **Union Budget Portal**.

51. **16th Finance Commission Vertical Devolution (Union Budget 2026–27):** Retained the States' vertical share in the divisible pool of central taxes at **41 per cent** (Key Features of Budget 2026–27).

• *Exam Focus* (51): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **16th Finance Commission Vertical Devolution (Union Budget 2026–27)** verified from Union Budget Portal.

52. **Finance Commission Grants in Union Budget 2026–27:** Allocated **₹1.4 lakh crore** to the States for FY 2026–27 (FY27) covering Rural & Urban Local Body and Disaster Management Grants (Key Features of Budget 2026–27).

• *Exam Focus* (52): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Finance Commission Grants in Union Budget 2026–27** verified from Union Budget Portal.

53. **ECI Digital Applications: cVIGIL** (100-minute MCC grievance redressal), **SUVIDHA** (candidate permission portal), **SAKSHAM** (Divyangjan voters app), and **KYC** (criminal antecedents app) (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• *Exam Focus* (53): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **ECI Digital Applications** verified from Press Information Bureau (PIB).

54. **Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG — Article 148):** Tenure of **6 years or 65 years of age**; acts as the "friend, philosopher, and guide" of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC — 22 members) (Constitution of India).

• *Exam Focus* (54): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG — Article 148)** verified from Constitution of India.

55. **Tenure of CVC vs. Lokpal:** Central Vigilance Commissioner holds office for **4 years or 65 years**, whereas Lokpal Chairperson/Members hold office for **5 years or 70 years** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• *Exam Focus* (55): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Tenure of CVC vs. Lokpal** verified from Press Information Bureau (PIB).

56. **NHRC Tenure & Eligibility (2019 Amendment):** Tenure is **3 years or 70 years of age**; any retired CJI **or retired Supreme Court Judge** is eligible to be Chairperson (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• *Exam Focus* (56): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **NHRC Tenure & Eligibility (2019 Amendment)** verified from Press Information Bureau (PIB).

57. **Mission Karmayogi (NPCSCB) & iGOT Platform:** Transforms civil services capacity building from **Rule-Based to Role-Based** human resource management (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• *Exam Focus* (57): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Mission Karmayogi (NPCSCB) & iGOT Platform** verified from Press Information Bureau (PIB).

58. **CPGRAMS Redressal Timeline:** Maximum grievance disposal ceiling reduced by DARPG to **21 days** across Central Ministries (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• *Exam Focus* (58): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **CPGRAMS Redressal Timeline** verified from Press Information Bureau (PIB).

59. **Panchayati Raj Devolution Index (MoPR & IIPA):** Ranks States under Article 243G across **6 Dimensions** — Framework, Functions, Finances, Functionaries, Capacity Building, and Accountability (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• *Exam Focus* (59): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Panchayati Raj Devolution Index (MoPR & IIPA)** verified from Press Information Bureau (PIB).

60. **SVAMITVA Scheme (Launched April 24 — National Panchayati Raj Day):** Uses drone surveying and CORS networks to map rural inhabited (*Abadi*) land and distribute legal **Property Cards (Gharauni)** (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• *Exam Focus* (60): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **SVAMITVA Scheme (Launched April 24 — National Panchayati Raj Day)** verified from Press Information Bureau (PIB).

61. **53rd Chief Justice of India (Sworn in Nov 24, 2025): Justice Surya Kant** (succeeded 52nd CJI Justice B.R. Gavai and 51st CJI Justice Sanjiv Khanna) (Supreme Court of India).

• *Exam Focus* (61): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **53rd Chief Justice of India (Sworn in Nov 24, 2025)** verified from Supreme Court of India.

62. **9-Judge Constitution Bench Judgment on 'Industry' (August 20, 2026):** Interpreted **"industry" under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**, reviewing *Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa* (1978) (Supreme Court of India).

• *Exam Focus* (62): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **9-Judge Constitution Bench Judgment on 'Industry' (August 20, 2026)** verified from Supreme Court of India.

63. **Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 (Passed April 2026):** Amended **784 provisions across 79–80 Central Acts** (23 Ministries) to **decriminalise 717 provisions** and introduce first-offence warnings (Press Information Bureau (PIB)).

• *Exam Focus* (63): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 (Passed April 2026)** verified from Press Information Bureau (PIB).

64. **Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 (UMEED Act):** Omitted **Section 40**, repealed Mussalman Wakf Act 1923, included **2 non-Muslims and 2 Muslim women** on boards, and allowed **90-day High Court appeals** (Constitution of India).

• *Exam Focus* (64): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 (UMEED Act)** verified from Constitution of India.

65. **16th Finance Commission Horizontal Devolution Formula (2026–31): Income Distance (42.5%)**, **Population 2011 (17.5%)**, **Demographic Performance (10%)**, **Area (10%)**, **Forest & Ecology (10%)**, and **Contribution to GDP (10%)** (Union Budget).

• *Exam Focus* (65): High-priority 2026 statutory/constitutional benchmark under **16th Finance Commission Horizontal Devolution Formula (2026–31)** verified from Union Budget Portal.

IUC Academy *1-3-7-21* Day Spaced-Revision & Self-Assessment Tracker (www.iucacademy.com)

Chapter / Study Section	Day 1 (First Read)	Day 3 (Active Recall)	Day 7 (MCQ Drill)	Day 21 (Exam Ready)
1. Chapter 1: Constitutional Amendments (100th to 106th), Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, Delimitation Framework & Simultaneous Elections ("One Nation, One Election")	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
2. Chapter 2: Landmark Supreme Court Constitution Bench Judgments — Part I: Sub-Classification of SCs/STs, Electoral Bonds, Legislative Immunity & Article 370	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
3. Chapter 3: Landmark Supreme Court Judgments — Part II: 9-Judge Bench Rulings on Industry, Article 39(b), Mineral Taxation, Industrial Alcohol, AMU & Due Process	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
4. Chapter 4: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 — Structural Overhaul of the Indian Penal Code (IPC, 1860) & Key New Offences	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
5. Chapter 5: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 & Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 — Zero FIR, Mandatory Forensics & Digital Evidence	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
6. Chapter 6: 18th Lok Sabha Architecture & Landmark Parliamentary Legislation: Jan Vishwas Act 2026, Waqf Amendment Act, Public Examinations Act, Telecom Act & DPDP Framework	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
7. Chapter 7: Constitutional, Statutory & Regulatory Bodies in News: 16th Finance Commission Report, Chief Justice of India, ECI, UPSC, CAG & Lokpal	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
8. Chapter 8: Public Administration, e-Governance, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Mission Karmayogi, CPGRAMS & Panchayati Raj Devolution Index	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (45 Solved 4-Option MCQs — Book CA09)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**

Chapter / Study Section	Day 1 (First Read)	Day 3 (Active Recall)	Day 7 (MCQ Drill)	Day 21 (Exam Ready)
10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 46–85)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
11. Rapid-Fire Revision Points (65 Rapid-Fire Revision Points — Book CA09)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**