

HINTS & SOLUTION

1. (c) e-RUPI is a cashless and contactless digital payment solution launched by the Government of India. It works as a voucher system to deliver targeted benefits under welfare schemes, such as Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. Unlike virtual currencies, e-RUPI does not require a bank account or app for redemption. The private sector can also use it for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, enabling efficient and specific allocation of benefits.
2. (a) Sterilization refers to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s actions to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange inflows or outflows on the domestic money supply. This is often done through Open Market Operations (OMO), where the RBI buys or sells government securities in the market. By doing so, the RBI controls the liquidity in the economy to stabilize inflation and the exchange rate. The other options—oversight of payment systems, debt management, and regulating NBFCs—are important functions of the RBI but are not part of sterilization.
3. (b) Cyclical unemployment is unemployment that results when the overall demand for goods and services in an economy cannot support full employment. It occurs during periods of slow economic growth or during periods of economic contraction.
4. (d) A K-shaped recovery occurs when, after a recession, different parts of the economy recover at varying rates, times, or magnitudes. While some sectors or groups experience growth and improvement (upward arm of the "K"), others face prolonged struggles or decline (downward arm). This leads to structural changes in the economy and highlights inequalities in recovery. It contrasts with other recovery types like V-shaped (uniform recovery) or L-shaped (stagnation).
5. (a) The main functioning of the banking system is to accept deposits and provide credit. The bank collects deposits from public. These are savings, fixed, current and recurring deposits. The bank advances loan to the business community and other members of the public. The types of bank loans and advances are overdraft, cash credits, loans and discounting of bill of exchange.
6. (a) The 'Osaka Track' is a framework launched during the G20 Summit held in Osaka, Japan, in 2019. It focuses on promoting international cooperation in the areas of data flow and electronic commerce. The initiative aims to

- establish rules for the free flow of data across borders while balancing privacy and security concerns, fostering global digital trade.
7. (a) The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) was established in April 1987 by the G-7 countries to prevent the proliferation of missile and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) technologies capable of carrying nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. It focuses on restricting the export of sensitive technologies that could be used for weapons of mass destruction.
 8. (c) Net National Product at factor Cost = National Product at market prices – Indirect taxes + subsidies.
 9. (c) Public good means a commodity or service which is given without profit to everyone in a society by government or any organisation.
 10. (a) Fiscal deficit represents the gap between the government's total expenditure and the sum of its revenue and non-debt capital receipts, showing the borrowing requirement. Primary deficit, on the other hand, is derived by subtracting interest payments on past borrowings from the fiscal deficit. While the first statement correctly defines fiscal deficit, the second is incorrect because primary deficit is not calculated by deducting capital expenditure.
 11. (b) Progressive tax structure means increase in tax rate with increase in taxable amount. The word-progressive denotes a progress from low to high.
 12. (c) Combination of red and blue colour results into formation of magenta colour. Whereas combination of red and green colour results in to formation of yellow colour. Thus on combination of magenta and yellow colour red colour will be highlighted. On the other side combination of blue and green results into formation of cyan colour. Combination of red and blue colour produce magenta colour. Therefore, on combination of cyan and magenta colours blue colour will be more highlighted.
 13. (b) A rocket works based on the principle of conservation of linear momentum, which is rooted in Newton's Third Law of Motion: For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. When the rocket expels exhaust gases at high speed in one direction (action), it experiences an equal and opposite force that propels it forward (reaction). This ensures that the total linear momentum of the system (rocket and expelled gases) remains constant.
 14. (a) The apparent weight of an object submerged in a liquid is determined by the principle of buoyancy. The buoyant force depends on the density of the

liquid. A liquid with a higher density exerts a greater buoyant force, reducing the apparent weight of the sphere. Conversely, a liquid with a smaller density exerts less buoyant force, resulting in a greater apparent weight on the spring balance. Thus, the smallest density of the liquid leads to the highest reading on the spring balance.

15. (b) The focal length of a convex lens is shorter for blue light than for red.
16. (a) A step-down transformer reduces the voltage of the alternating current (AC) while simultaneously increasing the current to maintain the conservation of power (neglecting losses).
17. (a) A Bipolar Junction Transistor, or BJT, is a solid-state device in which the current flow between two terminals (the collector and the emitter) is controlled by the amount of current that flows through a third terminal (the base).
18. (b) The resistance of wire 2 will be higher than that of wire 1.
19. (b) The distance between person and his image is $60 \text{ cm} \times 2 = 1.2 \text{ m}$.
20. (a) When a gun is fired, the principle of conservation of momentum comes into play. According to this principle, the total momentum before and after the firing must remain the same.
21. (b) At the highest point, the stone comes momentarily to rest, so its kinetic energy becomes zero. However, the stone has been lifted to its maximum height, meaning its potential energy is at its maximum value at this point. As the stone starts falling back, the potential energy decreases while kinetic energy increases.
22. (d) If two conducting spheres are separately charged and brought in contact, then the total charge on the two spheres is conserved. This is the law of conservation of charge.
23. (b) Statement 1 is incorrect as Lord Curzon was the first Governor General who established a regular police force in India on the British pattern. A Supreme Court was established at Fort Williams by the Regulating Act, 1773 with jurisdiction over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
24. (a) Murshid Quli Khan introduced revenue farming in Bengal.
25. (c) Vernacular Press Act was passed by Lord Lytton in 1878 and it was repealed by Ripon in 1882.
26. (b) C. Rajagopalachari organized a march from Trichinopoly to

- Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast to break the salt law in April 1930.
- southern expedition and he reached up to Kanyakumari.
27. (b) Charles Wilkins was a member of Asiatic Society of Bengal founded by William Jones. He translated Bhagavad Gita into English in 1794.
33. (d) Champaran Satyagrah – 1917 ; Nagpur Satyagrah – 1923 ; Bardoli Satyagrah – 1928 ; Rajkot Satyagrah-1939.
28. (b) Banda Bahadur was appointed as the military leader of the Sikhs by Guru Gobind Singh and not Guru Tegh Bahadur.
34. (b) Robert Clive established the military and political supremacy of the East India Company in Bengal. Under the dual Government company will look after fiscal matters and all the rest would be dealt by the Indian rulers..
29. (c) Avalokitesvara is a bodhisattva who embodies the compassion of all Buddhas. He is one of the more widely revered bodhisattvas in mainstream Mahayana Buddhism. In Sanskrit, Avalokitesvara is also referred to as Padmapāni (“Holder of the Lotus”) or Lokesvara (“Lord of the World”).
35. (c) Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was the hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions on every Thursday to debate on religious issues raised by Akbar.
30. (d) Mansabdari system was introduced in 1595–96, was a combined status showing a noble’s civil and military capacity.
36. (a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq built and repaired a large number of canals.
31. (c) All statements are correct. The last Mauryan ruler, Brihadratha was assassinated by his commander-in-chief, Pushyamitra Sunga in 185 BC. The last ruler of Kanva dynasty, Susharma was deposed by the Andhras and Satavahana dynasty came into being.
37. (a) The Nehru-Liaquat pact was signed between India and Pakistan in 1950 to resolve the issues of protection of minorities.
32. (d) Alauddin Khalji sent Malik Kafur (popularly known as Hazar Dinari) for
38. (c) Statement 3 is incorrect. NAM was based on the principle of avoiding military alliances, unlike power blocs formed by the US (NATO) or the USSR (Warsaw Pact). Non-alignment was opposed to such military alliances.
39. (b) The Panchsheel Agreement, signed in 1954, was primarily aimed at ensuring peaceful coexistence and

- fostering mutual respect and cooperation between India and China. It was not focused on military alliances or specifically resolving border issues. Instead, it served as a framework for bilateral relations.
40. (a) Red phosphorus is mostly used in the manufacture of safety matches.
41. (a) The blooming of desert plants is controlled by low temperature.
42. (d) Haemophilia is a sex-linked recessive disorder. Clotting of blood is abnormally delayed that even a simple or small cut will result non stop bleeding in affected individual.
43. (b) Metastasis is the spread of cancer from its primary site to other places in the body (i.e. brain, liver). Cancer cells can break away from a primary tumour, penetrate in to lymphatic and blood vessels, circulate through the blood stream and grow to a normal tissues in the body.
44. (b) Glass wool is an insulating material, obtained from fibre glass arranged into a texture similar to wool.
45. (c) Sodium thiosulphate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$) solution is used as fixer in photography, it removes under composed AgBr as a soluble silver thiosulphate complex.
46. (b) Ribosome and Endoplasmic reticulum are main site for protein synthesis. Ribosome, which serve as staging area where some RNA helps in protein synthesis. Endoplasmic reticulum is an irregular, double membrane network scattered in cytoplasm, also helps in protein synthesis.
47. (b) The rusting of iron nail takes place in the presence of air (oxygen) and water (moisture). It increases the weight of iron nail due to the formation of rust.
48. (a) Milk contains vitamin B1 (Thiamine) and vitamin B2 (riboflavin). So, statement (a) is not correct.
49. (c) Atoms are not always neutral. While a neutral atom has an equal number of protons and electrons, atoms can lose or gain electrons to form ions (charged particles). For example, in chemical reactions, atoms can become positively charged cations or negatively charged anions.
50. (a) Carbon (C) forms a large number of compounds due to its two characteristics properties. (i) Catenation (ability to link with other carbon atoms) (ii) Tetra valency (valency of carbon is 4).
51. (b) Bile duct and pancreatic duct both releases its contents into duodenum.

- The digestive enzyme (pancreatic juices) releases to duodenum from pancreatic duct.
52. (d) Hepatic portal vein deliver the nutrient rich blood from the stomach and small intestine to the liver. It is the largest gland in the body..
53. (b) Fallopian tube is a tube like structure that carries egg from the ovary to uterus. In this tube the sperm meets to ovum and fertilization occurs.
54. (c) Parathyroid hormone secrets from parathyroid gland. This hormone regulates calcium and phosphate level in blood. Parathyroid hormone raises the level of calcium in the blood and decreases the level of phosphorous in the blood.
55. (a) Smoke is a collection of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases emitted when a material undergoes combustion or pyrolysis, together with entrapment of liquid droplets or solid particulates in a flowing gas.
56. (a) The blood group of the parents are AB and O; the child's blood group may be A or B and since the boy is adopted and it is given in the question that " the blood group of the three sons are A+, B+, O+.
57. (c) Gibbon, Gorilla and Orangutan are apes, but Langur is not an ape, it is prosimians.
58. (c) reactions that increases or decreases the rate of reaction without taking part in reaction positive catalysts speed up the reactions, where as negative catalysts slow them down.
59. (c) In an atomic explosion, the massive release of energy is explained by Einstein's mass-energy equivalence principle. A small amount of mass is converted into energy during the nuclear reaction. This occurs during nuclear fission or fusion, where atomic nuclei are split (fission) or combined (fusion), resulting in a significant energy release.
60. (d) Pearl consists of approximately 85% calcium carbonate.
61. (d) The correct sequence in the order of decreasing length of the three structural parts are Ileum – Jejunum – Duodenum of small intestine.
62. (a) Appendix is attached to the first portion of large intestine. The appendix has no function in modern human.
63. (b) In India's foreign exchange reserve, it includes foreign currency deposits, bonds, gold reserves, SDRs and IMF reserve position. Foreign exchange reserves are an important part of the

international investment position of a country.

64. (a) VAT, being a 'tax on sale or purchase of goods within a State' is a State Subject by virtue of Entry 54 of State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Since VAT/Sales tax is a State subject, the Central Government has been playing the role of a facilitator for successful implementation of VAT.
65. (c) CRR or the Cash Reserve Ratio is that ratio of the total deposits held by a bank which it has to keep with the central bank of country.
66. (b) The demographic dividend is a rise in the rate of economic growth due to a rising share of working age people in a population. This usually occurs late in the demographic transition when the fertility rate falls and the youth dependency rate declines..
67. (a) Lipulekh Pass is located in the Kumaon Himalayas of Uttarakhand and serves as an ancient trade route to Tibet.
68. (c) The Brahmaputra River is a significant transboundary river that flows through China (where it is known as Tsangpo), India, and Bangladesh, making Statement 1 correct. In India, the river enters through Arunachal Pradesh, flows through the Eastern Himalayas, and then into the Assam plains. However, it does not pass through the Khasi Hills, which are located to the south of its main course, making Statement 2 incorrect. The river is highly braided in the Assam plains due to heavy sediment deposition. This occurs because the Brahmaputra carries a large sediment load from the Himalayan region, and intense monsoonal rains further increase sedimentation, leading to the formation of braided channels. Hence, Statement 3 is correct.
69. (b) The trees in Monsoon Forests shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in summer on account of a long dry spell. The rainfall suited for such forests is between 75 to 200 cm. Sal is of the dry deciduous variety of tropical monsoon forest.
70. (c) The correct sequence is Thiruvananthapuram- Cochin-Calicut-Mangalore.
71. (a) The point of Kepler's IInd law is that, although the orbit is symmetric, the motion is not. A planet speeds up as it approaches the Sun, gets its greatest velocity when passing closest, then slows down again and the earth moves fastest at perihelion and slowest at aphelion.
72. (a) Shipki La is a high-altitude pass in Himachal Pradesh that connects India

- with Tibet. It is an important trade route.
73. (c) The Strait of Gibraltar is a narrow waterway that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea, making Statement 1 correct. It separates Europe (Spain) from Africa (Morocco), not Asia, so Statement 2 is incorrect. The strait's narrowest point is approximately 14 kilometers (8.7 miles) wide, making Statement 3 correct. Therefore, the correct answer is (b) 1 and 3 only.
74. (d) Daily weather map showing isobars is an example of isopleth map. Isopleth map shows an imaginary surface by means of lines joining points of equal values.
75. (b) They are the deepest points of the Atlantic, India and Pacific Ocean respectively. Milwaukee Deep is the deepest part of the Atlantic Ocean. Java Trench is located in the northeastern Indian Ocean. The Challenger Deep is located in the Pacific Ocean.
76. (a) Broken Beach is located on Nusa Penida, a small island southeast of Bali, Indonesia. Locally known as Pasih Uug, it is a famous tourist attraction known for its stunning natural rock arch, which forms a circular bay with crystal-clear turquoise water.
77. (c) The "Isle of Pearls" refers to Bahrain, an archipelago in the Persian Gulf. This nickname stems from Bahrain's historical significance as a center for pearl diving and trading. Before the discovery of oil, pearl fishing was the primary economic activity in Bahrain, and the region was renowned for producing some of the finest natural pearls in the world.
78. (b) The Ring of Fire is a horseshoe-shaped zone around the Pacific Ocean, characterized by active tectonic movements, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, making Statement 1 correct. It is caused by the subduction of oceanic plates beneath continental plates, primarily involving the Pacific Plate and smaller adjacent plates, but not the Indian Plate. Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect. Countries like Japan, Indonesia, Chile, and the western coasts of the Americas are located along this zone, making Statement 3 correct.
79. (d) The tribal population of Andaman and Nicobar belong to Negroid race. A small population of Shompen and Nicobars are Mongoloid descent.
80. (d) Alluvial soils are classified into Bhangar (older, less fertile) and Khadar (newer, more fertile). The statement says the reverse, making Statement 1 incorrect. These soils are highly suitable for crops like sugarcane, paddy, wheat, and pulses,

- making Statement 2 correct. Alluvial soils are extensively found in the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Mahanadi river basins, making Statement 3 correct.
- 81.** (a) Gulfs with narrow fronts and wider rears tend to experience low tides, not high tides, as the shape disperses the tidal energy rather than concentrating it. High tides are more common in funnel-shaped bays where tidal energy is funnelled and amplified.
- 82.** (a) The correct sequence is Light breeze-Fresh breeze- Gale-Hurricane.
- 83.** (c) The area of Andhra Pradesh is 160,205 sqkm, area of Gujarat is 196,024 sqkm, the area of Karnataka is 191,791 sqkm and Tamil Nadu is 130,058 sqkm.
- 84.** (a) Gandhi Sagar Dam is situated on the river Chambal in 1960, near Bhanpura of Madhya Pradesh.
- 85.** (a) Wind is often found to blow in a hot summer day due to conduction of heat between air and soil on the Earth.
- 86.** (d) The climatic and geographical conditions mentioned in the question align closely with the requirements for growing pepper, which is primarily cultivated in regions with a hot and humid climate and heavy rainfall.
- 87.** (d) The Sutlej River does not originate in India; it originates in Tibet, near Mount Kailash, and flows through Himachal Pradesh and Punjab in India before entering Pakistan. Beas River: Originates from the Beas Kund in Himachal Pradesh. Ravi River: Originates from the Bara Bhangal region in Himachal Pradesh. Chenab River: Formed by the confluence of the Chandra and Bhaga rivers in Himachal Pradesh, though it flows into Pakistan as well.
- 88.** (c) The lower course of a river is sometimes choked with sediments because the valley of a river is widest in its lower course, the velocity of a river in its lower course is low and the delta sometimes develops in a river's lower course.
- 89.** (b) Raniganj Coalfield is primarily located in the Asansol and Durgapur subdivisions of Paschim Bardhaman district of West Bengal.
- 90.** (d) Ramsar convention describes to conserve all the sites through ecosystem approach and allow their simultaneous sustainable use.
- 91.** (b) It's an oblate spheroid because of inertial forces. The planet spins on its axis. This motion causes the regions closer to the equator to bulge outwards resulting in the current shape of the Earth. Earth is not perfectly spherical. The pull of gravity on an object

changes as the distance of the object from the centre of the earth changes. If the Earth were a perfect sphere, then objects would weigh exactly the same any place on Earth (as long as they were at the same elevation). In reality, the weight of an object varies as it changes its position on the Earth's surface. At the equator, where the Earth's diameter is greatest, objects weigh a little less. At the Poles, where the Earth's diameter is the least, objects weigh a little more.

92. (a) The countries total geographical area under the category of wetlands is more in Gujarat as compared to other states. India has 60% of in land wetland out of total wetland.
93. (d) An endemic species, however, is a native species found only in a particular area, large or small. Often, endemic species are confined to a certain area because they are highly adapted to a particular niche. The term could refer to an animal, a plant, a fungus, or even a microorganism. Some of the endemic species in India are Grey-headed Bulbul, Malabar Lark, Nilgiri Flycatcher and Grey Jungle fowl etc.
94. (b) Brahamputra originates near Mt. Kailash and is known to take a U turn near Mount Namcha Barwa. This U turn is also known as Great Bend. The U Turn is because of the 180° bend of the Himalayan structural trends..
95. (c) The first three-day celestial exercise was conducted by the Defence Space Agency of the Integrated Defence Personnel Headquarters. It will include Army, Navy and Air Force personnel as well as participants from the Defence Space Agency and its affiliated units. The specialist branches under the Integrated Defence Personnel Headquarters i.e. the Defence Cyber Agency, the Defence Intelligence Agency and the Strategic Forces Command will also be active participants in the conduct of the exercise.
96. (c) Neem has been patented by India for its use as biofertilizer, biopesticide and antifertility compound as contraceptive.
97. (d) The Indian Military Nursing Services (MNS) is a part of the Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) of the Indian Army. Its motto is Service with a smile.
98. (b) The island is 2 km long, having an area of 390 acres, and is basically a soil formation without rocks in the Bay of Bengal. All indigenous missiles, like Akash missile, Agni missile, Prithvi Missile etc. are tested from here.
99. (c) Chief Petty Officer is equivalent to Naib Subedar..

- 100.** (c) The 55th International Film Festival of India (IFFI) was held at the Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Indoor Stadium, Goa.
- 101.** (c) Among the options, NITI Aayog is not an independent department under the Government of India. Instead, it is a policy think tank that operates under the direct purview of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
- 102.** (a) Awarded for gallantry otherwise than in the face of the enemy. It is the peacetime equivalent of the Vir Chakra. Established as the "Ashoka Chakra, Class III" by the President of India, 4 January 1952 (with effect from 15 August 1947). The statutes were revised and the decoration renamed on 27 January 1967. The decoration may be awarded posthumously.
- 103.** (b) Only IAEA, UNIDO, and OPEC are based in Vienna, while WHO is in Geneva.
- 104.** (d) Many non-member countries adhere to MTCR guidelines even though they are not formal members of the regime. These countries voluntarily follow the rules to show commitment to non-proliferation efforts.
- 105.** (c) Nihon Hidankyo (Japanese organisation), for its efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and for demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons must never be used again.
- 106.** (a) Demands for Grants Committees are Departmentally Related Standing Committees. After the General Discussion on the Budget is over, the House is adjourned for a fixed period. During this period, the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/ Departments are considered by the Committees. It is not a parliamentary committee.
- 107.** (d) The Appropriation Bill is intended to give authority to Government to incur expenditure from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The procedure for passing this Bill is the same as in the case of other money Bills. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India.
- 108.** (b) According to Article 53(b) of the Indian Constitution the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law.
- 109.** (c) 73rd Amendment Act added Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution and Part IX, which provides for the Panchayati Raj System.

- 110.** (c) The Indian Parliament has passed the 104th Constitution Amendment Bill, providing reservations for the socially and educationally backward classes, besides the Scheduled Classes and Scheduled Tribes, in all private aided and unaided educational institutions.
- 111.** (c) Distribution of power between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the Government of India Act, 1935.
- 112.** (c) PM has complete discretion to choose his ministers in the Cabinet not necessarily from the two Houses of Parliament but can also choose any other person. That person should become member of either house within 6 months from the date he enters the office.
- 113.** (a) These are Fundamental Rights under Part III of the Constitution, runs from Art 14 – 32.
- 114.** (a) In case of a No-confidence motion, there is no need to set out the grounds on which it is based. No-Confidence motion is introduced only in the Lok Sabha by the opposition and needs a support of not less than 50 members of LS for its introduction. Rule 198 of the Lok Sabha specifies the procedure for a motion of no-confidence. Any member may give a written notice; the speaker shall read the motion of no-confidence in the House and ask all those persons to rise who favours that the motion be taken up. If there are 50 MPs in favour, the speaker allots a date for discussing the motion.
- 115.** (d) The Parliament does not require the consent of any State to enact laws for implementing international treaties, agreements, or conventions. This reflects the primacy of national interest and India's obligations under international law.
- 116.** (a) Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, and the Constitution of India, citizenship can be granted under various conditions. A person is eligible for Indian citizenship if they are born in India, provided they were born before July 1, 1987, irrespective of their parents' nationality. For those born between July 1, 1987, and December 3, 2004, at least one parent must be an Indian citizen, and post-2004, one parent must be an Indian citizen while the other should not be an illegal migrant. Citizenship can also be acquired by parentage, meaning a person is eligible if either of their parents was born in India. Additionally, a person can gain citizenship through naturalization, provided they have resided in India for at least five years before applying. Therefore, the conditions mentioned in the question—being born in India, having a parent born in India, or living

in India for five years—are valid grounds for citizenship.

117. (c) Protem speaker is chosen with the agreement of the members of the Lok Sabha and legislative assembly, so that he can carry on the activities until the permanent speaker is chosen. Protem speaker is appointed for a limited time period. Generally in such a condition when the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies have been elected, but the vote for the speaker and deputy speaker has not taken place.

118. (b) The writ of Mandamus is issued by a higher court to a public official, government, corporation, or lower court to compel them to perform

a duty they are legally obligated to fulfill. It ensures that public authorities act within their jurisdiction and do not fail to carry out their statutory duties.

119. (a) The Archaeological Survey of India established in 1861 is a department of the Government of India attached to the Ministry of Culture. ASI is responsible for archaeological studies and the preservation of archaeological heritage of the country in accordance with the various acts of the Indian Parliament.

120. (a) Fundamental rights under Article 15, 16, 19 and 30 are exclusive to the citizens of India. Freedom of Trade and Profession comes under article 19(1)(g).