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TOPIC 1: Health & Biotechnology — WHO Prequalification of Indigenously Developed HPV Vaccine (CERVAVAC)

Subject Relevance: GS Paper 3 (Science & Technology — Achievements of Indians in Science & Technology; Public Health).

1. Key Development

WHO Prequalification: The **World Health Organization (WHO)** granted prequalification status to **CERVAVAC**, developed by the **Serum Institute of India (SII)**.

Global Milestone: This marks the first time an **Indian-made quadrivalent Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine** has been included in the WHO List of Prequalified Vaccines, which previously comprised only foreign-made HPV vaccines. The effective date of prequalification is **September 25, 2026**.

2. Understanding WHO Prequalification

Definition & Purpose: Prequalification serves as a global seal of approval certifying that a vaccine meets stringent WHO standards for **quality, safety, and efficacy**.

Procurement Impact: Prequalification renders the vaccine eligible for bulk purchasing by **United Nations (UN) agencies** for national immunization drives, primarily in low- and middle-income countries.

Regulatory Distinction: Prequalification is **not a marketing authorization or national regulatory approval**. CERVAVAC was already licensed by domestic regulators in India.

3. Vaccine Specifications & Clinical Scope

Target Strains: CERVAVAC is a **quadrivalent vaccine** protecting against four HPV types:

High-Risk Types (HPV 16 and 18): Responsible for over **95% of cervical cancer cases**.

Wart-Causing Types (HPV 6 and 11): Responsible for most **anogenital warts**.

Gender-Neutral Authorization: CERVAVAC is licensed in India as a **gender-neutral vaccine** approved for both **girls and boys aged 9 to 26**.

Global Disease Burden: Cervical cancer caused approximately **6,04,000 new cases and 3,42,000 deaths worldwide in 2020**. WHO aims to vaccinate **90% of girls fully by age 15**. However, global first-dose coverage among eligible girls stood at only about **33% at the end of 2025**.

4. Status of India's National HPV Programme

Launch & Target Group: Launched in **February 2026**, India's national HPV vaccination programme offers a **free single dose to 14-year-old girls**.

Vaccine Used: The government programme currently utilizes **Merck's Gardasil-4**. CERVAVAC, Gardasil-9, and Cervarix are sold on the private market.

Key Challenges: Low cervical cancer screening rates (only **1.7% of Indian women** screened per NFHS-5), parental hesitancy in school drives, and exclusion of boys from the national coverage rollout.

OCTOBER 2026

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TOPIC 2: Polity & Judiciary — Constitutional & Legal Framework Governing Court Languages

Subject Relevance: GS Paper 2 (Indian Constitution — Features, Judiciary, Separation of Powers).

1. Key Development

PIL Dismissal: The Supreme Court considered a **Public Interest Litigation (PIL)** seeking directions to make **Hindi** the official language of the Supreme Court.

Judicial Stand: A three-judge bench headed by the **Chief Justice of India (CJI)** highlighted that language reforms are proceeding through administrative measures and that changing the official working language regime requires legislative action or a **constitutional amendment**.

2. Constitutional & Statutory Provisions

Article 348(1)(a): Mandates that **English is the default language** for all proceedings in the Supreme Court and every High Court until Parliament enacts a law otherwise.

Article 348(2): Permits the **Governor of a State**, with the **prior consent of the President**, to authorize the use of **Hindi or the State's official language** in High Court proceedings. However, this permission explicitly **excludes judgments, decrees, and orders**.

Section 7 of Official Languages Act, 1963: Allows High Court judgments to be delivered in Hindi or the State's official language, provided an **authoritative English translation** is attached. High Courts in **Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar** currently use Hindi under this provision.

Article 343 & 344: Article 343 declares **Hindi in Devanagari script** as the official language of the Union. Article 344 provides for an **Official Language Commission** (first constituted under **B.G. Kher in 1955**).

Article 351: Directs the Union to promote the spread and development of Hindi.

3. Legal Principles & Precedents

Separation of Powers & Mandamus: Courts cannot issue a **writ of mandamus** to compel Parliament to enact legislation, amend the Constitution, or set up a commission. The language regime of courts lies strictly within Parliament's legislative domain.

Madhu Limaye v. Ved Murti (1970): The Supreme Court affirmed that the **language of the Supreme Court is English**, declining to hear an intervener who insisted on arguing in Hindi because the judges could not follow the submission.

4. Technological Solutions for Regional Access

SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software): An **AI-based translation tool** developed to translate court judgments into **16 regional languages** to enhance public access without displacing English as the authoritative legal text.

TOPIC 3: Polity & Governance — 50% Reservation Cap & Role of Constitutional Commissions

Subject Relevance: GS Paper 2 (Constitutional Bodies, Fundamental Rights, Equality & Quotas).

1. Key Development

Karnataka HC Ruling: A division bench of the Karnataka High Court struck down **Sections 3 and 4 of the Karnataka SC and ST (Reservation of seats in educational institutions and of appointments or posts in the services under the State) Act, 2022**.

Quota Enhancement: The 2022 Act sought to increase reservations for **Scheduled Castes (SC) from 15% to 17%** and for **Scheduled Tribes (ST) from 3% to 7%**, pushing total state reservations to **56%**.

2. Judicial Grounds for Invalidation

Violation of 50% Ceiling: The court ruled that breaching the **50% limit** violates **Articles 14, 15, and 16**. The 50% cap was established by a **nine-judge bench in Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992)** under Articles 15(4) and 16(4).

Absence of Extraordinary Situations: The Indra Sawhney judgment permits exceeding 50% only under **"extraordinary situations"**. The court held that a state's subjective opinion on under-representation or linking quotas directly to population share does not constitute an extraordinary circumstance.

Flawed Mandatory Consultation:

Articles 338(9) and 338A(9) mandate that State governments **must consult** the **National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)** and the **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)** on major policy matters affecting SCs and STs.

The Karnataka state government approached the Commissions **nearly three years after enacting the law**. The court ruled that consultation **must precede the decision** to be legally valid.

3. Constitutional Evolution of NCSC and NCST

Original Provision: Article 338 originally provided for a single **Special Officer (Commissioner for SCs & STs)**.

65th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1990: Created a multi-member **National Commission for SCs and STs**.

89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003: Bifurcated the body into two distinct constitutional commissions: the **NCSC (Article 338)** and the **NCST (Article 338A)**.

Powers: Both Commissions possess powers of a **civil court** while investigating matters, but their recommendations remain **advisory**.

TOPIC 4: Polity & Security — Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) & Reform Mandate

Subject Relevance: GS Paper 2 & GS Paper 3 (Fundamental Rights, Civil Liberties, Security Laws).

1. Key Context & Statutory Framework

Statute: The **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967** is India's primary anti-terrorism law.

Key Amendments: Major amendments occurred in **2004, 2012, and 2019**.

The **2019 Amendment** authorized the Central Government to designate **individuals** (in addition to organizations) as terrorists.

Investigating Agency: The **National Investigation Agency (NIA)** investigates UAPA cases and is empowered to attach properties linked to terrorism.

2. Key Legal & Procedural Issues

Near-Total Bar on Bail (Section 43D(5)): Under Section 43D(5), a court **must deny bail** if the police chargesheet indicates that the accusation is **prima facie true**. This evaluation occurs before trial evidence is cross-examined.

Extended Police Custody / Remand: UAPA permits up to **180 days of detention** prior to filing a chargesheet (compared to 90 days under general criminal procedure).

Vague Statutory Terms: The statute criminalizes **"membership"** of an unlawful organization without explicitly defining it.

Judicial Overturning on Membership:

In **Arup Bhuyan v. State of Assam (2011)**, the Supreme Court held that "membership" must mean **active membership** involving incitement to violence.

In **2023**, the Supreme Court **reversed this precedent** in review jurisdiction, restoring broader state discretion.

3. Low Conviction vs. Extended Incarceration

Conviction Rate: Fewer than 1 in 10 UAPA cases (under 10%) resulted in conviction between 2019 and 2023.

Constitutional Exception for Bail (KA Najeeb Case): In **Union of India v. K.A. Najeeb (2021)**, the Supreme Court ruled that constitutional courts can grant bail despite Section 43D(5) if prolonged pre-trial incarceration violates the **Right to Life and Liberty under Article 21**.

TOPIC 5: Polity & Electoral Reforms — Comparative Analysis of SIR (2002–04 vs. 2025–26)

Subject Relevance: GS Paper 2 (Salient Features of Representation of the People Act, Statutory Bodies).

1. Statutory Basis of Special Intensive Revision (SIR)

Section 21(3) of RP Act, 1950: Empowers the **Election Commission of India (ECI)** to direct a special revision of electoral rolls for any constituency or part thereof "in such manner as it thinks fit".

Rarity: Nationwide or large-scale SIRs are rare, having been conducted on only **8 occasions** historically, prior to the ongoing drive initiated in **June 2025**.

2. Comparative Matrix: SIR 2002–04 vs. SIR 2025–26

Parameter	SIR 2002–2004	Ongoing SIR 2025–2026
Verification Method	Door-to-door enumeration based on preliminary lists prepared from the existing roll.	Onus placed primarily on voters to trace family history or prove eligibility.
Evidentiary Weight	Existing roll held **"probative value"** (Lal Babu Hussein case, 1995); existing voters were not treated as fresh applicants.	Untraced/non-responding electors left off draft rolls; forced to re-apply via **Form 6** (new voter) or **Form 8**.

Shifted Electors	Marked as **"S"** and transferred to new addresses within the same exercise.	Required to apply afresh via Form 6/8, breaching ECI's 2023 Manual on notice requirements.
Supervisory Oversight	Multi-tiered check: Supervisors (at least 25%), AEROs (12%), EROs (5%), DEOs (2%).	Reduced to **10% random verification** by supervisors.
Tech & Discrepancies	Physical verification of locked houses; bulk objections summarily rejected.	Automated software flagging "logical discrepancies" (e.g., parent-child age gaps outside 15–45 years).

3. Key Deletion Figures in Ongoing SIR

Total Deletions: Approximately **13.3 crore names deleted** across three phases.

Breakdown of Deletions:

Deaths: ~2.7 crore (20%).

Duplicates: ~1.01 crore flagged.

Absent / Shifted / Others: ~9.5 crore (71%).

TOPIC 6: International Relations — India–US Bilateral Friction Points

Subject Relevance: GS Paper 2 (Effect of Policies & Politics of Developed Nations on India's Interests, Diaspora).

1. Key Developments & Labour Mobility Impact

PERM Suspension: The US Department of Labor suspended major Indian IT firms from the **Program Electronic Review Management (PERM)** programme.

What is PERM: PERM is the foreign labor certification required before an employer can sponsor a foreign national for permanent residency (a **Green Card**).

Direct vs. Sentimental Impact: Although PERM received 1,17,849 applications in US FY 2025, Indian IT firms filed **less than 2%** directly. However, it signals widening restrictions following the **$100,000 fee on H-1B visas** imposed earlier.

2. Intersecting Foreign Policy & Trade Strains

Energy Sanctions Threat: The US introduced the **Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026**, enabling tariffs up to **100%** on primary buyers of Russian energy.

Indian Exposure: Since December 2022, India purchased **37%** of Russia's crude exports (second only to China at ~50%).

Stalled Trade Deal: Talks between the US Trade Representative (USTR) and India's Ministry of Commerce have hit a "plateau".

Services Export Size: India's software, business, and other services exports generated **$221 billion in 2025–26**.

3. Recommended Policy Responses

- **Totalisation Agreement:** Pursuing a bilateral social security agreement to protect social security contributions made by mobile Indian workers in the US.
- **Market Diversification:** Utilizing bilateral FTAs with the **United Kingdom (UK)** and the **European Free Trade Association (EFTA)** to expand services exports.

TOPIC 7: Infrastructure & Digital Economy — PM-WANI & BharatNet Convergence

Subject Relevance: GS Paper 3 (Infrastructure — Telecommunications, Digital Public Infrastructure).

1. Concept of PM-WANI & Public Data Offices

- **PM-WANI Framework:** Cabinet-approved in **December 2020**, the **Prime Minister's Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI)** creates an unbundled, open public Wi-Fi architecture.
- **Public Data Office (PDO):** Small retail outlets or tea stalls acting as local hotspots that sell **"internet in a sachet"** (micro-purchases of data).
- **Spectrum Advantage:** Utilizes **unlicensed spectrum**, reducing load on cellular networks without requiring auctioned spectrum licenses.

2. Operational Bottlenecks & The Backhaul Problem

- **Backhaul Definition:** Backhaul is the intermediate wired/optical fiber link connecting local Wi-Fi hotspots to the core internet backbone.
- **High Wholesale Cost:** PDOs have faced unviable commercial rates for fiber backhaul, making micro-data sales unprofitable.

3. The BharatNet–PM-WANI Synergy

BharatNet Profile: Initiated in 2011 to connect all gram panchayats with optical fiber, absorbing over **Rs 48,000 crore** and reaching over **2 lakh of 2.5 lakh gram panchayats**.

Common Carrier Model: Proposed model where BharatNet acts as an open **common carrier** supplying wholesale bandwidth at capped rates directly to PDOs.

Digital Bharat Nidhi: Formed under the **Telecommunications Act, 2023** (replacing the Universal Service Obligation Fund) to fund rural telecom initiatives like BharatNet.

TRAI Tariff Order: In **June 2025**, TRAI issued a tariff order capping retail fiber prices charged to PDOs.

OCTOBER 2026

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15 UPSC-STYLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the HPV vaccine CERVAVAC:

It is India's first indigenously developed quadrivalent human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine.

It has received prequalification from the World Health Organization (WHO), enabling procurement by United Nations agencies.

It protects against high-risk HPV types 16 and 18, as well as wart-causing types 6 and 11.

It is licensed in India exclusively for girls between the ages of 9 and 14.

Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q2. Under Article 348 of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

English is the default language of all proceedings in the Supreme Court and every High Court until Parliament provides otherwise by law.

The Governor of a State may, with the prior consent of the President, authorize the use of Hindi in High Court judgments and final decrees.

Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 permits High Court judgments to be delivered in Hindi if accompanied by an authoritative English translation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below: (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q3. With reference to the reservation legal framework in India, consider the following statements:

In Indra Sawhney (1992), a nine-judge bench fixed a 50% ceiling on reservations under Articles 15(4) and 16(4), permitting exceptions only in extraordinary situations.

Under Articles 338(9) and 338A(9), State governments are required to consult the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes on major policy matters.

Consultation with constitutional commissions after passing a state reservation law satisfies the mandatory requirement if the law provides beneficial quotas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q4. Regarding the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), consider the following statements:

Section 43D(5) obligates a court to deny bail if the court finds, on perusal of the chargesheet, that the accusation is prima facie true.

Under UAPA, police custody and detention prior to filing a chargesheet can extend up to 180 days.

In Union of India v. K.A. Najeeb (2021), the Supreme Court ruled that constitutional courts cannot grant bail if Section 43D(5) applies, regardless of trial delay.

Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q5. With reference to Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in India, consider the following statements:

Section 21(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 gives the Election Commission of India statutory power to order a special revision of electoral rolls.

During the 2002–04 SIR, presence on the existing electoral roll carried probative value, and shifted electors were transferred rather than deleted.

In the 2025–26 SIR drive, electors not found at registered addresses were required to re-apply through Form 6 or Form 8.

Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q6. Consider the following statements regarding US–India bilateral economic and trade relations:

The Program Electronic Review Management (PERM) process is a US labor certification required before sponsoring a foreign worker for a Green Card.

The Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026 authorizes US tariffs on major buyers of Russian energy.

India and the US currently operate under a bilateral Totalisation Agreement that protects social security contributions of mobile IT workers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q7. With reference to digital infrastructure initiatives in India, consider the following statements:

PM-WANI framework enables small retail outlets, known as Public Data Offices (PDOs), to offer public Wi-Fi access.

Public Wi-Fi under PM-WANI operates entirely on licensed cellular spectrum allocated via auctions.

The Telecommunications Act, 2023 replaced the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) with the Digital Bharat Nidhi.

Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q8. Which of the following HPV types are classified as high-risk types responsible for the vast majority of cervical cancer cases globally?

(a) HPV 6 and HPV 11
(b) HPV 16 and HPV 18
(c) HPV 1 and HPV 2
(d) HPV 31 and HPV 45

Q9. Consider the following statements regarding judicial precedent and court languages in India:

In Madhu Limaye v. Ved Murti (1970), the Supreme Court ruled that the working language of the Supreme Court is English.

The Supreme Court can issue a writ of mandamus directing Parliament to amend Article 348 of the Constitution.

SUVAS is an artificial intelligence application used by the Supreme Court to translate court judgments into regional languages.

Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q10. With reference to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), consider the following statements:

The 65th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1990 created a combined multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs.

The 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 bifurcated the joint commission into two separate bodies under Article 338 and Article 338A.

Recommendations made by the NCSC and NCST are binding on State Governments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q11. In the context of electoral roll maintenance, what does the term "probative value" refer to as established in the Lal Babu Hussein (1995) precedent?

(a) The mandatory requirement of producing passport documents to establish voter eligibility.
(b) Giving evidentiary weight to an elector's presence on an existing valid electoral roll during revision.
(c) Allowing political parties to verify door-to-door voter lists independently.
(d) Granting automatic voting rights to all citizens reaching 18 years of age without form submission.

Q12. In Arup Bhuyan v. State of Assam (2011), what key legal standard regarding "membership" of a banned organization was established by the Supreme Court?

(a) Mere possession of literature of a banned organization constitutes an offense.
(b) Passive membership is sufficient to deny bail under security laws.
(c) Membership must be active and accompanied by incitement to violence or active participation in illegal acts.
(d) Membership can only be proven through financial transaction records.

Q13. According to data from energy research organizations (such as CREA), what was India's approximate share of Russia's crude oil exports between late 2022 and 2026?

(a) 12%
(b) 25%
(c) 37%
(d) 55%

Q14. In the context of telecommunications infrastructure, what is "backhaul"?

(a) The radio frequency link between a user's mobile phone and a local cell tower.
(b) The intermediate wired or optical fiber network connecting local access points/hotspots to the main network backbone.
(c) The undersea satellite communication dish used for international calls.
(d) The billing software protocol used to calculate data tariffs in real time.

Q15. Consider the following constitutional provisions regarding official languages in India:

Article 343 declares Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of the Union.

Article 351 lays down a directive for the development and promotion of the Hindi language.

The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution currently contains 22 official regional languages.

Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

OCTOBER 2026

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ANSWER KEY AND DETAILED EXPLANATIONS

Q1. Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: CERVAVAC is India's first indigenously developed quadrivalent HPV vaccine, manufactured by the Serum Institute of India.

Statement 2 is correct: On September 25, 2026, WHO prequalified CERVAVAC, making it eligible for UN agency procurement for national immunization drives in developing nations.

Statement 3 is correct: It is a quadrivalent vaccine covering HPV 16 and 18 (causing >95% of cervical cancers) and HPV 6 and 11 (causing anogenital warts).

Statement 4 is incorrect: CERVAVAC is licensed in India as a **gender-neutral vaccine for both girls and boys aged 9 to 26**.

Q2. Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Under Article 348(1)(a), English is the mandatory default language for proceedings in the Supreme Court and all High Courts until Parliament legislates otherwise.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Under Article 348(2), the Governor (with President's consent) can authorize Hindi or a State language for HC proceedings, but this explicitly **excludes judgments, decrees, and orders**.

Statement 3 is correct: Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 allows High Court judgments in Hindi or a State language provided an authoritative English translation is published alongside.

Q3. Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: In Indra Sawhney (1992), a 9-judge bench capped reservations under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) at 50%, allowing breaches only under "extraordinary situations".

Statement 2 is correct: Articles 338(9) and 338A(9) mandate prior consultation with NCSC and NCST on major policy decisions affecting SCs and STs.

Statement 3 is incorrect: In the Karnataka HC decision, the court held that consultation **must precede the decision**; approaching the Commissions three years after passing the Act invalidates the consultation requirement.

Q4. Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Section 43D(5) of UAPA compels courts to reject bail if the chargesheet material indicates the accusation is prima facie true.

Statement 2 is correct: UAPA allows extended pre-chargesheet detention up to 180 days.

Statement 3 is incorrect: In KA Najeeb (2021), the Supreme Court held that constitutional courts **can grant bail** despite Section 43D(5) when prolonged delay in trial infringes Article 21 rights.

Q5. Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Section 21(3) of the RP Act, 1950 authorizes the ECI to conduct special intensive revisions of electoral rolls.

Statement 2 is correct: Under the 2002–04 SIR guidelines (Lal Babu Hussein 1995), existing voter rolls held probative value, and shifted voters were marked "S" and transferred rather than deleted.

Statement 3 is correct: In the ongoing 2025–26 SIR, electors not found were excluded from draft rolls and forced to re-apply using Form 6 or Form 8.

Q6. Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: PERM (Program Electronic Review Management) is a US Labor Department certification needed before sponsoring a foreign worker for permanent residency (Green Card).

Statement 2 is correct: The Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026 allows US tariffs up to 100% on primary buyers of Russian energy.

Statement 3 is incorrect: India and the US do **not** have a Totalisation Agreement, causing Indian IT workers to forfeit social security contributions.

Q7. Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: PM-WANI utilizes Public Data Offices (PDOs) in corner shops/tea stalls to provide micro-data "sachet internet".

Statement 2 is incorrect: PM-WANI public Wi-Fi operates on **unlicensed spectrum**, taking load off cellular networks without needing spectrum auctions.

Statement 3 is correct: The Telecommunications Act, 2023 established the Digital Bharat Nidhi, replacing the USOF.

Q8. Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

HPV 16 and 18 are high-risk viral types responsible for over **95% of cervical cancer cases**. HPV 6 and 11 cause anogenital warts.

Q9. Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: In Madhu Limaye v. Ved Murti (1970), the Supreme Court affirmed that its working language is English.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Under the doctrine of separation of powers, courts **cannot issue a writ of mandamus** ordering Parliament to pass a law or amend the Constitution.

Statement 3 is correct: SUVAS is an AI tool used by the Supreme Court to translate judgments into 16 regional languages.

Q10. Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The 65th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1990 set up a multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs.
Statement 2 is correct: The 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 split it into NCSC (Article 338) and NCST (Article 338A).
Statement 3 is incorrect: The powers of both Commissions are **advisory** and not legally binding.

Q11. Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

In Lal Babu Hussein (1995), the Supreme Court established that presence on an existing valid electoral roll carries **probative value** (weight as evidence), meaning existing electors are presumed eligible and do not carry the initial burden of proving citizenship afresh.

Q12. Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

In Arup Bhuyan v. State of Assam (2011), the Supreme Court ruled that "membership" of an unlawful association must mean **active membership** accompanied by incitement to violence. (Note: This decision was reversed in review jurisdiction in 2023).

Q13. Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

According to data from CREA, since December 2022, China accounted for ~50% and **India accounted for 37%** of Russia's total crude oil exports.

Q14. Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Backhaul refers to the intermediate wired or optical fiber connection linking a local access point/Wi-Fi hotspot to the wider core internet backbone. High backhaul costs have been a major bottleneck for PM-WANI PDOs.

Q15. Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Article 343 declares Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of the Union.

Statement 2 is correct: Article 351 imposes a constitutional duty on the Union to promote the spread and enrichment of Hindi.

Statement 3 is correct: The Eighth Schedule currently lists 22 constitutional languages