

A concise, exam-oriented Polity guide covering current trends, complete theory, and PYQs (2012–Dec 2025) for PSSSB and Punjab Govt. exams, written in clear, professional, and revision-friendly notes.

# Best Polity

# Theory + MCQ

Previous Year Questions Collection from 2012 till Dec 2025

Complete Coverage For: PSSSB and Punjab Exam

- PSSSB Jail Warder
- PSSSB Assistant Superintendent
- Patwari
- Excise Inspector
- Constable
- Clerk

Made and analysed by The Elite Academy

Museum of failure  
or  
gallery of trying....

NDA  
Navy  
CDS  
PP constable  
PP SI  
Delhi Police SI  
SSC CGL 2 times  
PSSSB Clerk  
Jail warder  
Senior assistant  
cum Inspector  
Lab attended  
session court  
Moga  
Chd Fireman...



PYQ Analysis

Comprehensive past papers

Exam-Focused

Punjab state pattern

Success Ready

Complete preparation guide

# Your Complete Guide to Punjab Government Exams

This book has been thoughtfully designed and exclusively prepared for aspirants of PSSSB, Punjab Police, Jail Warder, and all other Punjab Government Examinations, with a special focus on Indian Polity and Governance.

## Exam-Oriented Content

Deep analysis of Previous Year Questions (PYQs), exam trends, and repeated concepts asked across various Punjab government recruitment exams over the years.

## Smart Revision Strategy

Every topic is concise and relevant, ensuring students don't waste time on unnecessary content. Focus on improving accuracy and boosting confidence.

## Comprehensive Coverage

Meticulously structured compilation of all important PYQs from PSSSB, Punjab Police, Jail Warder, PPSC, and other major Punjab government exams.

"Success in competitive exams is not achieved by studying more, but by studying right."

Special care has been taken to maintain clarity, authenticity, and alignment with the latest exam patterns of all Punjab government jobs. This book reflects our philosophy and aims to become a reliable companion in your preparation journey.

01

### Stay Focused

Concentrate on exam-relevant topics and maintain discipline in your study routine.

02

### Stay Consistent

Regular practice and revision are key to mastering the content and building confidence.

03

### Achieve Success

Your hard work and dedication will lead you towards securing a prestigious position in Punjab Government.

**From Team Elite Academy:** We extend our best wishes to every aspirant using this book. Your success is our mission. May your preparation journey be fruitful and rewarding.



# Built on Deep Analysis and Exam Trends

## Comprehensive PYQ Coverage

This compilation covers all important Previous Year Questions from PSSSB, Punjab Police, Jail Warder, PPSC, and other major Punjab government exams. Every question that has appeared or is likely to appear is included.



## Smart Revision

Helps aspirants revise efficiently, focusing on high-yield topics that repeatedly appear in exams.



## Improved Accuracy

Structured content designed to enhance your answer precision and exam performance.



## Boosted Confidence

Thorough preparation with authentic content builds the confidence needed for success.

## Exam-Oriented Approach

Every topic is concise, relevant, and aligned with the latest exam patterns. No unnecessary content—only what you need to succeed in your examination.

# Your Path to Punjab Government Success

Success is not achieved by studying more, but by studying right.



## Study Smart

Focus on exam-relevant content with clarity and authenticity.



## Stay Consistent

Regular revision and disciplined preparation are essential.



## Achieve Success

Secure your prestigious position in Punjab Government.



- Best Wishes from Elite Academy:** We believe in your potential and dedication. This book is your reliable companion in the preparation journey. Stay focused, stay consistent, and let your hard work lead you to success. Your success is our mission.

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### Previous Year Questions (PYQs) - Major Focus Section

- Comprehensive Compilation of Polity PYQs from PSSSB, Punjab Police Constable, Jail Warder, and All Other Punjab Government Exams (Last 10 Years)
- Year-wise and Topic-wise Arrangement with Detailed Solutions and Explanations
- Over 800+ Repeated, High-Weightage, and Most Important Questions
- Complete Exam Pattern Analysis, Repeated Question Trends, and Preparation Tips
- Special Emphasis on Questions Frequently Asked in Punjab Police and Jail Warder Exams

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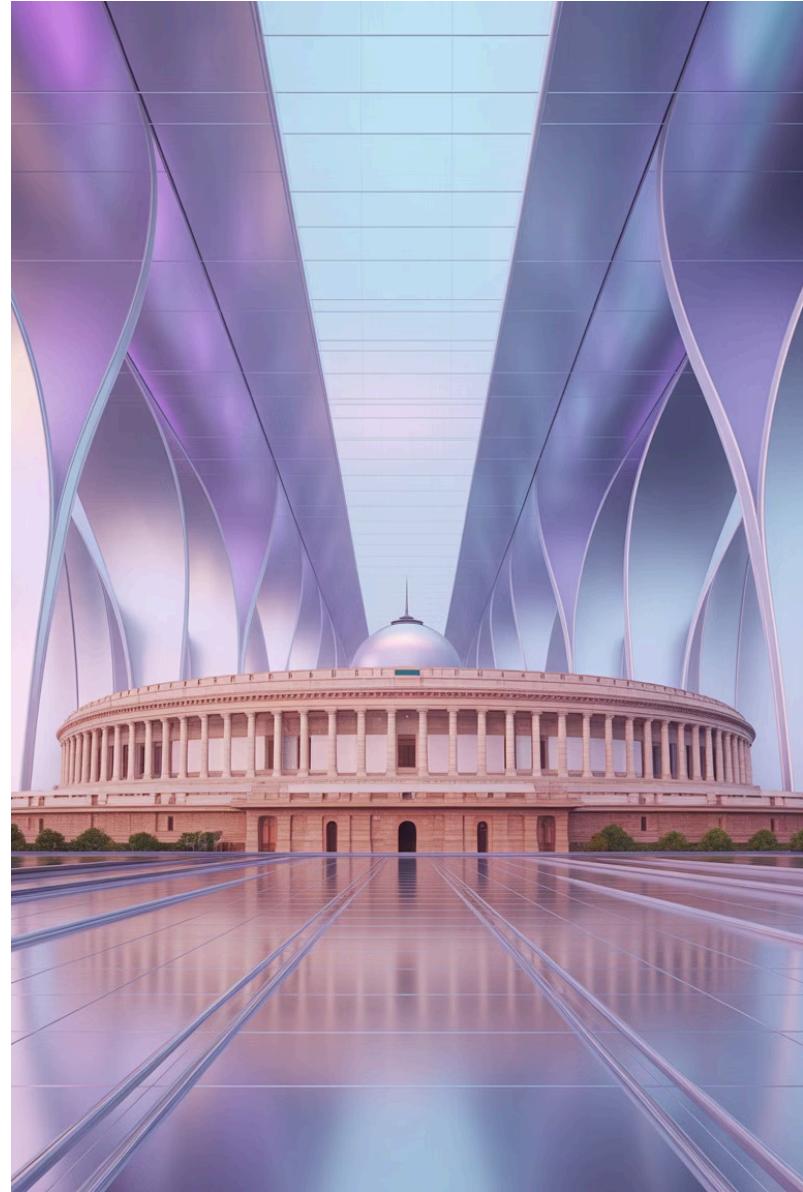
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# Polity

A comprehensive guide to the Indian Constitution, its making, and fundamental principles.

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# Making of the Constitution

## Definition

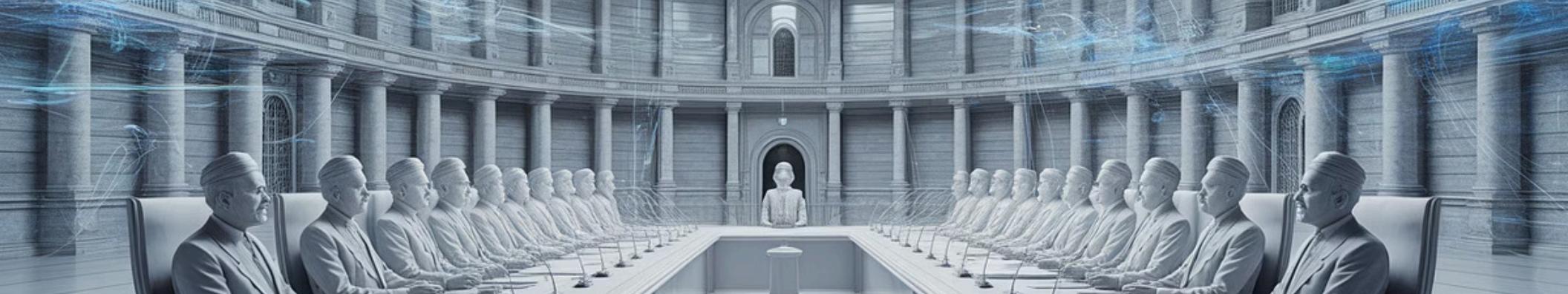
Constitution deals with rules and norms from which governmental organs draw their powers and functions.

## Three Organs of Government

- Legislature (Law making body)
- Executive (Implementing body)
- Judiciary (Dispute resolution)



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# Constituent Assembly Formation

01

## Cabinet Mission Plan (CMP)

Three members: AV Alexander, Pathick Lawrence (Secretary of State for India), and Stafford Cripps.

02

## Constituent Assembly

Established on recommendation of CMP to draft India's Constitution.

03

## Constitution

Final document governing independent India.



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# Constituent Assembly: Key Facts

## Total Members

389 members in Constituent Assembly

## Election Method

Members elected indirectly from provincial assemblies

## Seat Allocation

According to population

**Idea Origin:** MN Roy proposed Constituent Assembly in 1934

**British Acceptance:** August Offer, 1940

**Official Demand:** Indian National Congress at Lucknow session, 1936 (President: Jawaharlal Nehru)

**Final Establishment:** Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

# Member Distribution

**States/Provinces**  
292 representatives



**Princely States**

93 representatives

**Chief Commissioner Provinces**

4 representatives (Delhi, Ajmer, Merwara, Coorg, Balochistan - now UTs)

**Highest Representation:** Uttar Pradesh with 55 members

**Community Division:** Muslims, Sikhs, and General

**Punjab Members:** 12 (Leader: Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir)

# Important Sessions & Leadership

- 1 9-23 Dec 1946  
First session. Sachidanand Sinha elected Temporary President (French Model)
- 2 11 Dec 1946  
Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected Permanent President. HC Mukherjee as Vice-President
- 3 13 Dec 1946  
Objective Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru
- 4 22 Jan 1947  
Objective Resolution adopted by CA

**Total Sessions:** 11 (Last session: 14-26 Nov 1949)

**Constitutional Adviser:** BN Rao



# Constitution Drafting Timeline

**2**

Years

Plus 11 months and 18 days to frame the  
Constitution

**22**

Committees

Total committees of Constituent  
Assembly

**15**

Women Members

Out of 389 total members

Before Independence

389 members

After Independence

299 members

During Adoption

284 members



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# Drafting Committee

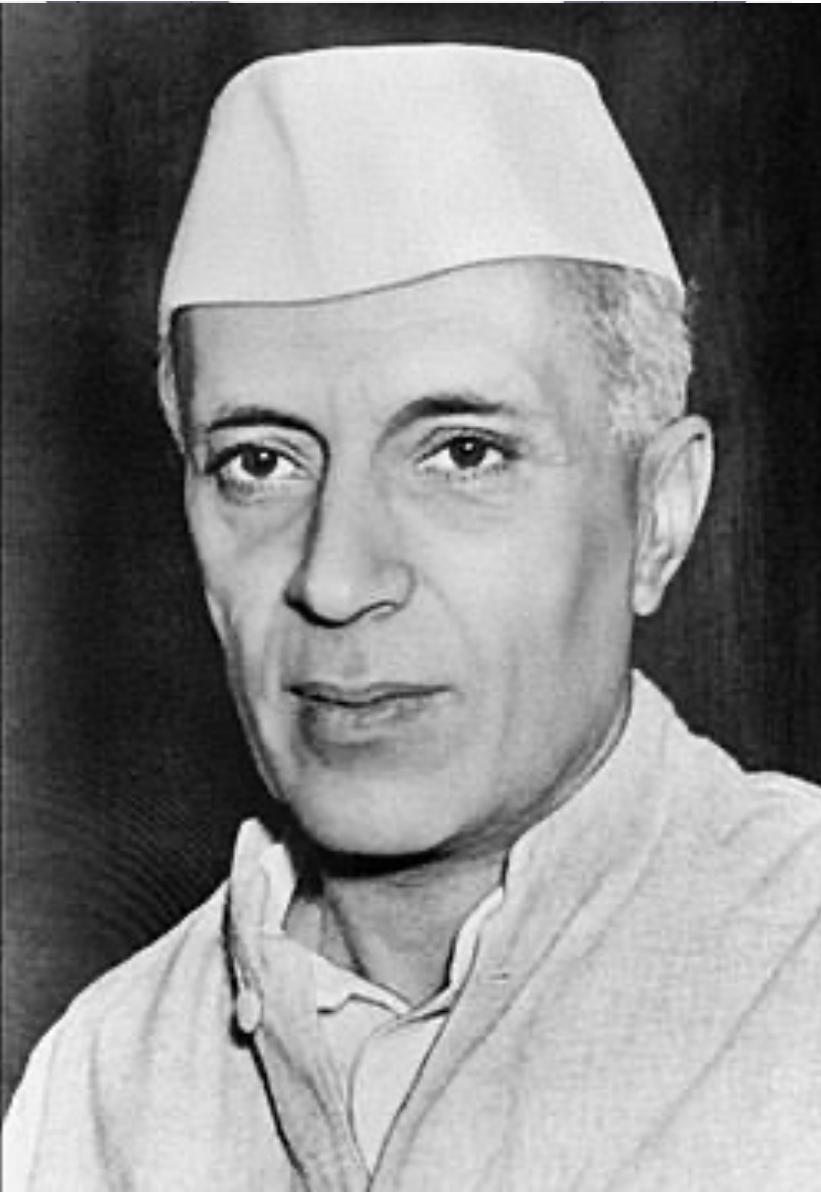
## BR Ambedkar

Chairman of the Drafting Committee, established on 29 August 1947

### Committee Members

- Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyyar
- Gopalswamy Ayyenger
- Madhav Rao (Replaced BL Mitter)
- Syed Saadullah
- DP Khaitan (died 1948, replaced by TT Krishnamchari)
- KM Munshi





# Committees Led by Jawaharlal Nehru



Union Power Committee



Union Constitution Committee



States Committee



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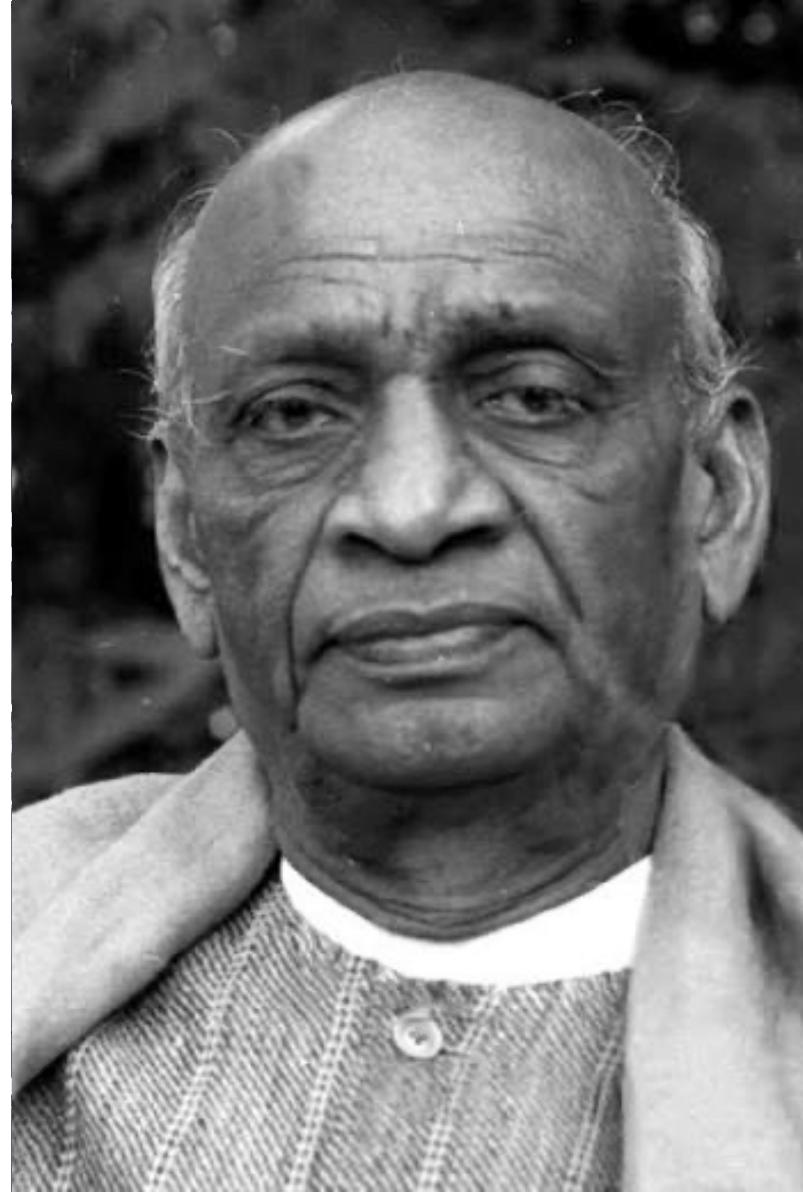
# Committees Led by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

Provincial  
Constitution  
Committee

Committee on  
Fundamental Rights  
and Minorities

Committee on  
Excluded Areas and  
Tribes

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# Committees Led by Dr. Rajendra Prasad



Finance and Staff Committee



Committee on Rules of Procedure



Steering Committee



Adhoc Flag Committee



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# Other Important Committees

Led by Alladi Krishna Swamy Ayyar

Special Committee to Review the Draft

Led by K M Munshi

Order of Business Committee

Led by Patabbisitaramaiya

House Committee and Committee on Chief Commissioner Provinces

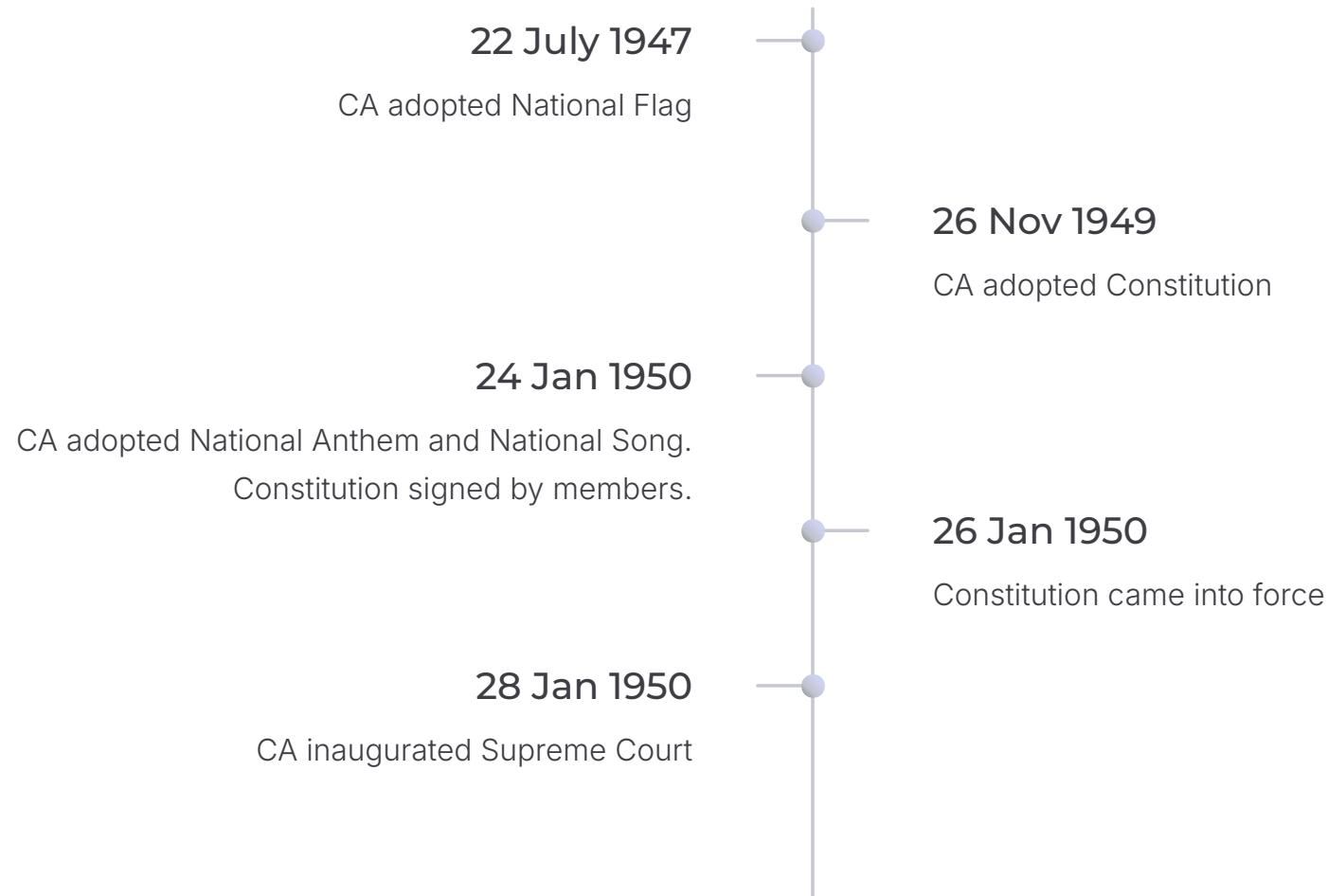
Led by JB Kripiani

Flag Committee

**Note:** Dr. S Radhakrishnan gave full description of our national flag in Constituent Assembly

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# Important Dates in Constitution History



**Decision Method:** CA arrived at decisions by consensus

**Original Structure:** 395 articles, 22 parts, 8 schedules

**Current Structure:** 470 articles, 25 parts, 12 schedules



# Sources of Indian Constitution

## United Kingdom

- Parliamentary System
- Prime Minister
- President
- Single Citizenship
- Rule of Law

## United States of America

- Preamble
- Fundamental Rights
- Independence of Judiciary
- Removal of Supreme Court & High Court Judges



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# More Constitutional Sources



Ireland

Directive Principles of State Policy, method of election of President, member nomination to Rajya Sabha



USSR (Russia)

Fundamental Duties, 5-year plan



South Africa

Amendment of Constitution, election of members to Rajya Sabha

**Emergency Provisions:** Government of India Act, 1935

**Suspension of Fundamental Rights:** Germany



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# The Preamble

# WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

SOVEREIGN	SOCIALIST	SECULAR
DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLIC	

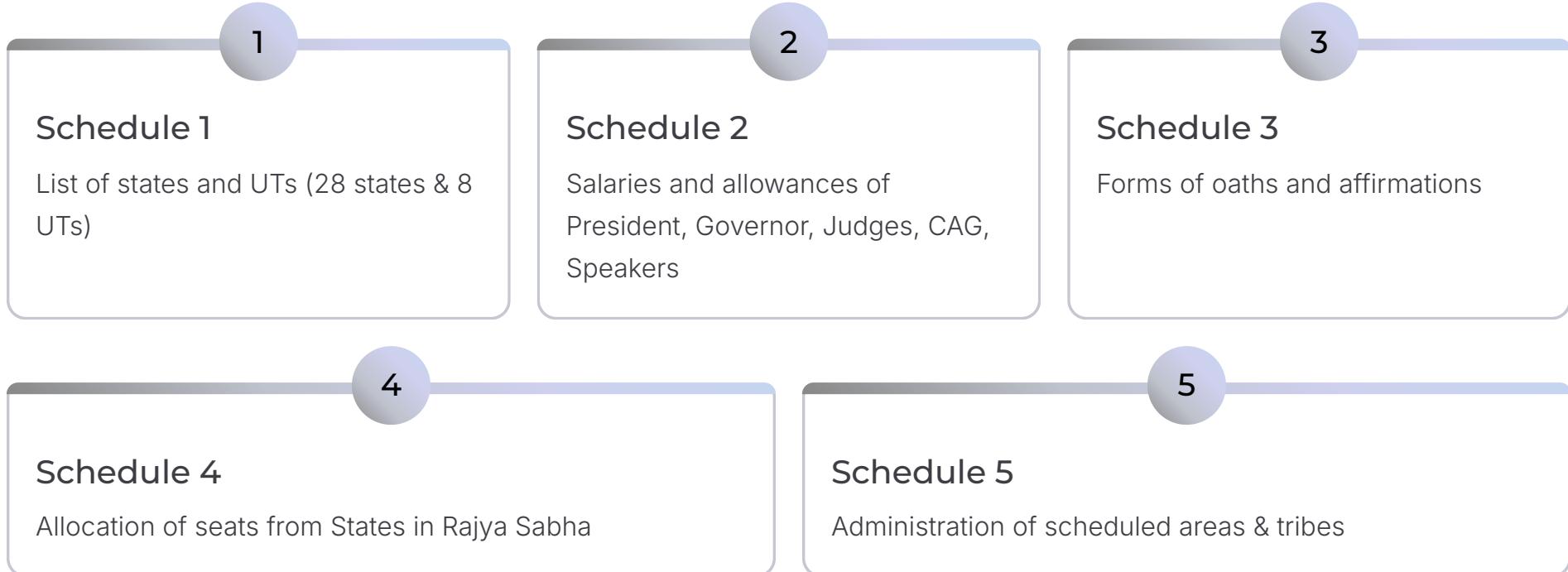
## Inspired by:

- "We the People" - US Constitution
- "Sovereign, Democratic" - French Revolution
- "Justice" - Russian Revolution
- "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" - French Revolution

**42nd Amendment, 1976:** Added Socialist, Secular, and Integrity

**Designer:** Beohar Rammanohar

# Schedules of Indian Constitution



# More Schedules

## Schedule 6

Administration for North-Eastern States  
(Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram)

## Language Additions

**21st Amendment (1967):** Sindhi

**71st Amendment (1992):** Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali

**92nd Amendment (2003):** Maithili, Bodo, Dogri, Santhali

[ How many Classical Dances with State ]

## Schedule 7

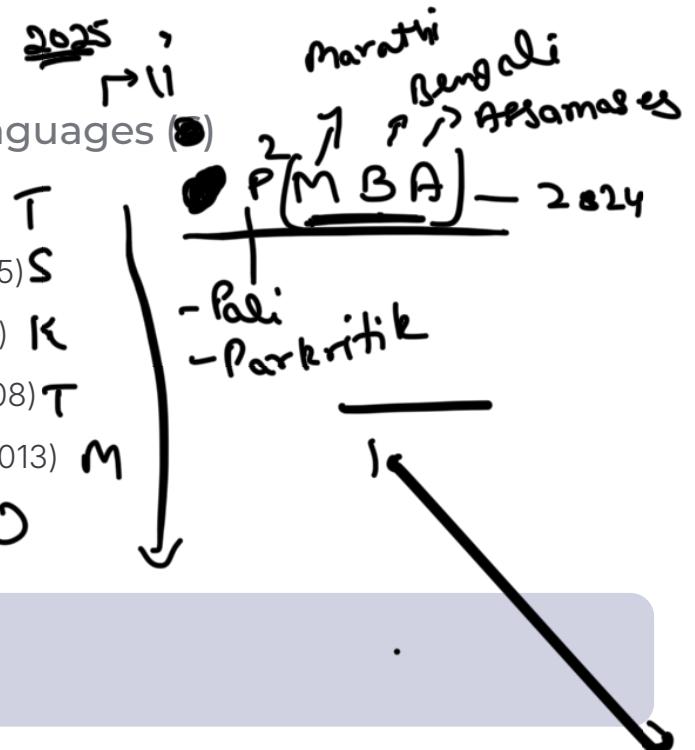
Division of powers: Union List (100 subjects), State List (61), Concurrent List (52)

## Schedule 8

22 Official Languages (originally 14)

## Classical Languages (●)

1. Tamil (2004) T
2. Sanskrit (2005) S
3. Telugu (2008) K
4. Kannada (2008) T
5. Malayalam (2013) M
6. Odia (2014) O



# Final Schedules

Schedule 9 (1st Amendment, 1951)

Land Reforms provisions

Schedule 10 (52nd Amendment, 1985)

Anti-defection Law disqualification

Schedule 11 (73rd Amendment, 1992)

Panchayats - 29 subjects

Schedule 12 (74th Amendment, 1992)

Municipalities - 18 subjects

**Article 368:** Amendment of Constitution

# Part I: Union and Its Territories

## Articles 1-4

1

### Article 1

India is "Union of States" (Unitary) rather than "Federation of States" (Federal). Territory classified into: states, union territories, and territories that may be acquired.

2

### Article 2

Parliament can admit new states or establish new states (e.g., Sikkim in 1975)

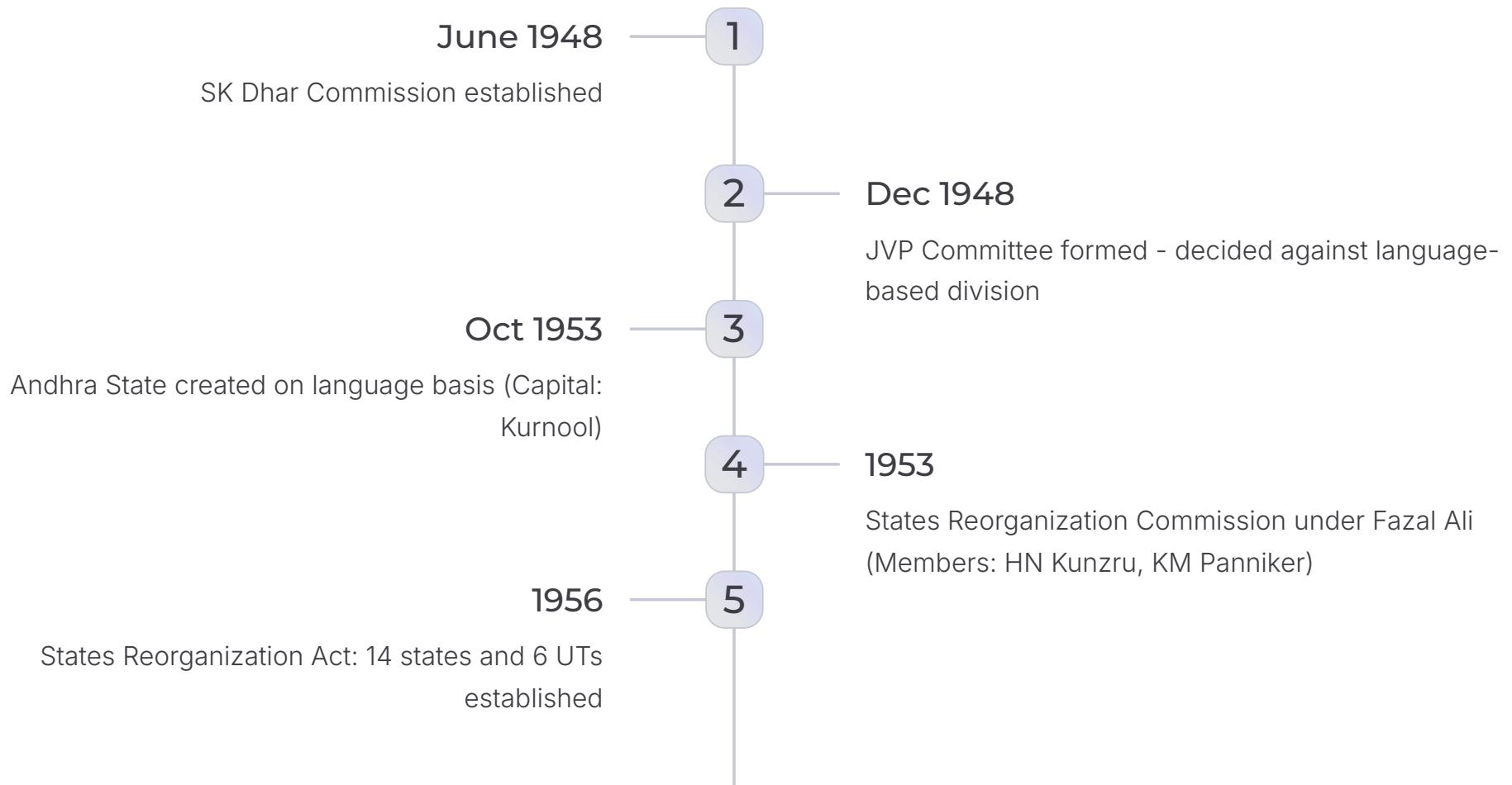
3

### Article 3

Parliament can change boundaries, increase/decrease area, or change names of states. India is "Indestructible Union of Destructible States"



# State Reorganization History



**6 UTs (1956):** Andaman & Nicobar, Delhi, HP, Manipur, Tripura, Laccadive-Amindivi-Minicoy (1973: Lakshadweep)

# Name Changes & State Evolution

## Renamed States

- United Province → Uttar Pradesh (1950)
- Travancore-Cochin → Kerala (1956)
- Madras → Tamil Nadu (1969)
- Mysore → Karnataka (1973)
- Pondicherry → Puducherry (2006)
- Uttaranchal → Uttarakhand (2007)
- Orissa → Odisha (2011)

## Special Designations

**69th Amendment (1991):** Delhi designated as NCR/NCT

## 1947 Division

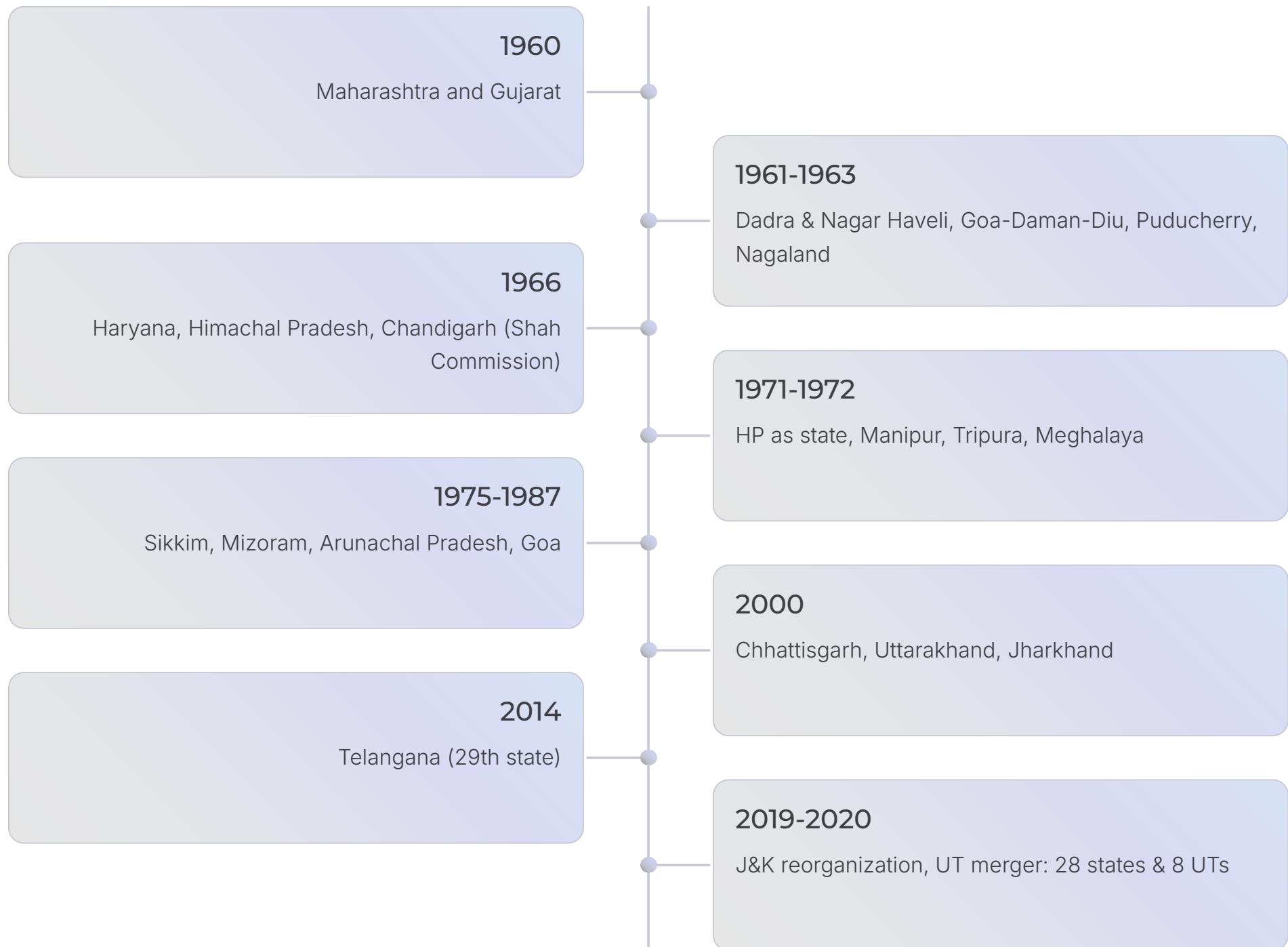
**Part A:** 9 states (former Governor's Provinces)

**Part B:** 8 states (former Princely States)

**Part C:** 10 Chief Commissioner Provinces

**Part D:** Andaman & Nicobar Islands

# Evolution of States Timeline



# Part II: Citizenship

## Articles 5-11



### Article 5

Citizenship by birth in India or 5 years continuous residence before Constitution commencement



### Article 6

Citizenship for migrants from Pakistan before 19 July 1948



### Article 7

Permit system for Pakistan migrants



### Article 8

Overseas citizens acquiring Indian citizenship



### Article 9-11

Foreign citizenship termination, rights of citizenship, Parliament regulates citizenship (Home Ministry)

**Indian Citizenship Act 1955:** Amended 6 times (1986, 1992, 2003, 2005, 2015, 2019)



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# Modes of Citizenship

## By Birth

Born in India (conditions vary by period: pre-1987, 1987-2004, post-2004)

## By Naturalization

11 years residence in last 14 years, know one official language (2019: reduced to 5 years)



## By Descent

Father (pre-1992) or either parent (post-1992) is Indian citizen

## By Registration

Foreign person living 5 years (now 7 years)

## By Incorporation

Territory acquired by India (e.g., Goa, Puducherry)

**Loss of Citizenship:** Renunciation, Termination, Deprivation (Section 10)

# Part III: Fundamental Rights

Articles 12-35

## Magna Carta of Constitution

### Article 12: Definition of State

- Central Government
- State Government
- Local Government
- Supreme Court & High Court

### Article 13: Rule of Law

Judicial Review - Courts can terminate laws against Fundamental Rights

**Inspiration:** US Constitution (Bill of Rights)

# Right to Equality

## Articles 14-18

### Article 14

Equality before law (British) and equal protection by law (American)

### Article 15

No discrimination based on religion, caste, race, sex, place of birth.  
Special provisions for women, children, SC/ST

### Article 16

Equality in public employment.  
Reservation for SC/ST. 82nd Amendment: reduced qualifying marks

### Article 17

Abolition of untouchability (Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976)

### Article 18

Abolition of titles. 26th Amendment (1971): Privy Purse abolished

# Right to Freedom

## Articles 19-22

### Article 19

Six freedoms: speech & expression, peaceful assembly, associations, movement, residence, profession  
(19f omitted by 44th Amendment)

### Article 20

Protection from: ex post facto law, double jeopardy, self-incrimination

### Article 21

Protection of life and personal liberty

### Article 21A

Right to education (6-14 years) -  
86th Amendment 2002, effective 1 April 2010

### Article 22

Protection against arrest: grounds must be known, magistrate within 24 hours. Preventive detention: 3 months (Advisory Board)



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# More Fundamental Rights

## Right Against Exploitation (23-24)

**Article 23:** Prohibition of human trafficking and forced labor

**Article 24:** No child labor below 14 years (Child Labour Act 2016)

## Right to Religion (25-28)

**Article 25:** Freedom to follow any religion

**Article 26:** Manage religious affairs

**Article 27:** Religious income tax-free

**Article 28:** No religious instruction in state institutions

## Cultural & Educational Rights (29-30)

For minorities (6 communities: Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, Sikhs)

Based on religion or language

## Article 32: Right to Constitutional Remedies

"Heart and Soul" of Constitution (BR Ambedkar). Approach Supreme Court (Art. 32) or High Court (Art. 226) for violations.

# Judicial Writs



## Habeas Corpus

"To have the body" - Order to produce the person



## Mandamus

"To command" - Bring public authority to action



## Quo Warranto

"By what authority" - Prevent misuse of public office



## Prohibition

"To forbid" - Higher court prevents lower court from exceeding jurisdiction



## Certiorari

"To certify" - Transfer case or quash lower court order

**Articles 33-34:** Parliament can restrict rights for armed forces. Martial Law (military rule) provisions.

**Note:** Rights only for citizens (not foreigners): Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, 30



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# Part IV: Directive Principles

Articles 36-51

## Noble Principles

**Purpose:** Establish Social and Economic Democracy (Welfare State)

**Source:** Ireland (Spain)

**Article 37:** DPSPs are not enforceable in courts - depend on state action

### Socialistic Principles

Articles 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 43A, 47

### Gandhian Principles

Articles 40, 43, 43B, 46, 47, 48

### Liberal-Intellectual

Articles 44, 45, 48, 48A, 49, 50, 51

# Key DPSP Articles

- **Article 38**

Social, economic, political programs. 38(2): Minimize income inequalities (44th Amendment 1978)

- **Article 39**

Adequate livelihood, equitable distribution, prevent wealth concentration, equal pay (39d: 42nd Amendment 1976)

- **Article 40-43**

Village panchayats, right to work, just work conditions, minimum wages, cottage industries

- **Article 43A-B**

Worker participation in management (42nd Amendment), co-operative societies (97th Amendment 2011)

- **Article 44-51**

Uniform civil code, childhood education (86th Amendment 2002: below 6 years), SC/ST promotion, public health, agriculture, environment (48A: 42nd Amendment), monuments, executive-judiciary separation, international peace

# Part IVA: Fundamental Duties

## Article 51A

**Added by 42nd Amendment 1976** on recommendation of Sardar Swaran Singh Committee during Emergency (1975)

### Constitutional Duties

Abide by Constitution, respect national symbols, cherish freedom ideals

### National Duties

Uphold sovereignty, unity, integrity; defend country; promote harmony

### Cultural & Environmental

Preserve heritage, protect environment, compassion for living creatures

### Personal Development

Scientific temper, safeguard public property, strive for excellence

### Parental Duty (51A-K)

86th Amendment 2002: Provide education to children 6-14 years

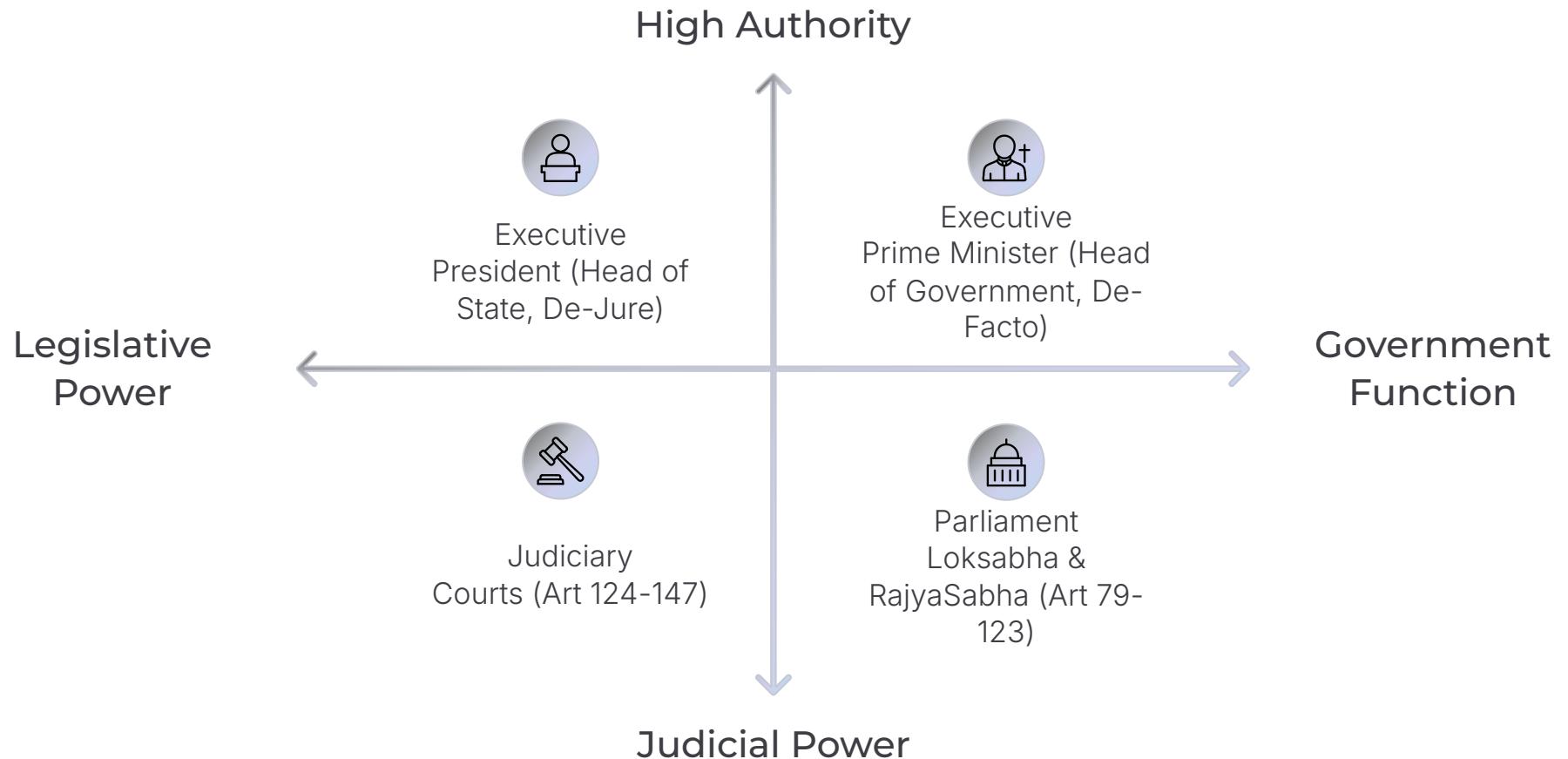
**Verma Committee (1999):** Identified legal provisions - Prevention of Insults Act (1971), Civil Rights Act (1955), Wildlife Protection Act (1972)



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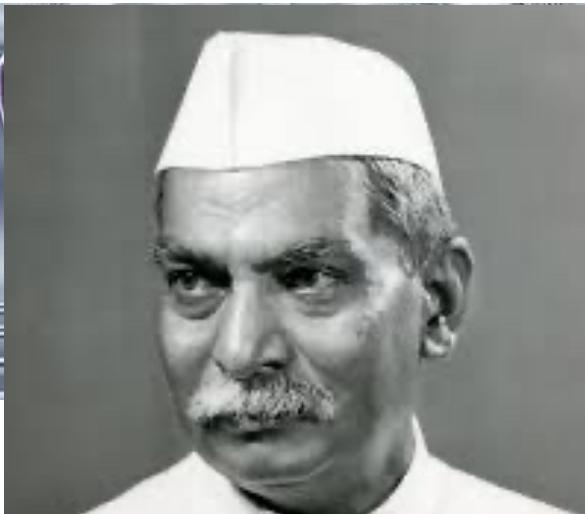
# Part V: The Union

## Articles 52-151



**42nd Amendment 1976 (Indira Gandhi):** President works on advice of Council of Ministers

**44th Amendment (Morarji Desai):** President can send bill for reconsideration only once



# Dr. Rajendra Prasad

## First President of India (1952-1962)

### Early Life & Freedom Struggle

- Born 3 Dec 1884, Zerader, Siwan, Bihar
- Champaran Satyagraha (1917) with Gandhi
- Joined INC in 1911
- Led Salt Satyagraha in Bihar (1930)

### Presidential Legacy

- Only President to serve two terms
- Longest-serving President (12+ years)
- Elected 26 Jan 1950
- Bharat Ratna (1962)

**Literary Works:** Satyagraha at Champaran (1922), Division of India (1946), Atmakatha (1946), Since Independence (1960)

# Dr. Rajendra Prasad's Constitutional Role

## INC President

Elected at Bombay Session, Oct 1934. Re-elected April 1939 after Bose's resignation

## Constituent Assembly President

Appointed July 1946. Led key committees: National Flag, Rules of Procedure, Finance, Steering

## Interim Government

Minister of Food and Agriculture (1946). Crafted "Grow More Food" slogan

## First President

Elected from Bihar Province, served as CA President 1946-1950, then President 1950-1962

# Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

## Second President (1962-1967)

### Academic Excellence

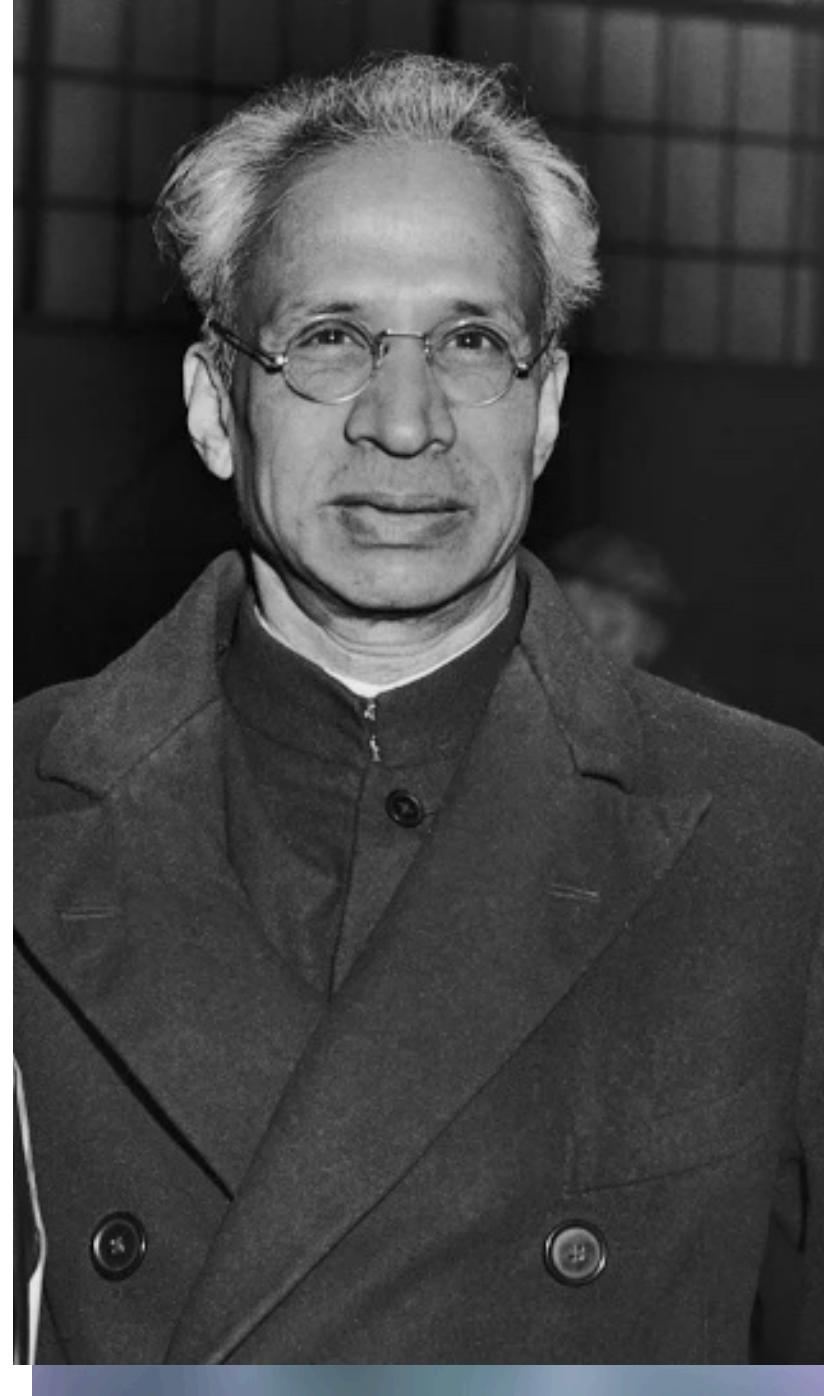
- Born 5 Sept 1888, Andhra Pradesh
- Professor at Oxford University
- Philosopher and writer
- Grounded in Advaita Vedanta

**Teacher's Day:** Sept 5 celebrates his birth anniversary

### Political Career

- Led Indian delegation to UNESCO
- Constituent Assembly member (1946)
- First Vice President (1952-1962)
- Second President (1962-1967)
- Bharat Ratna recipient

**Literary Works:** The Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore (1917), Indian Philosophy (1923-27), Eastern Religions and Western Thought (1939)





# Zakir Husain Khan

## Third President (1967-1969)

### Educational Pioneer

Co-founder of Jamia Millia Islamia, served as Vice-Chancellor from 1928. Chairman of National Committee on Basic Education (1937)

### Political Journey

Governor of Bihar (1957-1962), Second Vice President (1962-1967), Third President (1967-1969)

### Historic Firsts

First Muslim President of India. First President to die in office (3 May 1969). Bharat Ratna (1963)

**Succession:** VV Giri (Vice President) → Md. Hidayatullah (Chief Justice) → Senior Judge

# V.V. Giri

## Fourth President (1969-1974)

### Labour Movement Leader

- Met Mahatma Gandhi in London (WWI)
- Founding member, All India Railwaymen's Federation (1923)
- President, All India Trade Union Congress (1926)
- Founded Bengal Nagpur Railway Association
- Led successful 1928 railway strike

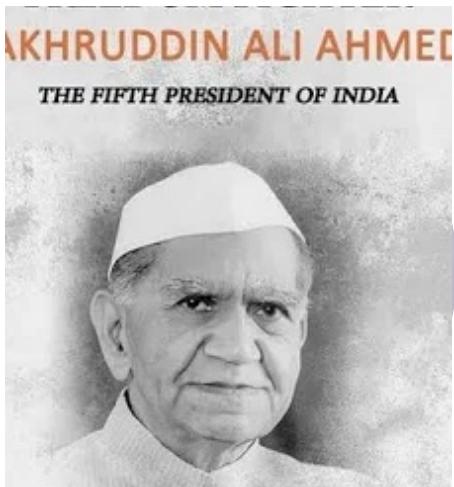
### Presidential Achievement

- Third Vice President (1967-1969)
- First independent candidate elected President (1969)
- Served 1969-1974
- Bharat Ratna (1975)
- Died 24 June 1980

**International Role:** Workers' Delegate at ILO Conference (1927), represented industrial workers at Second Round Table Conference

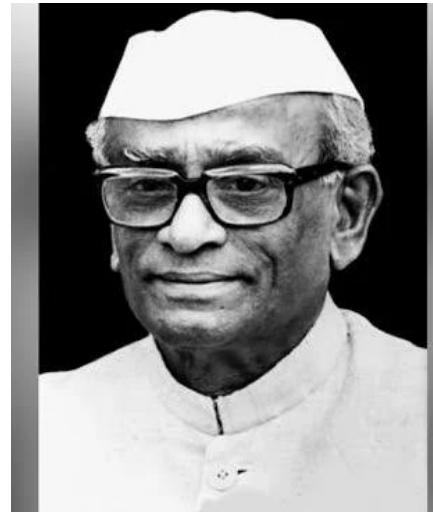
**Founded:** Indian Trade Union Federation (ITUF) in 1929 with N.M. Joshi

# Notable Presidents



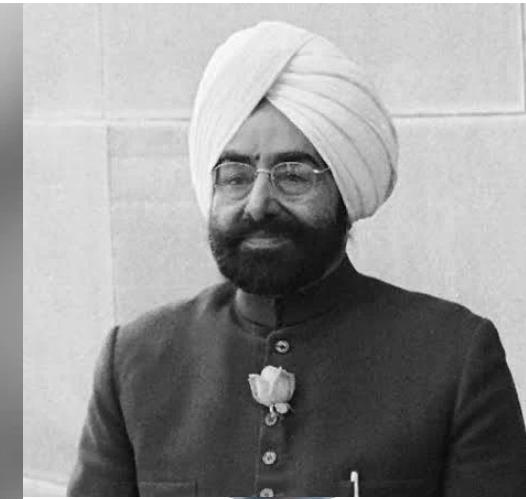
**Fakhruddin Ali  
Ahmed**

5th President (1974-1977).  
Second President to die in  
office. Acting President: BD  
Jatti



**N.S. Reddy**

6th President (1977-1982).  
Janata Party. Only  
unopposed President. First  
Chief Minister of Andhra  
Pradesh



**Giani Zail Singh**

7th President (1982-1987)



**R. Venkataraman**

8th President (1987-1992).  
Lawyer, activist. Served  
under 4 PMs. Union Finance  
& Defence Minister. 7th Vice  
President

# Recent Presidents



## Pratibha Patil (2007-2012)

First woman President. INC member.  
Governor of Rajasthan (2004-2007).  
Lok Sabha member (1991-1996)



## Pranab Mukherjee (2012-2017)

First from West Bengal. Finance Minister (2009-2012). Youngest Finance Minister (1982, age 47). Led External Affairs, Defence, Finance. Leader of Lok Sabha (8 years). Bharat Ratna (2019)



# Droupadi Murmu

## 15th President (2022-Present)



### Historic Firsts

First tribal woman President.  
Youngest President. From  
Santhal tribe



### Background

From Mayurbhanj district,  
Odisha. NDA candidate in 2022  
election



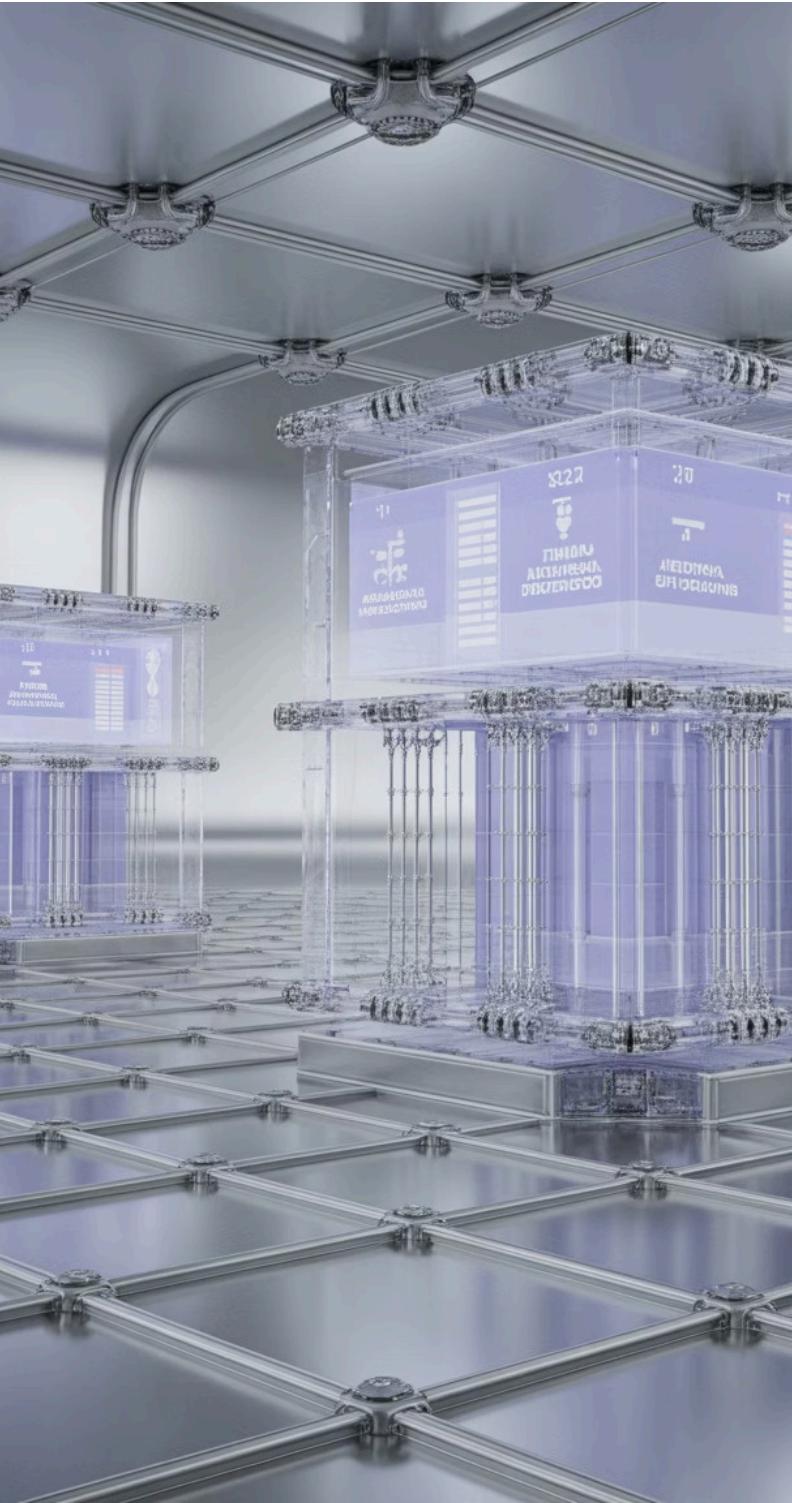
### Previous Role

Only Governor of Jharkhand to complete full tenure

**Opposition Candidate:** Yashwant Sinha



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# Presidential Election & Qualifications

## Election Process

**Article 54:** Indirect election by Electoral College

- Elected members of both Houses of Parliament
- Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies
- 70th Amendment (1992): Delhi & Puducherry included

**Article 55:** Proportional representation by single transferable vote

**Nomination:** 50 proposers + 50 seconders

## Qualifications (Article 58)

- Minimum age: 35 years
- Citizen of India
- Eligible for Lok Sabha membership

## Term & Oath

**Article 56:** 5-year term from oath. Resignation to Vice President

**Article 57:** Re-election eligible

**Article 60:** Oath by Chief Justice of India

# Presidential Impeachment

## Article 61: Quasi-Judicial Procedure

# Violation of Constitution

Only ground for impeachment

### Step 1: Resolution

Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha introduces resolution.  
Must pass with 1/4th support of that House

### Step 2: Notice

President given 14 days notice

### Step 3: Investigation

Other House investigates charges

### Step 4: Final Vote

Both Houses must pass by 2/3rd majority. If passed,  
President is impeached

**Article 62:** Vacancy filled within 6 months. New President serves full 5-year term

**Article 71:** Election disputes only in Supreme Court. Decision final and exclusive

# Presidential Pardon Powers

## Article 72

Executive power exercised on advice of Union Cabinet



### Pardon

Removes both sentence and conviction completely



### Commute

Substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form



### Remission

Reducing sentence period without changing its character



### Respite

Lesser sentence due to special circumstances (pregnant women, disabled persons)



### Reprieve

Stay of execution temporarily. Enables convict to seek pardon or commutation



Made by The Elite Academy

# Vice President of India

## Constitutional Role

**Article 63:** There shall be Vice President

**Article 64:** Ex-officio Chairperson of Rajya Sabha

**Article 65:** Acts as President in absence

**Modelled on:** American Vice President

**Article 67:** 5-year term. Resignation to President

**Article 69:** Oath administered by President

**Removal:** Rajya Sabha resolution by absolute majority, agreed by Lok Sabha by simple majority

## Election & Qualifications

**Article 66:** Elected by all members of both Houses of Parliament

**Article 66(3):** Minimum age 35 years, eligible for Rajya Sabha membership

**Nomination:** 20 proposers + 20 seconders

# Prime Minister & Council of Ministers

## Article 74

Council of Ministers with PM at head to "aid and advice" President

**74(2):** President can send advice for reconsideration, but only once

### Individual Responsibility

**75(2):** Minister individually responsible to President. Hold office during President's pleasure

## Article 75(1)

PM appointed by President. Other ministers appointed on PM's advice

**75(1A):** Total ministers ≤15% of House members (91st Amendment 2003). Minimum 12 ministers

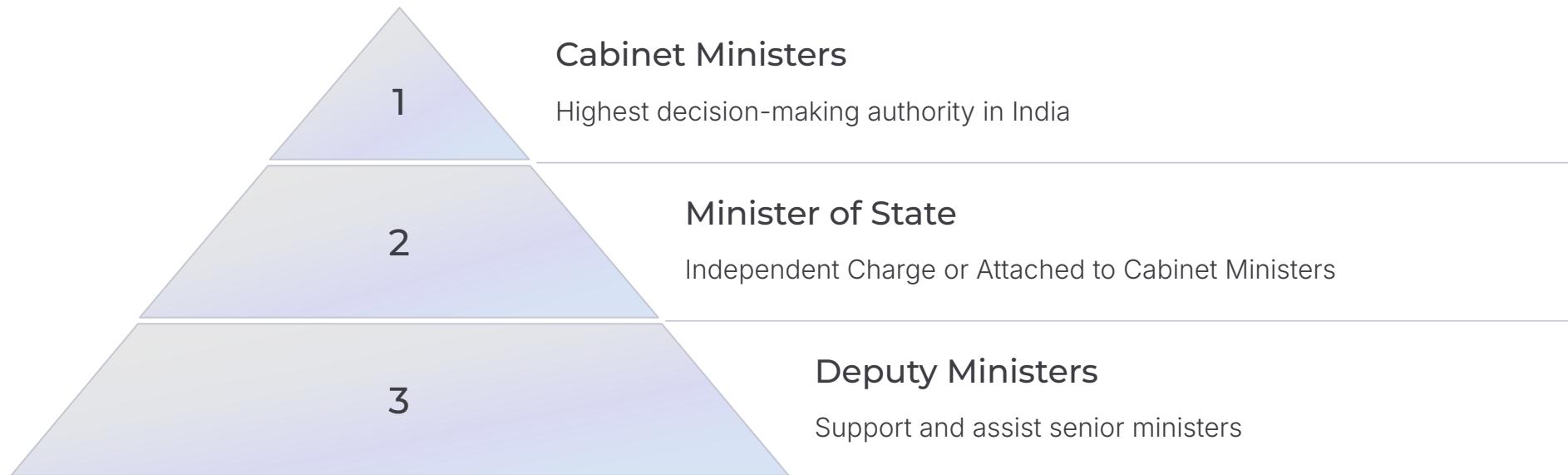
### Oath & Membership

**75(4):** Oath by President. **75(5):** Non-member must join either House within 6 months

# Council of Ministers Structure

## Article 78: PM's Duty

Prime Minister must inform President about Union administration



*Note: These three categories are not mentioned in the Constitution but have evolved through practice*

# Indian Constitutional Framework

A comprehensive guide to India's constitutional provisions, covering the Vice President, Parliament, Judiciary, and key governmental structures.

Made by The Elite Academy



# Vice President of India

## Election Process

**Article 66:** Elected by all members of both houses of Parliament.

**Qualifications:** Minimum age 35 years, eligible for Rajya Sabha membership.

## Term & Oath

**Article 67:** 5-year term, resignation to President.

**Article 69:** Oath administered by President.

## Removal Process

Removed by Rajya Sabha resolution with absolute majority, agreed by Lok Sabha with simple majority.



# Prime Minister & Council of Ministers

## Key Constitutional Provisions

**Article 74:** Council of Ministers with PM to aid and advise President.

**Article 75(1):** PM appointed by President; other ministers on PM's advice.

**Article 75(1A):** Total ministers cannot exceed 15% of house members (91st Amendment, 2003).

## Responsibilities

**Article 75(3):** Council collectively responsible to Lok Sabha.

**Article 75(5):** Non-members must join either house within 6 months.

**Article 78:** PM must inform President about Union administration.

# Council of Ministers Structure

01

## Cabinet Ministers

Highest decision-making authority in India, consisting of senior ministers heading major departments.

02

## Minister of State

Two types: Independent Charge (managing departments independently) and Attached to Cabinet Ministers.

03

## Deputy Ministers

Junior ministers assisting Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State in their departmental functions.

# Cabinet vs Council of Ministers

<b>Cabinet</b>	<b>Council of Ministers</b>
Smaller body: 15-20 ministers	Wider body: 60-70 ministers
Includes cabinet ministers only	Includes all 3 categories
Meets frequently for decisions	Does not meet as a body
Directs COM with binding policy decisions	Functions determined by Cabinet



# Parliament

**Article 79:** Parliament of India consists of the President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha.

The term "Parliament" derives from the French word "Parlor," meaning to talk or discuss.

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# Rajya Sabha Composition

250

## Maximum Members

238 elected from Legislative Assemblies  
+ 12 nominated by President

6

## Term Years

Members serve 6-year terms (per  
Representation of People Act, 1951)

31

## Largest Representation

Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of  
Rajya Sabha seats

**Article 80:** Established April 3, 1952. Current strength: 245 members (233 elected + 12 nominated).

Known as Council of States, Upper House, Permanent House, or House of Elders.

# Lok Sabha Composition

## Key Facts

**Article 81:** House of People, Lower House

First session: May 13, 1952

3 states with 1 seat each: Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland

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## Seat Records

### **Largest (Area):**

Ladakh

### **Smallest (Area):**

Chandni Chowk

### **Largest (Population):**

Malkajgiri  
(31,83,325)

## Constitutional Provision

Seats fixed per 1971

Census

84th Amendment (2001): Seats remain same till 2026

Museum of failure  
or  
gallery of trying....

NDA  
Navy  
CDS  
PP constable  
PP SI  
Delhi Police SI  
SSC CGL 2 times  
PSSSB Clerk  
Jail warder  
Senior assistant cum Inspector  
Lab attended session court  
Moga  
Chd Fireman...



# Duration & Qualifications

## Rajya Sabha Duration

**Article 83(1):** Not subject to dissolution. 1/3 members retire every 2 years. Member term: 6 years.

## Lok Sabha Duration

**Article 83(2):** 5 years from first meeting unless dissolved earlier. Can be extended during emergency.

## Age Requirements

**Article 84:** Rajya Sabha minimum age: 30 years. Lok Sabha minimum age: 25 years.

**Article 85:** President summons Parliament sessions. Maximum gap between sessions: 6 months.

# Parliamentary Leadership

## Rajya Sabha

**Article 89:** Vice President is ex-officio Chairperson (not a member of RS).

Deputy Chairman elected from RS members.

## Lok Sabha

**Article 93:** Members elect Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Protem Speaker appointed by President.

1

### Summoning

President summons Parliament to meet

2

### Adjournment

Suspends work for specified time

3

### Adjournment Sine Die

Terminates sitting indefinitely

4

### Prorogation

President ends session

# Parliamentary Procedures



## Whip System

Not mentioned in Constitution. Each party has a Whip ensuring member attendance and support on parliamentary issues.



## Quorum

**Article 100:** Minimum 1/10th of total members required before House can transact business.



# Lame Duck Session

Refers to the last session of existing Lok Sabha after a new Lok Sabha has been elected.

Members of the existing Lok Sabha who couldn't get elected to the new Lok Sabha are called **Lame Ducks**.

# Question Hour & Zero Hour

## Question Hour

First hour of Lok Sabha sitting. Government answers questions from members.

- **Starred Question:** Requires oral answer, supplementary questions allowed
- **Unstarred Question:** Written answer, no supplementary questions
- **Short Notice Question:** Asked with less than 10 days notice, answered orally

## Zero Hour

Follows Question Hour, starts at noon, duration one hour. Members can raise matters of utmost importance without prior notice.

# Legislative Process

01

## Bill Introduction

**Article 107:** Ordinary bills can be introduced in either House.

02

## Money Bills

**Article 109:** Cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha. Speaker decides if bill is money bill.

03

## Bill Lapsing Rules

Bills pending in LS lapse on dissolution.  
Bills passed by LS but pending in RS lapse. Bills passed by both houses don't lapse.

# Joint Session of Parliament

## Constitutional Provision

**Article 108:** In case of deadlock, President convenes Joint Session (presided by Speaker).

**No provision for JSP in:** Money Bills and Constitution Amendment Bills.

Bill passed with simple majority in Joint Session.

## Historical Joint Sessions

1. 1961: Dowry Prohibition Bill
2. 1978: Banking Services Commission Bill
3. 2003: Prevention of Terrorism Bill



# Presidential Powers

## Veto Powers (Article 111)

**Suspensive Veto:** Sends bill for reconsideration once

**Pocket Veto:** Neither sends for reconsideration nor expresses opinion

**Absolute Veto:** Completely withdraws assent

## Ordinance Power (Article 123)

President can issue ordinances when Parliament not in session.

Validity: 6 weeks after Parliament session begins.

Maximum life: 7.5 months.



## Attorney General (Article 76)

Highest law officer of India. Represents Union Government in cases. First: MC Setalvad. Current: R Venkataramani.



## Advocate General (Article 165)

State-level equivalent of Attorney General, appointed for each state.

# Comptroller & Auditor General



## Role & Responsibilities

**Article 148:** Guardian of Public Purse. Audits accounts of Central and State governments.

**Article 151:** Submits report to President, who lays it before Parliament.

**Term:** 6 years or 65 years of age. First CAG: VN Rao.

## Parliamentary Oversight

**PAC:** Public Accounts Committee examines CAG reports (22 members: 15 LS + 7 RS).

**Estimates Committee:** Largest committee with 30 members from Lok Sabha only.

BR Ambedkar called CAG "the most important public officer" in India.

PSSSB this year  
2nd Job  
JAIL WARDER 2025 ✓



The Elite Academy  
Today • 12:43PM

# Supreme Court of India

*"The Supreme Court of India has more powers than any other Supreme Court in any part of the world."* - Alladi Krishna Swamy Ayyar

1950

Inauguration

January 28, 1950 with  
8 judges

34

Maximum  
Judges

Increased to 34 in  
2019 (currently 27  
judges)

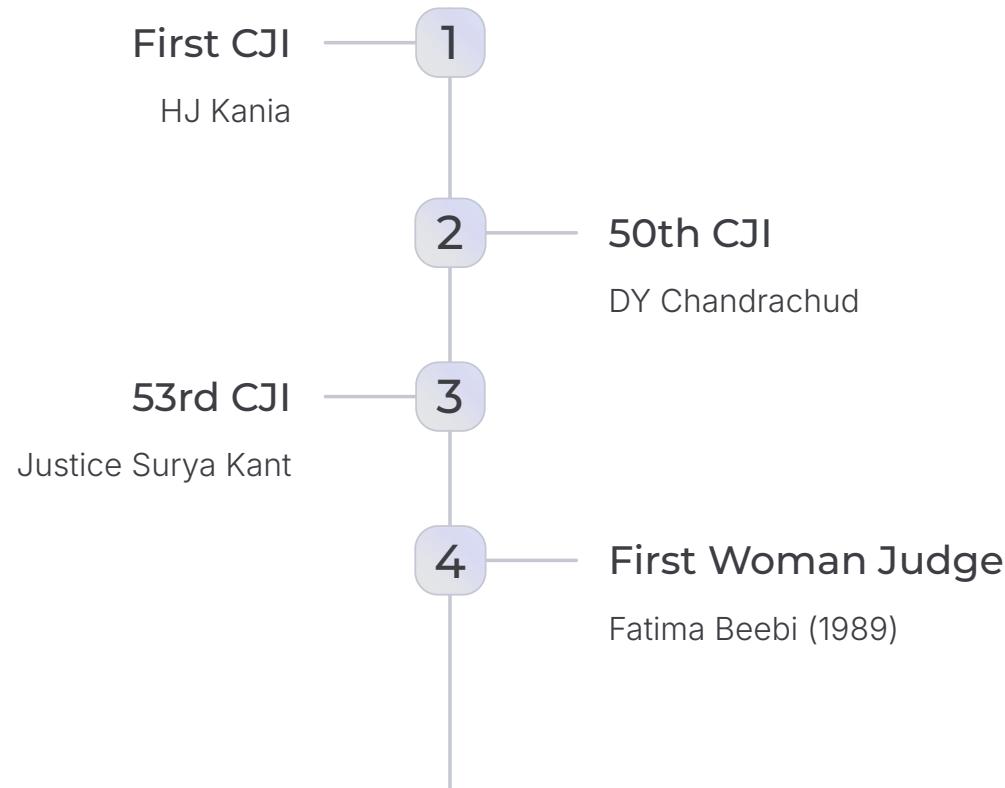
11

Women Judges

Total women judges  
appointed till date

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# Supreme Court: Key Facts



## Tenure Records

**Longest:** YV Chandrachud (1978-85)

**Shortest:** KN Singh (Nov-Dec 1991)

## Current Women Judges

1. BV Nagarathna
2. Bela Trivedi

**Article 124:** Supreme Court with CJI. Judges appointed by President in consultation with CJI.

# Four Judges Cases

## First (1982)

CJI's advice is "consultation," not binding on President

## Second (1993)

Consultation changed to concurrence. CJI must consult 2 senior-most colleagues

## Third (1998)

CJI must consult collegium of 4 senior-most judges

## Fourth (2015)

NJAC Act scrapped, collegium system restored

- 99th Constitutional Amendment (2014) introduced NJAC with 6-member body for judicial appointments, but was struck down in 2015.



# Supreme Court: Qualifications & Removal

## Qualifications (Article 124(3))

No minimum age prescribed. Must be:

- Judge of High Court for 5 years, OR
- Advocate of High Court for 10 years, OR
- Distinguished jurist in President's opinion

## Removal Process (Article 124(4))

Impeachment by Parliament on grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity.

Can be initiated in either house.

# Impeachment Procedure

01

## Motion Initiation

Signed by 100 members (Lok Sabha) or 50 members (Rajya Sabha). Submitted to Speaker/Chairman.

03

## Investigation

Committee investigates charges against the judge.

02

## Committee Formation

3-member committee: CJI/SC Judge, Chief Justice of HC, Distinguished Jurist.

04

## Parliamentary Vote

If guilty, motion passed with special majority (2/3rd present & voting) in both houses.

**Article 125:** CJI salary: ₹2.80 lakh; SC Judges: ₹2.5 lakh (determined by Parliament)

# Supreme Court Jurisdiction



## Court of Record (Article 129)

Judgments preserved for future reference



## Seat (Article 130)

New Delhi (moved from Parliament Building in 1958)



## Original Jurisdiction (Article 131)

Disputes between states or between Union and states



## Appellate Jurisdiction (Articles 133-134)

Appeals from High Courts in civil and criminal matters



## Review Power (Article 137)

Can review its own decisions



## Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143)

President can consult Supreme Court

**Article 141:** Law declared by SC binding on all courts. **Article 146:** CJI manages SC recruitments.



# State Government Structure

## Governor

**Article 153:** One governor per state  
(same person can serve multiple states - 7th Amendment, 1956)

**Article 155:** Appointed by President

**Article 157:** Minimum age 35 years

## Chief Minister & Council

**Article 163:** Council of Ministers with CM to aid governor

**Article 164:** CM and ministers appointed by governor

**Article 165:** Advocate General for states

## Governor's Powers

**Article 156:** Holds office during President's pleasure

**Article 159:** Oath by Chief Justice of High Court

**Article 161:** Pardon power (except death sentences)

# State Legislature Composition

## Legislative Assembly (Article 170)

Maximum 500 members, minimum 60 members

**Largest:** Uttar Pradesh (404 MLAs)

**Less than 60:** Puducherry (30), Sikkim (32), Mizoram (40),  
Goa (40)

## Legislative Council (Article 171)

Maximum 1/3 of Assembly members, minimum 40

**6 States with both houses:** Bihar, UP, Maharashtra,  
Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana

**1/3 Members**

Elected by municipalities and district  
boards

**1/6 Members**

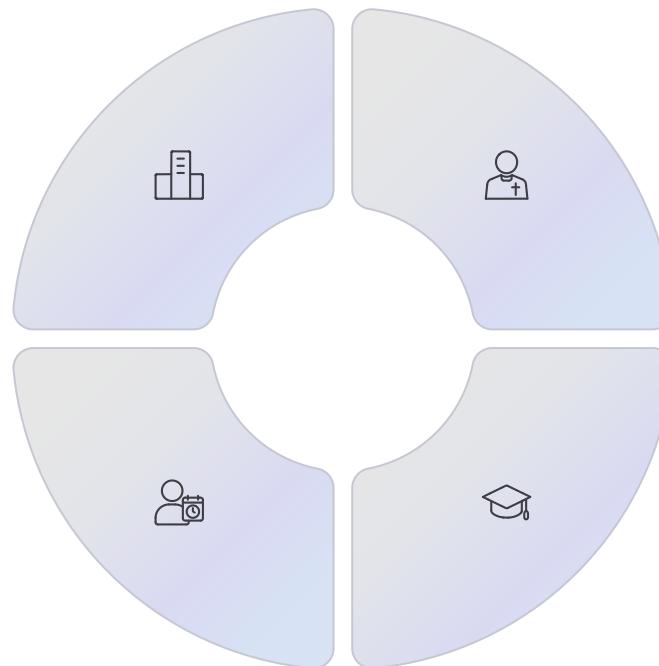
Appointed by Governor

**1/3 Members**

Elected by state MLAs

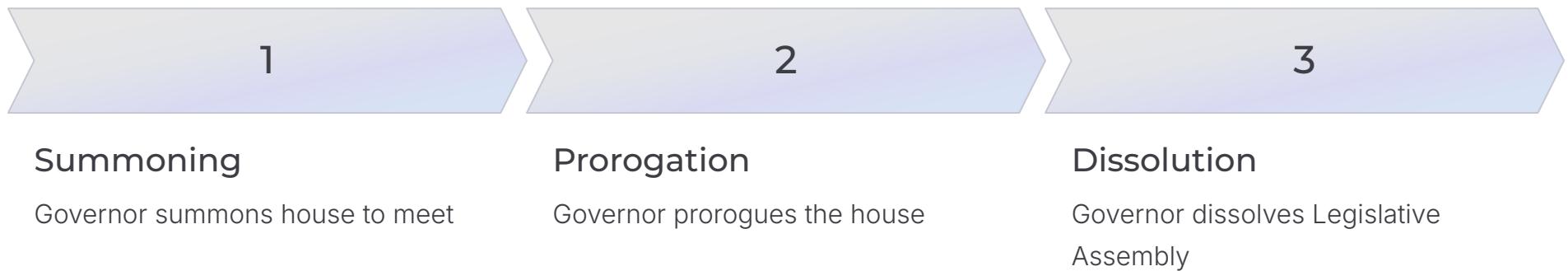
**1/12 Each**

Teachers and registered graduates



**Article 169:** Parliament can create or abolish Legislative Council in states.

# State Legislative Procedures



## Article 178

Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly

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## Article 182

Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Legislative Council

# High Courts of India

25

Total High Courts

Across India's states and union territories

1862

Oldest HC

Calcutta High Court (July 2, 1862)

2019

Latest HCs

Andhra Pradesh (Amaravati) & Telangana (Hyderabad)

## Constitutional Provisions

**Article 214:** High Court for every state

**Article 217:** Judges appointed by President in consultation with CJI

**Article 219:** Oath administered by Governor

## Common High Courts

**Article 231:** Common HC for 2+ states

**Bombay HC:** Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli

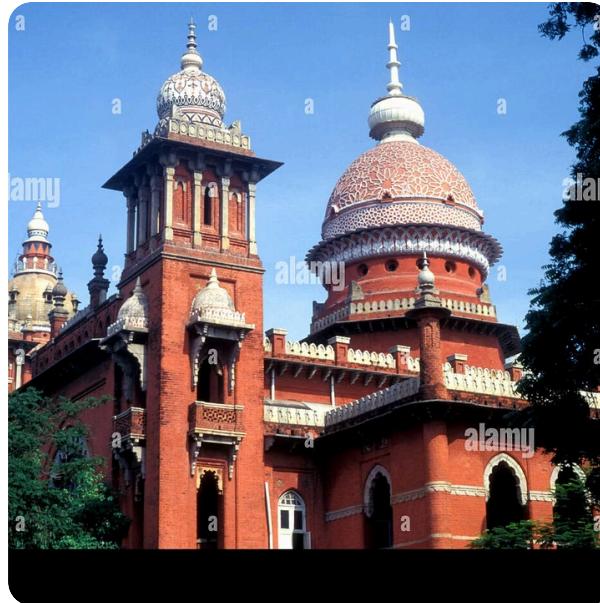
**Guwahati HC:** Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram

# High Court Jurisdictions



Calcutta HC

Andaman & Nicobar Islands



Madras HC

Puducherry



Kerala HC

Lakshadweep

## Salaries

Chief Justice: ₹2.5 lakh

Judges: ₹2.25 lakh

Salary from Consolidated Fund of State; Pension from Consolidated Fund of India

## Union Territory HC

**Article 241:** High Courts for UTs

Delhi is only UT with own High Court

**Article 200:** Governor can submit bills to President (Absolute Veto). **Article 213:** Ordinance-making power of Governor.

# Union Territories & Panchayats

## Part 8: Union Territories

**Article 239:** UTs administered by President through Administrator (Lieutenant Governor)

**Administrators:** Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu

**Article 239AA (69th Amendment, 1991):** Elected legislature of 70 members for Delhi

## Part 9: Panchayats

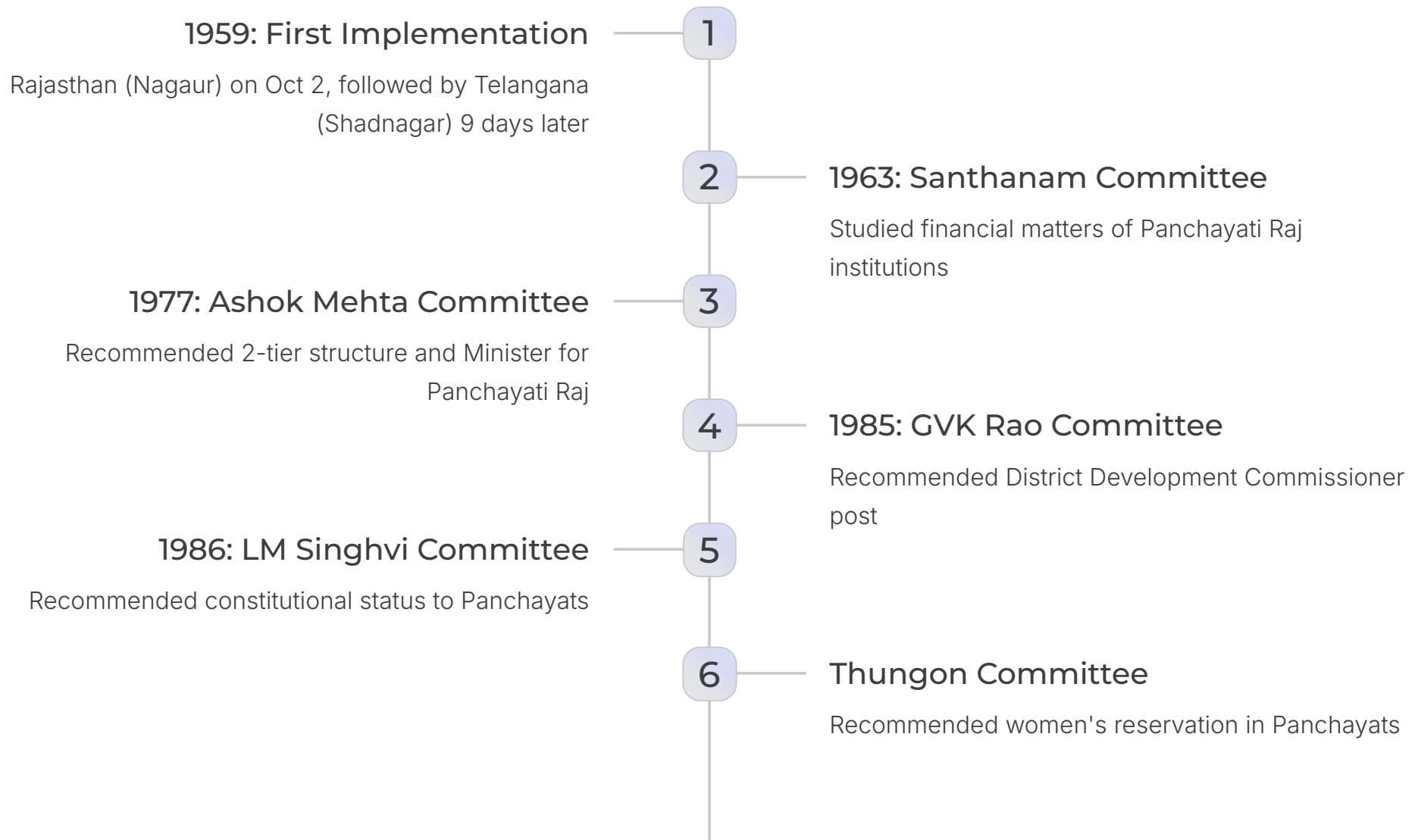
**Article 243 to 243O:** Panchayati Raj provisions

Community Development Programme launched post-independence for rural development

Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) recommended 3-tier structure



# Panchayati Raj Evolution



# Panchayati Raj: Key Provisions



## Gram Sabha (Article 243A)

Permanent unit in Panchayati Raj. Body of all adult members with voting rights in village.



## 3-Tier Structure (Article 243B)

Gram Panchayat (Village), Panchayat Samiti (Block), Zila Parishad (District). States below 20 lakh population can skip intermediate tier.



## Term & Reservation (Articles 243D, 243E)

5-year term with reservation provisions for SC/ST and women

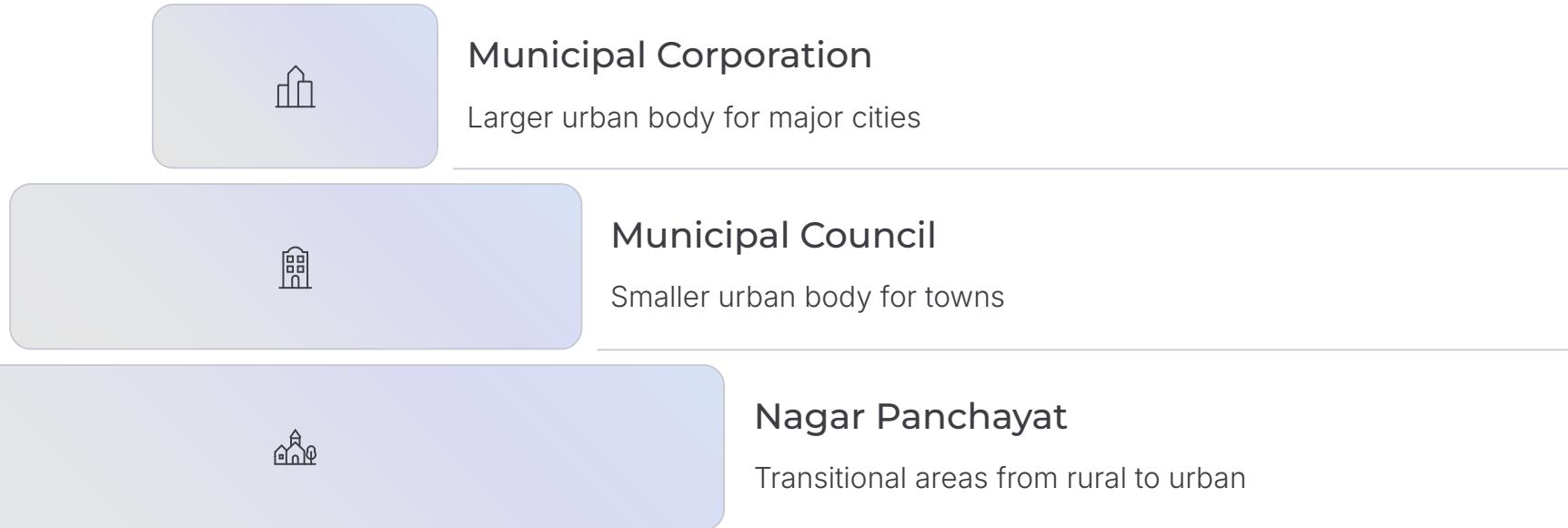


## Powers & Finance (Articles 243G, 243H, 243I)

29 subjects, tax collection authority, State Finance Commission reviews financial position

**Article 243K:** Elections managed separately. **Article 243M:** Not applicable to Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram.

# Municipalities (Nagarpalika)



## Historical Context

1687: First Municipal Corporation in Madras

1726: Bombay & Calcutta established

74th Amendment (1992): Came into force June 1, 1993

## Key Provisions

**Article 243P:** Metropolitan area (10+ lakh population)

**Article 243Q:** 3 types of municipalities

**Article 243U:** 5-year duration

**Article 243W:** 18 subjects

# Scheduled & Tribal Areas

## 5th Schedule Areas

**Article 244:** President declares scheduled areas. Tribes Advisory Council established (max 20 members).

**12 States:** Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Telangana

## 6th Schedule Areas

**Article 244A:** Tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram Governors reorganize boundaries. Autonomous District Councils (ADC) with 30 members created.

**10 ADCs:** 3 in Meghalaya, 3 in Mizoram, 3 in Assam, 1 Bodoland Territorial Council



# Major Indian Tribes by Region



## Northern Tribes

**Jammu & Kashmir:** Bakarwals

**Himachal Pradesh:** Gaddis

**Sikkim:** Lepchas, Bhutias



## Eastern Tribes

**Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal:** Munda, Santhals

**Assam & Meghalaya:** Khasis

**Arunachal Pradesh:** Abors, Adi, Aptani



## Southern & Western Tribes

**Gujarat:** Maladhari

**Rajasthan, MP:** Lambada, Baigas, Gonds

**Karnataka, Telangana, AP:** Kurubas

**Tamil Nadu:** Toda

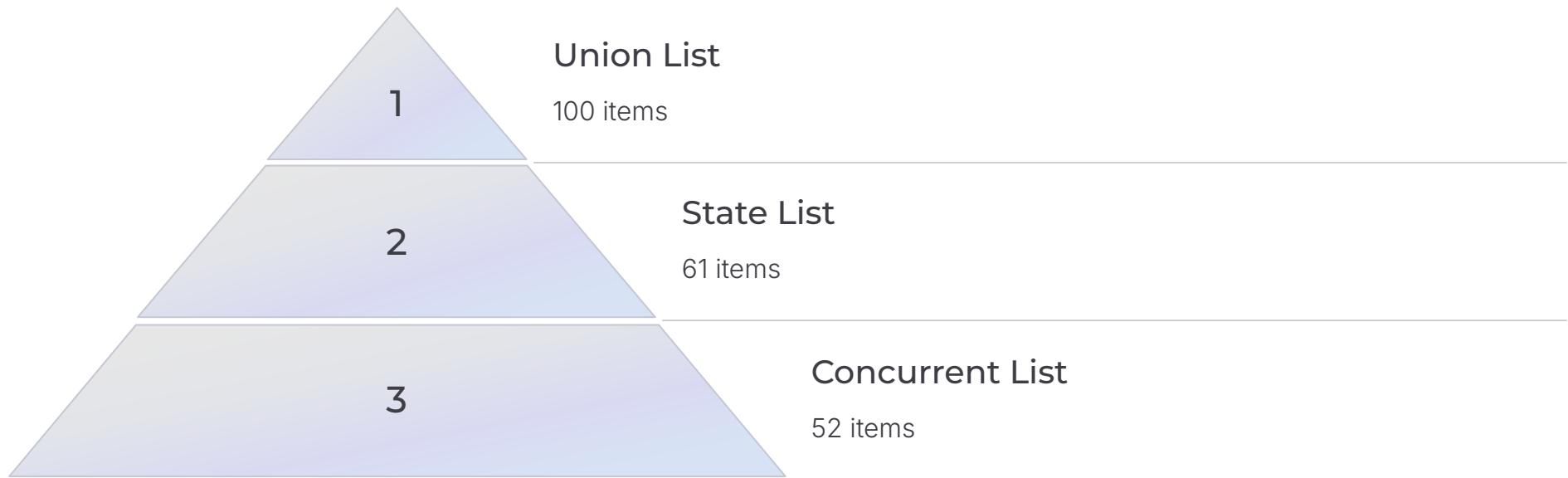
**Kerala:** Uralis, Kanis, Moplah



## Island Tribes

**Andaman & Nicobar:** Shompens, Onges, Sentinelese

# Union-State Relations



## Union List

Defence, citizenship, railway, currency, post, ports, stock exchange, external affairs, passport, census

## State List

Agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, police, jail, liquor, public health, sanitation, theatres

## Concurrent List

Education, forests, wildlife protection, justice administration, weights & measures, marriage, divorce, family, economic planning

- ❑ 5 subjects shifted from State to Concurrent List by 42nd Amendment, 1976

# Legislative Powers & Coordination



1

## Residuary Powers (Article 248)

Parliament can make laws on subjects not in any list



2

## Emergency Powers (Article 250)

Parliament can legislate on State List during emergency proclamation



3

## Rajya Sabha Resolution (Article 249)

Parliament can make laws on State List when RS passes resolution with 2/3rd majority



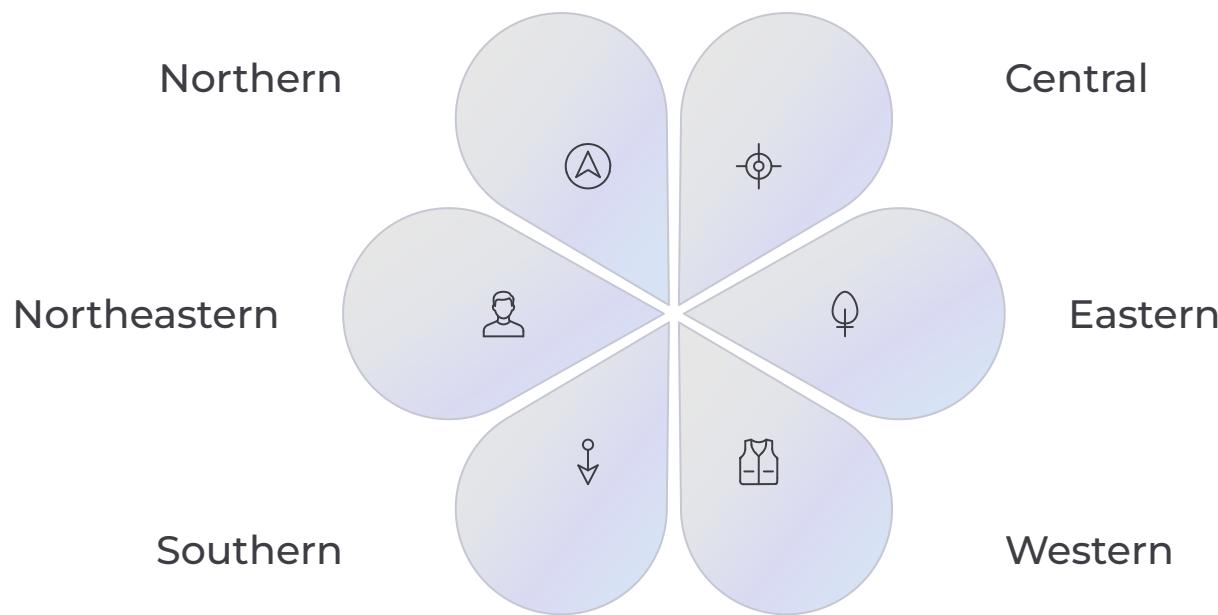
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## State Request (Article 252)

If 2+ state legislatures pass resolution, Parliament can make law on State List matters

**Article 263:** President can establish Inter-State Council for better coordination (first established 1990 on Sarkaria Commission recommendation).

# Zonal Councils



## Establishment

Created by State Reorganization Act, 1956

Northeastern Zonal Council set up in 1971 (includes Sikkim)

## Leadership

Chairman: Union Home Minister

Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep: Special guests in  
Southern Zonal Council



# Finance & Services

## Part 12: Finance (Articles 264-300A)

**Article 266:** Consolidated Fund of India (all government income, Parliament authority)

**Article 267:** Contingency Fund (emergency use, President authority)

**Article 280:** Finance Commission (1 chairman + 4 members, established 1951)

15th FC Chairman: NK Singh (2020-25)

## Part 14: Services (Articles 308-323)

**Article 312:** All India Services (IAS, IPS, IFS) - recruited by Centre, posted in states

**Article 315:** UPSC and State PSCs

UPSC established Oct 1, 1926 on Lord Lee's Royal Commission recommendation

# UPSC vs State PSC

UPSC	State PSC
9-11 members (not fixed)	9-11 members (not fixed)
Chairman & members appointed by President	Chairman & members appointed by Governor
Term: 6 years or 65 years	Term: 6 years or 62 years
Removed by President	Removed by President

- Joint State PSC:** Created by Act of Parliament (statutory, not constitutional). Chairman and members appointed by President. Term: 6 years or 62 years.

# Elections in India

1950

## ECI Established

January 25, 1950 (National Voters Day)

18

## Voting Age

Reduced from 21 to 18 by 61st  
Amendment, 1988

3840

## EVM Capacity

Maximum votes that can be polled in  
one EVM

## Election Commission

**Article 324:** Election Commission of India with Chief Election  
Commissioner and Election Commissioners

**Article 326:** Adult franchise/Right to vote

Ink used: Silver Nitrate

Maximum candidates: 64

## National Party Recognition

Requires 6% valid votes in 4+ states at general elections + 4  
LS seats, OR

2% LS seats from 3 states, OR

Recognition as state party in 4 states

Currently 8 national parties

# Electoral Provisions

## Campaign Period

Official campaign lasts minimum 2 weeks, ends 48 hours before polling closes

## Delimitation

**Article 82:** Parliament enacts Delimitation Act. Delimitation Commission draws constituency boundaries (met 4 times since 1950)

## Anti-Defection Law

Defection = jumping parties after election. Merger = 2/3rd of party forms separate group. Presiding Officer decides disqualification.

## Electoral Reforms

**Dinesh Goswami Committee (1990):** Max 2 constituencies per candidate

**Indrajit Gupta Committee (1998):** State funding of elections



# Special Provisions & Languages

## Part 16: Special Provisions (Articles 330-342)

**Article 330:** SC/ST reservation in Lok Sabha (no RS reservation)

**Article 331:** 2 Anglo-Indians in LS

**Article 335:** SC/ST claims to services

**Article 338:** National Commission for SCs

**Article 338A:** National Commission for STs (89th Amendment, 2003)

**Article 338B:** National Commission for Backward Classes (102nd Amendment, 2018; 105th Amendment, 2021)

## Part 17: Official Languages (Articles 343-351)

**Article 343:** Hindi as official language (Hindi Diwas: Sept 14, 1949)

**Article 345:** Official language of states

22 official languages (14 original + 8 added later)

6 Classical Languages: Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia

# Emergency Provisions



## National Emergency (Article 352)

War, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Approved by Parliament within 1 month with special majority. LS life can be extended 1 year at a time.

**Proclaimed 3 times:** 1962 (China), 1971 (Pakistan), 1975 (Internal)



## President's Rule (Article 356)

Failure of constitutional machinery in state. Approved by Parliament, continues 6 months (max 3 years). Passed by simple majority.

Imposed 100+ times since 1950.  
First: Punjab (June 20, 1951). Most: UP (10 times)



## Financial Emergency (Article 360)

Approved by both houses within 2 months. Continues indefinitely till revoked.

**Articles 358 & 359:** Effect on Fundamental Rights during National Emergency



# Constitutional Amendments

## Amendment Process (Article 368)

Bill introduced in either house (not state legislature). No prior President recommendation needed. Passed by special majority (2/3rd present & voting) in both houses separately.

24th Amendment (1971): President must give assent to constitutional amendment bills

## Key Amendments

**7th (1956):** State reorganization, common HC provision

**26th (1971):** Abolished Privy Purse

**91st (2003):** COM size limited to 15%

**100th (2015):** India-Bangladesh land boundary

**101rd (2016):** GST ( GST council 279A)

**102nd (2018): NCBC by article 338B - SC/ST , and 342A article empowering the president to identify SEBCs (Socially and Educationally Backward classes)**

**103rd (2019):** 10% EWS reservation

**104th (2020):** Extended SC/ST reservation, removed Anglo-Indian seats

**105th (2021): Restored the power of Indian states and UT to identify SEBCs and OBCs**

**106th (2023): Nari Shakti Vandana Adhiniyam -33% of seat for women in Lok Sabha , State Legislature Assemblies, and Delhi Legislature Assemblies**



Revised Edition  
2023

# Indian Polity

## TOP 100

### MCQs

The Constitutional  
Framework

Asked in previous year paper of  
PSSSB and Punjab Competitive  
Exams

From 2012 till December 2025 update

Made by the Elite Academy

# Content Overview

## Section 1

### **Citizenship and Fundamental Rights**

15 questions

## Section 2

### **President, Governor, and Executive**

15 questions

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20 questions

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### **Judiciary and Laws**

20 questions

## Section 5

### **States, Elections, and Miscellaneous**

30 questions



Made by the Elite Academy

# Section 1: Citizenship and Fundamental Rights (1-15)

## 1. Consider the following statements regarding the Citizenship of India:

1. A person who has been ordinarily resident in the Indian Territory for not less than 10 years shall be considered a citizen of India.
2. A person who is born in India shall be considered a citizen of India.
3. A person who has been ordinarily resident living in the Indian Territory for not less than 5 years shall be considered a citizen of India.
4. Those who have invested a sum of 5 crores in India shall be considered a citizen of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A) Only 2 B) 1 and 2 C) 2 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D) 1, 2 and 3**

## 2. In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from:

- A) USA B) England C) Canada D) France

**Answer: B) England**

## 3. How many fundamental rights were there originally in our Constitution?

- A) 6 B) 8 C) 9 D) 7

**Answer: D) 7**

## 4. By which amendment was the Right to Property removed from Fundamental Rights?

- A) 42nd B) 43rd C) 44th D) 45th

**Answer: C) 44th**

## 5. Articles 14 to 18 in the Constitution constitute:

- A) Right to Freedom B) Right against Exploitation C) Cultural and Educational Rights D) Rights to Equality

**Answer: D) Rights to Equality**

## 6. Which Article in the Constitution guarantees Right to Constitutional Remedies?

- A) Article 21 B) Article 19 C) Article 32 D) Article 14

**Answer: C) Article 32**

## 7. Which of the following rights was described by Dr. Ambedkar as the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution"?

- A) Right to Equality B) Right to Constitutional Remedies C) Right to Freedom D) Right to Education

**Answer: B) Right to Constitutional Remedies**

## 8. In which Part and Chapter of the Constitution was the Right to Property inserted after being removed from Part III?

- A) Part IV, Directive Principles B) Part XI, Relations between Union and States C) Part XII, Finance D) Part XII, Chapter IV

**Answer: D) Part XII, Chapter IV**

## 9. Ten Fundamental Duties were added to Constitution of India through:

- A) 42nd Amendment B) 44th Amendment C) 86th Amendment D) 73rd Amendment

**Answer: A) 42nd Amendment**

## 10. Right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights during the rule of:

- A) Indira Gandhi Government B) Morarji Desai Government C) Narasimha Rao Government D) Vajpayee Government

**Answer: B) Morarji Desai Government**

## 11. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court may issue a/an:

- A) Ordinance B) Writ C) Notification D) Decree

**Answer: B) Writ**

## 12. Which part of Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

- A) Part III (Articles 12-35) B) Part IV C) Part V D) Part VII

**Answer: A) Part III (Articles 12-35)**

## 13. The aim of Directive Principle of State Policy in Indian Constitution is:

- A) Establish dictatorship B) Welfare state C) Military state D) Theocratic state

**Answer: B) Welfare state**

## 14. Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution declares it a primary duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living and the improvement of public health?

- A) Article 21 B) Article 47 C) Article 48 D) Article 39

**Answer: B) Article 47**

## 15. Which of the following is the main objective of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013?

- A) To help prevent the widespread prevalence of sexual assault and harassment against women especially in workspace B) Equal pay C) Maternity benefits D) Reservation

**Answer: A) To help prevent the widespread prevalence of sexual assault and harassment against women especially in workspace**

## Section 2: President, Governor, and Executive (16-30)

**16.** Which article of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha?  
A) Article 74 B) Article 75 C) Article 84  
D) Article 85

**Answer: D) Article 85**

**17.** The minimum age of a citizen to be appointed as a Governor is:  
A) 30 years B) 35 years C) 40 years D)  
No minimum age

**Answer: B) 35 years**

**18.** The power to dissolve the Vidhan Sabha of a state is vested in the:  
A) Governor B) Chief Minister C) State Legislature D) President

**Answer: A) Governor**

**19.** The Chief Minister is appointed by the:  
A) Governor B) President C) Speaker  
D) Chief Justice

**Answer: A) Governor**

**20.** The term of office of the Governor is:  
A) 4 years B) 6 years C) 5 years D)  
Pleasure of President

**Answer: C) 5 years (nominal term)**

**21.** The executive power of the State is vested in:  
A) Chief Minister B) Legislative Assembly C) Governor D) Council of Ministers

**Answer: C) Governor**

**22.** Maximum age for the office of President is:  
A) 70 years B) 75 years C) 65 years D)  
Not fixed

**Answer: D) Not fixed**

**23.** What is the minimum age prescribed for a candidate to get elected as Vice President of India?  
A) 30 years B) 35 years C) 40 years D)  
25 years

**Answer: B) 35 years**

**24.** The President of India can return a Bill to the House of Parliament:  
A) Never B) Twice C) Only once D) As many times

**Answer: C) Only once**

**25.** Who was the first Prime Minister of India who did not face the Parliament during his tenure?  
A) Gulzarilal Nanda B) Lal Bahadur Shastri C) Charan Singh D) Morarji Desai

**Answer: C) Charan Singh**

**26.** Narendra Modi became:  
A) the 13th Prime Minister of India B)  
the 14th Prime Minister of India C) the  
15th Prime Minister of India D) the 16th  
Prime Minister of India

**Answer: B) the 14th Prime Minister of India**

**27.** The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of:  
A) 5 years B) for six years or the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier C)  
During pleasure of President D) Till age of 70

**Answer: B) for six years or the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier**

**28.** Special status to Jammu & Kashmir is granted under which article:  
A) Article 356 B) Art. 370 C) Article 371  
D) Article 395

**Answer: B) Art. 370 (abrogated in 2019)**

**29.** When did India become Republic?  
A) 15 August 1947 B) 26th January 1950 C) 26 November 1949 D) 2 October 1949

**Answer: B) 26th January 1950**

**30.** The office of Lokpal and Lokayukta in India is based on which one of the following?  
A) Parliamentary Commissioner of UK  
B) Ombudsman in Scandinavia C)  
Prosecutor General of Russia D)  
Council of State in France

**Answer: B) Ombudsman in Scandinavia**

## Section 3: Parliament and State Legislatures (31-50)

**31.** How many members can the President nominate to the Rajya Sabha?

- A) 10 B) 14 C) 2 D) 12

**Answer: D) 12**

**32.** The maximum number of members in the Lok Sabha can be:

- A) 552 B) 545 C) 543 D) 550

**Answer: A) 552**

**33.** How many members of the Rajya Sabha retire after every two years?

- A) One-third B) One-half C) Two-thirds D) All members

**Answer: A) One-third**

**34.** The maximum number of members of a State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) can be:

- A) 400 B) 450 C) 500 D) 552

**Answer: C) 500**

**35.** A member of Rajya Sabha is elected for:

- A) 5 years B) 6 years C) Permanent D) Life term

**Answer: B) 6 years**

**36.** Who presides over the joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

- A) President B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha C) Vice President D) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

**Answer: B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

**37.** The quorum of the Parliament is fixed at:

- A) One-fifth of the members B) One-tenth of the members of the House C) One-third D) Majority

**Answer: B) One-tenth of the members of the House**

**38.** Who can dissolve the Rajya Sabha?

- A) President B) Speaker C) Prime Minister D) It cannot be dissolved

**Answer: D) It cannot be dissolved**

**39.** Money Bill can be introduced in:

- A) Lok Sabha only B) Rajya Sabha only C) Either House D) Joint sitting

**Answer: A) Lok Sabha only**

**40.** The maximum gap between sessions of the Parliament can be:

- A) 4 months B) 6 months C) 8 months D) 12 months

**Answer: B) 6 months**

**41.** Who acts as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha in the absence of the Vice-President of India?

- A) Speaker of Lok Sabha B) President C) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha D) Senior most member

**Answer: C) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha**

**42.** Which of the following constitutes the Indian Parliament?

- A) President only B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha C) Lok Sabha only D) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President

**Answer: D) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President**

**43.** What is zero hour?

- A) Interval between sessions B) When matters of utmost importance are raised C)

Lunch break D) Morning hour

**Answer: B) When matters of utmost importance are raised**

**44.** The 7th Schedule of Constitution of India contains:

- A) Fundamental Rights B) Directive Principles C) Union list, State list and Concurrent list D) Languages

**Answer: C) Union list, State list and Concurrent list**

**45.** Which Article of the Constitution of India provides the Parliament the power to amend the constitution?

- A) 356 B) 360 C) 368 D) 370

**Answer: C) 368**

**46.** The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:

- A) 26 January 1950 B) 15 August 1947 C) 26 November 1949 D) 26 January 1949

**Answer: C) 26 November 1949**

**47.** The National Anthem of India was adopted on:

- A) 26 January 1950 B) 15 August 1947 C) 26 November 1949 D) January 24, 1950 by the Constituent Assembly of India

**Answer: D) January 24, 1950 by the Constituent Assembly of India**

**48.** The Constitution of India was framed by:

- A) Parliament B) President C) Constituent Assembly D) Cabinet

**Answer: C) Constituent Assembly**

**49.** The Constitution of India describes India as:

- A) Federation B) Union of States C) Quasi-federal D) Confederation

**Answer: B) Union of States**

**50.** The saffron colour in the National Flag signifies:

- A) Spirituality B) Courage and sacrifice C) Truth D) Prosperity

**Answer: B) Courage and sacrifice**



## Section 4: Judiciary and Laws (51-70)

**51.** Which institution launched the 'Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records' (FASTER) digital platform?  
A) High Court B) Supreme Court of India C) Ministry of Law D) NITI Aayog

**Answer: B) Supreme Court of India**

**52.** A retired High Court judge:

A) Cannot practice anywhere B) Can practice in Supreme Court only C) Can practice in other High Courts D) Can practice in same High Court

**Answer: C) Can practice in other High Courts**

**53.** Who was first Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

A) S. Radhakrishnan B) G.V. Mavalankar C) Rajendra Prasad D) Zakir Hussain

**Answer: A) S. Radhakrishnan**

**54.** A judge of Supreme Court of India can be removed from office by:

A) President alone B) President on a resolution by parliament C) Parliament alone  
D) Chief Justice

**Answer: B) President on a resolution by parliament**

**55.** How long a person should have practiced in a High Court to be eligible to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court of India?

A) 10 years B) 5 years C) 15 years D) 7 years

**Answer: A) 10 years**

**56.** The present Chief Justice of India (as of December 2025) is:

A) Justice B.R. Gavai B) Justice Surya Kant C) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud D)  
Justice Sanjiv Khanna

**Answer: B) Justice Surya Kant**

**57.** What is a cognizable offence?

A) Bailable offence B) Where offence can be investigated by Police suo-motto C)  
Non-bailable D) Compoundable

**Answer: B) Where offence can be investigated by Police suo-motto**

**58.** POCSO is a Criminal Act related with:

A) Corruption B) Sexual Offences against Children C) Trafficking D) Domestic  
Violence

**Answer: B) Sexual Offences against Children**

**59.** Prakash Singh Supreme Court Judgement related with:

A) Education B) Environment C) Police reforms D) Electoral reforms

**Answer: C) Police reforms**

**60.** Which of the following describe the legal phrase 'amicus curiae':

A) Lawyer of the court B) Public interest C) Legal aid D) Friend of the court

**Answer: D) Friend of the court**

**61.** Sharda act is related with:

A) Child marriage B) Widow remarriage C) Sati prohibition D) Dowry

**Answer: A) Child marriage**

**62.** FIR stands for?

A) First Investigation Report B) Final Information Report C) First Information Report  
D) Formal Inquiry Report

**Answer: C) First Information Report**

**63.** In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India gave verdicts which have direct bearing on the Centre-State relations?

A) Kesavananda Bharati Case B) S.R. Bommai Case C) Golaknath Case D) Minerva Mills Case

**Answer: B) S.R. Bommai Case**

**64.** The politicians are demanding that any law that is likely to be challenged be placed in the:

A) Eighth Schedule B) Tenth Schedule C) Ninth Schedule D) Eleventh Schedule

**Answer: C) Ninth Schedule**

**65.** Which Commission advocated the establishment of a permanent Inter-State Council, called 'Inter-government Council'?

A) Punchhi Commission B) Sarkaria Commission C) Rajamannar Commission D)  
Administrative Reforms Commission

**Answer: B) Sarkaria Commission**

**66.** Kautilya's Arthashastra is a book on:

A) Economics B) Principles and practice of statecraft C) Warfare D) Religion

**Answer: B) Principles and practice of statecraft**

**67.** Who was the first CM of Punjab after Independence?  
A) Gopi Chand Bhargava B) Bhim Sen Sachar C) Partap Singh Kairon D)  
Lachhman Singh Gill

**Answer: A) Gopi Chand Bhargava**

**68.** Which of the following languages have been accorded the status of "classical language" in India (as of 2025)?  
A) Odia B) Marathi C) Bengali D) All of the above (among 11 total)

**Answer: D) All of the above**

**69.** The largest Parliamentary Constituency (area-wise) with reference to general elections is:

A) Barmer B) Ladakh C) Arunachal West D) Outer Manipur

**Answer: B) Ladakh**

**70.** If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections are to be held within a period of:

A) 3 months B) 1 year C) 6 months D) Immediately

**Answer: C) 6 months**

# Section 5: States, Elections, and Miscellaneous (71-100)

## Questions 71-80

**71.** Telangana is India's which number of State? **Answer: A) 29**

**72.** As of December 2025, how many states are there in India? **Answer: B) 28**

**73.** The first state to become bifurcated after independence was: **Answer: A) Bombay**

**74.** The first state, to be organized on the basis of language after independence, in India is: **Answer: D) Andhra Pradesh (1953)**

**75.** What is an election held for only one constituency to fill the vacancy caused due to the death or resignation of a member called? **Answer: D) By-election**

**76.** The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by: **Answer: B) The President**

**77.** The new Governor of Punjab has additional responsibility as Administrator of: **Answer: C) Chandigarh**

**78.** In which of the following set of years, India was not a non-permanent member of UN Security Council? **Answer: B) 1968, 1978, 1998**

**79.** The first state to become bifurcated after independence was: **Answer: A) Bombay (earliest major bifurcation)**

**80.** The presidential system of government is characterized by: **Answer: B) Separation of powers**

## Questions 81-90

**81.** The Saffron colour in the National Flag signifies: **Answer: B) Courage and sacrifice**

**82.** Who presides over the joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? **Answer: B) Speaker of Lok Sabha**

**83.** The quorum of the Parliament is fixed at: **Answer: B) One-tenth of the members**

**84.** Money Bill can be introduced in: **Answer: A) Lok Sabha only**

**85.** The maximum gap between sessions of Parliament can be: **Answer: B) 6 months**

**86.** How many members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years? **Answer: A) One-third**

**87.** The term of office of the Governor is nominally: **Answer: A) 5 years**

**88.** The Chief Minister is appointed by: **Answer: A) Governor**

**89.** The power to dissolve state Legislative Assembly is with: **Answer: A) Governor**

**90.** Minimum age for Governor: **Answer: A) 35 years**

## Questions 91-100

**91.** President can nominate to Rajya Sabha: **Answer: A) 12 members**

**92.** Maximum strength of Lok Sabha: **Answer: A) 552**

**93.** Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved because: **Answer: A) It is permanent House**

**94.** Single citizenship in India is borrowed from: **Answer: A) UK**

**95.** Right to Property was originally a: **Answer: A) Fundamental Right**

**96.** Article 370 related to: **Answer: A) Jammu & Kashmir**

**97.** Directive Principles aim at: **Answer: A) Welfare state**

**98.** The Constitution describes India as: **Answer: A) Union of States**

**99.** The National Anthem was adopted on: **Answer: A) 24 January 1950**

**100.** India became a Republic on: **Answer: A) 26 January 1950**

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# Section 1: Citizenship and Fundamental Rights



## Citizenship Criteria

Birth in India, 5-10 years ordinary residence qualify for citizenship.  
Investment alone doesn't grant citizenship.



## Single Citizenship

Adopted from England. Originally 7 fundamental rights; Right to Property removed by 44th Amendment under Morarji Desai.



## Rights Framework

Articles 14-18: Equality. Article 32: Constitutional Remedies (Heart and Soul - Dr. Ambedkar). Part III contains all fundamental rights.

## Key Amendments

- 42nd: Added 10 Fundamental Duties
- 44th: Removed Right to Property
- Property moved to Part XII, Chapter IV

## Directive Principles

Article 47: Nutrition, living standards, public health. Aim: Welfare state establishment.

Sexual Harassment Act 2013: Prevents workplace harassment.

# Section 2: President, Governor, and Executive

01

## Presidential Powers

Article 85: Dissolve Lok Sabha. Can return Bill once. No maximum age limit. Minimum 35 years.

02

## Governor's Role

Minimum 35 years. 5-year term (nominal). Appoints Chief Minister. Dissolves Vidhan Sabha. Executive power vested in Governor.

03

## Vice President

Minimum age 35 years. Acts as Rajya Sabha Chairman.

04

## Prime Minister

Narendra Modi: 14th PM. Charan Singh: First PM who didn't face Parliament during tenure.

### Chief Election Commissioner

6 years or 65 years, whichever earlier

### Article 370

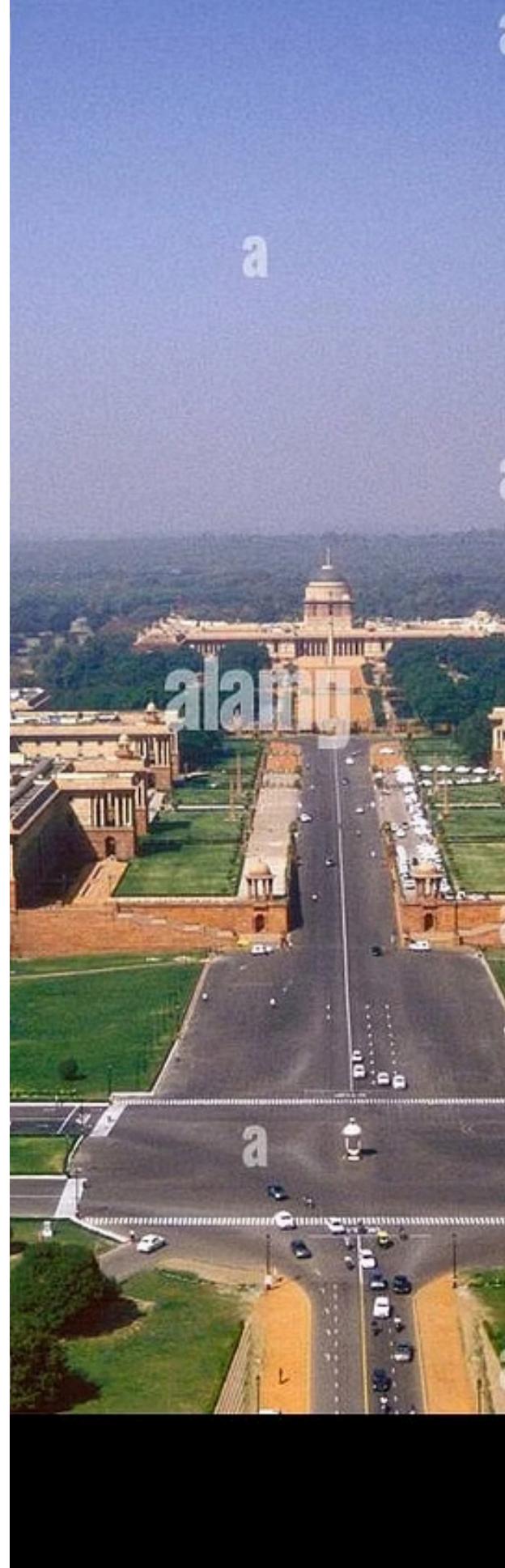
Special status J&K (abrogated 2019)

### Republic Day

26 January 1950

### Lokpal/Lokayukta

Based on Scandinavian Ombudsman



# Section 3: Parliament and State Legislatures

## Rajya Sabha

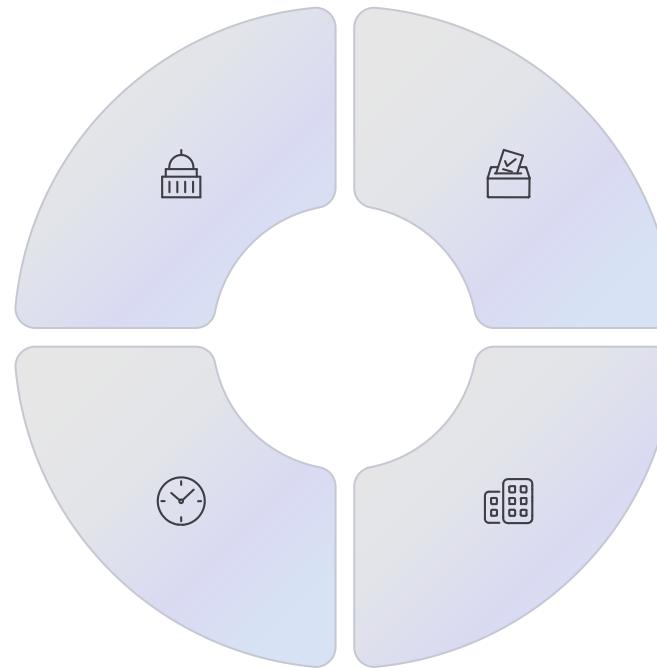
12 nominated by President. One-third retire every 2 years. 6-year term.  
Cannot be dissolved. Deputy Chairman presides in VP's absence.

## Parliamentary Procedures

Quorum: One-tenth members.  
Maximum 6-month gap between sessions. Zero hour: Urgent matters raised.

## Constitution

Parliament: Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha + President  
Adopted: 26 Nov 1949



## Lok Sabha

Maximum 552 members. Speaker presides joint sittings. Money Bills introduced only here. Article 85: President dissolves.

## State Legislature

Vidhan Sabha maximum 500 members. Governor dissolves state assembly.

## National Symbols

Anthem: 24 Jan 1950  
Saffron: Courage & sacrifice

Constituent Assembly framed Constitution. India: Union of States.

# Section 4: Judiciary and Laws



## Supreme Court

Launched FASTER platform. Judge removed by President on Parliament resolution. 10 years High Court practice required. Current CJI: Justice Surya Kant (Dec 2025).



## High Court Judges

Retired judges can practice in other High Courts, not same HC.



## Legal Terms

Cognizable offence: Police investigate suo-motto.  
Amicus curiae: Friend of court. FIR: First Information Report.



## Important Acts

POCSO: Sexual offences against children. Sharda Act: Child marriage. Prakash Singh case: Police reforms.

### Landmark Cases

S.R. Bommai: Centre-State relations. Kesavananda Bharati: Basic structure doctrine.

### Commissions

Sarkaria: Inter-State Council. First Rajya Sabha Chairman: S. Radhakrishnan.

### Historical

Kautilya's Arthashastra: Statecraft principles. First Punjab CM: Gopi Chand Bhargava.

Classical languages include Odia, Marathi, Bengali among 11 total (as of 2025).

# Section 5: States, Elections, and Miscellaneous

28

States in India

As of December 2025

29

Telangana

India's 29th state

6

Election Gap

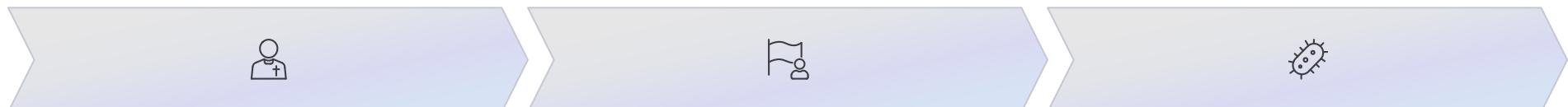
Months for Panchayat elections if dissolved

## State Formation

- First bifurcation: Bombay (1960) into Maharashtra & Gujarat
- First linguistic state: Andhra Pradesh (1953)
- Largest constituency (area): Ladakh

## Elections & Governance

- By-Election: Fills vacancy from death/resignation
- CEC appointed by President
- Punjab Governor: Administrator of Chandigarh



## Presidential System

Separation of powers characterizes this system

## UN Security Council

India not member in 1968, 1978, 1998

## National Identity

Republic: 26 Jan 1950. Anthem: 24 Jan 1950

**Key Constitutional Facts:** Single citizenship from UK. Right to Property originally fundamental right. Article 370 related to J&K. Directive Principles aim at welfare state. India described as Union of States.

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