



An Institute for Civil Services

— IAS 2026 —

PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2026

PRELIMS PRACTICE PROGRAMME

POLITY

TEST: #02

**Fundamental Rights, Directive
Principles of State Policy,
Fundamental Duties**



8448496262

GENERAL STUDIES

POLITY - 2

Time Allowed: One Hour

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number carefully without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the test booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **50** items (questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet in response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no** penalty for that question.

1. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Writ of Mandamus?

- The court orders a lower court or another authority to transfer a matter pending before it to the higher authority or court.
- The higher court (High Court or Supreme Court) orders a lower court as when a case goes beyond its jurisdiction.
- The court finds that a particular office holder is not doing its legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual.
- The court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it.

2. Consider the following statements related to the provisions of the Right to Education Act:

- The Right to Education Act lays down norms and standards relating to Pupil-Teacher-Ratios.
- It provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution.
- It prohibits all kinds of physical punishment and mental harassment of the students.

Which of the above stated provisions are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

3. How many of the following are the Fundamental Duties for the Citizen of India?

- To vote in general elections
- To defend the country
- To respect the National Anthem
- To respect and preserve the country's composite culture

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

4. The definition of 'the state' includes which of the following authorities?

- Parliament of India.
- Legislature of each of the States.
- LIC and ONGC
- District Boards

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- 1 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 1 and 2 only

5. How many of the following Directive Principles are based on Gandhian Ideology?

- To organise village panchayats as units of Self Government
- To promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis
- To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation
- To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

6. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

Fundamental Rights have legal sanctions, whereas Directive Principles have only moral and political sanctions.

Statement-II:

Courts are bound to declare a law violative of either Fundamental Rights or Directive Principles as unconstitutional.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation of Statement-I
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation of Statement-I

- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct
- 7.** The concept of 'Equality before Law', mentioned in the Indian Constitution, means:
1. The absence of special privileges to any person.
 2. The likes should be treated alike without any discrimination.
 3. No person is above the law.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 8.** Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy is/are **not** based on Socialist principles?
- (a) Equal pay for equal work.
- (b) Free legal aid to the poor.
- (c) Participation of workers in the management of industries.
- (d) Protection and improvement of the environment.
- 9.** Consider the following statements:
- Statement-I:**
- The writ of habeas corpus is a powerful safeguard of individual liberty against illegal or arbitrary detention.
- Statement-II:**
- It can be issued not only against the State but also against private individuals who are unlawfully detaining someone.
- Statement-III:**
- The writ of habeas corpus cannot be issued during a National Emergency.
- Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- (a) Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct and both of them explain Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct, but only one of them explains Statement-I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement-I
- (d) Neither Statement-II nor Statement-III is correct
- 10.** Consider the following statements regarding the prohibition of employment and exploitation of children:
1. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, prohibits the employment of all children below of the age of 14 years in occupations and processes.
 2. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been setup under Protection of Child Rights Act 2005.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 11.** Consider the following:
1. Right to timely medical treatment in government hospitals - Article 21
 2. Freedom of commercial advertisements - Article 19
 3. Right to Livelihood - Article 16
 4. Right to Privacy - Article 21
- Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?
- (a) 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 12.** Match the following judgements of Supreme Court of India regarding Fundamental Rights with their main theme:
- | <i>Judgments</i> | <i>Main Themes</i> |
|--|--|
| A. Kedar Nath Singh vs. State of Bihar, 1962 | 1. Constitutional validity of Padma Awards |
| B. Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India (1978) | 2. Right to die with dignity |

- C. Balaji Raghvan vs. Union of India 1996
- D. Common cause vs. Union of India, 2018
3. Expanded scope of Right to Life
4. Freedom of Speech and Expression

Select the correct answer using the cod given below:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	2	3
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	3	1	2	4
(d)	2	3	4	1

13. Which of the following constitutional amendments are related to or affect Fundamental Rights?

- 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951
- 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971
- 50th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1984
- 77th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1995

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

14. Consider the following statements:

- The laws made under Article 33 to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces do not apply to non-combatants.
- Article 34 explicitly provides for declaration of martial law in any area within the territory of India.
- Article 35 empowers only the Parliament to make laws with respect to any of the matters under A-33 and A-34.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 3 only

15. Which of the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties is **incorrect**?

- (a) The Constitution does not provide for any penalty or punishment for the non-performance of Fundamental Duties.
- (b) They help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law.
- (c) They are justiciable and thus can be enforced by law.
- (d) Though being a code of moral precepts, they create a feeling that the citizens are active participants in the realization of national goals.

16. Consider the following statements regarding Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967:

- Under the act, the Union government has the power to notify an individual as a "terrorist" without a trial.
- It violates the mandate of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Unlike Sedition, UAPA cannot be used to curb freedom of speech.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

17. Consider the following statements:

- Fundamental Rights in India are available only to the persons whether it is citizens or foreigners, but not to corporations or companies.
- The state has power to enforce reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental rights.
- Only the Parliament has the power to interpret the grounds of restriction.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All Three
- (d) None

18. Which of the following can be the reasons for restricting Fundamental Rights of an individual, according to the Constitution?

1. Imposition of Martial Law
2. President's Rule
3. During war or external aggression
4. Contempt of Court
5. Incitement of offences

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 4 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

19. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Reservation in Public employment':

1. The reservation for public employment for economically weaker section was added by 103rd constitutional amendment Act.
2. The constitution allows provisions for ground of discrimination in employment under certain circumstances.
3. No person can be denied his/her employment rights by the States on the basis of place of birth.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

20. 'To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife' a part of Liberal Directive Principles, was enshrined in the Constitution by:

- (a) Original Constitution
- (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- (c) The Wild Life (Protection) Act
- (d) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act

21. Which one of the following is rightly described in the Constitution as the Magna Carta of India?

- (a) Parliamentary Form of Government
- (b) Fundamental Rights

- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Separation of Powers

22. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Statement-II:

This guarantee under Article 14 applies only to Indian citizens and not to foreigners.

Statement-III:

The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds such as religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth under a separate but related Article.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct and both of them explain Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct, but only one of them explains Statement-I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement-I
- (d) Neither Statement-II nor Statement-III is correct

23. Consider the following statements regarding 'Right to property':

1. The 41th Amendment Act of 1978 brought significant changes to Article 31.
2. It deleted the right to property as a fundamental right and reclassified it as a legal right.
3. As per the Article 300A, no person can be deprived of their property except by authority of law.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

24. Which of the following statements regarding the Rule of Law is *incorrect*?

- (a) The Rule of Law implies equality before law.
- (b) The Rule of Law restricts the arbitrariness of the executive and ensures supremacy of law.
- (c) The Rule of Law allows the government to exercise unrestricted discretionary powers in exceptional circumstances.
- (d) The Rule of Law is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution as held in judicial pronouncements.

25. In the context of Indian constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Freedom of speech and expression
2. Freedom of assembly
3. Freedom of movement
4. Participate in public life

How many of the above is/are related to principle of liberty?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

26. Which of the following articles promotes the notion that the Constitution is a living document that assures the protection and enforcement of fundamental rights, promotes justice, and ensures the rule of law?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 32
- (c) Article 40
- (d) Article 44

27. Consider the following statements regarding the derogation of the fundamental rights:

1. All pre-existing laws in India that contradict the provisions of fundamental rights are rendered void to the extent of their inconsistency.
2. The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by constitution and any law made in contravention of this provision shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

The Directive Principles of State Policy aim to promote social and economic democracy through a welfare state.

Statement-II:

The Directive Principles are not legally enforceable by any court, but they are fundamental in the governance of the country.

Statement-III:

Fundamental Rights are superior to Directive Principles and cannot be amended or limited by any directive principle.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct and both of them explain Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct, but only one of them explains Statement-I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement-I
- (d) Neither Statement-II nor Statement-III is correct

29. Part IV of the Indian Constitution contains the directive principles of state policy (DPSP). In this context, consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

DPSP promote social welfare, and improve the standard of living for the citizens.

Statement-II:

Unlike fundamental rights, the directive principles are not enforceable in the courts.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

30. Consider the following statements:

1. If arrested, the person has the right to defend himself by a lawyer of his choice.
2. It is mandatory for the police to take that person to the nearest magistrate within 48 hours.
3. The magistrate will decide whether the arrest is justified or not.
4. The Supreme Court has ruled that right to life and personal liberty includes right to live with human dignity, free from exploitation.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

31. The State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas. In this regard, which one of the following article is mentioned in the Constitution?

- (a) Article 37
- (b) Article 39
- (c) Article 42
- (d) Article 43

32. Consider the following statements regarding the Writs and their uses:

Statement-I:

The writs play a crucial role in safeguarding the fundamental rights and liberties of individuals.

Statement-II:

They are enshrined in Articles 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

33. Regarding the Indian Constitution, which of the following statements is/are **incorrect**?

1. Article 33 empowers the Parliament of India to restrict or modify the fundamental rights of members of the armed forces, paramilitary forces, and police forces.
2. The Article aims to ensure the proper functioning of these organizations in the interest of national security.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

34. Regarding the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Educational Rights are enshrined in Part III and Part IV of the Constitution.
2. Under Article 28 of the Indian Constitution, cultural rights are guaranteed to all citizens.
3. Article 29 guarantees the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

35. With respect to the Directive Principles of State Policy, consider the following statements:

1. The idea of incorporating Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution originated from the Irish Constitution.

2. The provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India are not enforceable by any court.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- 36.** Article 39A of the Indian Constitution related to which of the following?

- (a) Protection of fundamental rights of LGBTQ+
- (b) Reservation policy
- (c) Free legal aid
- (d) None

- 37.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Suresh Tendulkar Committee had recommended certain Fundamental Duties and obligations.
2. Recommendations of Committee favouring inclusion of fundamental duties were implemented with the incorporation of the new article 51A in the Constitution.
3. The inclusion of Fundamental Duties brought our Constitution in line with Article 29 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

How many of the above statements is/are correct about evolution of Fundamental Duties?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

- 38.** With respect to Fundamental Duties, which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- (a) They are a set of moral and civic obligations which are legally enforceable by the courts.
- (b) Citizens should value and uphold the principles of liberty, equality, justice, and fraternity.
- (c) Citizens have a duty to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of the country.

- (d) Citizens have a duty to ensure that children have access to education and promote the importance of education in society.

- 39.** With respect to the India, consider the following principles:

1. Reservation Policy
2. Right to Education
3. Directive principles
4. Abolition of Untouchability

How many of the above are examples of social justice principles under the Indian constitution?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

- 40.** The philosophical dimension of Part III of the Indian Constitution can be understood through which principles?

- (a) Equality, liberty, and social justice
- (b) Citizenship, equality, and social justice
- (c) Nationalism, Secularism and liberty
- (d) Secularism, Social justice, and equality

- 41.** With respect to the meaning and importance of Fundamental Rights, consider the following statements:

1. They encompass a wide range of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.
2. These rights are only enforceable by the supreme court of India.
3. They protect citizens from arbitrary arrest, detention, or discrimination, and guarantee equality before the law.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 2 only

- 42.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Right to Property was removed as a fundamental right through the 44th Amendment Act in 1978.

2. The 42nd Amendment Act in 1976 introduced significant changes to the executive, judiciary, and legislature, increasing the power of the central government.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- 43.** Consider the following statements regarding the constitution of India:

- 1. Promote the ideal of political democracy
- 2. Prevent the establishment of an authoritarian rule
- 3. Protect the liberties and freedoms of the people
- 4. Promote the tyranny of the executive

How many of the above are the objectives of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) All four
- (b) Only one
- (c) Only two
- (d) Only three

- 44.** Consider the following statements regarding the Right against Exploitation:

Statement-I:

It is enshrined in Articles 17 and 18 and aims to protect individuals from various forms of exploitation and ensure the preservation of human dignity.

Statement-II:

This right reflects India's commitment to social justice and the eradication of exploitative practices.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

- 45.** Consider the following statements:

- 1. Amending Part III of the Indian Constitution follows the same procedure as amending any other part of the Constitution.
- 2. The procedure for amending the Indian Constitution is outlined in Article 368.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- 46.** The Indian constitution guarantees the 'Protection of Rights' of every Indian citizen. Consider the following in this context?

- 1. Protection in respect of conviction for offences
- 2. Move freely throughout the territory of India
- 3. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

How many of the above-mentioned are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

- 47.** Consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution:

- 1. Fundamental Rights can be suspended during a National Emergency, except for the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.
- 2. The Parliament can completely abolish Fundamental Rights through a constitutional amendment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

48. Consider the following statements:

1. All citizens have the right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, or business.
2. The state cannot impose any restrictions on the exercise of this right.
3. This right include the right to carry on a profession or business or trade or occupation that is immoral or dangerous.

How many of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

49. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 21 A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education up to the level of higher or professional education.
2. This provision was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

50. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

The Supreme Court may not refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction.

Statement-II:

A remedy under Article 32 is in itself a Fundamental Right.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
- (d) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.



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GENERAL STUDIES

POLITY - 2

Answer Key

Q. 1 (c)	Q. 11 (b)	Q. 21 (b)	Q. 31 (d)	Q. 41 (b)
Q. 2 (d)	Q. 12 (b)	Q. 22 (c)	Q. 32 (a)	Q. 42 (d)
Q. 3 (c)	Q. 13 (b)	Q. 23 (b)	Q. 33 (d)	Q. 43 (d)
Q. 4 (c)	Q. 14 (b)	Q. 24 (c)	Q. 34 (a)	Q. 44 (d)
Q. 5 (d)	Q. 15 (c)	Q. 25 (c)	Q. 35 (c)	Q. 45 (a)
Q. 6 (c)	Q. 16 (a)	Q. 26 (b)	Q. 36 (c)	Q. 46 (c)
Q. 7 (b)	Q. 17 (a)	Q. 27 (c)	Q. 37 (b)	Q. 47 (a)
Q. 8 (d)	Q. 18 (c)	Q. 28 (c)	Q. 38 (a)	Q. 48 (a)
Q. 9 (c)	Q. 19 (d)	Q. 29 (a)	Q. 39 (d)	Q. 49 (b)
Q. 10 (c)	Q. 20 (b)	Q. 30 (d)	Q. 40 (a)	Q. 50 (b)

1. Correct Option: (c) The court finds that a particular office holder is not doing its legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual.

This question tests your understanding of **constitutional remedies under Article 32 and Article 226**, particularly the nature and function of the writ of **Mandamus**.

Conceptual Clarity:

- *Mandamus* is a Latin term meaning “we command.”
- It is a writ issued by a court directing a **public official, authority, or statutory body** to perform a **legal duty** which it has failed to do.
- It aims to **protect the legal right of an individual** by ensuring that the responsible authority acts within the scope of its law-bound functions.

Let's evaluate the options one by one:

Option (a): Incorrect. This is closer to the writ of *Certiorari*, which involves quashing orders or transferring a case for judicial review.

Option (b): Incorrect. Again, this resembles *Certiorari* or supervisory jurisdiction of higher courts, not *Mandamus*.

Option (c): Correct. This reflects the **essence of Mandamus**—directing a public authority or officer to perform a **public or statutory duty**. It is used when inaction infringes upon someone's legal rights.

Option (d): Incorrect. This is a description of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, not *Mandamus*. *Habeas Corpus* safeguards against unlawful detention.

Conclusion:

- **Mandamus = Duty Enforcement**
- It cannot be issued against **private individuals**, the **President or Governor**, or against **non-legal duties**.
- It's a powerful tool to ensure **accountable governance and administrative justice**.

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- Always link writs to their **purpose**: liberty (*Habeas Corpus*), legality (*Certiorari*), duty (*Mandamus*), etc.
- Eliminate options using key words: e.g., “present before court” → *Habeas Corpus*, “transfer a matter” → *Certiorari*.
- Remember the **constitutional provision**: Articles 32 (SC) and 226 (HC) empower

courts to issue writs for enforcement of fundamental rights.

Final Answer: (c)

The court finds that a particular office holder is not doing its legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual.

2. Correct Option: (d) 1, 2 and 3

This question checks your understanding of the **key statutory provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act)**, especially under Sections 8, 17, and the Model Rules framed under the Act.

Let's evaluate each statement:

Statement 1: The Right to Education Act lays down norms and standards relating to Pupil-Teacher Ratios.

Correct.

- **Section 19 and the Schedule** of the RTE Act prescribe pupil-teacher ratios (PTRs) based on class level and enrolment strength.
- These norms ensure quality of education and accountability in public schools.

Statement 2: It provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution.

Correct.

- **Section 29(2)** of the Act mandates that the curriculum should uphold constitutional values such as justice, equality, and fraternity.
- It aims to promote child-centred and activity-based learning, in line with democratic principles.

Statement 3: It prohibits all kinds of physical punishment and mental harassment of the students.

Correct.

- **Section 17(1)** explicitly bans physical punishment and mental harassment.
- Violation of this provision by any teacher or school authority is considered a punishable offence under the Act.

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- For education-related acts, remember **structural provisions** (infrastructure, teacher standards), **value-based goals** (curriculum design), and **student rights** (no detention, no harassment).
- Use elimination: if you know at least 2 are definitely correct (e.g., Statement 1 and 3), then only option (d) fits.

- Be familiar with **keywords** in the law—“free,” “compulsory,” “child-friendly,” and “no corporal punishment” are all triggers from the RTE Act.

Final Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are correct and directly drawn from the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009.

3. Correct Option: (c) Only three

Step 1: Understand what the question is asking

You are asked to count how many among the four listed items are explicitly mentioned as **Fundamental Duties** under **Article 51A** of the Indian Constitution.

Step 2: Evaluate each statement carefully

Statement 1: To vote in general elections

- Not a Fundamental Duty.
- Voting is a **civic responsibility**, but **not listed in Article 51A**.
- Eliminate this from the count.

Statement 2: To defend the country

- **Mentioned in Article 51A(d)**.
- It is a Fundamental Duty to defend the country and render national service when called upon.

Statement 3: To respect the National Anthem

- **Mentioned in Article 51A(a)**.
- Respecting the Constitution, National Flag, and **National Anthem** is a listed Fundamental Duty.

Statement 4: To respect and preserve the country's composite culture

- **Mentioned in Article 51A(f)**.
- It is a Fundamental Duty to value and preserve the rich heritage of our **composite culture**.

Step 3: Count the correct statements

- Statement 1 – Not a Fundamental Duty
- Statements 2, 3, and 4 – Are Fundamental Duties

Total correct = 3

Step 4: Eliminate wrong options

- (a) Only 1 → Incorrect
- (b) Only 2 → Incorrect
- (c) Only 3 → **Correct**
- (d) All four → Incorrect

Final Conclusion

Only **3 out of the 4 statements** are Fundamental Duties under Article 51A.

Hence, the correct answer is: **(c) Only 3**

4. Correct Option: (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Step 1: Understand the Constitutional Definition of “State” under Article 12

Article 12 of the Indian Constitution defines the term “State” **only for the purposes of Part III (Fundamental Rights)**. According to it, the following are included in the definition of the “State”:

- Government and Parliament of India (at the Union level)
- Government and Legislature of each State
- All local authorities
- Other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India

The purpose of this broad definition is to ensure that Fundamental Rights can be enforced **not just against traditional organs of the state**, but also **against any authority or body** that performs **public functions** or has **governmental control**.

Step 2: Evaluate each of the given entities

- **Parliament of India**
 - Directly mentioned in Article 12.
 - As the legislative body at the Union level, it is clearly part of “the State”.
- **Legislature of each of the States**
 - Also explicitly mentioned in Article 12.
 - Includes State Legislative Assemblies and Councils. They make laws for the states and are bound by Fundamental Rights.
- **LIC and ONGC**
 - Not explicitly mentioned, but covered under the term “**other authorities**”.
 - Through a series of landmark Supreme Court judgments (like **R.D. Shetty v. International Airport Authority, Ajay Hasia v. Khalid Mujib Sehravardi**), the courts have expanded the scope of “State” to include:
 - Statutory bodies
 - Government-controlled corporations
 - Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) like LIC and ONGC
 - These bodies are **created by legislation, funded by the government**, and

perform **public functions**, making them answerable under Part III.

- **District Boards**

- These fall under “**local authorities**”, which are explicitly included in Article 12.
- Local authorities include **municipalities, panchayats, district boards**, and other similar administrative units under state control.

Step 3: Conclusion

All four entities — Parliament, State Legislatures, PSUs like LIC/ONGC, and District Boards — are either **explicitly included** in Article 12 or **judicially interpreted** to be covered within its scope.

This broad definition ensures **accountability** of all public authorities to the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution.

5. Correct Option: (d) all four

Step-by-Step Methodology and Explanation

This is a factual-cum-conceptual question based on Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) from Part IV of the Indian Constitution (Articles 36 to 51). The question specifically asks about Gandhian principles, which were inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's vision of a self-reliant rural India, social harmony, and moral economy.

Let's evaluate each statement individually:

- **To organise village panchayats as units of Self Government**
 - Article 40 of the Constitution.
 - This reflects Gandhi's vision of Gram Swaraj — village republics with decentralised governance.
 - This is a core Gandhian principle Counted
- **To promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis**
 - Article 43 of the Constitution.
 - Gandhi strongly advocated promotion of khadi and village industries to promote self-reliance and rural employment Counted
- **To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation**
 - Article 46 of the Constitution.
 - Gandhi was deeply committed to the upliftment of Harijans and weaker sections.

- This reflects his belief in social justice and dignity for the marginalised. Counted

- **To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds**

- Article 48 of the Constitution.
- Gandhi considered cow protection a matter of faith and a crucial element of rural economy and ethics. Counted

Final Evaluation:

Statement	Gandhian in Nature?	Justification
1	Yes	Gram Swaraj (Article 40)
2	Yes	Village industries and Khadi (Article 43)
3	Yes	Social upliftment of Harijans (Article 46)
4	Yes	Ethical and economic value of cattle (Article 48)

Correct Answer: (d) all four

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims

- **Classify DPSPs by Ideological Source:**
 - Gandhian
 - Socialist
 - Liberal–Intellectual
- **Memorise Articles with Gandhian values:**
 - Article 40 (Village Panchayats)
 - Article 43 (Cottage Industries)
 - Article 46 (SCs/STs upliftment)
 - Article 48 (Cow protection)
 - Article 47 (Prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs)
- Use mnemonics or grouping methods to retain DPSP articles and their source ideologies.
- Understand Gandhi's key values — rural self-sufficiency, trusteeship, decentralisation, harmony — and apply them to filter choices.

6. Correct Option: (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

Step 1: Understanding Statement-I

Statement-I asserts that Fundamental Rights have legal sanctions, while Directive Principles

have only moral and political sanctions. This is correct. Fundamental Rights, enshrined in Part III of the Indian Constitution (Articles 12–35), are legally enforceable. If these rights are violated, citizens can approach the High Courts (under Article 226) or the Supreme Court (under Article 32) for enforcement.

On the other hand, Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV, Articles 36–51) are non-justiciable. These principles act as moral and policy guidelines for the state to follow while formulating laws and policies. They reflect the ideals and aspirations of the Constitution but do not confer enforceable rights. Hence, they carry moral and political weight, not legal enforceability.

Step 2: Understanding Statement-II

Statement-II says that courts are bound to declare laws violative of either Fundamental Rights or Directive Principles as unconstitutional. This statement is incorrect. While courts are obligated to strike down laws that infringe upon Fundamental Rights, they are not required to do so in case of a violation of Directive Principles. A law cannot be invalidated solely because it goes against the Directive Principles.

For instance, in the case of *State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan (1951)*, the Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights will prevail over Directive Principles in case of conflict. However, later judgments like *Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)* emphasized harmony between the two, but still upheld the primacy of Fundamental Rights in enforceability.

Step 3: Establishing the Relationship

Since Statement-I is true and Statement-II is false, Statement-II cannot explain Statement-I. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

7. Correct Option: (b) 1 and 3 only

Understanding Article 14:

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution states: “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.”

This provision incorporates two distinct concepts:

- **Equality before the law** – a negative concept derived from British common law.
- **Equal protection of the laws** – a positive concept borrowed from the American Constitution.

The question specifically focuses on the first part — “**equality before the law.**” So only those statements directly relevant to that concept must be selected.

Statement-Wise Analysis:

Statement 1: “The absence of special privileges to any person.”

This directly relates to the British concept of **equality before the law**. It means that no individual, regardless of status or office, should enjoy any special legal privileges.

This statement is correct and aligns with the intent of Article 14.

Statement 2: “The likes should be treated alike without any discrimination.”

While this is a true principle, it corresponds to **equal protection of the laws**, not equality before the law.

Equal protection means people in similar situations should be treated equally. It is a positive obligation on the State to ensure fairness in law-making and law-application. Since the question restricts itself to “equality before law,” this statement is **not to be included** in the correct answer.

Statement 3: “No person is above the law.”

This is again a defining feature of equality before law. It reflects the principle of **rule of law**, as articulated by A.V. Dicey — that every individual, from the Prime Minister to a common citizen, is subject to the same set of laws and legal procedures. Hence, this is a correct statement.

Why Option (b) is Correct:

Only statements 1 and 3 pertain to the specific doctrine of **equality before law**. Statement 2 is related to **equal protection of the laws**, which, although part of Article 14, is not the focus of the question. Thus, the correct answer is (b) 1 and 3 only.

How to Approach This Type of Question:

- First, identify whether the question is asking about a **part** of a broader Article or the Article as a whole.
- Know the **distinction between overlapping constitutional terms** (e.g., ‘equality before law’ vs ‘equal protection’).
- Eliminate even factually correct statements if they are outside the **narrow scope** of the concept being tested.
- Don’t rely on your memory alone — ask yourself, “**Does this phrase appear under the exact concept being asked?**”
- Master concepts like **rule of law**, **reasonable classification**, and **arbitrariness** under Article 14 — they are often tested.

Conclusion:

The concept of **equality before law** ensures both **absence of privilege** and **uniform subjection to the law**, but **does not**

necessarily guarantee identical treatment in all circumstances, which is the domain of equal protection. Recognising such subtleties is essential for accurate answering in UPSC Prelims.

8. Correct Option: (d) Protection and improvement of the environment

Step 1: Understand What Socialist Principles in DPSPs Mean

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution (Articles 36–51) include a mix of:

- **Socialist Principles** – focusing on economic justice, equitable distribution of resources, welfare of the working class, and reduction of inequalities.
- **Gandhian Principles** – inspired by Gandhiji's ideas like village panchayats, cottage industries, and prohibition.
- **Liberal-Intellectual Principles** – dealing with international peace, environment, and uniform civil code.

Step 2: Analyze Each Option

- **Equal pay for equal work**
 - This is based on socialist ideology. It aims to eliminate wage discrimination and promote economic justice. **Mentioned in Article 39(d).**
- **Free legal aid to the poor**
 - Also based on socialist ideals. It ensures **access to justice** for economically weaker sections, a key part of the welfare state. **Mentioned in Article 39A.**
- **Participation of workers in the management of industries**
 - Another clear socialist idea. It seeks to democratize industrial workspaces and empower labour. **Mentioned in Article 43A**, added by the 42nd Amendment.
- **Protection and improvement of the environment**
 - **Not** a socialist principle. This falls under **Liberal-Intellectual principles**. It reflects **global environmental concerns** and the duty of the state to safeguard nature.

Mentioned in Article 48A, added by the 42nd Amendment.

Step 3: Final Evaluation

Among the given options, only **option (d)** is **not** based on **socialist principles**. It belongs to a different ideological stream within the DPSPs.

Final Answer: (d) Protection and improvement of the environment

9. Correct Option: (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement-I

Step 1: Understand what Statement-I is claiming

Statement-I asserts that the writ of habeas corpus serves as a powerful safeguard of individual liberty. This is correct. The writ literally means “to produce the body” and is issued by courts to prevent unlawful or arbitrary detention. If someone is being held without legal justification, this writ ensures they are brought before a judge to assess the legality of their detention. This is why it is called the “bulwark of individual liberty.”

Step 2: Evaluate Statement-II

Statement-II claims that habeas corpus can be issued against private individuals. This is also **correct**. Although writs are typically associated with actions against state authorities, habeas corpus is unique. Courts have used it to address cases where individuals are wrongfully confined by other individuals—such as in instances of child custody, bonded labour, or wrongful domestic confinement. Therefore, this statement supports and **explains** Statement-I by highlighting the reach of the writ beyond the State.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement-III

Statement-III claims that the writ cannot be issued during a National Emergency. This is **incorrect**. Before the 44th Constitutional Amendment (1978), Article 359 allowed suspension of rights including habeas corpus. However, post-1978, the **Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)** cannot be suspended even during an emergency. Therefore, the courts can issue habeas corpus during such times, making Statement-III factually wrong.

Step 4: Final analysis of relationship and explanation

Statement-II is both correct and explains why habeas corpus is a powerful safeguard (Statement-I).

Statement-III is incorrect and hence cannot be part of a correct explanation.

Conclusion

Only Statement-II is correct and it also explains Statement-I.

Hence, the correct answer is: **(c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement-I.**

10. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2**Step 1: Analyze Statement 1**

Statement 1: "The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, prohibits the employment of all children below the age of 14 years in occupations and processes."

This is **correct**.

- The **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016** made significant changes to the principal Act of 1986.
- It **completely prohibits** the employment of **children below 14 years in all occupations and processes**, except when the child is helping his/her family in a non-hazardous occupation **after school hours or during vacations**.
- The Act also prohibits employment of adolescents (14 to 18 years) in hazardous occupations and processes.

Hence, Statement 1 is **factually accurate**.

Step 2: Analyze Statement 2

Statement 2: "National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been setup under Protection of Child Rights Act 2005."

This is also **correct**.

- The **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)** was set up in **March 2007** under the **Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005**.
- The commission is tasked with monitoring and ensuring protection of child rights, recommending measures for policy changes, and ensuring compliance with laws relating to children.
- It functions under the administrative control of the **Ministry of Women and Child Development**, Government of India.

Therefore, Statement 2 is also **factually correct**.

Step 3: Evaluate Options

- (a) 1 only – Incorrect
- (b) 2 only – Incorrect
- (c) Both 1 and 2 – **Correct**
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2 – Incorrect

Final Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

This question requires familiarity with **legislative developments** and **statutory bodies** concerning child rights. Reading current affairs related to child protection and social justice helps in solving such questions accurately.

11. Correct Option: (b) 1, 2 and 4 only**Step 1: Examine Pair 1 – Right to timely medical treatment in government hospitals – Article 21**

This is correctly matched.

Article 21 (Right to Life) has been judicially interpreted to include the right to health and timely medical care. The Supreme Court in the *Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity vs. State of West Bengal* (1996) held that failure of government hospitals to provide medical aid violates Article 21.

Step 2: Examine Pair 2 – Freedom of commercial advertisements – Article 19

This is correctly matched.

In *Tata Press Ltd. vs. MTNL* (1995), the Supreme Court held that commercial speech, including advertisements, falls within the scope of Article 19(1)(a), which guarantees freedom of speech and expression, though subject to reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2).

Step 3: Examine Pair 3 – Right to Livelihood – Article 16

This is incorrectly matched.

Article 16 deals with equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. The right to livelihood is not mentioned in Article 16. Instead, the right to livelihood has been read into Article 21 by the Supreme Court in the *Olga Tellis vs. Bombay Municipal Corporation* (1985) judgment.

Step 4: Examine Pair 4 – Right to Privacy – Article 21

This is correctly matched.

The Supreme Court in *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India* (2017) held that the right to privacy is a part of the fundamental right to life and personal liberty under Article 21.

Step 5: Eliminate options

Pair 3 is incorrect. All other pairs (1, 2, and 4) are correctly matched.

Conclusion:

Only statements 1, 2, and 4 are correctly matched with their respective constitutional articles. Therefore, the correct answer is option (b).

12. Correct Option: (b) 4 3 1 2

Let's match each Supreme Court judgment with its corresponding theme:

- **Kedar Nath Singh vs. State of Bihar (1962)**
 - **Theme:** Freedom of Speech and Expression

- This landmark case upheld the constitutionality of **Section 124A (Sedition)** of the IPC but limited its scope.
- The judgment clarified that only speech inciting **violence or public disorder** would be punishable.
- **Match: 4**
- **Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India (1978)**
 - **Theme:** Expanded scope of Article 21 – Right to Life and Personal Liberty
 - Introduced the idea that laws affecting personal liberty must be **just, fair, and reasonable**, not arbitrary.
 - Marked a shift from a narrow to a **broader interpretation** of fundamental rights.
 - **Match: 3**
- **Balaji Raghavan vs. Union of India (1996)**
 - **Theme:** Constitutional validity of **Padma Awards**
 - The Court upheld that Padma awards are not titles under Article 18 and do not violate the Constitution.
 - **Match: 1**
- **Common Cause vs. Union of India (2018)**
 - **Theme:** Right to die with dignity
 - The Supreme Court recognised **passive euthanasia** and **living wills**, interpreting Article 21 to include the **right to die with dignity**.
 - **Match: 2**

Final Mapping:

- A – 4
- B – 3
- C – 1
- D – 2

13. Correct Option: (b) 1, 2 and 4 only

Step 1: Decode what “affecting Fundamental Rights” means

This includes any amendment that:

- **Alters, expands, restricts or clarifies** provisions under **Part III of the Constitution**
- **Introduces new clauses** into Fundamental Rights
- **Affects interpretation** of Fundamental Rights by courts

- **Adds exceptions or procedural modifications** to them

Step 2: Examine each amendment logically

Statement 1: 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951

- Added restrictions to **Article 19** (speech, association, property, etc.)
- Inserted **Article 31A & 31B** to protect agrarian reform laws
- Created the **9th Schedule**
- **Conclusion:** Affects Fundamental Rights directly
- **Verdict: Correct**

Statement 2: 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971

- Amended **Article 13** to state that **Constitutional Amendments cannot be challenged** for violating Fundamental Rights
- Amended **Article 368** to confirm that Parliament can **amend Part III**
- **Conclusion:** Affects Fundamental Rights significantly
- **Verdict: Correct**

Statement 3: 50th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1984

- Concerned with **modification of Fundamental Rights** for armed forces via **Article 33**
- It does **not amend or reinterpret Fundamental Rights** for citizens
- Aimed at **operationalising restrictions**, not restructuring rights
- **Conclusion:** Does **not substantially affect Fundamental Rights**
- **Verdict: Incorrect**

Statement 4: 77th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1995 (not 1997 as sometimes misquoted)

- Added **Article 16(4A)** under **Right to Equality**
- Provided for **reservation in promotions** for SCs and STs
- **Conclusion:** Clear and direct modification of Fundamental Rights
- **Verdict: Correct**

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options using logic

- Option (d) includes Statement 3 → **Eliminate**
- Option (c) includes Statement 3 → **Eliminate**
- Option (a) ignores Statements 2 and 4 → **Eliminate**

- Only (b) includes Statements 1, 2 and 4 → Correct

How Students Should Approach Such Questions:

- **Don't rush to recall "right answer."** Instead, ask: *What was the nature of this amendment?*
- **Recall the affected articles** — Does it deal with Article 14–32? Does it insert a new clause into Part III?
- **If unsure about an amendment**, try to **remember its purpose or event** (e.g., 24th was post-Golaknath case; 77th came after Indra Sawhney)
- **Use elimination techniques** — remove options that contain incorrect amendments
- **Avoid guessing based only on chronology** — even early amendments like the 50th may not be significant to rights

14. Correct Option: (b) 2 only

Step 1: Understand what each Article is about

- **Article 33:** Empowers Parliament to restrict or abrogate Fundamental Rights for armed forces, paramilitary, police, and intelligence agencies **to ensure proper discharge of duties and discipline.**
- **Article 34:** Deals with the power to **restrict Fundamental Rights during martial law** but **does not declare martial law itself.**
- **Article 35:** Empowers **only Parliament** (not State Legislatures) to make laws regarding:
 - Article 16(3), 32(3), 33, and 34.
 - Preventive detention under Article 22.

Step 2: Evaluate each statement

Statement 1: "The laws made under Article 33 to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces do not apply to non-combatants."

- Correct.
- Article 33 is specifically meant for **armed forces, police forces, intelligence agencies**, etc.
- **Non-combatants** are not covered. The laws made under Article 33 do **not apply to civilians.**
- This statement is **factually correct.**

So, Statement 1 is **correct**, and since the question asks for **incorrect**, we **do not eliminate** it yet.

Statement 2: "Article 34 explicitly provides for declaration of martial law in any area within the territory of India."

- **Incorrect.**
- Article 34 **does not give power to declare martial law.**
- It only provides that when martial law is in force in any area, **Parliament may indemnify public servants and others** for acts done under martial law and may restrict Fundamental Rights during that time.
- The **Constitution does not define or explicitly provide for declaration of martial law**—it is a doctrine of **British legal heritage.**

So, Statement 2 is **incorrect**.

Statement 3: "Article 35 empowers only the Parliament to make laws with respect to any of the matters under A-33 and A-34."

- **Correct.**
- Article 35 is very specific. It **confers exclusive legislative power to Parliament** to make laws on matters under:
 - Article 16(3), 32(3), 33, and 34.
 - Preventive detention under Article 22(7).

Hence, Statement 3 is **correct**.

Step 3: Eliminate options based on incorrect statements

The **only incorrect statement is Statement 2.**

Let's evaluate options:

- Option (a): 1 and 2 only → Incorrect, because Statement 1 is **correct**
- Option (b): 2 only → **Correct**
- Option (c): 2 and 3 only → Incorrect, because Statement 3 is **correct**
- Option (d): 3 only → Incorrect

How a UPSC Aspirant Should Think:

- **Clarify what the question asks — correct or incorrect.** Many aspirants miss this and get the answer wrong even with full knowledge.
- For Articles 33–35, remember they are about **exceptions to Fundamental Rights** in specific situations (security, martial law, detention).
- Use logic: If Article 34 allowed declaration of martial law, it would raise huge constitutional questions. But it doesn't—so be suspicious of overstatements.

- Article 35 is commonly tested. Always recall: Parliament only. Not State Legislatures.

15. Correct Option: (c) They are justiciable and thus can be enforced by court of law.

Step-by-Step Methodology to Arrive at the Answer

Step 1: Understand the Nature of Fundamental Duties

Fundamental Duties are mentioned in **Article 51A** of the Constitution. They were added by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**, based on the recommendations of the **Swaran Singh Committee**. These duties are **non-justiciable**, meaning that they are **not legally enforceable by courts**, but serve as **moral and civic obligations** for citizens.

Step 2: Statement-wise Elimination

- **The Constitution does not provide for any penalty or punishment for the non-performance of Fundamental Duties.**
 - This is **correct**. There is **no direct penalty or punishment** in the Constitution for non-compliance of Fundamental Duties. However, Parliament can provide for laws to enforce them (e.g., *Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971*).
- **They help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law.**
 - This is **correct**. Though not enforceable directly, **courts have referred to Fundamental Duties** to uphold the constitutional validity of laws. For instance, in **AIIMS Students' Union v. AIIMS (2001)** and **Rangnath Mishra Committee Report**, the Supreme Court emphasised the importance of duties in interpretation.
- **They are justiciable and thus can be enforced by court of law.**
 - This is **incorrect**. Fundamental Duties **are not justiciable**. No citizen can be taken to court for not following them. They can only guide the behaviour of citizens and assist the judiciary in interpretation but **cannot be enforced like Fundamental Rights**.
- **Though being a code of moral precepts, they create a feeling that the citizens are active participants in the realization of national goals.**
 - This is **correct**. Duties such as protecting the environment, respecting

the Constitution, and promoting harmony are **intended to build civic responsibility** and participatory citizenship.

Final Answer: (c)

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims

- **Understand the difference between enforceability and moral obligation.** Justiciability is the key to many polity questions.
- **Focus on elimination** — most often, UPSC asks you to spot incorrect options, not just correct ones.
- **Familiarity with Article numbers (like Article 51A) and the 42nd Amendment** helps in quick verification.
- **Read questions carefully** — when the word **“incorrect”** is used, reverse your thinking frame.

16. Correct Option: (a) Only one

Statement 1: *Under the act, the Union government has the power to notify an individual as a “terrorist” without a trial.*

- **Correct.**
- As per the **2019 amendment** to UAPA, the **Central Government** can **designate individuals** (not just organisations) as **terrorists** under **Section 35** of the Act **without judicial scrutiny** or trial at that stage.
- There is a provision to **challenge the designation**, but the label is applied **administratively**, not through a court of law.

Conclusion: Correct

Statement 2: *It violates the mandate of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).*

- **Incorrect.**
- This statement is an **opinion disguised as a fact** — and that's a red flag in UPSC MCQs.
- Critics and human rights groups have **argued** that certain provisions of UAPA may **conflict** with UDHR and ICCPR (like presumption of guilt, prolonged detention), but **no international court or authoritative global body has declared the Act itself to be in violation**.
- India is a signatory to both documents, and UAPA has not been internationally struck down.

Conclusion: Incorrect

Statement 3: *Unlike Sedition, UAPA cannot be used to curb freedom of speech.*

- **Incorrect.**
- This is a **factual error**. UAPA has been used in multiple instances against **journalists, students, activists, and others** for speech, slogans, or writings **deemed to be unlawful or linked to terrorism**.
- It is arguably even **more stringent than Sedition** (which is under IPC Section 124A) because it includes **longer detentions without bail and strict evidentiary standards**.
- Hence, the idea that UAPA “cannot” be used to curb speech is **factually wrong**.

Conclusion: Incorrect**Step-by-Step Elimination**

- Statement 1 → **Correct**
- Statement 2 → **Incorrect**
- Statement 3 → **Incorrect**

Only one statement is correct.

How a UPSC Aspirant Should Think:

- **Recognize the difference between legal fact and opinion** — especially in statements like Statement 2.
- Beware of **absolute statements** (e.g., “cannot be used”) in UPSC questions — they are often wrong.
- Use knowledge of **recent amendments** — like the 2019 UAPA changes — to evaluate legality.
- Recall **current affairs context** — UAPA has been in the news for being invoked against speech and protests, which helps eliminate Statement 3.

17. Correct Option: (a) Only one

Statement 1: *Fundamental Rights in India are available only to persons whether it is citizens or foreigners, but not to corporations or companies.*

- **Incorrect.**
- Some Fundamental Rights are available only to **citizens** (e.g., Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, 30).
- Others like **Article 14 (equality before law), Article 21 (life and liberty)** apply to **both citizens and foreigners**.
- Also, **juristic persons (companies, corporations)** can claim certain rights:

- Example: **Companies can claim protection under Article 14, Article 19(1)(g)** (right to trade/profession).

- SC in **Bennett Coleman case (1973)** ruled that companies can claim **freedom of speech and expression** (Article 19).

Conclusion: This statement is **factually incorrect**.

Statement 2: *The state has power to enforce reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights.*

- **Correct.**
- Many Fundamental Rights (especially under Article 19) come with **reasonable restrictions** in the **interests of sovereignty, public order, morality, etc.**
- These restrictions must pass the test of **reasonableness** and are **subject to judicial review**.
- These restrictions are not arbitrary; they are **laid down in the Constitution** itself (e.g., Article 19(2) to 19(6)).

Conclusion: This statement is **correct**.

Statement 3: *Only the Parliament has the power to interpret the grounds of restriction.*

- **Incorrect.**
- Interpretation of the Constitution and Fundamental Rights is the **exclusive domain of the Judiciary**, especially the **Supreme Court and High Courts** under Articles 32 and 226.
- **Parliament can make laws** imposing restrictions, but **interpreting their constitutionality and the scope of Fundamental Rights** lies with the **Judiciary**.
- In fact, many constitutional doctrines like **“basic structure,” “reasonable restriction,” “due process”** etc. were evolved by **judicial interpretation**.

Conclusion: This statement is **incorrect**.

Final Evaluation:

- Statement 1 → **Incorrect**
- Statement 2 → **Correct**
- Statement 3 → **Incorrect**

Only one statement is correct.

How a UPSC Aspirant Should Think:

- Don't rush to mark corporate entities as outsiders to Fundamental Rights — understand the distinction between **natural and legal persons**.

- When the word “interpret” appears in a polity question, lean towards **judiciary**, not legislature.
- Remember that the **state can impose reasonable restrictions**, but always **under judicial oversight**.
- Carefully distinguish between **making laws** and **interpreting constitutional principles** — a common trap in MCQs.

18. Correct Option: (c) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

Statement 1: Imposition of Martial Law

This is correct. Article 34 of the Constitution allows Parliament to indemnify public officials for actions taken under martial law. This implies that when martial law is imposed, some Fundamental Rights may be restricted temporarily to maintain order.

Statement 2: President's Rule

Incorrect. Article 356 (President's Rule) leads to the suspension of the state government, but Fundamental Rights are not suspended or restricted under this provision. No FR is affected simply due to President's Rule.

Statement 3: During war or external aggression

Correct. Article 352 allows for the declaration of a national emergency during war or external aggression. Under Article 358, Article 19 is automatically suspended, and Article 359 empowers the President to suspend enforcement of other rights (except Articles 20 and 21) through a formal proclamation.

Statement 4: Contempt of Court

Correct. Article 19(2) permits reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression in the interest of preventing contempt of court. This is an explicit constitutional ground for restriction.

Statement 5: Incitement of offences

Correct. Also listed under Article 19(2), incitement to an offence is a constitutionally recognized reason for restricting free speech and related Fundamental Rights.

How to Approach This Question in UPSC Prelims:

- **Pay attention to the words “according to the Constitution”.** This means you must focus on constitutionally permitted grounds for restriction — not general or political interpretations.
- **Distinguish clearly between different types of emergencies:**

- Article 352 (National Emergency) allows suspension of rights.
- Article 356 (President's Rule) does not affect Fundamental Rights.
- Article 34 specifically refers to martial law, not emergency.
- **Remember Article 19(2)** — it lists specific grounds on which the state can impose restrictions on freedom of speech and expression. This is frequently tested and includes contempt of court and incitement to offences.
- **Do not fall for the inclusion trap.** UPSC often includes both true and partly true statements. Eliminate with precision, not assumptions.
- **Beware of absolute assumptions.** Just because something affects governance (like President's Rule), does not mean it impacts individual rights unless the Constitution explicitly says so.

19. Correct Option: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Step-by-Step Explanation:

Statement 1: The reservation for public employment for economically weaker sections was added by the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Correct. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 inserted Article 15(6) and 16(6) in the Constitution. Article 16(6) provides for **10% reservation in public employment for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)** of citizens who are not covered under reservations for SCs, STs, and OBCs.

This amendment gave constitutional backing to EWS reservation for the first time.

Statement 2: The Constitution allows provisions for ground of discrimination in employment under certain circumstances.

Correct. Normally, **Article 16(2)** prohibits discrimination in public employment on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence, etc.

However, **Article 16(3) and 16(4)** allow the State to make **special provisions**:

- **Article 16(3)** allows Parliament to make laws prescribing residence requirements.
- **Article 16(4)** allows reservation for **backward classes not adequately represented in State services**.

So, the Constitution does allow **positive discrimination** under specified conditions.

Statement 3: No person can be denied his/her employment rights by the State on the basis of place of birth.

Correct. **Article 16(2)** explicitly prohibits discrimination in public employment on the ground of place of birth.

So, denying someone employment **only because of place of birth** is unconstitutional.

However, **Parliament may make exceptions** under Article 16(3) with respect to **residence requirements** in some cases (for example, domicile-based recruitment laws), but not purely on place of birth.

How to Approach This Question in UPSC Prelims:

- Recognize questions involving **Constitutional Amendments** (like 103rd) — these are high-frequency areas. Memorize what each major amendment introduced.
- Understand the distinction between **prohibited grounds of discrimination** (Article 16(2)) and **permitted affirmative actions** (Article 16(3) & 16(4)). This balance is often tested.
- Be alert to **traps in wording** — terms like “place of birth” and “residence” may look similar but are treated differently under the Constitution.
- Use **elimination**: If you confidently know two statements are correct, you can often eliminate options quickly even if unsure about one.

20. Correct Option: (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act

Understanding the Question:

The question is asking about the **origin of a specific Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP)** — namely, the duty of the State to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife. This is a **static polity question** based on Constitutional Amendments and the evolution of Directive Principles.

Step 1: Recall the Directive Principle

The phrase “**To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife**” is enshrined in **Article 48A** of the Indian Constitution.

Step 2: When was Article 48A added?

- **Article 48A** was **not** part of the original Constitution enacted in 1950.
- It was **inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**, during the Emergency period.
- This amendment was significant as it added several new elements to the Constitution:
 - Article 48A (Environmental protection)

- Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(g)
- The words “Socialist” and “Secular” to the Preamble

Therefore, **option (a) Original Constitution** is incorrect.

Step 3: Rule out the remaining incorrect options

Option (c): The Wildlife (Protection) Act

- This is a **statutory law**, enacted in **1972**, and while it deals with wildlife conservation, it is **not responsible for adding any Directive Principle** to the Constitution.

Option (d): 44th Constitutional Amendment Act

- This amendment was enacted in 1978, after the Emergency, to roll back some of the provisions of the 42nd Amendment.
- It **did not add Article 48A** or any environmental provisions to the Directive Principles.

Final Elimination and Confirmation:

Only the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act** added **Article 48A**, which mentions the State’s responsibility to protect the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife.

Final Answer: (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act

How a UPSC Aspirant Should Think:

- Memorize which **Articles were added** through major constitutional amendments (42nd, 44th, 86th, 73rd, etc.).
- Identify whether a provision comes from the **original Constitution**, an **amendment**, or a **statute**.
- Understand the **difference between constitutional provisions (Articles) and legislative enactments (Acts)**.
- For DPSPs, always revise which ones are:
 - **Gandhian** (like promotion of cottage industries)
 - **Socialist** (like reducing inequality)
 - **Liberal Intellectual** (like protection of environment, separation of judiciary)

21. Correct Option: (b) Fundamental Rights

Understanding the Question:

The term “**Magna Carta of India**” is an analogy drawn with the historic **Magna Carta (1215)** of England, which was a foundational document asserting individual liberties and limiting the power of the monarchy. In the Indian context, this question is asking which feature of the

Constitution holds a similar status in securing **basic individual rights and liberties**.

Step 1: Decode what Magna Carta stands for

- The **Magna Carta** was primarily about:
 - Protection of individual liberty
 - Limiting the power of authority (then the king)
 - Guaranteeing rights under the law

Thus, the closest parallel in the Indian Constitution would be the part that guarantees **basic freedoms and civil liberties** to individuals against State action.

Step 2: Analyze each option

- **Parliamentary Form of Government**
This refers to the structure of governance, not about protecting individual rights. It ensures responsible government but does **not directly guarantee liberties**.
- **Fundamental Rights**
These are enshrined in **Part III (Articles 12–35)** of the Constitution and are enforceable by courts. They:
 - Protect individuals from arbitrary state action
 - Provide the right to equality, freedom, protection in case of arrest, cultural and educational rights, and constitutional remedies
 - This is what makes them rightly called the “**Magna Carta of India**” by many scholars, including Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- **Fundamental Duties**
These are **non-justiciable moral obligations** placed on citizens (added by the 42nd Amendment), but they do not secure rights.
- **Separation of Powers**
This is a **constitutional doctrine**, not a rights-guaranteeing mechanism. It helps prevent concentration of power but doesn't ensure personal liberty in itself.

Final Elimination:

Only **Fundamental Rights** directly correspond to the idea of **guaranteed liberties and enforceability** in the way the Magna Carta functioned in England.

How a UPSC Aspirant Should Think:

- Whenever a question uses historical analogies like “Magna Carta”, relate it to **protection of individual rights**.
- Be clear on the **functions and significance of each constitutional part** (e.g., Part III for rights, Part IV for directive goals, etc.).

- Eliminate options based on **scope and enforceability** — Fundamental Duties and governance structures do not fit the comparison.
- Note that several judgments and scholars (including the Supreme Court) have called **Part III** the “**heart and soul**” or “**Magna Carta**” of the Constitution.

22. Correct Option: (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement-I

Statement-I: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

This is **correct**.

- This is the literal wording of **Article 14** of the Indian Constitution.
- It guarantees equality **before the law** (a British concept of rule of law) and **equal protection of the laws** (an American concept of equal treatment under similar conditions).
- This article forms the foundation of the Right to Equality.

Statement-II: This guarantee under Article 14 applies only to Indian citizens and not to foreigners.

This is **incorrect**.

- **Article 14** uses the words “**any person**”, not “**citizen**”.
- This means the protection of equality before the law extends to **non-citizens** (i.e., foreigners), too.
- Only certain Fundamental Rights like Article 15 and 16 are exclusive to citizens, but **Article 14 applies to all persons** within the territory of India.

Statement-III: The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds such as religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth under a separate but related Article.

This is **correct**.

- This refers to **Article 15**, which prohibits the State from discriminating on these grounds.
- Article 15 is indeed **related** to the Right to Equality, but it is a **distinct provision**, applying only to **citizens** and focusing on **specific types of discrimination**.

Logical Relation:

- **Statement-III** complements Statement-I by highlighting related provisions (Article

15), but it **does not explain Statement-I directly**.

- **Statement-II** is incorrect, so it cannot explain or support Statement-I.

Hence, **only Statement-III is correct**, and it indirectly **relates** to Statement-I but doesn't explain it.

How a UPSC Aspirant Should Approach:

- Read **Statement-I** carefully and try to recall **verbatim Constitutional language** from standard sources (e.g., Laxmikanth or the Constitution itself).
- Focus on **who is protected** — whether it's "citizens" or "persons". This is a frequent UPSC trick.
- Remember that UPSC often creates confusion by mixing up **Article 14** ("person") with **Articles 15 and 16** ("citizen").
- Eliminate Statement-II based on the "any person" clause in Article 14.
- Retain Statement-III as it correctly refers to Article 15 but note that it's about **specific discrimination**, not general equality.

23. Correct Option: (b) Only two

Step-by-Step Methodology and Explanation:

Statement 1: The 41st Amendment Act of 1978 brought significant changes to Article 31.

Incorrect.

- The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978** (not the 41st) is the one that **removed the Right to Property from Part III** (Fundamental Rights).
- Article 31 was repealed as a result of this amendment.
- Hence, the statement is **factually incorrect**.

Statement 2: It deleted the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right and reclassified it as a legal right.

Correct.

- After the 44th Amendment, **Right to Property is no longer a Fundamental Right**.
- It is now a **constitutional legal right** under **Article 300A**, which was inserted by the same amendment.
- This means it cannot be enforced under Article 32 but can be claimed under ordinary law.

Statement 3: As per Article 300A, no person can be deprived of their property except by authority of law.

Correct.

- **Article 300A** states: "*No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.*"
- This implies that acquisition or deprivation of property must follow a **validly enacted law and due process**.

Summary of Evaluation:

- Statement 1: Incorrect (Wrong amendment number)
- Statement 2: Correct
- Statement 3: Correct

Hence, only two statements are correct.

Final Answer: (b) Only two

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- **Remember major constitutional amendments** (especially 42nd, 44th, 86th, etc.). UPSC loves to test both the amendment number and its provisions.
- Differentiate between **Fundamental Rights** and **Legal/Constitutional Rights** — not all rights are enforceable under Article 32.
- If you know Article 300A exists, you should logically eliminate options that contradict its existence or misattribute its origin.
- Don't rush — small factual details like amendment numbers can be the **only clue** to get the correct answer.
- Always evaluate **how many statements are correct**, not which ones, in such questions.

24. Correct Option: (c) The Rule of Law allows the government to exercise unrestricted discretionary powers in exceptional circumstances.

Step-by-Step Methodology to Arrive at the Answer

Step 1: Understand the Nature of Rule of Law

The concept of Rule of Law, originally propounded by A.V. Dicey, is foundational to the Indian constitutional setup. It refers to the supremacy of law over arbitrary power, equality before law, and the predominance of legal spirit. It has been reinforced through judicial interpretation as a part of the **basic structure doctrine** and is considered essential for constitutional governance in India.

Step 2: Statement-wise Elimination

- **The Rule of Law implies equality before law.**
 - This is correct. These are core tenets of Rule of Law, reflected in **Article 14** of the Constitution. Dicey emphasized “equality before the law” as one of the pillars of Rule of Law.
- **The Rule of Law restricts the arbitrariness of the executive and ensures supremacy of law.**
 - This is correct. Rule of Law ensures that **no one is above the law** — including government officials. It prevents arbitrary use of power and guarantees that executive decisions are bound by legal norms.
- **The Rule of Law allows the government to exercise unrestricted discretionary powers in exceptional circumstances.**
 - This is incorrect. Rule of Law is **antithetical to unrestricted discretion**. Even in emergencies, actions must be backed by legal authority and judicial review is available (subject to reasonable constraints). **Unrestricted discretion** goes against both constitutional provisions and the doctrine of Rule of Law.
- **The Rule of Law is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution as held in judicial pronouncements.**
- This is correct. In cases like **Kesavananda Bharati (1973)** and **Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975)**, the Supreme Court held that Rule of Law is part of the **basic structure** of the Constitution and cannot be abrogated.

Final Answer: (c)

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims

- Rule of Law is a **core constitutional concept** — questions on it often test your understanding of **legal vs. arbitrary power**.
- Whenever you see terms like “**unrestricted power**” or “**discretion beyond law**”, evaluate whether they violate constitutional checks.
- Linking constitutional principles (like **Article 14**) and **basic structure doctrine** helps in elimination.
- Always cross-verify options by identifying whether they align with the core democratic values enshrined in the Constitution.

25. Correct Option: (c) Only three

This question tests your conceptual understanding of the **Preamble of the Indian Constitution**, especially the value of **Liberty**, and how it is reflected in the Fundamental Rights.

Step 1: Understand what “Liberty” means in constitutional terms

In the **Preamble**, “Liberty” refers to the **freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship**.

Liberty guarantees individuals autonomy over their own choices — such as how they speak, move, associate, or think.

Step 2: Examine each option in this context

- **Freedom of speech and expression**
 - **Related to liberty**
 - Specifically mentioned in Article 19(1)(a)
 - This is a **core component** of liberty
 - Enables free thought, democratic participation
- **Freedom of assembly**
 - **Related to liberty**
 - Found in Article 19(1)(b)
 - This allows people to gather peacefully — vital for liberty in a democracy
- **Freedom of movement**
 - **Related to liberty**
 - Found in Article 19(1)(d)
 - Ensures citizens can move freely within the country — a clear liberty right
- **Participate in public life**
 - This is a **feature of political equality**, not directly liberty
 - It reflects **democracy and political justice**
 - Participating in public life includes voting and contesting elections — more aligned with **political rights** than liberty per se

Step 3: Apply Elimination Technique

- Statement 1: Yes → liberty
- Statement 2: Yes → liberty
- Statement 3: Yes → liberty
- Statement 4: No → more aligned with **equality/democracy**, not liberty directly

So, **only 3 of the 4 statements** are related to the principle of **liberty**.

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- **Relate concepts from the Preamble** with the Fundamental Rights — UPSC frequently tests this interlinking.
- Distinguish between **liberty, equality, and justice** — all are distinct values but sometimes closely connected.
- Always double-check whether a phrase refers to a **specific Preamble term** or a broader democratic value.
- Avoid over-including vague terms like “participation” without matching them directly to constitutional expressions.

26. Correct Option: (b) Article 32

Step-by-Step Methodology and Explanation:

This question tests conceptual clarity on the **enforceability of Fundamental Rights**, and the idea of the Constitution being a **living document** — that is, dynamic, responsive, and evolving.

Step 1: Decode the keywords in the question

- **“Living document”**: A constitution that evolves through judicial interpretation and safeguards citizen rights even in changing circumstances.
- **“Assures protection and enforcement of Fundamental Rights”**: This clearly refers to a **legal mechanism**.
- **“Promotes justice and ensures the rule of law”**: Implies **judicial empowerment** and access to remedies.

These clues point directly toward **Article 32** of the Indian Constitution.

Step 2: Examine each option

- **Article 19**
 - Provides several **Fundamental Freedoms** like speech, assembly, movement, etc.
 - While it ensures liberty, **it does not provide the mechanism to enforce rights**.
 - So, it is not the best fit for the phrase **“enforcement of Fundamental Rights.”**
- **Article 32**
 - Empowers individuals to move the **Supreme Court directly** for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called it the **“heart and soul of the Constitution.”**

- The judiciary has, through this article, expanded the scope of rights over time — making the Constitution a **living and evolving document**.
- Therefore, it is the **most appropriate** article for the given description.
- **Article 40**
 - Falls under **Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV)**.
 - Deals with the **organisation of Village Panchayats** — unrelated to enforcement of rights or living constitution.
- **Article 44**
 - Also a **Directive Principle**; aims at securing a **Uniform Civil Code**.
 - While important for justice and equality, it is **non-justiciable** and does not enforce any right.

Final Evaluation:

Only **Article 32** deals with the **direct enforceability of Fundamental Rights** and enables the Constitution to evolve through **judicial review and interpretation**, making it a **living document**.

Final Answer: (b) Article 32

How a UPSC Aspirant Should Think:

- Match **constitutional keywords** in the question to the Articles — here, terms like “enforcement,” “rights,” and “living document” are strong indicators.
- Know which articles are **remedy provisions** (especially Article 32 and Article 226).
- Be able to distinguish between **Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and enforcement mechanisms**.
- Remember important taglines like **“heart and soul of the Constitution”** (Ambedkar on Article 32) — these often appear in Prelims and Mains.

27. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2

This question checks your understanding of **Article 13** of the Indian Constitution, which deals directly with **derogation or violation of Fundamental Rights** by both **existing and future laws**.

Statement 1: “All pre-existing laws in India that contradict the provisions of fundamental rights are rendered void to the extent of their inconsistency.”

Correct.

- This is a direct reference to **Article 13(1)** of the Constitution.

- It says: “All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution...insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Part III, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.”
- This means **colonial-era or pre-Constitution laws** that violate fundamental rights will be considered void **only to the extent** they contradict Part III.

Statement 2: “The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by the Constitution and any law made in contravention of this provision shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.”

Correct.

- This is a reference to **Article 13(2)**, which prohibits the State from making laws that violate Fundamental Rights.
- It ensures that any new law violating or abridging the rights guaranteed under Part III will be **declared unconstitutional and void**, again **to the extent** of the violation.

Key Phrase – “To the extent of the contravention”:

- The Constitution doesn’t void the **entire law** if only part of it violates Fundamental Rights.
- **Doctrine of Severability** is applied — the inconsistent part is struck down, and the rest may survive.

Final Evaluation:

- Statement 1: Correct (Based on Article 13(1))
- Statement 2: Correct (Based on Article 13(2))

Hence, **both statements are correct.**

How a UPSC Aspirant Should Think:

- Recall key constitutional provisions verbatim (especially Articles 12 to 35 for Fundamental Rights).
- Understand the distinction between **pre-constitutional** and **post-constitutional laws** — both are covered under Article 13.
- Be familiar with doctrines like:
 - **Doctrine of Severability** (only the unconstitutional part is removed)
 - **Doctrine of Eclipse** (for pre-constitutional laws)
- UPSC often tests **precise phrasing** — look for technical cues like “to the extent of inconsistency” or “void”.

28. Correct Option: (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement-I

Step 1: Understand the Core Theme — Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)

DPSPs are enshrined in **Part IV** of the Constitution (Articles 36 to 51). They are **non-justiciable**, but **fundamental to governance**, intended to create a **welfare state** and promote **social and economic democracy**, complementing the Fundamental Rights. This question tests your understanding of the **relationship between DPSPs and Fundamental Rights**, and whether one can override or restrict the other.

Step 2: Statement-wise Elimination

Statement I: The Directive Principles of State Policy aim to promote social and economic democracy through a welfare state.

This is **correct**. This is the very objective of DPSPs, as envisaged by the framers of the Constitution. They aim to bring socio-economic justice by guiding the State to enact welfare-oriented laws.

Statement II: The Directive Principles are not legally enforceable by any court, but they are fundamental in the governance of the country.

This is also **correct**. Article 37 clearly states that **DPSPs are non-justiciable**, but they are **fundamental in the governance** of the country. This statement aligns with both the constitutional text and judicial interpretation.

Statement III: Fundamental Rights are superior to Directive Principles and cannot be amended or limited by any directive principle.

This is **incorrect**. The **doctrine of harmony and balance** evolved over a series of constitutional cases (especially after the **Minerva Mills case, 1980**) established that **Fundamental Rights and DPSPs are complementary and not superior-subordinate**.

Originally, in **Champakam Dorairajan (1951)**, Fundamental Rights were held to be superior. But later amendments (like the **25th and 42nd Constitutional Amendments**) and SC judgments clarified that **DPSPs can inform reasonable restrictions** on Fundamental Rights and that **both must coexist in balance**. Also, the Constitution **can be amended**, including Fundamental Rights, provided the basic structure is not violated.

Final Analysis of Options:

- Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct and both of them explain Statement-I
 - Incorrect, because Statement III is wrong.
- Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct, but only one of them explains Statement-I
 - Incorrect, same reason — Statement III is not correct.
- Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement-I
 - Correct. Statement II is correct, and it **logically explains** the aim stated in Statement I — that DPSPs, though not enforceable, are fundamental to establishing a welfare state.
- Neither Statement-II nor Statement-III is correct
 - Incorrect. Statement II is correct.

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims

- Pay close attention to **key phrases** like “superior”, “enforceable”, or “fundamental” — they often define the correctness of a statement.
- Understand **landmark Supreme Court judgments** (like Kesavananda Bharati, Minerva Mills, Champakam Dorairajan) that clarify the interplay between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs.
- Remember that while DPSPs are non-enforceable, their **influence on governance and legislation** is substantial.
- In multi-statement questions, always **evaluate and match explanations** to the first statement logically — not just factually.

29. Correct Option: (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

Step 1: Understand Statement-I

“DPSP promote social welfare, and improve the standard of living for the citizens.”

This is **correct**.

- Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**, found in **Part IV (Articles 36–51)** of the Indian Constitution, aim to **establish a just social order**.

- They guide the State to promote the welfare of people through **social, economic, and political justice**.
- Examples include Article 39(b) (distribution of material resources), Article 47 (public health), and Article 43 (living wages).

Step 2: Understand Statement-II

“Unlike fundamental rights, the directive principles are not enforceable in the courts.”

This is **also correct**.

- DPSPs are **non-justiciable** by nature — meaning that citizens **cannot approach the court** to enforce them.
- This is explicitly stated in **Article 37**, which says they are not enforceable by any court but are **fundamental in governance**.

Step 3: Establish the Relationship

- Statement-I** explains the objective of DPSPs: **promoting social welfare and improving living standards**.
- Statement-II** clarifies their **legal status**, which is non-justiciable.
- The **non-enforceability (Statement-II)** explains **why DPSPs can only guide but not mandate** the state — which supports the broader goal outlined in Statement-I.

Hence, Statement-II **correctly explains** Statement-I.

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- Carefully distinguish between value-based and enforceable rights** – Know that **Fundamental Rights** are **justiciable**, while **DPSPs** are **not**.
- Link the function to legal status** – If the statement talks about **objectives (social welfare)** and **non-enforceability**, see if one **logically supports the existence or limitations** of the other.
- Eliminate carefully** – If both statements are true, **ask yourself whether one explains the other** or simply exists alongside.
- Know key Articles** – Article 37 (non-enforceability), Article 38 (promotion of welfare), and Article 39 (directive for equal justice) are helpful.

30. Correct Option: (d) All four

Let's examine each of the four statements in the context of **Fundamental Rights under Article 21 and procedural safeguards under Article 22** of the Indian Constitution.

Statement 1: If arrested, the person has the right to defend himself by a lawyer of his choice.

Correct

- This is a **Fundamental Right** under **Article 22(1)** of the Constitution.
- Every arrested individual has the **right to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice**.
- This is also reinforced in various Supreme Court judgments (e.g., *Hussainara Khatoon case*), under the broader interpretation of Article 21.

Statement 2: It is mandatory for the police to take that person to the nearest magistrate within 48 hours.

Correct

- Under **Article 22(2)**, an arrested person must be produced before a magistrate **within 24 hours**, excluding travel time.
- The **Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)** further enforces this.
- However, the phrasing of the question — “within 48 hours” — is still legally safe due to the allowance for **travel time**. Hence, considered **correct** for MCQ purposes.

Statement 3: The magistrate will decide whether the arrest is justified or not.

Correct

- This is standard judicial procedure.
- Once produced, the **magistrate must assess** the legality and necessity of the arrest before authorizing further detention.
- This ensures **judicial oversight** over police action, a critical safeguard under both CrPC and Article 22.

Statement 4: The Supreme Court has ruled that right to life and personal liberty includes right to live with human dignity, free from exploitation.

Correct

- This is a direct reflection of the **expanded interpretation of Article 21**.
- In landmark judgments like **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)** and **Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory of Delhi (1981)**, the Court held that **life means more than mere animal existence** — it includes the **right to dignity, livelihood, health, and freedom from exploitation**.

Final Evaluation:

All four statements are **legally valid**, reflect **constitutional and judicial safeguards**,

and are frequently tested in UPSC Prelims and Mains.

Final Answer: (d) All four

How a UPSC Aspirant Should Think:

- Recognize **which article is being referenced**: Article 21 and Article 22 here.
- Know the **exact language of rights** and the **Supreme Court’s expansive interpretation**.
- Be careful with **numbers** (like 24/48 hours) — examine in light of legal allowances.
- Look out for statements that **appear factual but test legal principles subtly**

31. Correct Option: (d) Article 43

Step 1: Understand the theme of the question

The question refers to the **promotion of cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas**. This is clearly a theme that connects to **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)** in the Indian Constitution, particularly those reflecting **Gandhian ideology**.

Step 2: Recall the relevant Part and Article range

DPSPs are contained in **Part IV of the Constitution**, covering **Articles 36 to 51**. Within this range:

- **Articles 38–51** contain various policy goals the state is expected to pursue.
- Gandhian DPSPs emphasize rural economy, village industries, cooperative institutions, and self-reliance.

Step 3: Evaluate each option given

Option (a): Article 37

Incorrect. Article 37 simply states that the provisions of Part IV are not enforceable by any court, but they are fundamental to governance. It is a procedural article and not about rural or cottage industries.

Option (b): Article 39

Incorrect. Article 39 deals with broad economic principles such as equal pay for equal work, prevention of wealth concentration, and adequate livelihood. It does not specifically mention cottage industries.

Option (c): Article 42

Incorrect. Article 42 is about providing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. Again, it is not related to the rural economy or cottage industries.

Option (d): Article 43

Correct. Article 43 explicitly states: *"The State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas."*

This is a **Gandhian Directive Principle**, directly connected to the ideas of rural upliftment and self-sufficiency. It highlights the state's responsibility to develop village-level economic systems, especially through traditional and community-based industries.

How to Approach Such Questions

- **Keyword Identification**
Look for keywords such as "cottage industries," "co-operative basis," or "rural areas." These are indicative of **Gandhian principles**.
- **Understand the Classification of DPSPs**
The DPSPs can be broadly grouped into three categories:
 - **Socialist Principles:** e.g., Article 38 (social justice)
 - **Gandhian Principles:** e.g., Article 40 (Panchayats), Article 43 (Cottage industries)
 - **Liberal-Intellectual Principles:** e.g., Article 44 (Uniform Civil Code), Article 48A (Environment)
- **Memorise Article–Theme Pairings Strategically**
 - Instead of memorising all articles, focus on strategic linkages. For instance:
 - Article 39 – Economic justice
 - Article 41 – Right to work and education
 - **Article 43 – Cottage industries**
 - Article 44 – Uniform Civil Code
- **Eliminate based on specificity**
 - In this case, Articles 37, 39, and 42 deal with broader or unrelated themes. Only Article 43 explicitly mentions the terms in the question.
- **Use Gandhian lens**
 - Gandhi strongly advocated for self-reliant villages and small-scale industries. Any question involving such themes can be safely traced to the Gandhian strand of the Directive Principles.

32. Correct Option: (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

Statement-I: The writs play a crucial role in safeguarding the fundamental rights and liberties of individuals.

This is correct. Writs are extraordinary legal remedies issued by the courts to protect the rights of individuals against unlawful actions by the state or other authorities. They serve as a direct mechanism to enforce fundamental rights, especially under **Part III of the Constitution**. The Supreme Court (under Article 32) and High Courts (under Article 226) use writs to uphold these rights.

Statement-II: They are enshrined in Articles 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution.

This is also correct.

- **Article 32:** Empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
- **Article 226:** Empowers High Courts to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights **and** for any other legal rights.

These provisions give the judiciary a powerful role in upholding constitutionalism and preventing state excesses.

Relationship between the Statements
Statement-II provides the **constitutional basis (Articles 32 and 226)** for the **role described in Statement-I**—that is, the protection of rights and liberties via writs.

Hence, **Statement-II is the correct explanation** for Statement-I.

How to Approach Such Questions

- **Break the Question Down:** Identify if the question is testing *factual recall* (which Articles), *conceptual understanding* (the purpose of writs), or *analytical reasoning* (the link between the two).
- **Recall Basic Constitutional Provisions:**
 - Article 32 is often called the "heart and soul" of the Constitution (as per Dr. B.R. Ambedkar).
 - Article 226 is broader in scope than Article 32, as it includes legal rights, not just fundamental rights.
- **Check Interconnection Between Statements:** If the second statement directly supports or explains the first, then (a) is the most logical answer. If not, consider if both can be correct independently.
- **Eliminate Using Constitutional Literacy:** If one of the Articles mentioned doesn't relate to writs (e.g., Article 44), you could eliminate the statement quickly. But both Articles here are correctly cited.

33. Correct Option: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Step 1: Understand the demand of the question

The question asks you to identify the **incorrect** statement(s). Your goal is to evaluate each one for factual accuracy and then see which, if any, are wrong.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement 1

"Article 33 empowers the Parliament of India to restrict or modify the fundamental rights of members of the armed forces, paramilitary forces, and police forces."

This statement is **correct**.

- Article 33 indeed empowers **only the Parliament** (not state legislatures) to **modify or restrict Fundamental Rights** for members of:
 - Armed forces,
 - Paramilitary forces,
 - Intelligence agencies,
 - Persons employed in connection with the maintenance of public order (which includes police).
- The objective is to ensure **discipline and efficiency** in forces whose duty involves national security and public order.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement 2

"The Article aims to ensure the proper functioning of these organizations in the interest of national security."

This statement is also **correct**.

- The purpose of Article 33 is to **maintain discipline**, command structure, and operational effectiveness.
- For example, rights like **freedom of association** (Article 19(1)(c)) may be restricted for members of these forces to prevent unionisation or protests.
- It aligns with the broader national interest, especially in sensitive sectors.

Step 4: Identify the incorrect statement(s)

Since **both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are factually and constitutionally accurate**, **none** of them is incorrect.

Step 5: Eliminate answer choices

- (a) 1 only → Incorrect, because 1 is correct.
- (b) 2 only → Incorrect, because 2 is correct.
- (c) Both 1 and 2 → Incorrect.
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2 → **Correct answer**.

How to Approach This Question

- Always underline the **question directive**: here, it asks for **incorrect** statements, not correct ones.
- Recall the **scope and purpose** of Article 33 — it is meant for **discipline and effectiveness**, not general rights restriction.
- Check **who has the power** — in this case, **only Parliament**, not the states, can legislate on Article 33.
- Use elimination if unsure: if one statement is clearly correct, you can discard options that say it's incorrect.
- Apply this article-based logic in related questions about Fundamental Rights (Articles 33–35) for maximum score.

34. Correct Option: (a) Only one

Step 1: Understand the demand of the question

The question asks **how many statements are correct**, not which one specifically. So, you must **individually verify each statement** and then count how many are right.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement 1

"Educational Rights are enshrined in Part III and Part IV of the Constitution."

This is **correct**.

- **Part III** (Fundamental Rights) includes:
 - **Article 21A**: Right to free and compulsory education (inserted by the 86th Amendment).
 - **Articles 29 and 30**: Cultural and educational rights, especially for minorities.
- **Part IV** (Directive Principles of State Policy) includes:
 - **Article 45**: Provision for early childhood care and education.
 - **Article 41 and 46** also indirectly promote education for weaker sections.

Thus, this statement is **factually accurate**.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement 2

"Under Article 28 of the Indian Constitution, cultural rights are guaranteed to all citizens."

This is **incorrect**.

- **Article 28** deals with **freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or worship in educational institutions** — it is about **religious instruction**, not **cultural rights**.

- **Cultural rights** are actually addressed under **Article 29** (protection of interests of minorities) and **Article 30** (rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions).

So this statement is **factually wrong**.

Step 4: Evaluate Statement 3

“Article 29 guarantees the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.”

This is **incorrect**.

- **Article 29** guarantees the **right to conserve language, script, and culture** and protects the **interests of minorities** or any section of citizens.
- However, the **right to establish and administer educational institutions** is guaranteed under **Article 30**, not Article 29.

So this statement is also **factually wrong**.

Step 5: Final Tally

- Statement 1: Correct
- Statement 2: Incorrect
- Statement 3: Incorrect
→ **Only one** correct statement.

How to Approach This Question

- **Do not assume** similar sounding Articles cover the same themes — Article 29 and 30 are **often confused**.
- Always **recall the structure** of the Constitution:
 - Part III: Fundamental Rights (includes 21A, 29, 30)
 - Part IV: Directive Principles (includes 41, 45, 46)
- Read **each statement slowly** and check:
 - Which Article is referenced?
 - Does it relate to the right claimed?
- Watch out for **common traps**:
 - Mixing up religious rights (Art 25–28) with cultural or educational rights (Art 29–30)
 - Assigning wrong rights to wrong articles
- If even **one phrase in a statement is wrong**, **eliminate it** entirely in such MCQs.

35. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2

Step 1: Understand the question type

This is a **“Which of the above is/are correct?”** question. You need to verify each statement based on constitutional facts.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement 1

“The idea of incorporating Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution originated from the Irish Constitution.”

This statement is **correct**.

- The concept of **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** in **Part IV** of the Indian Constitution was **inspired by the Irish Constitution (1937)**.
- Specifically, it draws from **Article 45 of the Irish Constitution**, which contains **Directive Principles of Social Policy**.
- The Irish model itself was influenced by **Spanish constitutional thought**.
- The framers of the Indian Constitution adopted this model to promote **socio-economic justice** and guide the state in formulating policies.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement 2

“The provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India are not enforceable by any court.”

This statement is **also correct**.

- **Article 37** of the Constitution clearly states that:

“The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country...”

- This means:
 - **No legal remedy** is available to enforce DPSPs in a court of law.
 - However, they are **non-justiciable** only in **form**, not in **importance**.
 - They guide legislative and executive policy, and are often implemented through **laws, schemes, and programs** (e.g., MGNREGA, mid-day meal scheme, etc.).

Step 4: Final Elimination and Answer

- Statement 1: Correct
- Statement 2: Correct
 - **Correct answer: (c) Both 1 and 2**

How to Approach Such Questions

- **Link origin and adoption:** Know where features like DPSPs came from — **Ireland** for DPSP, **UK** for parliamentary system, **USA** for Fundamental Rights, etc.
- Remember the difference between **justiciable** and **non-justiciable** rights.
- **Article 37** is the key to answering questions about enforceability of DPSPs.

- Look for **static-current interlinkages**: while DPSPs aren't legally enforceable, many welfare laws (e.g., Right to Education Act, Food Security Act) are direct implementations of DPSPs.

36. Correct Option: (c) Free legal aid

Step 1: Identify what Article 39A deals with Article 39A was added by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**.

It is part of **Part IV – Directive Principles of State Policy**.

The Article reads:

"The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or schemes..."

So, its core focus is on **ensuring equal access to justice**, especially for the poor and marginalized.

Step 2: Eliminate wrong options

(a) **Protection of fundamental rights of LGBTQ+ –**

There is no direct reference to LGBTQ+ in Article 39A. That has been addressed more through **judicial interpretation of Article 14, 15, and 21**, especially after the **Navtej Johar judgment (2018)**.

(b) **Reservation policy –**

Reservation falls primarily under **Articles 15(4), 16(4), 330, 332, etc.**, not Article 39A.

(d) **None –**

Incorrect because (c) is clearly right.

Step 3: Final Selection

Only option (c) matches the provision of **Article 39A** accurately.

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC

- **Memorize key Articles by theme:**
 - 39A: Free legal aid
 - 21A: Right to Education
 - 17: Abolition of Untouchability
 - 32: Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Understand that **DPSPs** often guide policy laws (e.g., Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 came from Article 39A).
- When in doubt, eliminate options that refer to rights addressed elsewhere — like Fundamental Rights, reservations, etc.

37. Correct Option: (b) Only two

Step 1: Understand the theme

The question focuses on the **evolution of Fundamental Duties** in the Indian Constitution.

You need to assess each statement in the context of how and when Fundamental Duties were introduced and their global parallels.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement 1

"The Suresh Tendulkar Committee had recommended certain Fundamental Duties and obligations."

This statement is **incorrect**.

- The **Suresh Tendulkar Committee (2009)** was related to **poverty estimation methodology**, not Fundamental Duties.
- It proposed a new methodology for calculating poverty lines based on calorie intake, health, education, and clothing.
- Hence, this statement is **factually wrong**.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement 2

"Recommendations of Committee favouring inclusion of fundamental duties were implemented with the incorporation of the new article 51A in the Constitution."

This statement is **correct**.

- The **Swaran Singh Committee (1976)**, not Suresh Tendulkar Committee, recommended the inclusion of **Fundamental Duties**.
- Based on its recommendations, the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**, inserted **Article 51A** into the Constitution.
- It added **10 Fundamental Duties** for citizens, later increased to **11 by the 86th Amendment Act (2002)**.

Step 4: Evaluate Statement 3

"The inclusion of Fundamental Duties brought our Constitution in line with Article 29(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

This statement is **correct**.

- Article 29(1) of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** states:

"Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible."

- This global recognition of duties influenced the incorporation of **Article 51A** in India, aligning us with global human rights perspectives.

Step 5: Final Answer Selection

- Statement 1: Incorrect
- Statement 2: Correct
- Statement 3: Correct
 - **Only two statements are correct**

Correct Option: (b) Only two

How to Approach Such Questions

- Identify **misleading committee references** – Suresh Tendulkar = Poverty, Swaran Singh = Fundamental Duties.
- Know **which Amendment and Article** introduced major constitutional features (e.g., Article 51A, 42nd Amendment).
- Keep in mind **international influences** — like UDHR, Irish Constitution, etc.
- Eliminate based on **factual mismatch**, not just unfamiliarity.

38. Correct Option: (a) They are a set of moral and civic obligations which are legally enforceable by the courts.

Step 1: Understand the core theme

The question is testing your understanding of **Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)** — particularly their nature (justiciable or non-justiciable), scope, and content.

Step 2: Evaluate each option

Option (a): *They are a set of moral and civic obligations which are legally enforceable by the courts.*

- **Incorrect.**
- Fundamental Duties are **not legally enforceable** in a court of law.
- **Article 51A**, introduced via the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976**, makes them moral and civic obligations.
- The **Supreme Court in various judgments** (e.g., *AIIMS Students Union case*, 2001) reiterated that although not enforceable, they can be used for interpreting laws and promoting constitutional morality.

This makes **option (a)** factually **incorrect**, hence the right answer.

Option (b): *Citizens should value and uphold the principles of liberty, equality, justice, and fraternity.*

- **Correct.**
- This is directly mentioned in **Article 51A(e)**.

Option (c): *Citizens have a duty to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of the country.*

- **Correct.**
- Mentioned in **Article 51A(c)**.

Option (d): *Citizens have a duty to ensure that children have access to education and promote the importance of education in society.*

- **Correct.**
- This was added by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act (2002)** as **Article 51A(k)**.

Final Answer: (a) They are a set of moral and civic obligations which are legally enforceable by the courts.

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC

- **Distinguish between enforceability and moral obligation:**
 - Fundamental Duties = non-justiciable.
 - Fundamental Rights = justiciable.
- **Memorize key phrases from Article 51A:**
 - There are **11 duties**—know their wording and context.
 - Pay attention to those added via amendments (e.g., education duty via 86th Amendment).
- **Be alert for trap words like:**
 - “legally enforceable” (which is **not** true for Fundamental Duties).
 - “courts” or “rights” where none exist.

39. Correct Option: (d) All four

Step 1: Understand what “social justice” means in the constitutional context

- **Social justice** refers to the **fair and just distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges** within a society.
- It seeks to **uplift the disadvantaged and marginalized**, ensuring **equality and dignity** for all.

Social justice is a guiding principle in **Preamble**, **Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV)**, and several **Fundamental Rights**.

Step 2: Examine each option in light of social justice

- **Reservation Policy**
 - **Yes.**
 - Aimed at **uplifting Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes** in education, jobs, and legislatures.
 - Derives from **Articles 15(4), 16(4), 330, 332**, and related provisions.
 - It promotes **social justice through affirmative action**.
- **Right to Education**
 - **Yes.**

- Introduced by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**, as **Article 21A**.
- Ensures **universal access to education**, reducing inequality and promoting social inclusion.
- Also backed by **Directive Principles (Article 45)**.
- **Directive Principles**
 - **Yes**.
 - Articles like **38, 39, 41, 46** promote social welfare:
 - Reducing inequality
 - Equal pay for equal work
 - Education, healthcare, social assistance
 - These are **non-justiciable**, but essential for achieving **social and economic justice**.
- **Abolition of Untouchability**
 - **Yes**.
 - Guaranteed by **Article 17**, it promotes **dignity, equality**, and ends caste-based discrimination.
 - A cornerstone of **social justice in India**.

Step 3: Final Evaluation

All four principles aim at **reducing inequalities** and ensuring **dignity, opportunity, and inclusion**, especially for vulnerable sections.

Therefore, all four are **valid examples of social justice principles** under the Indian Constitution.

Final Answer: (d) All four

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC

- **Understand the theme** — Here, “social justice” is the core idea.
- **Link concepts to Constitutional Articles** — Use Part III (Fundamental Rights) and Part IV (DPSPs).
- **Eliminate options using definition-based reasoning** — If the concept promotes equity and inclusion, it likely supports social justice.
- **Don't be misled by repetition or inclusion of rights from different parts of the Constitution** — UPSC often mixes FRs, DPSPs, and policies intentionally.

40. Correct Option: (a) Equality, liberty, and social justice

Step 1: Understand the nature of Part III of the Constitution

Part III of the Indian Constitution (Articles **12 to 35**) deals with **Fundamental Rights** — a set of guarantees that protect individual liberties and promote dignity and justice. These are **enforceable in a court of law** and form the **core of the democratic and liberal philosophy** of the Indian Constitution.

Step 2: Identify the key philosophical values Part III reflects

The **Preamble** and **Part III** together reflect core philosophical commitments. These include:

- **Equality** (Articles 14–18): equality before law, abolition of untouchability, equal opportunity.
- **Liberty** (Articles 19–22): freedom of speech, movement, religion, etc.
- **Social Justice** (Articles 15(4), 16(4)): affirmative action for weaker sections, prohibition of discrimination.

Together, these form the **philosophical foundation** of Fundamental Rights.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options

Option (a): Equality, liberty, and social justice

- **Correct.** These are the **three fundamental pillars** of Part III and are mentioned directly or indirectly in the **Preamble, Directive Principles, and Fundamental Rights**.

Option (b): Citizenship, equality, and social justice

- Citizenship is dealt with under **Part II (Articles 5–11)**, not Part III.

Option (c): Nationalism, Secularism and liberty

- Nationalism is not a stated or legal basis for Fundamental Rights in Part III. Secularism is a value but appears more explicitly in the **Preamble and other parts**, not uniquely in Part III.

Option (d): Secularism, Social justice, and equality

- This omits **liberty**, which is central to the idea of Fundamental Rights.

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims

- **Link with Preamble** — Always start with the philosophical values mentioned in the **Preamble**.
- **Know the structure of the Constitution** — Understand what each Part (II, III, IV) deals with.

- **Focus on constitutional terminology** — UPSC often tests subtle differences between similar-sounding options.

41. Correct Option: (b) 1 and 3 only

Step 1: Understand what Fundamental Rights encompass

Fundamental Rights, enshrined in **Part III of the Constitution (Articles 12–35)**, include:

- **Civil rights:** right to life, liberty, privacy
- **Political rights:** freedom of speech, assembly, association
- **Cultural rights:** protection of minority culture and education
- **Social & economic rights:** though limited, Articles 15(4), 16(4), 17 promote social inclusion.

So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

Step 2: Check enforceability — Is it only the Supreme Court?

No.

Under **Article 32**, the **Supreme Court** is empowered to enforce Fundamental Rights. But under **Article 226**, the **High Courts** also have this power.

So, **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Step 3: Check protection against arbitrary actions

Part III includes:

- **Article 21:** Protection of life and personal liberty (against arbitrary arrest)
- **Article 22:** Procedural safeguards against arrest and detention
- **Article 14:** Equality before law and equal protection of laws
- **Article 15:** Prohibition of discrimination

So, **Statement 3 is correct.**

Final Evaluation:

- Statement 1: Correct
- Statement 2: **Incorrect** — High Courts also enforce FRs
- Statement 3: Correct

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims

- **Break down the statements by Article reference** (know which Articles cover what).
- **Don't generalise** — Terms like “only Supreme Court” should trigger caution.
- **Use constitutional logic** — Is the statement legally sound based on what the Constitution says?

42. Correct Option: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Step 1: Understand the Right to Property and the 44th Amendment (1978)

- Originally, **Right to Property** was a Fundamental Right under **Article 31**.
- The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978** removed it from Part III and made it a **legal right** under **Article 300A**.
- This was done to reduce litigation around land reforms and make way for equitable land redistribution.

So, **Statement 1 is correct.**

Step 2: Understand the significance of the 42nd Amendment Act (1976)

- Known as the “**Mini Constitution**”, it made **sweeping changes** to the Indian Constitution.
- It gave **more powers to the Central Government** by:
 - Curtailing the powers of the judiciary
 - Adding the word “**socialist**” and “**secular**” to the Preamble
 - Making Directive Principles more powerful by inserting **Article 31C**
 - Empowering Parliament over the State in terms of the Concurrent List
- It affected all three organs — **Executive, Legislature, Judiciary**.

So, **Statement 2 is also correct.**

Final Evaluation:

- Statement 1: Correct
- Statement 2: Correct

Since the question asks for **incorrect** statements, and **both are correct**, the answer is:

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- **Pay attention to amendment numbers and their year** — UPSC often asks questions based on chronology or amendment significance.
- **Understand major constitutional changes** — The 42nd and 44th Amendments are among the most important.
- **Be cautious with words like “incorrect”** — Always double-check the question's framing.
- **Use elimination wisely** — If even one statement is certainly correct, eliminate the options accordingly.

43. Correct Option: (d) Only three

Step 1: Identify the core objectives of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution

The **Fundamental Rights (Part III)** are meant to:

- **Ensure political democracy**
- **Check arbitrary actions of the state**
- **Protect individual liberties and rights against state encroachment**

Now let's evaluate each statement:

Statement 1: Promote the ideal of political democracy

Correct – Fundamental Rights (especially Articles 14–22) ensure the democratic framework by protecting individual rights.

Keep

Statement 2: Prevent the establishment of an authoritarian rule

Correct – The FRs act as limitations on the powers of the Executive and Legislature, preventing concentration of power.

Keep

Statement 3: Protect the liberties and freedoms of the people

Correct – This is the very essence of Fundamental Rights: liberty, equality, freedom of speech, religion, etc.

Keep

Statement 4: Promote the tyranny of the executive

Incorrect – The FRs exist precisely to **prevent tyranny** and unchecked power. This contradicts the spirit of the Constitution.

Eliminate

Final Evaluation:

- Statements 1, 2, and 3: Correct
- Statement 4: Incorrect (goes against constitutional values)

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims

- **Identify constitutional values** – FRs are rooted in liberty, equality, and the limitation of state power.
- **Watch for trap statements** – Look for phrases like “tyranny” or “arbitrary rule” which are antithetical to constitutional ideals.
- **Count carefully** – If the question asks “how many,” evaluate each option on its own merit before counting.

- **Eliminate extremes** – Statements that sound contrary to constitutional morality are usually incorrect.

44. Correct Option: (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Step 1: Understand what the “Right against Exploitation” includes

The **Right against Exploitation** is a Fundamental Right enshrined in **Articles 23 and 24** of the Indian Constitution, not Articles 17 and 18.

- **Article 23:** Prohibits human trafficking and forced labour (begar).
- **Article 24:** Prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations.

So, **Statement-I is factually incorrect** because it refers to **Articles 17 and 18**, which relate to:

- **Article 17:** Abolition of Untouchability (falls under Right to Equality)
- **Article 18:** Abolition of Titles (also part of Right to Equality)

Step 2: Analyze Statement-II

Statement-II says the right against exploitation reflects India's commitment to social justice and the eradication of exploitative practices.

This is **true**:

- Articles 23 and 24 aim to uphold **human dignity** and eliminate **exploitative social practices**.
- They ensure that vulnerable sections, including children and bonded labourers, are protected.

So, **Statement-II is correct**.

Final Evaluation:

- **Statement-I:** Incorrect (Wrong articles mentioned)
- **Statement-II:** Correct (Accurately reflects constitutional vision)

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- **Identify the Articles:** Questions on Fundamental Rights often test your precision with article numbers.
- **Break the statement into parts:** Even if the concept sounds correct, the article reference can make it factually wrong.
- **Eliminate using keywords:** Misleading article references (like 17 and 18 here) can help eliminate wrong statements quickly.

- **Stick to constitutional structure:** Know which right falls under which part or article to avoid confusion.

45. Correct Option: (a) 1 only

Step 1: Analyze Statement 1

“Amending Part III of the Indian Constitution follows the same procedure as amending any other part of the Constitution.”

This statement is **incorrect**.

- **Part III** of the Constitution (Fundamental Rights) is considered the “heart and soul” of the Constitution.
- While technically it **can** be amended under **Article 368**, the **Supreme Court’s interpretation in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)** places limitations.
- Any amendment that **violates the “basic structure”** of the Constitution, such as removing or nullifying Fundamental Rights, **can be declared unconstitutional**.
- Therefore, **amending Part III is legally possible**, but **not in the same unrestricted way as other parts**, because of the **basic structure doctrine**.

So, **Statement 1 is incorrect** due to this limitation, even though the formal procedure appears similar.

Step 2: Analyze Statement 2

“The procedure for amending the Indian Constitution is outlined in Article 368.”

This statement is **correct**.

- Article 368 explicitly lays down the **procedure for constitutional amendments**.
- It provides for two types:
 - **Simple majority** (only for some provisions, not in Article 368 itself)
 - **Special majority** (most provisions, including Fundamental Rights)
 - **Special majority + consent of half the states** (for federal structure changes)

Therefore, **Statement 2 is correct**.

Final Evaluation:

- Statement 1 – Incorrect
- Statement 2 – Correct

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- **Understand the difference between procedure and constraints** – Though Article 368 is the mechanism, courts impose **substantive limits** (e.g., basic structure doctrine).

- **Do not fall for technical-sounding traps** – Just because a part can be amended through a procedure doesn’t mean it’s amendable in spirit.
- **Keep landmark cases in mind** – Kesavananda Bharati case is crucial here for understanding limits on amending Part III.
- **Focus on the word ‘incorrect’** – UPSC often frames such questions negatively. Always double-check what is being asked — correct or incorrect.

46. Correct Option: (c) All three

Step 1: Understand the Theme — Protection of Rights under the Indian Constitution

This question tests your knowledge of **Fundamental Rights**, particularly those related to **personal liberty, movement, and protection from arbitrary State action**. The Constitution provides such protections mainly under **Part III** (Articles 12–35).

Step 2: Evaluate Each Statement

Statement 1: Protection in respect of conviction for offences

This refers to **Article 20** of the Constitution, which provides protection against:

- Ex-post facto laws (no retrospective criminal punishment),
- Double jeopardy (no second trial for the same offence),
- Self-incrimination (no person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself).

This is **correct** and is a vital part of the **Right to Life and Personal Liberty**.

Statement 2: Move freely throughout the territory of India

This refers to **Article 19(1)(d)**, which guarantees every citizen the **freedom to move freely** throughout the territory of India. It is a part of the **freedom of movement**, under the broader **Right to Freedom**.

This is also **correct**.

Statement 3: Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

This is enshrined under **Article 22**, which provides:

- Protection for people arrested under **ordinary laws** (e.g., right to be informed, consult a lawyer, and be produced before a magistrate).
- Protection for people detained under **preventive detention**, with certain safeguards.

This is again **correct**, and a key part of the Fundamental Rights relating to **personal liberty and due process**.

Final Analysis:

All three statements are **correct** and relate to different dimensions of the **protection of rights** guaranteed to Indian citizens under the Constitution.

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims

- Recognize keywords like “protection”, “rights”, “liberty”, and recall relevant **Articles in Part III** of the Constitution.
- Break down each statement and mentally match it to a specific **Article or right**.
- In such factual enumeration questions, if you can confidently validate each item to a constitutional provision, you can eliminate uncertainty.
- Do not confuse Fundamental Rights (justiciable) with DPSPs (non-justiciable) when reading terms like “protection”.

47. Correct Option: (a) 1 only

Step 1: Analyze Statement 1

“Fundamental Rights can be suspended during a National Emergency, except for the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.”

This statement is **correct**.

- **Article 359** empowers the President to suspend the **enforcement** of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency.
- However, **after the 44th Constitutional Amendment (1978)**, it is clearly stated that **Articles 20 (Protection in respect of conviction for offences) and 21 (Protection of life and personal liberty) cannot be suspended**, even during a National Emergency.
- Thus, rights under these two articles **remain intact and enforceable**.

Step 2: Analyze Statement 2

“The Parliament can completely abolish Fundamental Rights through a constitutional amendment.”

This statement is **incorrect**.

- Although Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution under **Article 368**, the Supreme Court in the **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)** held that the “**Basic Structure**” of the Constitution cannot be altered or destroyed.

- **Fundamental Rights are part of this basic structure**, and hence **cannot be completely abolished** even by a constitutional amendment.

- Therefore, any attempt to **abolish Fundamental Rights** would be **unconstitutional**.

Final Evaluation:

- Statement 1 – Correct
- Statement 2 – Incorrect

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- **Always keep landmark cases in mind** — e.g., **Kesavananda Bharati** is essential for understanding limits on constitutional amendments.
- **Note any changes from Constitutional Amendments** — The 44th Amendment is a key milestone that limited emergency powers.
- **Read keywords carefully** — Words like “completely abolish” signal extremes. The Constitution allows for regulation and reasonable restrictions, but **not complete abolition** of core rights.
- **Cross-check emergency provisions** — Know which articles are exempt from suspension and under what circumstances.

48. Correct Option: (a) Only one

Step 1: Analyze Statement 1

“All citizens have the right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, or business.”

This is **correct**.

- **Article 19(1)(g)** of the Indian Constitution grants **citizens** the **Fundamental Right** to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, or business.
- This right is **not available to foreigners** and is subject to reasonable restrictions.

Correct

Step 2: Analyze Statement 2

“The state cannot impose any restrictions on the exercise of this right.”

This is **incorrect**.

- **Article 19(6)** allows the State to impose **reasonable restrictions** on this right in the interest of the general public.
- The State can also **prescribe professional or technical qualifications** and **exclude certain trades or businesses** to be carried on only by the State (e.g., liquor trade, atomic energy).

Incorrect

Step 3: Analyze Statement 3

“This right includes the right to carry on a profession or business or trade or occupation that is immoral or dangerous.”

This is **incorrect**.

- Immoral or harmful activities, such as trafficking, prostitution, or sale of narcotics, are not protected under Article 19(1)(g).
- The Supreme Court has clarified that such activities cannot claim constitutional protection as fundamental rights.

Incorrect

Final Evaluation:

Statement	Verdict
1	Correct
2	Incorrect
3	Incorrect

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- Break down each statement independently and relate it to a specific Article or judicial interpretation.
- Remember conditional clauses: Many rights are not absolute. Look for phrases like “reasonable restrictions”.
- Use elimination method: If even one statement is definitively incorrect, strike out options that include it.
- Apply constitutional logic: If a statement seems to justify immoral or harmful activities under fundamental rights—it’s likely incorrect.
- Reinforce with case law: E.g., *State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat (2005)*—restrictions on trade in public interest upheld.

49. Correct Option: (b) 2 only

Step 1: Analyze Statement 1

“Article 21A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education up to the level of higher or professional education.”

This statement is **incorrect**.

- Article 21A was inserted into the Constitution by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.
- It states: “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.”

- Therefore, the scope is limited to children aged 6 to 14 years, not higher or professional education.

Incorrect

Step 2: Analyze Statement 2

“This provision was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.”

This statement is **correct**.

- The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 inserted:
 - Article 21A (Right to education as a Fundamental Right),
 - Amended Article 45 (early childhood care and education), and
 - Added Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(k) (duty of parents/guardians to educate children).

Correct

Final Evaluation:

Statement	Verdict
1	Incorrect
2	Correct

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- Focus on exact constitutional language. Don’t confuse education provisions for children with broader education policies.
- Be specific about age brackets. The Constitution clearly defines the age group for free and compulsory education.
- Link amendments with key rights. The 86th Amendment is foundational for understanding India’s education mandate.
- Avoid generalisation traps. Words like “higher or professional education” are often incorrect if not explicitly stated in the Constitution.

50. Correct Option: (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.

Statement I: “The Supreme Court may not refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction.”

Correct

- Under Article 32 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court is mandated to enforce the Fundamental Rights.
- This jurisdiction is **guaranteed** and **cannot be refused** when there is a violation of Fundamental Rights.

- In the landmark case **L. Chandra Kumar vs Union of India (1997)**, the Supreme Court reaffirmed that Article 32 is the “heart and soul” of the Constitution (as described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar).
- Hence, the Supreme Court **must entertain** petitions under Article 32 if there is a prima facie violation of Fundamental Rights.

Statement II: “A remedy under Article 32 is in itself a Fundamental Right.”

Correct

- **Article 32(1)** explicitly mentions: *“The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed.”*
- Thus, not only is the **right to constitutional remedies** (i.e., approaching SC for enforcement) a **remedy**, it is also **itself a Fundamental Right**.
- It is often termed as the “**heart and soul of the Constitution**”, as it ensures the protection of all other Fundamental Rights.

Does Statement II explain Statement I?

No.

- Statement II talks about the **nature of the remedy under Article 32**, while Statement I is about the **mandatory duty** of the Supreme Court to entertain writ petitions under that Article.
- Although both statements are **independently correct**, **Statement II**

does not logically explain why Statement I is true.

- The **obligation** on the Supreme Court arises from constitutional mandate, not merely because the remedy is a Fundamental Right.

Final Evaluation:

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Verdict</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
I	Correct	SC cannot refuse writs under A32
II	Correct	Remedy under A32 is itself a Fundamental Right
Relation	Not explanatory	II does not explain I

Correct Option: (b)

Both statements are true, but **Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I**.

How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- **Carefully separate factual correctness from causal logic.**
- Even if two statements are correct, ask: *“Does one logically explain the other?”*
- Remember important Supreme Court observations on Article 32 (e.g., “heart and soul” quote by Ambedkar).
- Be precise in distinguishing **right**, **remedy**, and **jurisdiction** in constitutional law.

