



**An Institute for Civil Services**

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**— IAS 2026 —**

# **PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2026**

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**PRELIMS PRACTICE PROGRAMME**

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# **POLITY**

**TEST: #01**

**Basic Concepts (NCERT); Constitutional Development; Salient features of the Indian Constitution; Union & States, and Citizenship**



**8448496262**

## GENERAL STUDIES

# POLITY - 1

**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. In the context of Political theory, consider the following statements:

**Statement-I:**

The theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape Constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner.

**Statement-II:**

It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc.

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

2. Which of the following statement is most appropriate about Political Theory?

- (a) It discusses ideas that form the basis of political institutions.
- (b) It explains the relationship between different religions.
- (c) It explains the meanings of concepts like equality and freedom.
- (d) It predicts the performance of political parties.

3. Which among the following most appropriately describes a 'Nation'?

- (a) It is constituted by a group who share certain features such as descent, or language, or religion or ethnicity.
- (b) People have a common set of characteristics like a common language, belief and share boundaries.
- (c) It is a casual collection of people, who are bound by a common set of rules and values.
- (d) People refer to the collective identity and vision for the future of a group which aspires to have an independent political existence.

4. With reference to the functions of constitution, consider the following:

- 1. Constitutional Governance
- 2. Legal Interpretation
- 3. Amendment and Flexibility
- 4. Protection of Minority Rights

How many of the above-mentioned are correct?

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

5. Consider the following statements:

**Statement-I:**

The India is an indestructible union of destructible States.

**Statement-II:**

Union of India is divided into different states only for the convenience of administration.

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

- (a) Both Statement-1 and Statement-1 are correct and Statement-2 is the correct explanation for Statement-1
- (b) Both Statement-1 and Statement-2 are correct and Statement-2 is not the correct explanation for Statement-1
- (c) Statement-1 is correct but Statement-2 is incorrect
- (d) Statement-1 is incorrect but Statement-2 is correct

6. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Citizenship of a nation guarantees political, civil rights and socio-economic rights.
- 2. Indian Citizenship involves certain obligations on citizens by virtue of the Constitution.

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

7. With reference to provision of 'Dual Citizenship' in India, consider the following statements:

1. It is mandatory for all Indian passport holders to surrender their last Indian passport immediately after acquisition of foreign nationality.
2. It is an offence for foreign nationals to hold Indian passports under the Citizenship Act.

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

8. Consider the following statements:

1. Overseas citizen of India (OCI) includes a group of people holding a company in any foreign country of Indian origin.
2. Foreign nationals cannot apply for OCI while on visiting India in Tourist Visa.
3. The foreigner staying in a particular country or in India for a continuous period of 6 months is eligible to apply for OCI cardholder.
4. The Spouse of OCI cardholder, whose marriage is registered in the country of residence, is also eligible for OCI cardholder to India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

9. The Preamble begins with the powerful words, "We, the people of India," emphasizing -

- (a) The sovereign nature of the Indian state
- (b) The cultural nature of the Indian state
- (c) The secular nature of the Indian state
- (d) The democratic nature of the Indian state

10. Consider the following:

1. Right to freedom of Speech and Expression
2. Right to Life

3. Right to freedom of Religion

4. Cultural and Educational Rights

How many of the following Fundamental Rights are not enjoyed by the aliens?

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

11. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Constitution:

1. First Past the Post system is borrowed from British constitution.
2. Emergency provisions are borrowed from Government of India Act (1935).
3. Charter of fundamental rights is borrowed from French constitution.
4. The idea of residuary powers is borrowed from Australian constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

12. Consider the following statements about secularism in the Indian Constitution:

**Statement - I:**

The Indian Constitution adopts a positive concept of secularism, which involves equal respect for all religions, rather than a complete separation of religion and state.

**Statement - II:**

The secular nature of the Indian state is reflected solely in the explicit use of the term 'secular' in the Preamble, added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.

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.

**13.** Which of the following was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) Elephant
- (b) Spinning Wheel (Charkha)
- (c) Horse
- (d) Lion

**14.** Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act of 1858:

1. The Act abolished the East India Company and transferred its powers to the British Crown.
2. It introduced a system of double Government by establishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
3. It created the office of the Secretary of State for India, who was responsible to the British Parliament.

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

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

**15.** Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1861:

1. The Act marked the beginning of representative institutions in India by associating Indians with the law-making process.
2. It decentralized legislative powers to Bombay and Madras Presidencies, reversing the centralization started by the Regulating Act of 1773.
3. The Viceroy was empowered to issue ordinances during emergencies with the concurrence of the legislative council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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

**16.** Consider the following statements about the Indian Councils Act of 1892:

1. It introduced direct elections for some non-official members of the legislative councils.
2. The Act allowed legislative councils to discuss the budget and address questions to the executive.
3. It maintained an official majority in both Central and provincial legislative councils.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**17.** Consider the following statements about the Indian Independence Act of 1947:

1. It provided for the creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, with the right to secede from the British Commonwealth.
2. The Act abolished the office of Viceroy but retained the British Monarch's right to veto bills in the new dominions.
3. It empowered the Constituent Assemblies of both dominions to repeal any act of the British Parliament, including the Independence Act itself.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**18.** Consider the following statements about the Simon Commission:

1. The commission was appointed in 1927, two years ahead of schedule, to report on India's constitutional progress.
2. All members of the commission were British, which led to its boycott by all Indian political parties.

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

**19.** Who was the chief draftsman of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) S.N. Mukerjee
- (b) Prem Behari Narain
- (c) Nand Lal Bose
- (d) H.V.R. Iyengar

**20.** Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:

1. The Preamble is a part of the Constitution as affirmed by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).
2. The Preamble can be amended, but amendments cannot alter the basic features of the Constitution.
3. The Preamble is justiciable and its provisions are enforceable in courts of law.

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

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

**21.** Consider the following statements:

**Statement - I:**

The Fazl Ali Commission rejected the principle of 'one language-one state' while recommending the reorganization of states in India.

**Statement - II:**

The primary consideration for the Fazl Ali Commission in redrawing the political units of India was the preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country.

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 incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

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

**22.** Consider the following categories of persons:

1. A person who had his domicile in India and was born in India.
2. A person who migrated to India from Pakistan before July 19, 1948, and had been ordinarily resident in India since the date of his migration.
3. A person who, or any of whose parents or grandparents, was born in undivided India but is ordinarily residing outside India and has been registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country of his residence.
4. A person who migrated to India from Pakistan after July 19, 1948, and had been ordinarily resident in India since the date of his migration.

How many of the given categories correctly describe the persons who became the citizens of India at the commencement of the Constitution on January 26, 1950?

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

**23.** Consider the following statements regarding National Register of Citizens:

1. National Register of Indian Citizens finds its mention in original Citizenship Act, 1955.
2. The first NRC was conducted immediately after the enactment of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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



24. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Laws giving effect to a resolution of a land boundary dispute between India and a foreign country must be passed by a special majority.
2. Indian Territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

25. Which of the following statements regarding the Inner Line Permit is/are correct?

1. The concept of the Inner Line Permit is an offshoot of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873.
2. The states that are already in the Sixth Schedule can have the Inner Line Permit system.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

26. Consider the following pairs:

**Features of the Constitution** : **Year of adoption**

1. Objective resolution : January, 1947
2. Ratification of the India's membership of the Commonwealth : May, 1949.
3. National flag : January, 1950.

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) No Pair
- (b) Only one pair
- (c) Only two pairs
- (d) All the three pairs

27. Consider the following statements with respect to the principles of Rule of Law:

1. Rule of Law ensures absence of arbitrary power, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law.
2. Constitution of India is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law which is one of the elements of Rule of Law.

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. Which of the following justify the term 'Liberty' according to the constitution?

1. Values attached to tolerance
2. Absence of external constraints
3. To develop his or her capability
4. To utilize resources as per own will

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

29. Which one among the following are *not* associated with Drafting of the Constitution?

1. J.B Kripalani
2. H.C Mukherjee
3. A.V Thakkar
4. G.V Mavlankar

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

30. Consider the following:

- | <i>Schedule</i>     | <i>Subject matters</i>                 |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Ninth schedule   | - Diluting the concentration of wealth |
| 2. Fourth schedule  | - Federal structure                    |
| 3. Seventh schedule | - Division of Powers                   |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) No pair
- (d) All the three pairs

**31.** Consider the following statements regarding the provisions in the Constitution:

1. Article 2 authorizes the Central government to establish new States.
2. The Constitution gives power to admit new States which are not the part of India.

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

**32.** Regarding the Dhar Commission, which of the following statement is *incorrect*?

- (a) It suggested administrative convenience should be the basis for reorganisation of the States.
- (b) It rejected the Linguistic basis as the criteria for shuffling of states.
- (c) It supported the Andhra Pradesh reorganisation proposal.
- (d) A linguistic provinces Committee has been formed under the commission.

**33.** Consider the following:

**Assertion (A):** States are empowered to deal with few provisions of citizenship in special areas.

**Reason (R):** The Indians owe allegiance to the Union directly and not subject to Dual citizenship.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) A is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- (d) A and R both are not correct.

**34.** Constitution of India guarantees which of the following to the States of India?

- (a) Territorial Integrity
- (b) Sovereignty
- (c) Right to secede from union
- (d) None of the above

**35.** The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in which of the following:

- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**36.** Consider the following statements:

1. Preamble was not included in the original constitution of India.
2. With commencement of the constitution, the Independence Act, 1947 was repealed.

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

**37.** Consider the following statements:

1. Plutocracy is a society or a system ruled and dominated by a small minority of the wealthiest.
2. Governments with Autocracy are ruled by one person who has all the power over the people in a country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**38.** Consider the following statements:

1. Rights are justified claims to a certain kind of positive and negative treatment from others.



2. Human Rights are those important conditions of social life without which no person can generally realize his best self.
3. Human Rights Day is observed every year on the day the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

**39.** Consider the following statements:

1. In a Democracy the ultimate power to govern people comes from the people themselves.
2. Both 'First Past the Post system' and 'Proportional Representation' types of the system of elections are followed in India.

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

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

**40.** More than seventy years after the adoption, the Constitution continues to function as the framework within which the government of our country operates. What are the reasons for this continuity?

1. There has been enough flexibility of interpretations of the Constitution through judicial rulings as well as political practice.
2. Our Constitution is not a static document and it is not unalterable.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

**41.** Consider the following statements regarding the concept of Liberalism:

1. The liberalism in the Indian Constitution has been always linked to social justice.
2. Classical liberalism always privileges the rights of the individuals over the demands of social justice.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**42.** In what ways the Constitution expresses the fundamental identity of the people?

1. The Constitution forms a collective identity by setting norms about how one should be governed and who should be governed.
2. It gives the moral identity by through its authoritative constraints upon what one may or may not do.
3. It gives powers to the government for pursuing the collective good of society.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**43.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the August Offer 1940.
2. The representatives of each community (Muslims, Sikhs and general) were to be elected by members of that community in the provincial legislative assembly.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**44.** Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Constitution of India?

1. It specifies how the government will be constituted.

2. It does not lay down limits on the powers of the government.
3. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**45.** Consider the following statements:

1. The demand for a constituent assembly was accepted in principle by British government in August Offer of 1940
2. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**46.** Although the term 'fraternity' is missing in the provisions of the Constitution explicitly, except Preamble, which of the following parts/provisions imply the implicit meaning of the fraternity?

1. Idea of single citizenship
2. Directive Principles
3. Fundamental Duties
4. Indestructible nature of the Indian Union

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

**47.** Which of the following states/UTs were newly created by the States Reorganisation Act of 1956?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Kerala

3. Mysore
4. Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**48.** Consider the following statements:

1. Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American Federation.
2. 'Union of India' has a wider expression than the 'Territory of India'.

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

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

**49.** Who among the following can acquire citizenship by registration in India?

- (a) Married son of Indian citizen
- (b) Unmarried son of Indian citizen above the age of 25 years
- (c) Married daughter-in-law of Indian citizen
- (d) Under 18 son of Indian citizen

**50.** Which of the following statements about Committees of the Constituent Assembly is/are correct?

1. Provincial Constitution Committee was chaired by Sardar Patel.
2. Committee for Negotiating with States was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. Rules of Procedure Committee was chaired by J B Kripalani.

Select the correct answer using codes below:

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

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**33**

**SUB SECTIONAL TESTS**  
50 QUESTIONS

**12**

**SECTIONAL TESTS (GS & CSAT)**  
100 & 50 QUESTIONS

**07**

**CURRENT AFFAIRS TESTS**  
100 QUESTIONS

**16**

**MOCK TESTS TESTS (GS & CSAT)**  
100 & 80 QUESTIONS

*For* **ADMISSION**



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# PROGRAMME FEATURES



## Pre-Test Orientation & Practice Integration

Each test is preceded by a concise handout covering key concepts, PYQ trends, revision checklist, and common traps, along with a practice set and a video walkthrough to build solving strategy and test temperament.



## PYQ-Anchored Explanations with Mains Linkages

Each solution includes a PYQ reference, a GS Mains linkage (where relevant), and detailed explanations using conceptual reasoning and elimination techniques.



## Personalised Performance Analytics

Every test is followed by a personalised report covering subject-wise accuracy, time-per-question tracking, guesswork analysis, and a trend graph to identify growth or stagnation.



## Diagnostic Mentorship & Post-Test Corrections

After every few tests, students receive a diagnostic summary of recurring mistakes and pressure zones, followed by faculty-driven suggestions and optional strategy calls.



## Scalable CSAT Testing with Level Tags

CSAT tests are classified as Beginner, Intermediate, and Advanced, with topic tags, time benchmarks, and accuracy tracking—helping students move steadily from 33% to 50+.





# PROGRAMME DELIVERY

**#1**

## EXTENSIVE TESTS BREAKDOWN

The number of tests in this series will be 68. The sub-categorization has been given below:

**33****SUB SECTIONAL  
TESTS****06****SECTIONAL  
TESTS****07****CURRENT  
AFFAIRS****06****CSAT****16****MOCK  
TESTS****#2**

## LEVEL-WISE QUESTIONS

The evolving nature of the UPSC Prelims Questions can be tackled through the level-wise practice of questions. The following levels are:

**LEVEL: 1****ELEMENTARY**

Questions are easier to solve. Such questions came directly from relevant and popular sources and require a very basic understanding of factual awareness.

Though constituting only 10% in prelims,

**LEVEL: 2****APPROACHABLE**

Questions from this category are relatively approachable given the candidate has good command over basics and has revised well.

Questions from this category are

**LEVEL: 3****REAL CHALLENGE**

It will test your thoughts, core and depth for a subject/topic. It warrants interlinked and dynamic understanding.

It will test your thoughts, core and

**LEVEL: 4****IMCAPACITATED**

Questions from this section are Vague, and not found in regular standard sources, everything under the sun can be asked. Intended to maximize your negatives. It's better to leave such questions.

Questions from this section are Vague,

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#3

## SUB-SECTIONAL TESTS

### A Deep Dive into Subject Syllabus and Enhanced Preparation

The sub-sectional tests have been designed in such a way that they will cover the entire syllabus of each subject. The questions on each sub-topic will bring more depth to your preparation and will give a sense of completion of the subject. The test will consist of 50 questions each.

#4

## SECTIONAL TESTS

### Assessing Subject Proficiency – 'Holistic Performance Evaluation

The sub-sectional tests have been designed in such a way that they will cover the entire syllabus of each subject. The questions on each sub-topic will bring more depth to your preparation and will give a sense of completion of the subject. The test will consist of 50 questions each.

#5

## CURRENT AFFAIRS TESTS

### Exploring the Dynamic Landscape through Dedicated Tests

The current affairs tests will help in interlinking the current events with the static portion of the subject. The tests will contain 100 questions purely on current events.

#6

## CSAT TESTS

### Boosting Skills and Speed

The CSAT Tests are divided into three divisions having one test each on Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, and Reading Comprehension. The test will consist of 50 questions.

#7

## MOCK TESTS

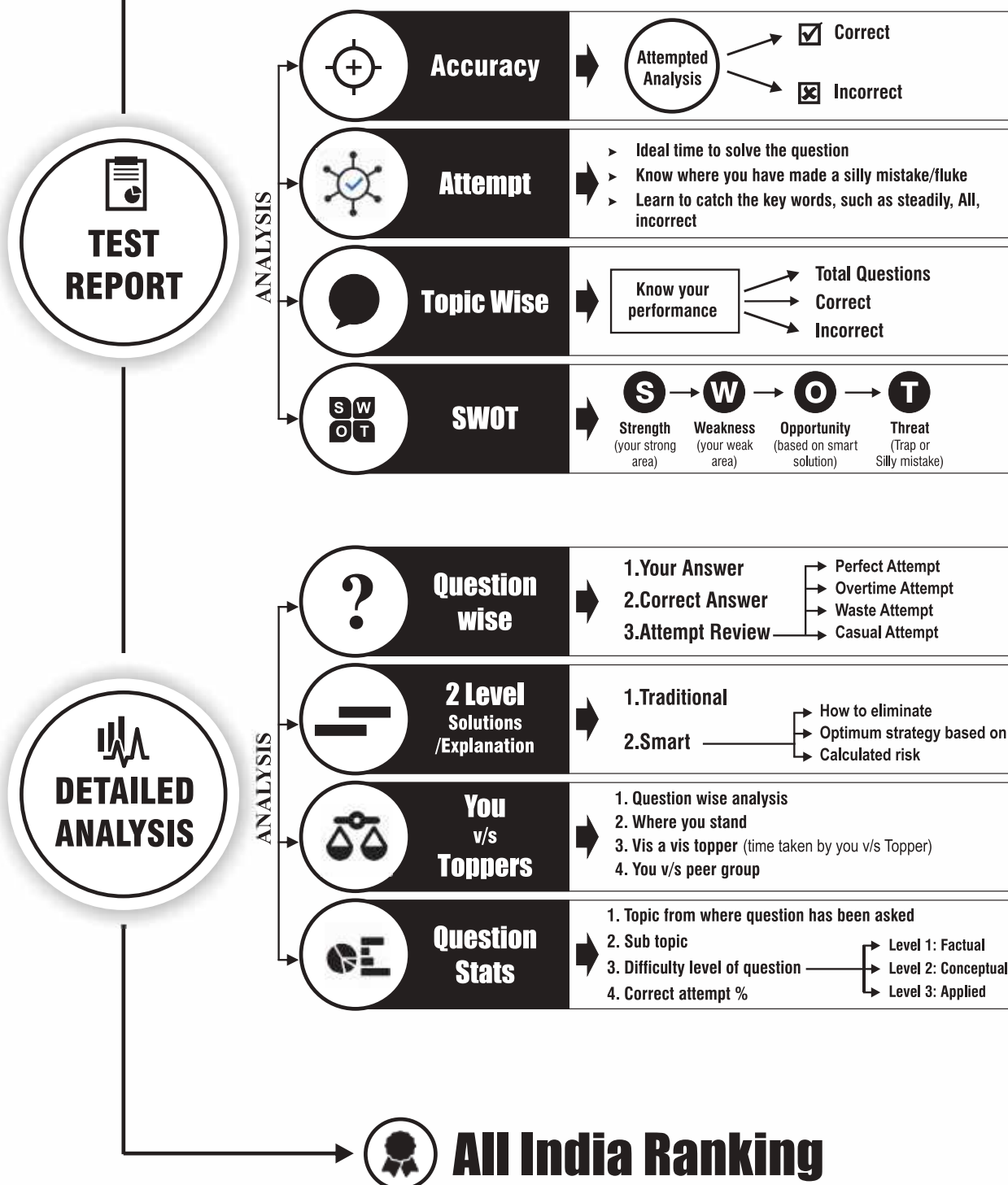
### Realistic Simulation

Mock Tests Emulating the UPSC Pattern for Exam-Ready Preparation: The primary feature of the Mock Tests is that the tests are completely based on the UPSC pattern to give you a real-time environment of the examination and boost your preparation.





### TEST SCORE ANALYSIS



# TEST SCHEDULE

TEST NO.	SUBJECT	TOPIC COVERED
POLITY		
TEST - 01	POLITY-1	Basic Concepts (NCERT); Constitutional Development; Salient features of the Indian Constitution; Union & States, and Citizenship
TEST - 02	POLITY-2	Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties
TEST - 03	POLITY-3	Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary
TEST - 04	POLITY-4	Centre–State Relations; Local Governance; Constitutional and Non–Constitutional bodies; Special Areas; UTs
TEST - 05	POLITY-5	Political dynamics; Governance, Schemes, Policy and initiatives; Recent Developments
TEST - 06	CURRENT AFFAIRS-1 (May–June 2025)	
ECONOMY		
TEST - 07	ECONOMY-1	Fundamental of Economy (NCERT); Micro economy, Macro economy; National Income Accounting of India; Inflation
TEST - 08	ECONOMY-2	Money and Banking; Money and Financial Sectors; RBI and Monetary Policy
TEST - 09	ECONOMY-3	Public Finance, Budgeting, Fiscal Policy; Planning and Inclusive Growth; Poverty and Unemployment
TEST - 10	ECONOMY-4	Sectors of Economy (Agriculture, Industry, Services, and External sectors); Recent Developments
TEST - 11	CSAT-1	Reading Comprehension-1
ENVIRONMENT		
TEST - 12	ENVIRONMENT-1	Fundamentals of Ecology and Environment (NCERT)
TEST - 13	ENVIRONMENT-2	Basic Concept of Ecology; Environment and its factors; Levels of Ecological Organization; Ecosystem: Structure and Functions



TEST NO.	SUBJECT	TOPIC COVERED
TEST - 14	ENVIRONMENT-3	Biodiversity and Threats; Conservation Methods; Biodiversity of India and the World
TEST - 15	ENVIRONMENT-4	Environmental Pollution and Management; Climate Change and Mitigation
TEST - 16	ENVIRONMENT-5	Biodiversity Conservation Efforts; Environmental Governance (National and International); Environmental Impact Assessment; Recent Developments
TEST - 17	CURRENT AFFAIRS-2 (July-August, 2025)	
HISTORY		
TEST - 18	HISTORY-1	NCERT Revision (Ancient and Medieval history)
TEST - 19	HISTORY-2	NCERT Revision (Modern history)
TEST - 20	HISTORY-3	Ancient History: Political Structure of Ancient India; Economic Conditions of Ancient India; Socio-cultural development of Ancient India
TEST - 21	HISTORY-4	Medieval History: Political Structure of Medieval India; Economic Conditions of Medieval India; Socio-cultural development of Medieval India
TEST - 22	HISTORY-5	Modern History-1: India from Early 18th Century to the 19th century; Beginning of India's Struggle for Freedom
TEST - 23	HISTORY-6	Modern History-2: India's freedom movement in the 20th Century; India under the British rule
TEST - 24	HISTORY-7	Art & Culture-1: Architecture & Sculptures; Religion, Language & Literature; Miscellaneous
TEST - 25	HISTORY-8	Art & Culture-2: Paintings, Pottery and Numismatic; Dance, Drama and Music; Indian Theatre and Puppetry; Sports, Recent Developments
TEST - 26	CSAT-2	Quantitative Aptitude-1
GEOGRAPHY		
TEST - 27	GEOGRAPHY-1	Fundamental of Geography of India and the World (NCERT)
TEST - 28	GEOGRAPHY-2	General Geography: Origin of Universe, Solar System, Evolution of Earth, Earth's Interior, Rocks and Minerals
TEST - 29	GEOGRAPHY-3	Geomorphology: Endogenic and Exogenic factors and Processes, Landforms and their Evolutions



TEST NO.	SUBJECT	TOPIC COVERED
TEST - 30	GEOGRAPHY-4	Climatology, Oceanography, and Biogeography of the World
TEST - 31	GEOGRAPHY-5	Location, Physiography and Drainage System of India
TEST - 32	GEOGRAPHY-6	Climate and Biogeography of India
TEST - 33	GEOGRAPHY-7	Human and Economic Geography of India and the World, Recent Developments
TEST - 34	CURRENT AFFAIRS-3 (September-October, 2025)	
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY		
TEST - 35	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-1	Fundamentals of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology & their application in daily life
TEST - 36	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-2	Health and Diseases; Biotechnology and applications; Nuclear energy and Technology
TEST - 37	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-3	Space Science and Technology; Defense technology and Defense exercises; Nanotechnology and its application
TEST - 38	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-4	IT, Electronics and Communications; AI and Robotics; Intellectual property rights; Miscellaneous; Recent Developments
TEST - 39	CSAT-3	Reasoning -1
TEST - 40	CSAT-4	Reading Comprehension -2
TEST - 41	CSAT-5	Quantitative Aptitude -2
TEST - 42	CSAT-6	Reasoning -2
TEST - 43	CURRENT AFFAIRS-4 (November-December, 2025)	
SECTIONAL TEST		
TEST - 44	SECTIONAL TEST-1	Polity and Governance
TEST - 45	SECTIONAL TEST-2	Economy
TEST - 46	SECTIONAL TEST-3	Environment and Ecology
TEST - 47	SECTIONAL TEST-4	History and Culture of India
TEST - 48	SECTIONAL TEST- 5	Geography
TEST - 49	SECTIONAL TEST-6	Science and Technology
TEST - 50	CURRENT AFFAIRS -5 (January - February, 2026)	





TEST NO.	SUBJECT	TOPIC COVERED
<b>MOCK TEST</b>		
TEST - 51	MOCK-1	Paper 1 : General Studies
TEST - 52	MOCK-2	Paper 2 : CSAT
TEST - 53	MOCK-3	Paper 1 : General Studies
TEST - 54	MOCK-4	Paper 2 : CSAT
TEST - 55	MOCK-5	Paper 1 : General Studies
TEST - 56	MOCK-6	Paper 2 : CSAT
TEST - 57	MOCK-7	Paper 1 : General Studies
TEST - 58	MOCK-8	Paper 2 : CSAT
TEST - 59	MOCK-9	Paper 1 : General Studies
TEST - 60	MOCK-10	Paper 2 : CSAT
TEST - 63	CURRENT AFFAIRS - 6 (Budget and Economic Survey; India Year Book)	
TEST - 61	MOCK-11	Paper 1 : General Studies
TEST - 62	MOCK-12	Paper 2 : CSAT
TEST - 64	MOCK-13	Paper 1 : General Studies
TEST - 65	MOCK-14	Paper 2 : CSAT
TEST - 66	MOCK-15	Paper 1 : General Studies
TEST - 67	MOCK-16	Paper 2 : CSAT
TEST - 68	CURRENT AFFAIRS - 7 (March - April, 2026 )	

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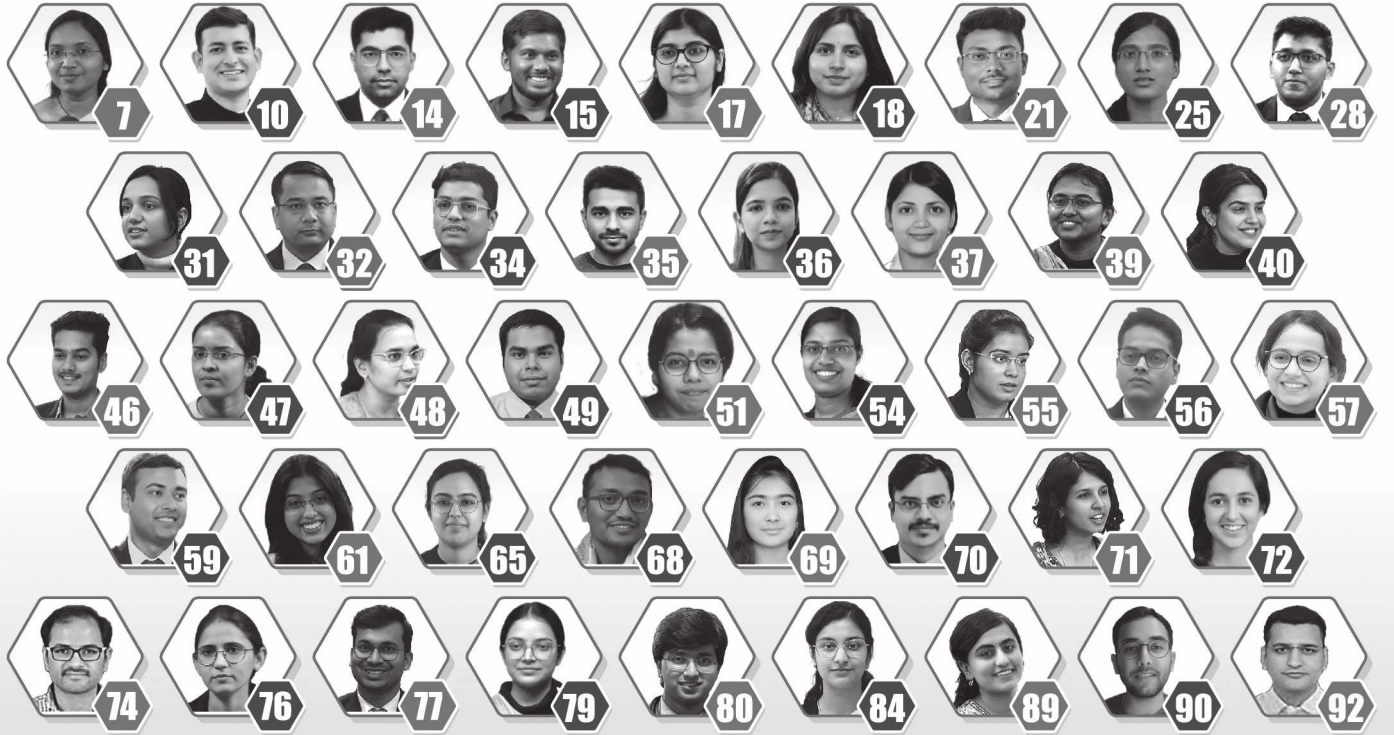


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GS SCORE

## GENERAL STUDIES

### POLITY - 1

#### *Answer Key*

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

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

This question requires a conceptual understanding of political theory, especially its normative scope and the foundational ideas it engages with. Let's examine both statements carefully:

**Statement-I:** *"The theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape Constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner."*  
Correct.

- Political theory systematically studies key normative ideas such as justice, rights, equality, liberty, and democracy.
- It provides conceptual clarity on the frameworks that guide the formation and functioning of constitutions and institutions.
- It seeks to explain how political life should be organized, rather than merely describing how it is.
- According to Andrew Heywood and Rajeev Bhargava, political theory is a **systematic reflection on ideas that guide political practice**.

**Statement-II:** *"It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc."*  
Correct.

- These principles are central to **normative political thought** and are deeply embedded in theories of constitutionalism and liberal democracy.
- Political theory explores their origins, moral justification, and role in preventing authoritarianism.
- For example, separation of powers was theorized by Montesquieu; rule of law by A.V. Dicey; and judicial review by constitutional theorists to protect individual rights.
- These are not just institutional mechanisms but carry normative significance about how power should be structured and exercised.

**Relation between the two statements:** Statement-II identifies concrete normative principles that illustrate how political theory examines and evaluates the functioning of political and constitutional systems. Therefore, it serves as a correct explanation for Statement-I.

**Final Answer:** (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

### How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:

- Understand that political theory is not merely descriptive but **normative**.
- Identify if Statement-II serves as an **example or elaboration** of Statement-I.
- Be cautious of UPSC's use of phrases like "systematic," "significance," or "ideas" — these signal theoretical depth.
- Avoid confusing **political theory** with **political science as a whole** — the former focuses on principles and values, not just institutions and processes.

### 2. Correct Option: (a) It discusses ideas that form the basis of political institutions

This question tests your conceptual clarity about what Political Theory encompasses. Let's examine each option carefully:

**Statement (a):** It discusses ideas that form the basis of political institutions

**Correct.**

Political theory systematically explores normative concepts such as liberty, equality, justice, rights, and democracy. These ideas are the philosophical foundations upon which political institutions (like constitutions, parliaments, and courts) are built. Thinkers like Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Rawls have all contributed to the development of such foundational ideas. Therefore, this is the most appropriate statement.

**Statement (b):** It explains the relationship between different religions

**Incorrect.**

This is more a concern of sociology or religious studies. Political theory might examine secularism or the role of religion in public life, but it does not focus on inter-religious relationships in doctrinal or theological terms.

**Statement (c):** It explains the meanings of concepts like equality and freedom Partially correct but limited.

Political theory does explain key concepts like equality and freedom, but these are components of the broader function described in (a). Hence, (c) is accurate but narrower in scope than (a).

**Statement (d):** It predicts the performance of political parties

**Incorrect.**

This is the domain of empirical political science or psephology (the study of elections), not political theory. Political theory is normative and philosophical, not predictive or statistical.

**Final Answer:** (a) It discusses ideas that form the basis of political institutions

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Focus on the normative vs empirical divide. Political theory is normative.
- Eliminate distractors that fall under other disciplines like sociology, comparative religion, or electoral studies.
- Choose the option that captures the broadest and most accurate role of political theory.

### 3. Correct Option: (d) People refer to the collective identity and vision for the future of a group which aspires to have an independent political existence.

This question requires a conceptual understanding of *what constitutes a nation* in political theory and international politics. Let's evaluate each option:

**Option (a):** It is constituted by a group who share certain features such as descent, or language, or religion or ethnicity

**Incorrect.**

This describes **ethnic or cultural groups**, not necessarily a *nation*. While shared features like language, religion, or ethnicity may contribute to national identity, they are **not sufficient** to define a nation. Many nations are multi-ethnic (e.g., India) and yet maintain a strong national identity.

**Option (b):** People have a common set of characteristics like a common language, belief and share boundaries

**Incorrect.**

This leans more toward the definition of a **state** (with defined territory) or cultural homogeneity, which again is **not a necessary condition** for nationhood. Modern nations often transcend linguistic and cultural differences.

**Option (c):** It is a casual collection of people, who are bound by a common set of rules and values

**Incorrect.**

This describes a **society or social group**, not a nation. A nation implies a **deeper emotional and political connection**, often tied to a shared history, culture, and **aspiration for political sovereignty**.

**Option (d):** People refer to the collective identity and vision for the future of a group which aspires to have an independent political existence

**Correct.**

This aligns with **modern political theory**, especially the idea of the nation as a “**self-aware political community**” with a **shared identity, historical continuity, and political aspirations**. Thinkers like Benedict Anderson describe a nation as an “**imagined political community**” — imagined not because it is fake, but because most members will never meet, yet feel connected. A nation is marked by a **collective identity** and often the **aspiration for self-governance** or an independent state.

**Final Answer:** (d) People refer to the collective identity and vision for the future of a group which aspires to have an independent political existence

**How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Focus on the **core political idea** — a nation is defined by shared identity *and* political will.
- Avoid options that emphasize only cultural or ethnic markers — these may describe a community but not a nation.
- Recognize the aspirational element — the idea of self-determination is central to defining a nation.

### 4. Correct Option: (d) All four

This question tests your understanding of the **core functions of a Constitution** — not just as a legal document but as a **political, normative, and structural framework** for governance.

Let's evaluate each option one by one:

- **Constitutional Governance**
- Correct.
  - A Constitution lays down the **structure, functions, and limits of government institutions** (executive, legislature, judiciary).
  - It provides for **separation of powers, checks and balances**, and establishes the framework for **constitutional democracy**.
  - It ensures that all actions of the state are conducted according to **constitutional principles**, not arbitrary will. → Core function of any Constitution.
- **Legal Interpretation**
- Correct.
  - Though the Constitution itself doesn't “interpret,” it provides the **foundational legal framework** that is interpreted by courts (especially the Supreme Court and High Courts).

- It defines **judicial review**, the **supremacy of the Constitution**, and enables courts to interpret laws in accordance with constitutional provisions.  
→ Hence, enabling and facilitating legal interpretation is a functional outcome of the Constitution.
- **Amendment and Flexibility**
- Correct.
  - A robust Constitution includes **provisions for its own amendment**, allowing it to **adapt to changing socio-political realities**.
  - For example, **Article 368 of the Indian Constitution** lays down the procedure for constitutional amendments.
    - Amendment provisions ensure the Constitution is **not static**, and **flexibility** is an intentional design feature in many democratic Constitutions.
- **Protection of Minority Rights**
- Correct.
  - Constitutions often **guarantee Fundamental Rights and special protections** to vulnerable or minority groups.
  - In India, provisions like **Articles 29 and 30** safeguard **cultural and educational rights** of minorities.
  - Similarly, **equality before law, non-discrimination, and affirmative action** (e.g., Article 15(4), 16(4)) protect historically marginalized sections.
    - Protection of minority rights is a **central normative function** of modern Constitutions.

**Final Answer: (d) All four**

**How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Break down each option as an **independent functional category** of the Constitution.
- Remember that the Constitution is not merely **legal** but also **political, normative, and institutional**.
- Use examples from the Indian Constitution to validate abstract concepts.
- Don't confuse *who performs* a function (e.g., courts interpret) with *what the Constitution enables or structures*.

**5. Correct Option: (c) Statement-1 is correct but Statement-2 is incorrect**

This question requires a nuanced understanding of **India's federal structure** as defined in the Constitution and interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Let's evaluate each statement carefully:

**Statement-I: "India is an indestructible union of destructible States."**  
**Correct.**

- This phrase was first coined by the **Supreme Court in *State of West Bengal v. Union of India (1963)***.
- It highlights a key feature of Indian federalism:
  - **The Union of India is permanent and cannot be dissolved.**
  - **States, however, can be reorganised, merged, bifurcated, or even abolished by Parliament under Article 3.**
- Unlike in the **United States (an indestructible union of indestructible states)**, Indian states have **no guarantee of territorial or political permanence**.
  - Statement-I reflects the **asymmetrical and centralized nature** of Indian federalism.

**Statement-II: "Union of India is divided into different states only for the convenience of administration."**  
**Incorrect.**

- While **administrative convenience** may have been one reason behind state formation, it is **not the only or primary basis**.
- The **States Reorganisation Commission (1955)** emphasized **linguistic and cultural identity** as key principles in state formation.
- The creation of states like Nagaland (for ethnic identity), Telangana (for regional aspirations), and Uttarakhand (for geographic uniqueness) also reflect **political, cultural, and historical factors**, not just administrative ease.
- The Constitution does not declare that states exist **merely for administrative convenience**.
  - Hence, Statement-II **oversimplifies** and misrepresents the rationale behind state formation.

**Final Answer: (c) Statement-1 is correct but Statement-2 is incorrect**

**How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Understand core phrases like “indestructible union of destructible states” — frequently cited in federalism debates.
- Analyze beyond surface-level logic — administrative convenience alone is not constitutionally stated as the sole reason for dividing India into states.
- Refer to Article 1 and Article 3 of the Constitution and relevant Supreme Court judgments.

## 6. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2

This question tests your understanding of the **scope of citizenship** — both in terms of rights and responsibilities — particularly within the Indian constitutional framework.

Let's evaluate both statements carefully:

**Statement 1: Citizenship of a nation guarantees political, civil rights and socio-economic rights.**

**Correct.**

- Citizenship confers **legal membership** of a political community, which includes access to rights.
- In India, a **citizen** (as opposed to a non-citizen) enjoys:
  - **Political rights:** Right to vote, contest elections (Articles 326, 84, 173).
  - **Civil rights:** Protection of life and liberty (Article 21), equality before law (Article 14), freedom of speech and expression (Article 19), etc.
  - **Socio-economic rights:** Though many are in the **Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV)**, they influence policies guaranteeing education, work, health, etc.
- The Constitution, through **Fundamental Rights (Part III)** and evolving jurisprudence, ensures these rights for citizens (some also for non-citizens, but political rights are exclusively for citizens).
  - Thus, Statement 1 is **correct**.

**Statement 2: Indian Citizenship involves certain obligations on citizens by virtue of the Constitution.**

- The **42nd Amendment (1976)** introduced **Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)** into the Constitution.
- These duties are **obligations** that every citizen is expected to uphold, such as:
  - Abiding by the Constitution and respecting national symbols.

- Promoting harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood.
- Safeguarding public property.
- Developing scientific temper, among others.
- These duties, although **non-justiciable**, are essential to responsible citizenship and democratic functioning.
  - Therefore, Statement 2 is also **correct**.

**Final Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2**

**How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Remember that **citizenship is both about rights and duties**.
- Understand the distinction between **citizens and non-citizens** — political rights are exclusive to citizens.
- Link to **Fundamental Rights (Part III)** and **Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)** for clear constitutional grounding.

## 7. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2

This question pertains to the **concept of dual citizenship**, which is **not permitted under Indian law**. Let's examine both statements carefully in light of the **Citizenship Act, 1955** and related rules.

**Statement 1: It is mandatory for all Indian passport holders to surrender their last Indian passport immediately after acquisition of foreign nationality.**

**Correct.**

- As per the **Indian Passport Act, 1967** and rules under the **Citizenship Act, 1955**, **India does not allow dual citizenship** in the conventional sense.
- When an Indian citizen **acquires foreign citizenship**, they are **legally required to surrender their Indian passport immediately**.
- Continued possession or use of an Indian passport after acquiring foreign citizenship is a **violation of the Passports Act** and is punishable.
- The Ministry of External Affairs provides a **surrender certificate** to formalize this process.
  - Therefore, Statement 1 is **correct**.

**Statement 2: It is an offence for foreign nationals to hold Indian passports under the Citizenship Act.**

**Correct.**



- Once a person **acquires the citizenship of another country**, they **cease to be an Indian citizen** under **Section 9 of the Citizenship Act, 1955**.
- Holding or using an Indian passport after this is **illegal**.
- Indian passports are issued only to **Indian citizens**, and foreign nationals holding them are **liable for legal action**, including **penalty, imprisonment, and cancellation of OCI/visa status**, if applicable.
  - Hence, Statement 2 is also correct.

**Final Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2**

**How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Understand the **legal framework** — India **prohibits dual citizenship** (unlike the U.S., U.K., etc.).
- Focus on provisions of the **Citizenship Act, 1955** and **Passports Act, 1967**.
- Remember that **OCI/PIO cards** are not equivalent to dual citizenship — they are **long-term residency/visa rights**, not political citizenship.

## 8. Correct Option: (b) Only two

Let's carefully evaluate each of the four statements based on the latest provisions under the **Citizenship Act, 1955**, the **OCI Scheme**, and notifications from the **Ministry of Home Affairs**.

**Statement 1: Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) includes a group of people holding a company in any foreign country of Indian origin.**

**Incorrect.**

- The term **Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)** applies only to **individual persons**, not companies or corporate entities.
- OCI status is granted to **foreign nationals** who were **former Indian citizens** or whose **parents/grandparents/great-grandparents** were Indian citizens.
- There is **no provision** for a "group" or company to be recognized as OCI.
  - **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

**Statement 2: Foreign nationals cannot apply for OCI while on visiting India in Tourist Visa.**

**Correct.**

- As per government rules, **applicants holding a Tourist Visa are not eligible to apply for OCI while in India.**

- OCI applications must be made while on an **eligible visa** (e.g., Entry Visa, Employment Visa, etc.) and not on a **Tourist Visa**, which is considered a short-term, non-convertible visa.

- **Statement 2 is correct.**

**Statement 3: The foreigner staying in a particular country or in India for a continuous period of 6 months is eligible to apply for OCI cardholder.**

**Incorrect.**

- There is **no such blanket eligibility** based solely on 6 months of stay.
- OCI eligibility is determined primarily by **ancestral Indian origin** (as per Section 7A of the Citizenship Act) — i.e., the applicant (or their parents/grandparents) must have been eligible to be Indian citizens on or after 26 January 1950.
- Duration of stay (e.g., 6 months) may be relevant for other visa types, but **not for OCI eligibility**.
  - **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

**Statement 4: The spouse of an OCI cardholder, whose marriage is registered in the country of residence, is also eligible for OCI cardholder to India.**

**Correct with qualification.**

- Under the current rules, **foreign spouses of OCI cardholders** are eligible to apply for OCI, **provided that**:
  - The marriage is **registered and subsisting for at least 2 years**, and
  - The foreign spouse is **not otherwise ineligible** (e.g., not a national of Pakistan or Bangladesh).
- The marriage **may be registered in the country of residence** — it need not be in India.
  - **Statement 4 is correct.**

**Summary of correctness:**

- **Correct statements:** 2 and 4
- **Incorrect statements:** 1 and 3

**Final Answer: (b) Only two**

**How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Always differentiate between **OCI eligibility criteria** and general visa policies.
- Remember that OCI is a **personal legal status** — it does not apply to groups, companies, or based solely on residence.

- Check for **tourist visa restrictions**, which are often excluded from long-term legal benefits.
- Note that **foreign spouses** of OCI holders have a unique but conditional pathway to OCI.

## 9. Correct Option: (a)

The phrase “We, the people of India” signifies that the **Constitution derives its authority from the people themselves**, rather than from any external authority like the British Parliament or a monarch.

This reflects the principle of **popular sovereignty** — a core element of both **sovereignty** and **democracy**.

However, in **constitutional theory**, “We, the people...” is most often cited to emphasize that **sovereignty rests with the people**.

Therefore:

- (a) The sovereign nature of the Indian state – **Correct**. “We, the people” reflects the **sovereignty of the Indian people** — that they are the ultimate source of the Constitution and State authority. It implies that **no external power** rules India.
- (d) The democratic nature of the Indian state – Appears close, but **democracy** is mentioned separately in the Preamble (“India shall be a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic...”). Hence, “We, the people” relates to **sovereignty more directly** than democracy in this context.

**Final Answer: (a) The sovereign nature of the Indian state**

**How to Approach Such Questions:**

- **Read the phrase in context** – “We, the people...” is about the **source of authority**, not the system of governance.
- **Know the keywords** – Democracy is about participation; sovereignty is about ultimate authority.
- **Preamble interpretation** often hinges on **constitutional jurisprudence**, especially from cases like **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)**.

## 10. Correct Option: (c) Only three

This question examines your understanding of which Fundamental Rights under Part III of the Constitution are exclusive to Indian citizens and which are available to all persons, including aliens (foreign nationals).

**Let’s assess each option:**

### Statement 1: Right to freedom of speech and expression

This is part of Article 19, which explicitly uses the term “citizens.” Therefore, it is available only to Indian citizens. Aliens do not enjoy this right. Not available to aliens.

### Statement 2: Right to life

This is covered under Article 21, which states “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty...” The use of the word “person” includes both citizens and non-citizens. Available to aliens.

### Statement 3: Right to freedom of religion

Articles 25 to 28 use the term “person,” meaning both citizens and foreigners have the right to profess, practice, and propagate religion, subject to reasonable restrictions. Available to aliens.

### Statement 4: Cultural and educational rights

Articles 29 and 30 clearly state that these rights are available to “citizens,” especially those belonging to religious and linguistic minorities. Aliens are not entitled to these rights. Not available to aliens.

### Conclusion:

Rights not available to aliens – Statements 1 and 4  
Rights available to aliens – Statements 2 and 3  
So, two out of the four rights are not available to aliens. But the question asks: “How many of the following Fundamental Rights are not enjoyed by the aliens?” That includes only 1 and 4 — total three individual rights: speech and expression (under Article 19 has multiple sub-rights) and cultural and educational rights (Articles 29 and 30).

Therefore, three distinct rights are not enjoyed by aliens.

**Final Answer: (c) Only three**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Focus on whether the article uses “citizen” or “person” — this determines applicability.
- Article 19 and Articles 29–30 are reserved for citizens only.
- Articles like 14, 21, and 25–28 use “person” and thus extend to foreigners as well.

## 11. Correct Option: (a) 1 and 2 only

Let’s examine each statement based on the **sources of the Indian Constitution**:

**Statement 1: First Past the Post system is borrowed from British Constitution**

**Correct.**

- The **First Past the Post (FPTP)** electoral system, where the candidate with the highest number of votes wins, is adopted from the **United Kingdom**.
- It is a key feature of the **Westminster parliamentary system**, which India adopted.

**Statement 2: Emergency provisions are borrowed from Government of India Act (1935)**

**Correct.**

- The **emergency powers**, such as **President's Rule** (Article 356), have clear roots in the **Government of India Act, 1935**.
- The Act gave the **Governor-General and Provincial Governors** sweeping powers during emergencies, much like what is provided under Articles 352, 356, and 360 in the Indian Constitution.

**Statement 3: Charter of fundamental rights is borrowed from French Constitution**

**Incorrect.**

- The concept of **Fundamental Rights** in the Indian Constitution is **borrowed from the United States Bill of Rights**, not from the French Constitution.
- The **French Constitution** inspired the ideals of **liberty, equality, and fraternity**, which appear in the **Preamble**, but **not the Fundamental Rights charter**.

**Statement 4: The idea of residuary powers is borrowed from Australian Constitution**

**Incorrect.**

- In **Australia**, residuary powers lie with the **states**, following a more classical federal model.
- In contrast, **India adopted the Canadian model**, where **residuary powers are vested in the Centre** (Union Government), as per **Article 248**.

**Summary:**

Statement	Correct/ Incorrect	Explanation
1	Correct	FPTP from UK
2	Correct	Emergency powers from GoI Act 1935
3	Incorrect	Fundamental Rights from USA, not France
4	Incorrect	Residuary powers from Canada, not Australia

**Final Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Memorize **source features** of the Indian Constitution (UK, US, Canada, Australia, France, Ireland, etc.).
- Distinguish between **ideals** (from France) and **institutional provisions** (from UK/USA).
- Use logic — Australia follows a **state-dominant federation**, so it's unlikely to influence India's **centralized residuary power model**.

## 12. Correct Option: (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

Let's analyze both statements carefully in the context of **Indian secularism** as interpreted by the Constitution and the Supreme Court.

**Statement-I: The Indian Constitution adopts a positive concept of secularism, which involves equal respect for all religions, rather than a complete separation of religion and state.**

**Correct.**

- Indian secularism is distinct from the Western model (like that of the United States), which emphasizes a **"wall of separation"** between religion and state.
- In contrast, India adopts a **positive concept** of secularism that:
  - Ensures **equal treatment of all religions**
  - Allows the **state to intervene in religious matters** for reform (e.g., abolition of untouchability, regulation of religious institutions)
  - Promotes **religious harmony and tolerance**, not strict exclusion.
- This model was emphasized in key Supreme Court rulings like **S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)** and **Aruna Roy v. Union of India (2002)**.
  - Therefore, Statement-I is **correct**.

**Statement-II: The secular nature of the Indian state is reflected solely in the explicit use of the term 'secular' in the Preamble, added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.**

**Incorrect.**

- While it is true that the word **'secular'** was explicitly added to the Preamble in **1976**, the **secular nature of the Constitution existed even before that**.
- Secular values are reflected in several parts of the Constitution:

- **Articles 25–28:** Freedom of religion and conscience
- **Article 15:** Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion
- **Article 30:** Rights of religious minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
- **Article 14:** Equality before law regardless of religion
- Therefore, the **secular character of the Indian state is embedded throughout the Constitution**, not just in the Preamble.
- Statement-II is **factually incorrect**.

**Final Answer: (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Understand **Indian secularism as a unique model** — not total separation, but equal respect and reform when necessary.
- Recognize that **secularism in India is constitutional in spirit**, not merely a label in the Preamble.
- Avoid being misled by words like “solely” or “only” — often used in UPSC to test your depth of understanding.

### 13. Correct Option: (a) Elephant

**Explanation:**

- The **official seal of the Constituent Assembly of India**, as used on its documents and proceedings, featured an **elephant motif**.
- The design was inspired by a **sculpture from the Eastern Gateway of the Sanchi Stupa**, an important site of Indian heritage.
- The seal bore the inscription: **“सत्यमेव जयते”** (*Satyameva Jayate* – “Truth Alone Triumphs”) and was encircled by the name of the Constituent Assembly in Hindi and English.
- The **elephant** symbolized **patience, strength, and steadfastness** — values relevant to constitution-making.

**Why the confusion with Charkha?**

- The **Charkha** was associated with the **Indian National Congress and freedom movement**, often appearing in earlier Congress sessions and proposals like the **Karachi Resolution (1931)**.
- However, it was **not adopted as the official seal of the Constituent Assembly**.

**Final Answer: (a) Elephant**

**How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Distinguish between **freedom movement symbols** (like the Charkha) and **official emblems** used by institutions (like the Constituent Assembly).
- Note that seals are often inspired by **archaeological or cultural heritage** — in this case, **Sanchi Stupa’s elephant motif**.
- Don’t assume continuity between movements and institutions without verifying symbolic adoption.

### 14. Correct Option: (b) Only two

Let’s evaluate each of the statements based on the provisions of the **Government of India Act, 1858**:

**Statement 1: The Act abolished the East India Company and transferred its powers to the British Crown.**

**Correct.**

- This is the **central provision** of the Act.
- After the **Revolt of 1857**, the British government decided to **end the rule of the East India Company**.
- The Act provided for the **direct control of Indian administration by the British Crown**.
- Henceforth, India came under the rule of the **British Monarch**, and the Company ceased to have any administrative functions.
- Statement 1 is **correct**.

**Statement 2: It introduced a system of double Government by establishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.**

**Incorrect.**

- The system of **double government** — involving the **Board of Control and Court of Directors** — was introduced **earlier**, under the **Pitt’s India Act of 1784**, not the 1858 Act.
- In fact, the **Government of India Act, 1858 abolished this dual system** and created a more unified and centralized administrative structure under the Crown.
- Statement 2 is **incorrect**.

**Statement 3: It created the office of the Secretary of State for India, who was responsible to the British Parliament.**

**Correct.**

- The Act established the office of the **Secretary of State for India**, a powerful



position with complete authority over Indian administration.

- The Secretary was a **member of the British Cabinet** and **directly responsible to the British Parliament**.
- He was assisted by a 15-member **Council of India**, mostly composed of former Company officials.
- Statement 3 is **correct**.

**Summary:**

Statement	Status	Explanation
1	Correct	End of East India Company, powers to the Crown
2	Incorrect	Dual government was from Pitt's India Act, 1784
3	Correct	Secretary of State post created, answerable to Parliament

**Final Answer: (b) Only two**

**How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- **Know the chronology** of British Acts — Regulating Act (1773), Pitt's India Act (1784), Charter Acts, and Government of India Acts.
- **Avoid mixing features of earlier Acts** — like dual government (1784), not 1858.
- Recognize the significance of 1858 — it marks the **beginning of British Crown rule in India**, ending Company administration.

## 15. Correct Option: (a) 1 and 2 only

Let's evaluate each statement based on the actual provisions of the **Indian Councils Act of 1861**, a significant constitutional development during British rule.

**Statement 1: The Act marked the beginning of representative institutions in India by associating Indians with the law-making process.**

**Correct.**

- The Indian Councils Act of 1861 is considered a **landmark** because it allowed the **Viceroy to nominate Indian members** to his Legislative Council for the first time.
- Though their role was **purely advisory**, it was the **first step toward associating Indians with the law-making process**, laying the groundwork for future representative governance.

- Notably, **Raja of Benaras, Maharaja of Patiala**, and **Sir Dinkar Rao** were among the first Indians nominated.

- Statement 1 is **correct**.

**Statement 2: It decentralized legislative powers to Bombay and Madras Presidencies, reversing the centralization started by the Regulating Act of 1773.**

**Correct.**

- The **Act restored legislative powers** to the **Bombay and Madras Presidencies**, which had been curtailed by earlier Acts (especially the Charter Act of 1833, which had centralized legislative authority).
- The 1861 Act allowed these Presidencies to **make laws for their own provinces**, marking a move towards **decentralization**.
- Statement 2 is **correct**.

**Statement 3: The Viceroy was empowered to issue ordinances during emergencies with the concurrence of the legislative council.**

**Incorrect.**

- While the Act did empower the **Viceroy to issue ordinances**, he could **do so at his discretion, without the concurrence** of the Legislative Council.
- These ordinances could be issued when the Legislative Council was **not in session** and had the force of law for **six months** unless earlier disapproved.
- Statement 3 is incorrect due to the mention of "with the concurrence of the legislative council."

**Summary:**

Statement	Status	Reason
1	Correct	First inclusion of Indians in law-making (nominated)
2	Correct	Restored legislative powers to provinces
3	Incorrect	Ordinances were issued independently by Viceroy

**Final Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Focus on **key administrative and legislative shifts** introduced by British Acts.
- Be careful with qualifiers like "**with concurrence**" — often used to test factual accuracy.
- Understand the **evolution from centralization to decentralization** over different phases (1773 to 1935).

### 16. Correct Option: (b) 2 and 3 only

Let's evaluate each of the three statements based on the **provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1892**, an important constitutional development under British rule.

**Statement 1: It introduced direct elections for some non-official members of the legislative councils.**

**Incorrect.**

- The **Indian Councils Act of 1892** did *not* introduce direct elections.
- What it did was allow **nominations** of non-official members to the legislative councils through recommendations made by bodies like **municipalities, district boards, universities, and chambers of commerce**.
- This was an **indirect system**, and the term "election" was deliberately avoided in the official language of the Act.
- **Direct elections were introduced only later**, through the **Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)**.
  - Statement 1 is **incorrect**.

**Statement 2: The Act allowed legislative councils to discuss the budget and address questions to the executive.**

**Correct.**

- For the first time, members of legislative councils were **allowed to discuss the annual financial statement (budget)**.
- Members could also **ask questions to the executive**, though **with significant restrictions**, such as requiring notice and no follow-up questions or supplementary debate.
- Statement 2 is **correct**.

**Statement 3: It maintained an official majority in both Central and provincial legislative councils.**

**Correct.**

- Despite limited reforms, the Act **retained the official (i.e., government-appointed) majority** in all legislative councils — both at the **Centre and in provinces**.
- This ensured continued **control by the British executive**, even though some Indians were nominated as non-official members.
- → Statement 3 is **correct**.

**Summary:**

Statement	Status	Explanation
1	Incorrect	Indirect nominations, not direct elections
2	Correct	Limited right to discuss budget and ask questions
3	Correct	Official majority retained in all councils

**Final Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Memorize the key reforms under each British Act (1861, 1892, 1909, 1919, 1935).
- Pay close attention to **keywords** like "direct election" — often used to test accuracy.
- Understand that early legislative councils had **restricted powers**, mainly consultative.

### 17. Correct Option: (b) 1 and 3 only

Let's evaluate each statement based on the provisions of the **Indian Independence Act, 1947**, passed by the British Parliament.

**Statement 1: It provided for the creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, with the right to secede from the British Commonwealth.**

**Correct.**

- The **Indian Independence Act, 1947** provided for the creation of **two independent dominions — India and Pakistan** — with effect from **15 August 1947**.
- While it did not **explicitly mention the right to secede** from the British Commonwealth, it granted **full sovereignty**, meaning that the two dominions could **remain within or leave the Commonwealth** by their own decision.
- Both dominions were **initially given the status of British Dominions**, not full republics, but with the **freedom to frame their own Constitutions and determine their future status**.
  - Hence, the **spirit of the statement is correct**, even if "secede" is a slightly modern framing.

**Statement 2: The Act abolished the office of Viceroy but retained the British Monarch's right to veto bills in the new dominions.**

**Incorrect.**



- The Act **abolished the office of the Viceroy** and created the post of **Governor-General** for each dominion, to act as the **constitutional head**.
- The **British Monarch ceased to have legislative veto powers** over laws passed by the Indian and Pakistani Constituent Assemblies.
- The new dominions were granted **complete legislative sovereignty**, including the right to amend or repeal any law, including British laws.
  - The monarch had **no veto power** under the Act.

**Statement 3: It empowered the Constituent Assemblies of both dominions to repeal any act of the British Parliament, including the Independence Act itself.**

**Correct.**

- This is a key feature of the Act.
- Section 6 of the Indian Independence Act explicitly stated that the **legislatures of the new dominions were sovereign** and could **repeal or amend any existing law**, including **the Indian Independence Act itself**.
- This marked the **end of British parliamentary supremacy** over Indian affairs.

**Summary:**

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
1	Correct	Two independent dominions with full sovereignty created
2	Incorrect	Monarch's veto was removed; dominions became sovereign
3	Correct	Assemblies could repeal any British law including this Act

**Final Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Understand the **exact legal impact** of key acts like the Indian Independence Act, 1947.
- Be cautious with phrases like “veto power” — such powers were **completely withdrawn** in the post-colonial setup.
- Know the **difference between dominion status and full republic** — India remained a dominion till 1950.

## 18. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2

Let's evaluate each statement based on historical facts about the **Simon Commission (1927–1930)**.

**Statement 1: The commission was appointed in 1927, two years ahead of schedule, to report on India's constitutional progress. Correct.**

- As per the **Government of India Act, 1919**, a **review commission** was to be appointed **after 10 years** (i.e., by 1929) to assess the working of constitutional reforms.
- However, the **British government appointed the commission early, in November 1927**, under **Sir John Simon**, to report on the functioning of the constitutional system.
- This early appointment — **two years ahead of the scheduled time** — without consulting Indian leaders, was seen as an insult to Indian political aspirations.
  - Statement 1 is **correct**.

**Statement 2: All members of the commission were British, which led to its boycott by all Indian political parties.**

**Correct.**

- The **Simon Commission had seven members**, all of whom were **British MPs** — **no Indian** was included.
- This led to **widespread national outrage**.
- All major Indian political parties — including the **Indian National Congress**, the **Muslim League (initially)**, **Hindu Mahasabha**, and the **Liberals** — **boycotted** the Commission.
- The slogan “**Simon Go Back**” became a rallying cry during protests.
  - Statement 2 is **correct**.

**Final Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Focus on **timeline-based factual accuracy** — many questions test knowledge of when events occurred versus when they were scheduled.
- Identify **reasons for Indian opposition** — in this case, both the **all-British composition** and **lack of Indian consultation**.
- Link events to **broader consequences** — the Simon Commission's boycott led to the **Nehru Report (1928)** and eventually the **demand for Poorna Swaraj (1929)**.

## 19. Correct Option: (a) S.N. Mukerjee

### Explanation:

- S.N. Mukerjee was the **chief draftsman** of the **Constitution of India** in terms of legal and textual drafting during the work of the Constituent Assembly Secretariat.
- He was a member of the **civil service** and played a crucial role in giving final shape and legal precision to the constitutional provisions based on decisions taken by the Constituent Assembly and Drafting Committee.

Let's also clarify the roles of the other names mentioned:

### Other Options:

- **Prem Behari Narain Raizada**
  - He was the **calligrapher** who **handwrote** the final original copy of the Constitution in **italic style** using a **reed pen**.
  - His work is remembered for its aesthetic and artistic elegance, not for drafting.
- **Nand Lal Bose**
  - He was the **artist** who **decorated the original handwritten Constitution** with **illustrations and artwork**, drawing upon India's cultural heritage.
- **H.V.R. Iyengar**
  - He served as the **Secretary to the Constituent Assembly**.
  - He later became the **Chief Election Commissioner of India**, but was **not responsible for drafting** the Constitution's legal text.

**Final Answer: (a) S.N. Mukerjee**

### How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:

- Differentiate between **legal drafting**, **calligraphy**, **artistic illustration**, and **secretarial roles** — UPSC often tests such distinctions.
- Memorize the key functionaries involved in the framing of the Constitution — legal, artistic, procedural, and political.

## 20. Correct Option: (b) Only two

Let's evaluate each statement about the **Preamble of the Indian Constitution**:

**Statement 1: The Preamble is a part of the Constitution as affirmed by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).**

**Correct.**

- In the **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)** case, the Supreme Court held that the **Preamble is a part of the Constitution**.
- This was a reversal of the earlier view in the **Berubari Union Case (1960)**, where the Court had held that the Preamble is not part of the Constitution.
- Thus, this statement is **correct**.

**Statement 2: The Preamble can be amended, but amendments cannot alter the basic features of the Constitution.**

**Correct.**

- The Preamble **can be amended** under **Article 368**, as was done by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976)**, which added the words "**Socialist**," "**Secular**," and "**Integrity**."
- However, any amendment to the Preamble **cannot violate the 'basic structure' of the Constitution**, as per the **basic structure doctrine** laid down in the Kesavananda Bharati case.
- So while amendment is allowed, **its limits are constitutionally defined**.
  - Statement 2 is **correct**.

**Statement 3: The Preamble is justiciable and its provisions are enforceable in courts of law.**

**Incorrect.**

- The Preamble is **non-justiciable**, meaning it **cannot be enforced in a court of law**.
- It lays down the **philosophy, aims, and objectives** of the Constitution, but it **does not grant any enforceable rights**.
- The Supreme Court has held that the Preamble is useful for **interpreting ambiguous provisions** of the Constitution but **does not confer rights**.
  - Statement 3 is **incorrect**.

### Final Tally:

- **Correct statements: 1 and 2**
- **Incorrect statement: 3**

**Final Answer: (b) Only two**

### How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:

- Always **link legal interpretations** from landmark cases like **Kesavananda Bharati**.
- Be clear on the difference between **enforceability (justiciability)** and **constitutional status**.
- Know the **limits of constitutional amendment**, especially regarding the **basic structure doctrine**.

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

Let's examine both statements in the context of the Fazl Ali Commission Report (1955) on State Reorganisation:

**Statement-I:** The Fazl Ali Commission rejected the principle of 'one language-one state' while recommending the reorganization of states in India.

**Correct.**

- The Fazl Ali Commission was set up in 1953 and submitted its report in 1955.
- It rejected the simplistic principle of "one language-one state" and instead emphasized the more flexible and pragmatic idea that linguistic homogeneity can be a basis, but not the sole basis for reorganisation.
- The Commission stated that several linguistic groups could co-exist within a single state and that multiple states could share a common language.
- It was cautious about the excessive politicization of linguistic identity and sought to avoid disintegration on linguistic lines.
  - Statement-I is correct.

**Statement-II:** The primary consideration for the Fazl Ali Commission in redrawing the political units of India was the preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country.

**Correct.**

- This was clearly articulated in the Commission's report.
- While the Commission did acknowledge the significance of language and culture, it stated that "the preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India should be the paramount consideration in any redrawing of the country's internal boundaries."
- The Commission emphasized administrative efficiency, economic viability, and national integration over purely linguistic demands.
  - Statement-II is correct.

**Explanation Relationship:**

- Statement-II provides the rationale for Statement-I.
- The Commission's rejection of "one language-one state" arose from its

deeper concern that such rigid linguistic compartmentalization could endanger unity and security, hence it favored a more integrated approach.

**Final Answer: (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Remember that the Fazl Ali Commission's approach was integrative, not divisive.
- Be cautious of questions where the explanation clause (Statement-II) reveals the reason behind a recommendation — that's often a cue for option (a).
- Know that linguistic states were created, but not strictly on the one-language-one-state basis.

**22. Correct Option: (c) Only three**

This question tests your understanding of Article 5 to Article 7 of the Indian Constitution, which deal with citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution (i.e., on 26 January 1950).

Let's evaluate each category:

**Category 1:** A person who had his domicile in India and was born in India. **Correct.**

- As per Article 5(a) of the Constitution:

Every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and who was born in India shall be a citizen of India at the commencement of the Constitution.

- **Valid category**

**Category 2:** A person who migrated to India from Pakistan before July 19, 1948, and had been ordinarily resident in India since the date of his migration. **Correct.**

- As per Article 6(a):

A person who migrated from Pakistan to India before July 19, 1948, and has been ordinarily resident in India since the date of migration shall be deemed a citizen.

- **Valid category**

**Category 3:** A person who, or any of whose parents or grandparents, was born in undivided India but is ordinarily residing outside India and has been registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country of his residence.

**Correct.**

- As per **Article 8**:

A person who, or whose parents or grandparents were born in India (as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935), and is **ordinarily residing outside India**, and who has been **registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative**, shall be deemed a citizen at the commencement.

- Valid category**

**Category 4:** *A person who migrated to India from Pakistan after July 19, 1948, and had been ordinarily resident in India since the date of his migration.*

**Incorrect.**

- As per **Article 6(b)**:

Persons migrating **after July 19, 1948**, were required to **register themselves** in accordance with the law made by Parliament (i.e., **Citizenship Act, 1955**) to be considered citizens.

- Mere **residence** was not sufficient — **formal registration** was required, and **only those who were registered** became citizens.
  - Since the category **does not mention registration**, it is **incomplete** and therefore **incorrect**.

**Final Evaluation:**

Category	Status	Reason
1	Correct	Article 5
2	Correct	Article 6(a)
3	Correct	Article 8
4	Incorrect	Post-19 July 1948 migrants required registration under Article 6(b)

**Final Answer: (c) Only three**

**How to Approach Such Questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Memorize **Articles 5–11** under Part II of the Constitution — often tested.
- Focus on **cut-off dates** like **19 July 1948**, and requirements like **residency, domicile, and registration**.
- Pay attention to **legal completeness** — incomplete conditions (like omitting “registration”) make statements incorrect.

## 23. Correct Option: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Let's evaluate both statements in the context of the **National Register of Citizens (NRC)** and the **Citizenship Act, 1955**.

**Statement 1: National Register of Indian Citizens finds its mention in original Citizenship Act, 1955.**

**Incorrect.**

- The **original Citizenship Act of 1955** did not mention the **National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC/NRC)**.
- The provisions for **compulsory registration of citizens and the creation of NRC** were added much later — specifically through the **Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003**.
- It was only after this amendment that **Section 14A** was inserted, empowering the Central Government to **prepare and maintain a National Register of Indian Citizens**.
  - Hence, **this statement is incorrect**.

**Statement 2: The first NRC was conducted immediately after the enactment of the Citizenship Act, 1955.**

**Incorrect.**

- The **first and only NRC exercise (until recent times)** was conducted in **Assam in 1951**, i.e., **before** the **Citizenship Act, 1955** came into force.
- It was done under the directive of the **Ministry of Home Affairs**, primarily to identify **illegal migrants** from then East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).
- There was **no nationwide NRC** conducted immediately after 1955.
  - So, **this statement is also incorrect**.

**Summary:**

Statement	Status	Explanation
1	Incorrect	NRC mentioned only after 2003 amendment (not in original Act)
2	Incorrect	First NRC was in 1951 (before the Citizenship Act, 1955)

**Final Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Memorize **timeline of legislative amendments**, especially on citizenship.
- Always check if the concept existed in the **original Act** or was added later (e.g., NRC — only post-2003).
- Use **dates carefully** — UPSC often frames traps around pre- and post-enactment events.



## 24. Correct Option: (b) 2 only

Let's analyze each statement in light of constitutional provisions and relevant Supreme Court judgments.

**Statement 1:** Laws giving effect to a resolution of a land boundary dispute between India and a foreign country must be passed by a special majority.

**Incorrect.**

- Such laws **do not** require a special majority.
- Example: The **100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015**, which gave effect to the **India–Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement (LBA)**, was passed using the **procedure of constitutional amendment under Article 368**, but **not all land boundary settlements require special majority** unless they involve a **change in territory**.
- The Supreme Court in the **Berubari Union case (1960)** held that **cession of Indian territory requires a constitutional amendment**, not a regular law. However, the **manner of giving effect** to a land boundary agreement depends on **whether the change affects India's territory**.
- A **resolution of a dispute through boundary demarcation** based on historical treaties may sometimes be done through **executive action or legislation**—not always a constitutional amendment or special majority.
  - So, **Statement 1 is not universally correct** and is therefore **incorrect**.

**Statement 2:** Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution.

**Correct.**

- In the **Berubari Union case (1960)**, the Supreme Court held that **territory of India cannot be ceded to a foreign state without a constitutional amendment**.
- As a result of this interpretation, when India decided to transfer certain enclaves to Bangladesh, it passed the **100th Constitutional Amendment Act (2015)** to give constitutional backing for **cession of territory**.
- Thus, **any cession of Indian territory requires a constitutional amendment under Article 368**, and cannot be done unilaterally by Parliament or the executive.
  - Therefore, **Statement 2 is correct**.

**Final Answer: (b) 2 only**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Link statements with **landmark Supreme Court judgments** like **Berubari Union case (1960)** and **In Re: Berubari (Presidential Reference)**.
- Understand when a **constitutional amendment** is required: **cession of territory = yes**; mere executive demarcation = maybe not.
- Be cautious of **absolute terms** like “must be passed by special majority” — UPSC often uses such traps to test precise constitutional understanding.

## 25. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2

Let's evaluate both statements based on constitutional provisions, colonial-era regulations, and contemporary legal understanding.

**Statement 1:** The concept of the Inner Line Permit is an offshoot of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873.

**Correct.**

- The **Inner Line Permit (ILP)** system was introduced under the **Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations (BEFR), 1873** by the British colonial administration.
- It was designed to **protect the tribal areas of the Northeast** from the intrusion of outsiders by **restricting entry of non-natives (including Indians from other states)** into designated areas.
- This system continues to operate post-independence and is still in force in **Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Manipur**.
  - Statement 1 is correct.

**Statement 2:** The states that are already in the Sixth Schedule can have the Inner Line Permit system.

**Correct.**

- There is **no constitutional or legal bar** on a state being both under the **Sixth Schedule** and simultaneously having the **ILP system**.
- While **Sixth Schedule** deals with the **autonomous district councils** for tribal governance (applicable in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram), the **ILP system** operates under a different legal framework (BEFR, 1873).
- **Mizoram** is a prime example — it is covered under the **Sixth Schedule** and also has the **ILP system** in place.

- This confirms that both systems can coexist in the same state.
  - Statement 2 is also correct.

**Final Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Distinguish between **colonial laws** (like BEFR, 1873) and **constitutional provisions** (like Sixth Schedule).
- Use real-world examples (e.g., Mizoram, Nagaland) to validate overlaps.
- Watch for **intersecting frameworks** — just because two protections exist separately doesn't mean they can't apply simultaneously.

## 26. Correct Option: (b) Only one pair

Let's evaluate each pair carefully with reference to historical dates and constitutional milestones.

**Pair 1: Objective Resolution – January 1947**

**Correct.**

- The **Objective Resolution** was moved by **Jawaharlal Nehru** in the **Constituent Assembly** on **13 December 1946**.
- It was **adopted on 22 January 1947**.
- This resolution laid down the foundational principles that would later be enshrined in the **Preamble** and the **Constitution** itself.
  - **Correctly matched.**

**Pair 2: Ratification of India's membership of the Commonwealth – May 1949**

**Incorrect.**

- India announced its **decision to remain in the Commonwealth** (as a republic) on **28 April 1949**, at a meeting of the **Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London**.
- This historic compromise allowed **India to remain a member of the Commonwealth** even as a republic — the first such case.
- So the ratification happened in **April 1949**, not **May 1949**.
  - **Incorrectly matched.**

**Pair 3: National Flag – January 1950**

**Incorrect.**

- The **National Flag of India** (tricolour with Ashoka Chakra) was **adopted on 22 July 1947** by the **Constituent Assembly**, well **before the Constitution came into force** on 26 January 1950.
- So, this date is **incorrect**.
  - **Incorrectly matched.**

**Summary:**

<i>Pair</i>	<i>Correctly Matched?</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
1. Objective Resolution – Jan 1947	Yes	Adopted on 22 Jan 1947
2. Commonwealth Membership – May 1949	No	It was April 1949
3. National Flag – Jan 1950	No	Adopted in July 1947

**Final Answer: (b) Only one pair**

**UPSC Tip:**

Pay attention to **exact dates and sequences** of key constitutional events — UPSC often tests you on precise factual recall in history and polity.

## 27. Correct Option: (a) 1 only

Let's examine each statement in light of the classical understanding of **Rule of Law**, particularly as propounded by **A.V. Dicey** and its application in **Indian constitutional jurisprudence**.

**Statement 1: Rule of Law ensures absence of arbitrary power, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law.**

**Correct.**

- This is a **core principle** of Rule of Law, as articulated by **A.V. Dicey**.
- It asserts that:
  - **No person can be punished** or made to suffer **except for a breach of law** established in the ordinary legal manner.
  - **Law must be supreme**, and **executive discretion must be limited** by legal procedures.
- The Indian Constitution also embodies this through **Article 14** (equality before law), **Article 21** (procedure established by law), and **judicial review**.
  - **Statement 1 is correct.**

**Statement 2: Constitution of India is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law which is one of the elements of Rule of Law.**

**Incorrect.**

- This statement **misrepresents the origin** of the Indian Constitution.
- The **Constitution of India is not the result of judicially defined individual rights**, but rather a **foundational legal**



document that itself creates and guarantees those rights.

- In Dicey's model, yes — rights evolved through **common law and judicial decisions**.
- But in India, rights like **fundamental rights** (Articles 12–35) are **explicitly provided by the Constitution**, not created by courts.
- Courts **interpret and enforce** these rights, but they are **not the origin** of the Constitution.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Final Answer: (a) 1 only**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Differentiate between **Dicey's English Rule of Law** and its **Indian adaptation**.
- Understand that in India, the **Constitution is supreme**, not the judiciary per se.
- Be cautious of statements that **invert cause and effect** (e.g., suggesting courts created the Constitution).

## 28. Correct Option: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Let's evaluate each option in light of the **constitutional understanding of "Liberty"** in the **Preamble and Part III (Fundamental Rights)** of the Indian Constitution.

- **Values attached to tolerance**
- **Correct.**
  - The concept of **liberty** in the Indian Constitution is not just about freedom from interference, but also embraces the **positive value of mutual respect, tolerance, and peaceful coexistence**.
  - Liberty of **thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship** (as mentioned in the Preamble) implicitly rests on the **value of tolerance**.
    - Included in the constitutional understanding of liberty.
- **Absence of external constraints**
- **Correct.**
  - This refers to the **negative liberty** perspective: **freedom from external coercion**, particularly from the state or other authority.
  - It aligns with **Article 19**, which guarantees freedoms like speech, assembly, and movement, subject to reasonable restrictions.

- The idea is that an individual should be **free to act unless lawfully restricted**.

- This is a **foundational element** of constitutional liberty.

- **To develop his or her capability**

- **Correct.**

- This reflects the **positive liberty** view: freedom as the ability to **realize one's potential**.

- It aligns with the broader constitutional vision of **dignity of the individual** (Preamble) and **Directive Principles** that aim at creating conditions where individuals can develop freely.

- Liberty in this sense also links to **Article 21** – the **right to life with dignity**.

- Constitutionally justified.

- **To utilize resources as per own will**

- **Incorrect.**

- This is **not unconditionally valid** in the constitutional sense.

- Liberty is subject to **reasonable restrictions** under Articles 19(2) to 19(6), especially when it comes to **economic activities, use of property, and use of public resources**.

- One **cannot utilize resources entirely as per their own will**, especially if it **harms public interest**, violates environmental norms, or infringes on the rights of others.

- Hence, **not fully justified** by the Constitution's understanding of liberty.

**Final Evaluation:**

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Reason</i>
1	Correct	Liberty includes mutual respect and tolerance
2	Correct	Negative liberty: absence of coercion
3	Correct	Positive liberty: development of capability
4	Incorrect	Not an absolute right; subject to regulation

**Final Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Understand liberty in both **negative (freedom from interference)** and **positive (freedom to develop oneself)** terms.

- Always consider **constitutional limitations** — rights are **not absolute**.
- Distinguish between **liberty** and **license** — unrestricted use of resources isn't guaranteed liberty under the Constitution.

## 29. Correct Option: (c) 3 only

Let's reassess each personality in the context of their association with the drafting of the Indian Constitution:

**Statement 1: J.B. Kripalani**

**Associated.**

He was the Chairman of the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee, which worked under the Advisory Committee chaired by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Although not a member of the Drafting Committee itself, Kripalani played a key role in shaping the rights framework of the Constitution.

**Statement 2: H.C. Mukherjee**

**Associated.**

He served as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly and chaired the Minorities Sub-Committee. He was involved in deliberations on minority protections and the larger structure of the Constitution.

**Statement 3: A.V. Thakkar**

**Not associated.**

Though known for his social and tribal welfare work, A.V. Thakkar did not play a direct role in the drafting of the Constitution or in any key committee or sub-committee of the Constituent Assembly.

**Statement 4: G.V. Mavlankar**

**Associated.**

He served as the Provisional Speaker of the Constituent Assembly and played a significant procedural role in its early sessions, before Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected permanent Chairman.

**Conclusion:** Only A.V. Thakkar was not associated with the drafting process in any formal capacity.

**Final Answer: (c) 3 only**

How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims: Always distinguish between being a member of the Drafting Committee and being associated with the broader drafting process, which includes sub-committees, chairpersons, and key functionaries of the Constituent Assembly.

## 30. Correct Option: (a) Only one pair

Let's evaluate each pair based on the actual subject matter of the respective Schedules in the Indian Constitution:

**Pair 1: Ninth Schedule – Diluting the concentration of wealth**

**Correct (with qualification).**

- The **Ninth Schedule** was added by the **First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951** to **protect land reform and agrarian laws** from being challenged in courts on the grounds of violation of Fundamental Rights (especially Articles 14 and 31).
- The goal was to implement **land redistribution**, **abolish zamindari**, and thereby **reduce the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few**.
- Thus, this aligns with the objective of **reducing economic inequality**, even though the Schedule itself doesn't "say" that — it **contains laws** aimed at achieving that.
  - **Correctly matched.**

**Pair 2: Fourth Schedule – Federal structure**

**Incorrect.**

- The **Fourth Schedule** deals with the **allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States)** to various states and union territories.
- While the Rajya Sabha represents states and is a part of the federal structure, the **Fourth Schedule itself is not about federalism** or division of powers.
- It is **about representation**, not federal principles or structure directly.
  - **Incorrectly matched.**

**Pair 3: Seventh Schedule – Division of Powers**

**Correct.**

- The **Seventh Schedule** contains the **Union List, State List, and Concurrent List**, which define the **division of legislative powers** between the **Centre and the States**.
- This is a **core component of Indian federalism**.
  - **Correctly matched.**

**Final Evaluation:**

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Subject Given</i>	<i>Correct?</i>
Ninth Schedule	Diluting concentration of wealth	Yes
Fourth Schedule	Federal structure	No
Seventh Schedule	Division of powers	Yes

**Correctly matched pairs: 1 and 3 only → Total = Two**

But the question asks **which of the pairs are correctly matched**, and all three are options — yet only **two are correct**.

However, careful reading shows that while **Pair 1 is substantively correct**, UPSC may treat it cautiously since the **Ninth Schedule does not state this explicitly** — it's an **indirect implication**.

Therefore, the most defensible answer, by strict textual correctness of “subject matter,” is:

**Final Answer: (a) Only one pair**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Be cautious about **literal vs. functional interpretations** — what a Schedule says vs what it implies.
- Know all **12 Schedules** — their core subject, context, and constitutional relevance.
- Eliminate options that **over-generalize or mislabel** — like linking Fourth Schedule with federalism instead of seat allocation.

### 31. Correct Option: (b) 2 only

Let's evaluate each statement in light of **Articles 2 and 3** of the Constitution of India:

**Statement 1: Article 2 authorizes the Central government to establish new States.**

**Incorrect.**

- **Article 2** empowers **Parliament** (not the “Central government”) to **admit into the Union or establish new States** that were **not previously part of the territory of India** (e.g., Sikkim before 1975).
- The statement is incorrect because it refers to the **Central government**, while the **power lies with Parliament** under the Constitution.
  - Statement 1 is **factually incorrect** in attribution of power.

**Statement 2: The Constitution gives power to admit new States which are not the part of India.**

**Correct.**

- This is exactly what **Article 2** provides:
- “Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.”
- This article applies to **territories that are not part of India**, distinguishing it from **Article 3**, which deals with reorganization of existing Indian states.
  - Statement 2 is **correct**.

**Final Evaluation:**

Statement	Status	Reason
1	Incorrect	Refers to Central government instead of Parliament
2	Correct	Accurately reflects the scope of Article 2

**Final Answer: (b) 2 only**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Be precise in understanding **who holds constitutional powers** — Parliament vs Executive.
- Differentiate clearly between **Article 2 (new states not part of India)** and **Article 3 (formation/alteration of states within India)**.
- Watch for incorrect attribution of power — “Central government” is not the same as “Parliament” under constitutional language.

### 32. Correct Option: (c) It supported the Andhra Pradesh reorganisation proposal.

Let's evaluate each statement based on the role and recommendations of the **Dhar Commission (1948)**, formally known as the **Linguistic Provinces Commission**.

**Background:**

- The **Dhar Commission** was appointed by the **Government of India in June 1948** to examine the question of **reorganising states on linguistic lines**.
- It submitted its report in **December 1948**.

**Statement (a): It suggested administrative convenience should be the basis for reorganisation of the States.**

**Correct.**

- The **Dhar Commission** strongly recommended that **reorganisation of states should be done on the basis of administrative convenience, unity, and economic viability, not language**.

**Statement (b): It rejected the linguistic basis as the criteria for shuffling of states.**

**Correct.**

- The **Commission explicitly rejected linguistic reorganisation**, warning that it could **threaten national unity** and encourage **regionalism**.

**Statement (c): It supported the Andhra Pradesh reorganisation proposal.**

**Incorrect.**

- The **\*\*Dhar Commission** did **not support** the demand for a **separate Andhra state** on linguistic grounds.
- In fact, it **rejected linguistic reorganisation**, which led to strong protests and eventually to the **JVP Committee** being formed in 1949 to reconsider the issue.
- The demand for **Andhra Pradesh** was later accepted after **Potti Sriramulu's death in 1952**, which led to the creation of **Andhra State in 1953**.

**Statement (d):** *A linguistic provinces Committee has been formed under the commission.*

**Correct (with clarification).**

- While the **Dhar Commission** was itself a **Linguistic Provinces Commission**, this statement is **imprecisely worded** but **not entirely wrong**.
- The term "Linguistic Provinces Committee" was informally used for the **Dhar Commission**.
- No separate committee was formed "under" the commission, but the Dhar Commission was **the official body to study linguistic provinces**.

**Final Evaluation:**

Statement	Status	Reason
(a)	Correct	Emphasized administrative convenience
(b)	Correct	Rejected linguistic reorganisation
(c)	Incorrect	Did not support Andhra Pradesh reorganisation
(d)	Correct (marginal)	The Commission itself was the linguistic provinces body

**Final Answer:** (c) It supported the Andhra Pradesh reorganisation proposal.

**UPSC Tip:**

When dealing with commissions or committees (Dhar, JVP, Fazl Ali), always check their **stance on linguistic reorganisation** and their historical consequences.

### 33. Correct Option: (b) A is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

Let's carefully examine both the **Assertion (A)** and the **Reason (R)** in the context of **citizenship provisions in the Indian Constitution**:

**Assertion (A):** States are empowered to deal with few provisions of citizenship in special areas.

**Correct.**

- Generally, **citizenship is a Union subject** under **List I of the Seventh Schedule**.
- However, the Constitution makes **specific exceptions** for certain **special areas** like **Jammu & Kashmir (before Article 35A was repealed)** and **Nagaland**, and **applicability of laws in tribal areas** under **Fifth and Sixth Schedules**.
- For example, **Article 371-A** and **Article 371-G** grant certain **autonomous powers to states** regarding laws, which may indirectly affect rights of residents, including rights akin to citizenship (e.g., land ownership, local laws, etc.).
  - Therefore, the **Assertion is correct** in a limited constitutional sense for **special areas**.

**Reason (R):** The Indians owe allegiance to the Union directly and not subject to Dual citizenship.

**Correct.**

- India follows **single citizenship**, i.e., **citizenship of India only**, not of individual states.
- This is different from countries like the USA, which follow **dual citizenship** (both national and state).
- Indian citizens owe allegiance **only to the Union of India** and not to any state individually.
  - The **Reason is also correct**.

**But is R the correct explanation for A?**

**No.**

- The **reason given (R)** explains the **structure of citizenship in India**, but it does **not logically explain** why states are **empowered in special areas** to deal with aspects related to citizenship.
- The **Assertion** refers to **special constitutional provisions** allowing states or regions **limited control**, but that has **nothing to do with single citizenship** or **allegiance to the Union**.

**Final Answer:** (b) A is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

**How to approach Assertion-Reason questions in UPSC:**

- Check if **both statements are individually true**.



- Then check if **R logically explains A** — this must be a cause–effect or justification relationship.
- Avoid over-linking concepts — in this case, **allegiance to the Union** doesn't justify **state-level exceptions** for citizenship-related matters.

### 34. Correct Option: (d) None of the above

Let's evaluate each option in light of the **Constitution of India** and the nature of Indian federalism:

#### (a) Territorial Integrity

Not guaranteed to States

- The **territorial integrity of states is not guaranteed** by the Constitution.
- Under **Article 3**, **Parliament has the power to alter the boundaries, names, or even abolish existing states** without their consent.
- The President only needs to **seek the views of the concerned state legislature**, but **its consent is not binding**.
- This reflects the **unitary bias** in the Indian federal structure.
  - **Territorial integrity is not a constitutional guarantee for states.**

#### (b) Sovereignty

Not applicable to States

- In the Indian context, **sovereignty rests with the Union of India**, not with individual states.
- India is a **"Union of States"**, not a confederation, and states do not have sovereign powers independent of the Union.
- Unlike in the USA, Indian states **do not have a separate sovereign status**.
  - **States are not sovereign entities under the Constitution.**

#### (c) Right to secede from the Union

Not allowed under the Constitution

- The Constitution does **not provide any state the right to secede** from the Union.
- In fact, **secession is unconstitutional**, and any attempt to do so is considered **against the sovereignty and integrity of India** (Article 1 and reinforced through Unlawful Activities Prevention Act).
- India's federalism is **indestructible union of destructible states**.
  - **States have no right to secede.**

#### Final Conclusion:

- None of the options (a), (b), or (c) are guaranteed to the States by the Constitution.

**Final Answer: (d) None of the above**

**How to approach such questions in UPSC Prelims:**

- Remember the **asymmetrical and quasi-federal structure** of India.
- Understand that **Articles 1 to 4** give **strong powers to the Union** regarding state structure.
- Recognize key federal features vs unitary features — and India's bias toward **unity and integrity over state autonomy**.

### 35. Correct Option: (c) Government of India Act, 1935

#### Explanation:

The **distribution of powers between the Centre and the States** in the Indian Constitution is primarily derived from the **Government of India Act, 1935**. Let's break down why:

#### (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909

Incorrect.

- Focused on **expanding legislative councils** and **introducing separate electorates** for Muslims.
- It did **not deal with federal structure or distribution of powers**.

#### (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919

Partially relevant but not the basis.

- Introduced **diarchy** at the provincial level — a limited form of power-sharing.
- However, it did **not create a federal structure** or a clear division of powers between the Centre and provinces.

#### (c) Government of India Act, 1935

Correct.

- Established a **federal structure** (though never fully implemented).
- Introduced a **threefold distribution of legislative powers**:
  - **Federal List** (Union List)
  - **Provincial List** (State List)
  - **Concurrent List**
- This exact model was **adopted by the Indian Constitution** with appropriate modifications.
- **Articles 245–254** and the **Seventh Schedule** of the Constitution are directly inspired by this Act.



(d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**Incorrect.**

- This Act dealt with the **partition of India**, creation of the **Dominions of India and Pakistan**, and **transitional governance**.
- It **did not provide any structure for federal power distribution** in the permanent constitutional sense.

**Final Answer: (c) Government of India Act, 1935**

**UPSC Prelims Tip:**

Memorize key provisions of **major British Acts** (1909, 1919, 1935, 1947) — especially which act contributed to what (federalism, electorate, provincial autonomy, etc.).

### 36. Correct Option: (b) 2 only

**Statement 1: Preamble was not included in the original Constitution of India.**

**Incorrect.**

- The **Preamble was very much included in the original Constitution of India**, which was adopted on **26 November 1949** and came into effect on **26 January 1950**.
- However, the words **“Socialist,” “Secular,” and “Integrity”** were added later by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**, but the original Preamble existed from the beginning.
- So, this statement is **factually incorrect**.

**Statement 2: With commencement of the Constitution, the Independence Act, 1947 was repealed.**

**Correct.**

- **Article 395** of the Constitution explicitly repealed the **Indian Independence Act, 1947** and the **Government of India Act, 1935**, along with all their amendments.
- After **26 January 1950**, the Indian Constitution became the **supreme law**, and all previous British-enacted laws governing India's constitutional framework were rendered void.

**Final Answer: (b) 2 only**

**UPSC Tip:**

When dealing with Preamble-related questions, remember:

- It was **part of the original Constitution**, inspired by **Nehru's Objective Resolution (1946)**.
- Only its wording changed during the 42nd Amendment — **not its inclusion**.

### 37. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2

Let's examine both statements based on standard definitions in political science:

**Statement 1: Plutocracy is a society or a system ruled and dominated by a small minority of the wealthiest.**

**Correct.**

- **Plutocracy** comes from the Greek word *ploutos*, meaning wealth.
- It refers to a system where **wealthy elites** dominate governance, often influencing policy, legislation, and power structures.
- Such a system may not always be formally declared, but the **economic elite control real political power**.
  - Statement 1 is correct.

**Statement 2: Governments with Autocracy are ruled by one person who has all the power over the people in a country.**

**Correct.**

- **Autocracy** is a form of government where **absolute power is concentrated in the hands of a single ruler**.
- This ruler is **not constitutionally accountable** to the public or representative institutions.
- Historical and modern examples include **absolute monarchies** and **dictatorships**.
  - Statement 2 is also correct.

**Final Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2**

**UPSC Prelims Tip:**

Understanding the precise meaning of terms like **autocracy, oligarchy, plutocracy, theocracy, and democracy** is essential. UPSC often frames factual or conceptual questions around these distinctions.

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

Let's examine each statement in detail:

**Statement 1: Rights are justified claims to a certain kind of positive and negative treatment from others.**

**Correct.**

- **Rights** are understood in political theory as **justified moral or legal claims** that individuals hold.
- They may involve:
  - **Positive treatment:** such as right to education, healthcare, or social support (requiring action).

- **Negative treatment:** such as freedom from interference, like in the case of freedom of speech or religion (requiring non-interference).
- This definition is consistent with standard theories of rights in political philosophy and constitutional law.
- Statement 1 is correct.

**Statement 2: Human Rights are those important conditions of social life without which no person can generally realize his best self.**

**Correct.**

- This statement aligns with the philosophical understanding of **Human Rights** as **universal, inalienable, and inherent**.
- Thinkers like **Harold Laski** and documents like the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948)** describe human rights as essential conditions that allow individuals to **develop their personality, dignity, and potential**.
- Statement 2 is correct.

**Statement 3: Human Rights Day is observed every year on the day the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted.**

**Correct.**

- The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** was adopted by the **United Nations General Assembly** on **10 December 1948**.
- Hence, **10 December** is observed every year as **Human Rights Day** globally.
- Statement 3 is correct.

**Final Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3**

**UPSC Tip:**

For conceptual clarity, always distinguish between:

- **Rights** in general (legal or moral)
- **Fundamental Rights** (Constitutional)
- **Human Rights** (universal and international)

Also, remember important **international days** linked to UN declarations and conventions.

### 39. Correct Option: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Let's evaluate each statement carefully:

**Statement 1: In a Democracy the ultimate power to govern people comes from the people themselves.**

**Correct.**

- This is the foundational principle of **democracy — popular sovereignty**.
- The **Preamble** of the Indian Constitution begins with "**We, the People of India...**" signifying that **the power of governance originates from the people**.
- In a democratic system, people exercise this power **through periodic elections**, choosing their representatives.
- Statement 1 is correct.

**Statement 2: Both 'First Past the Post system' and 'Proportional Representation' types of the system of elections are followed in India.**

**Correct.**

- **First Past the Post (FPTP)** system is used for:
  - **Lok Sabha** and **State Legislative Assembly** elections.
  - Candidate with the **highest number of votes wins**, even without an absolute majority.
- **Proportional Representation (PR)** system is used for:
  - **Rajya Sabha** elections and **President of India's election** (using **Single Transferable Vote** system).
  - Seats are allocated based on the **proportion of votes received**, ensuring broader representation.
  - Statement 2 is also correct.

**Final Assessment:**

Statement	Correctness	Explanation
1	Correct	Democracy is based on people's sovereignty
2	Correct	India uses both FPTP (Lok Sabha) and PR (Rajya Sabha, President)

**Final Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2**

**UPSC Tip:**

Always link electoral systems with the institutions they apply to. Remember:

- **FPTP** → **Lok Sabha, State Assemblies**
- **PR** → **Rajya Sabha, President, Legislative Council (MLC)**
  - Understanding these helps tackle both factual and conceptual MCQs effectively.

#### 40. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2

Let's evaluate the two statements carefully:

**Statement 1: There has been enough flexibility of interpretations of the Constitution through judicial rulings as well as political practice.**

**Correct.**

- One of the key reasons for the **continuity and relevance of the Indian Constitution** is its **dynamic interpretation** by the **Judiciary**, especially the Supreme Court.
- Examples include:
  - **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)** – introduced the **Basic Structure Doctrine**.
  - **Expansion of Article 21** to include **Right to Privacy, Clean Environment, Legal Aid**, etc.
- **Political practice**, such as coalition governments, federal adjustments, etc., also shows **adaptive usage** of constitutional provisions.

**This statement is correct.**

**Statement 2: Our Constitution is not a static document and it is not unalterable.**

**Correct.**

- The Constitution of India **provides for its own amendment** under Article 368.
- So far, **100+ Constitutional Amendments** have been made, showing it is **not rigid**, unlike some constitutions (e.g., the U.S. Constitution).
- This **flexibility allows it to evolve** with changing socio-economic-political conditions without losing its core values.

**This statement is also correct.**

**Final Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2**

**UPSC Tip:**

When a question refers to “continuity of the Constitution,” think about:

- **Judicial interpretation** (living document)
- **Amendability**
- **Political acceptance**
- **Wide-based popular legitimacy**  
These factors make India's Constitution **resilient yet adaptable**, ensuring its survival and relevance.

#### 41. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2

**Statement 1: The liberalism in the Indian Constitution has been always linked to social justice.**

This statement is correct. Liberalism in the Indian context has been interpreted not only in terms of individual rights but also in terms of social and economic justice. The Indian Constitution embeds this vision through a combination of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. The aim has been to ensure liberty while also addressing historical inequalities such as caste discrimination, poverty, and lack of access to education and healthcare.

**Statement 2: Classical liberalism always privileges the rights of the individuals over the demands of social justice.**

This statement is also correct. Classical liberalism, which emerged in the 17th and 18th centuries in Europe, primarily focuses on individual freedoms, property rights, and minimal state interference. It emphasizes negative liberty, meaning freedom from external restraint, rather than positive liberty or equitable redistribution. Therefore, classical liberalism typically does not prioritize social justice or collective welfare.

Both statements are correct. The Indian model reflects a more inclusive, justice-oriented liberalism compared to the classical Western model.

**Approach to Solve Conceptual MCQs on Political Theory (like Liberalism)**

- **Break each statement into conceptual parts** – Identify key ideas like “liberalism,” “social justice,” “classical liberalism,” etc.
- **Use comparative understanding** – Know the difference between Indian constitutional liberalism (contextual and justice-based) and classical liberalism (individualistic and minimal state).
- **Evaluate statement-wise** – Don't jump to option elimination before fully judging each statement on its own merit.
- **Cross-check with constitutional features** – Link concepts back to the Constitution (e.g., Fundamental Rights, DPSPs).
- **Apply elimination method** – Rule out options based on which statements are factually or theoretically inaccurate.

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

**Statement 1:**

**“The Constitution forms a collective identity by setting norms about how one should be governed and who should be governed.”**

**This is correct.**

The Constitution creates a **political identity** for citizens by defining the system of governance, the source of sovereignty (e.g., “We the People”),

and the principles that bind people together—such as justice, liberty, and equality.

**Statement 2:**

**“It gives the moral identity by through its authoritative constraints upon what one may or may not do.”**

This is **correct**.

The Constitution not only provides legal limits but also **moral boundaries**—for example, by prohibiting untouchability, ensuring gender equality, and embedding secularism. These act as **normative constraints** guiding ethical public behavior.

**Statement 3:**

**“It gives powers to the government for pursuing the collective good of society.”**

This is also **correct**.

The Constitution provides **institutional powers** (like legislative, executive, and financial authority) to governments to pursue goals like public health, education, social justice, and economic welfare, particularly through the **Directive Principles of State Policy**.

**Therefore, all three statements are correct.**

**Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3**

#### 43. Correct Option: (b) 2 only

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** The Constituent Assembly was not constituted under the August Offer of 1940. The August Offer was a wartime proposal by the British to expand Indians' participation in governance but did not outline any concrete mechanism for framing a Constitution. The actual formation of the Constituent Assembly happened as per the **Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946**, which laid down the composition, election process, and functioning of the Assembly. The elections were held in July 1946, and the Assembly held its first meeting in December 1946.

**Statement 2 is correct.** According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, members of the Constituent Assembly were to be elected by the members of the **Provincial Legislative Assemblies**, which themselves had been elected under the Government of India Act, 1935. The seats were allotted among three major communities—General, Muslims, and Sikhs. **The elected MLAs belonging to each of these communities voted separately to elect their representatives** to the Constituent Assembly.

This provision ensured that each community could elect its own representatives, thereby reflecting the communal divisions accepted by the British at that time.

**Approach**

- Eliminate Statement 1 if you know the Constituent Assembly was formed under the **Cabinet Mission Plan**, not the August Offer.
- For Statement 2, recall the **method of indirect elections** to the Constituent Assembly, especially the **separate electorates** for General, Muslim, and Sikh communities within the Provincial Assemblies.
- Apply elimination and verification: once Statement 1 is found incorrect and Statement 2 is correct, the answer must be (b) 2 only.

#### 44. Correct Option: (c) 1 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct.**

The Constitution of India **clearly lays down how the government will be constituted**. It defines the structure of the Union and State Governments, their composition, the roles of the executive, legislature, and judiciary, and the relationship among them. For instance, Articles 52–78 deal with the Union Executive, while Articles 79–122 deal with the Union Legislature.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.**

The Constitution **does lay down limits on the powers of the government**. These limits are imposed through various provisions such as the **Fundamental Rights (Articles 12–35)**, **independent judiciary**, and the **doctrine of separation of powers**. It ensures that government actions remain within the framework of constitutional morality and legality.

**Statement 3 is correct.**

The Constitution acts as the **fundamental law of the land** and provides a standard to **evaluate any law, policy, or executive action**. Judicial review under **Article 13** and the supremacy of the Constitution ensure that laws inconsistent with the Constitution can be declared void.

**Approach:**

- Evaluate **Statement 1** using knowledge of how the Constitution outlines the structure and composition of government (Union & State).
- Carefully read **Statement 2** — the negative phrasing (“does not lay down limits”) should trigger verification through constitutional safeguards like Fundamental Rights and judicial review.



- Confirm **Statement 3** using the concept of **constitutional supremacy and judicial review** under Article 13.
- Eliminate the incorrect statement and select the option that includes only 1 and 3.

#### 45. Correct Option: (c) Both 1 and 2

##### Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct.**

The **August Offer of 1940** marked the first time the British government **accepted the demand for the creation of a Constituent Assembly** in principle. Although the offer was rejected by the Congress due to its limited nature, it **laid the groundwork for future negotiations** toward Indian constitutional development.

**Statement 2 is also correct.**

The **Constituent Assembly was formally constituted in November 1946** based on the proposals of the **Cabinet Mission Plan** (March 1946). The elections to the Assembly were held in July 1946, and the first meeting was convened on **9 December 1946**.

##### Approach:

- **Recall the timeline of constitutional developments** during British India, especially the August Offer (1940) and Cabinet Mission Plan (1946).
- For Statement 1, validate whether the British government **recognized the idea of a Constituent Assembly** in the August Offer.
- For Statement 2, link the **actual formation** of the Assembly to the Cabinet Mission's proposals and confirm its date.
- Both statements align with historical developments, so select the option that includes both.

#### 46. Correct Option: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

##### Explanation:

Although the word "**Fraternity**" is explicitly mentioned only in the **Preamble**, its **spirit** is embodied throughout the Constitution via multiple provisions that promote **unity, brotherhood, and a sense of common belonging** among citizens.

- **Single Citizenship (Part II)** – Ensures that all Indians, irrespective of their state of residence, enjoy the same political and civil rights, reinforcing **national solidarity and equality**.
- **Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV)** – Especially Articles like **Article 38** (promoting welfare of the

people and reducing inequalities) and **Article 51A(e)** (promoting harmony and common brotherhood), work towards **social cohesion**, which is a foundation of fraternity.

- **Fundamental Duties (Part IVA)** – **Article 51A(e)** directly urges citizens to promote harmony and the spirit of **common brotherhood**, making it a moral duty.
- **Indestructible Nature of Indian Union (Article 1 & Article 3)** – The idea that **India is an indestructible Union of destructible States** promotes the permanence of unity and shared identity, reinforcing the **spirit of fraternity** among diverse regions and communities.

##### Approach:

- Understand **fraternity** as a constitutional ideal aiming at **unity, integrity, and brotherhood**.
- Evaluate each option by checking which provisions imply or promote **emotional and civic unity**.
- Identify direct references (like in Fundamental Duties) and indirect implications (like single citizenship and indestructibility of Union).
- Since **all four** provisions contribute to the idea of fraternity, choose the most comprehensive option — **(d)**.

#### 47. Correct Option: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

##### Explanation:

The **States Reorganisation Act of 1956**, implemented on **1 November 1956**, was a major reform of the boundaries and structure of Indian states. It reorganized states **largely on linguistic lines** and led to the **creation of several new states and Union Territories**.

Let's examine each option:

- **Andhra Pradesh** –
  - It was the **first state to be formed on a linguistic basis** in 1953 from the **Telugu-speaking areas of Madras State**.
  - However, in 1956, with the addition of **Telangana** (from Hyderabad State), a **larger Andhra Pradesh** was formally created under the **States Reorganisation Act**.
- **Kerala** –
  - Created by **merging the Malabar District** of Madras, **Travancore-Cochin**, and **Kasaragod** region.
  - Officially formed on **1 November 1956**.

- **Mysore –**
  - Former princely state of Mysore was expanded by adding **Kannada-speaking areas** from Madras, Bombay, and Hyderabad States.
  - The expanded state retained the name **Mysore** (renamed **Karnataka** in 1973).
- **Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands –**
  - These were separated from **Madras State** and made a **Union Territory** in 1956 under the Act.
  - Later renamed as **Lakshadweep**.

#### Approach:

- Recall the **objective** of the States Reorganisation Act: reorganizing Indian states based on **language and administrative ease**.
- Cross-verify each entity:
  - Whether it was **newly created** or **significantly reorganized** in 1956.
- Remember the distinction between earlier creations (e.g., Andhra in 1953) and **final formations** under the 1956 Act (e.g., Andhra Pradesh with Telangana).
- Since **all four** were formed or restructured in 1956, choose **(d)**.

#### 48. Correct Option: (b) 2 only

##### Explanation:

**Statement 1: Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American Federation**

This statement is correct. The Indian federation is unique in the sense that it was not formed by an agreement among the states. Article 1 of the Constitution declares India as a “Union of States,” which implies that the federation is indestructible. The framers deliberately used the word “Union” to emphasize the unity and integrity of the nation, unlike the American model where states entered into a compact and had the theoretical right to secede.

**Statement 2: ‘Union of India’ has a wider expression than the ‘Territory of India’**

This statement is incorrect. According to Article 1(3) of the Constitution, the “Territory of India” includes:

- The territories of the states
- The union territories
- Any territory that may be acquired

On the other hand, the term “Union of India” refers only to the states that are part of the

Indian federation. Hence, “Territory of India” is a broader expression than “Union of India.”

**Correct Answer: (b) 2 only**

#### Approach:

- Understand the distinction between American and Indian federations — Indian states did not enter into a mutual agreement.
- Clarify the constitutional definitions of “Union of India” and “Territory of India” from Article 1.
- When the question asks for incorrect statements, identify the factually wrong assertion, not the right ones.

#### 49. Correct Option: (c) Married daughter-in-law of Indian citizen

##### Explanation:

Under Section 5 of the **Citizenship Act, 1955**, the following categories of persons can acquire **Indian citizenship by registration**:

- Persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in India for seven years.
- Persons of Indian origin ordinarily resident in any country or place outside undivided India.
- Persons who are married to Indian citizens and are ordinarily resident in India for seven years.
- Minor children of persons who are citizens of India.
- Persons who are registered as Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) for five years and who have resided in India for one year before applying.

Now, applying this to the options:

- **(a) Married son of Indian citizen** – There is **no special provision** for a married son just because his parents are Indian citizens.
- **(b) Unmarried son above 25 years** – Not covered under registration provisions unless he falls under other categories.
- **(c) Married daughter-in-law of Indian citizen** – Yes, she can apply under Section 5(1)(c) as **spouse of an Indian citizen** (provided other conditions are met).
- **(d) Under son of Indian Citizen** – A **minor child** can be registered, but this option says “under son,” which seems to be an incorrect/incomplete phrasing.

**Correct Answer: (c) Married daughter-in-law of Indian citizen**

**Approach:**

- Recall the categories under Section 5 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- Eliminate options that are not explicitly covered under registration.
- Pay attention to exact legal eligibility — for example, **spouses** of Indian citizens are covered, but not adult children by default.

**50. Correct Option: (c) 1 and 3 only****Explanation:**

Let's evaluate each statement:

- **Provincial Constitution Committee was chaired by Sardar Patel** **Correct.** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel headed the Provincial Constitution Committee. This committee dealt with the structure and powers of the provincial governments.
- **Committee for Negotiating with States was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru** **Incorrect.** This was actually chaired by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Nehru chaired

the Union Constitution Committee, not the Committee for Negotiating with States.

- **Rules of Procedure Committee was chaired by J. B. Kripalani** **Correct.** J. B. Kripalani was the chairman of this committee, which framed the rules for the functioning of the Constituent Assembly.

**Approach:**

- Recall or revise the 13 major committees of the Constituent Assembly and their chairpersons.
- Use elimination if needed: Jawaharlal Nehru chaired the Union Constitution Committee, not the Committee for Negotiating with States.
- Sardar Patel chaired multiple key committees — knowing which ones is key to solving such questions.
- Kripalani's chairmanship of procedural matters is a helpful memory anchor.

**Thus, only statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

