

**SECOND  
EDITION**

**LAKSHYA**  
A COMPENDIUM OF  
**GENERAL STUDIES**  
For UPSC Civil Services and  
State Services Examinations 2025

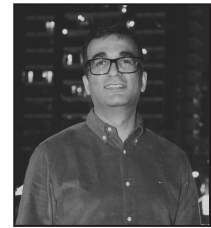
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**WILEY**

# About the Authors

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**Neeraj Rao** is one of the most reputed and renowned faculty of History, and Art & Culture. With his expertise in this field for more than a decade now, he has mastered the minute detailing of the subject matter. With his exposure to PAN India, he has become one of the most celebrated faculty in this field. He has trained and helped to develop analytical thinking among the students, which makes them the sharpest minds in the country. He has been associated with VISION IAS right from its inception as a faculty of History, and Art & Culture. He has given his best as a part of the institute, which makes it one of the leading institutes of the Civil Service Examinations. He is a true patriot from the heart, and with his sole purpose of rooting the strength of education, he is on purpose of leaving a legacy behind.



**Abhishek** is an Indian Police Service (IPS) officer of 2015 Batch borne on Uttar Pradesh cadre. He hails from Bihar and went on to Kerala for higher studies where he earned a bachelor's degree in Computer Science & Engineering from NIT, Calicut. He started his civil service journey in 2013, after qualifying in UPSC Civil Services Examination, 2013 whence he was allotted the Indian Railway Traffic Service. After working there for about 9 months, he qualified UPSC CSE, 2014 and got into the Indian Police Services. Over the past 8 years, he has proudly served in various capacities in Ayodhya, Jhansi, Agra, Aligarh, Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida), and Shamli. Currently, he is the Superintendent of Police in Bijnor. Besides his job, he really likes cricket and spends his free time reading Urdu and Hindi poetry and fiction.



**Nitish Shankar** is an accomplished professional with a dynamic journey that spans both the realm of examinations and diverse work experiences. Having appeared in the UPSC Civil Services and Indian Forest Services mains and interviews multiple times, along with participation in UPPCS, JPSC, and BPSC examinations, he reflects a persistent pursuit of excellence. His diverse work experience includes a stint as a product manager at SKF India Ltd. in Pune, and subsequent roles as a content developer and mentor at Vajiram and Ravi in Delhi. Currently contributing as a faculty member at Dr. Rajkumar IAS in Bengaluru, specializing in the subjects such as Science & Technology and Environment & Ecology. He is poised to bring a wealth of expertise to any endeavours. Nitish's journey is a testament to resilience, continuous learning, and a commitment to making a positive impact in education and public service.



# Learning Tools

## A. Pedagogy

### Chapter Opener

The opening chapter highlights the title of the chapter and presents well-defined key features.

Indo-US relations have developed into a global strategic partnership based on shared democratic values and increasing convergence of interests on bilateral, regional and global issues.

**Highlights**

**1991-2000**

- In 1991, India's economic liberalisation opened doors for increased US investment and trade.
- Bilateral trade grew, thus making the US India's largest trading partner by the late 1990s.
- Cooperation expanded in various sectors such as information technology, healthcare and education.
- The Clinton administration lifted sanctions imposed on India after the 1998 nuclear tests, thus paving the way for improved relations.

**2000-2010**

- The 9/11 terrorist attacks marked a turning point, with India and the US collaborating in counter-terrorist efforts.
- Growing concerns about China's rise led both countries to explore closer strategic ties.
- In 2005, the *New Steps in Strategic Partnership* agreement was signed, thus outlining a framework for long-term cooperation in defence, security and civilian sectors.
- The US Civil Nuclear Agreement with India, popularly known as the 123 Agreement, in 2008, paved the way for collaboration in the nuclear energy sector.

exercises with each other than they do with any other country. For example, RIMPAQ, Mahabir, LEMOA and COMCASA. 15% of the technical staff of Boeing (US Aircraft Manufacturers) is estimated to be of Indian origin.

- US supports India's membership in international organisations such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).
- There is a cooperation in addressing global challenges such as pandemics and natural disasters.
- People-to-people ties are growing through educational exchange programs, cultural events and tourism.
- More than 300,000 Indians work in Silicon Valley with 15% of all technology-based start-ups are by Indian-Americans.
- However, challenges remain, including trade disputes, differences on climate change and India's continued ties with Russia.

**India and China**

**1947-1962**

**Initial Friendship** Post-independence, there was a hope that both countries would help to shape the future of the developing world and aim for peaceful coexistence. In the 1950s, the slogan 'Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai' was very popular.

### Concept Explanation

This will assist you in comprehending the key features, using simple language and examples.

UNIT IV  
**Geography**

**KEY FEATURES**

4.1 Fundamentals of Geography	4.13 Physiographic Divisions of India
4.2 Universe and Cosmos	4.16 Drainage Patterns in India
4.3 The Planets	4.17 A Hydrological Overview
4.4 Continents and Ocean of the World	4.17 Climate of India
4.5 Earth	4.18 India's Forests and Natural Vegetation
4.6 Internal Structure of Earth, Rocks, Earthquakes	4.19 Agriculture in India
4.7 Landforms	4.20 India's Mineral Resources
4.8 Weathering and Erosion	4.21 Industries in India
4.9 Atmosphere	4.22 Transport in India
4.10 Pressure and Winds	4.23 Tribal Groups in India and their Respective Regions
4.11 Cyclones, Anticyclones and Related Concepts	4.24 Towns and Industries
4.12 Climate	4.25 Literacy of States (Census)
4.13 Hydrosphere	4.26 Sex Ratio
4.14 A Glance of India	

**World Geography**

**4.1 Fundamentals of Geography**

of Geodesy' and frequently being called the 'Father of Geography'. He authored a significant geographical work titled 'Geographica'.

The unit/chapter is split into parts to enhance comprehension.

**World Geography**

**4.1 Fundamentals of Geography**

- The Greek scholar Eratosthenes is credited with first coining the term 'Geography' (276–194 BC). It originates from two Greek words, 'Geo' and 'Grapho'.
- Eratosthenes was the first of this field.
- This has

of Geodesy' and frequently being called the 'Father of Geography'. He authored a significant geographical work titled 'Geographica'.

- Hecataeus, a Greek author, is renowned for his work titled 'Ges Periodes', which translates to 'Description of the Earth'.
- Hipparchus was a pioneering figure who

**Geography 477**

**Geography of India**

**4.14 A Glance of India**

**Geographical Characteristics**

- India, which occupies an area of 3,287,263 sq km, is the seventh-largest country in the world, and accounts for 2.42% of the world's area.
- India is the second most populous country in the world by population with 1.21 billion people (2011), representing around 17.44% of the total population of the world.

**Island Groups**

- The Bay of Bengal contains the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- The Arabian Sea is home to the Lakshadweep Islands.

**Indian Standard Time (IST)**

- The Standard Meridian of India is located at 82°30'E longitude, which is used to calculate Indian Standard Time (IST).
- This meridian starts at Naini, which is close

**Geographical Location**

- The Northern and Eastern Hemispheres contain the Indian subcontinent.

**Disaster Management 3-9**

Globally, the Indian region is the most vulnerable to cyclonic disturbances due to the combination of a shallow ocean bed and coastal layout. Cyclones commonly hit India's eastern coastal land, affecting regions such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, and West Bengal. Cyclones coming from the Arabian Sea usually impact the regions of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

**Tropical Cyclone (TC) Naming**

Tropical cyclones, a perilous natural phenomenon, occur globally. The practice of assigning names to these cyclones has demonstrated its effectiveness in swiftly conveying warnings as well as fostering public awareness and preparedness.

Establishing lists of names for tropical cyclones involves following rigorous procedures set by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Distinct rules govern the naming of cyclones in various regions across the globe. Cyclones in designated areas, such as the Southern Hemisphere and Atlantic, are provided with a name in a systematic manner, progressing alphabetically and alternating between male and female names. In contrast, in different areas, names follow countries' alphabetical order.

**Steps for Assigning Names to TCs**

Countries, through their respective designated authorities, provide names to TCs either annually or biennially. These bodies include the RAV TC Committee, the RA IV Hurricane Committee, the RA I TC Committee, the WMO/ESCAP

- **Headquarters situated in:** Geneva, Switzerland (SWC)
- Under UN-ECOSOC
- A UN specialised agency with the task of encouraging international collaboration in atmospheric science, climatology, hydrology, and geophysics.
- The WMO Convention, signed on 11 October 1947 and ratified on 23 March 1950, led to its establishment.
- As of August 2023, WMO comprises 193 member states and territories.
- Chaired by the current President, UAE's Abdullahi Al-Mandous, the Executive Council governs WMO. The organisation is overseen by the WMO Congress, a body comprised of representatives of countries, having membership, meeting quadrennially to formulate vision and agreements.

While choosing a fresh title, certain factors are taken into account, such as follows:

- Short for easy communication
- Pronounced easily
- Holds significance in various languages
- Etiquette—cannot be used in other regions to avoid confusion

**Some Features about Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)**

- Established on 28 March 1947
- Legally functioning
- HQ: Bangkok, Thailand

### Important Points

Throughout the book, important tips will be given in the boxes marked on a grey screen.

**Content described through maps, flow-charts, tables, and figures**

- ❑ Maps are solely based on scales and projection as per the guidelines given by Survey of India.
- ❑ Content is briefed through flow charts and tables.

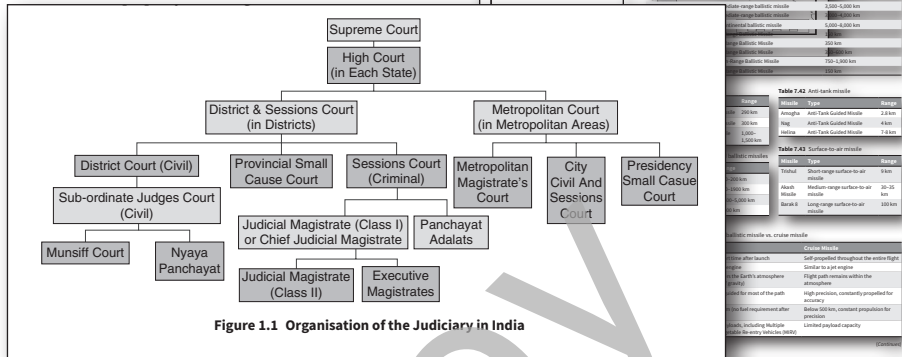
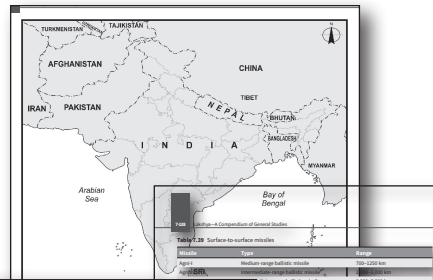
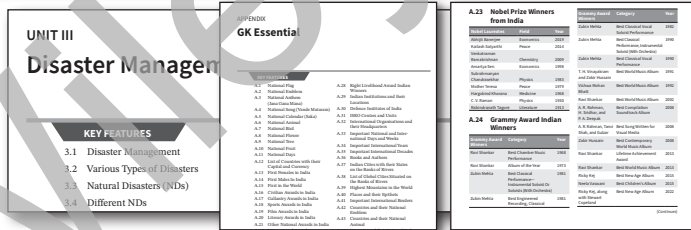


Figure 1.1 Organisation of the Judiciary in India

- ❑ The curriculum includes important subjects like Disaster Management, essential General Knowledge, and an update on Economic Survey and Budget 2024.



**B. Assessment**

The book presents a variety of questions, each rooted in different concepts covered within the chapter. The questions in the book are categorized into two groups to further aid comprehension and skill development.

**Model Questions**

**UPSC CSE/State PSC Preliminary Examination**

- Consider the following assertions:
  - The decline in ocean temperature with depth is less pronounced at the equator compared to the poles.
  - Coastal upwelling of cold water is facilitated by winds blowing from land to ocean.

**Previous Years' Questions**

**UPSC CSE/State PSC Preliminary Examination**

- Consider the following statements: (UPSC CSE 2024)
 

**Statement-1:** The atmosphere is heated more by incoming solar radiation than by terrestrial radiation.

**Statement-2:** Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are good absorbers of heat.

Which of the following is correct?
- Which player was awarded the Major Dyan Chand Khel Ratna Award – 2022? (MPSPSC 2023)
 

(a) Manika Batra	(b) Kamlesh Mehta
(c) Sushilwan Gnanasekaran	(d) Sharath Kamal
  - India played its first one day international cricket match with which country and in which year? (MPSPSC 2023)
 

(a) Australia 1977	(b) England 1975
(c) New Zealand 1975	(d) England 1974

- ❑ Practice with **model questions** for prelims for enhanced preparation.
- ❑ **Previous Years' Questions** of exams such as UPSC SCE, UPPSC, State PSC, UPTPSC etc. provided.

**C. Answer keys**

At the end of the chapter, there is an answer key that provides solutions to multiple-choice questions (MCQs).

**Answer Key**

**Model Questions: UPSC CSE/State PSC Preliminary Examination**

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c)  
 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (c)  
 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (c)

**Previous Years' Questions: UPSC CSE/State PSC Preliminary Examination**

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

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## UNIT I

# Indian Polity

### KEY FEATURES

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## 1.1 Constitution of India: Historical Underpinnings and Features

### Background

- ◆ The East India Company was the sole commercial entity established to trade with the East. It functioned under the control of the English government.

- ◆ **Dual Government (1765–1772):** Introduced by Robert Clive, it divided the administration of Bengal into *Diwani* (the right to collect revenue) and *Nizamat* (the right to administer) system. While *Diwani rights* were held by the Company, *Nizamat* came under Nawab. The Indian officials under the overall control of the Company had responsibility but no power while the Company's Officials had power but no responsibility.



- ◆ In 1772, the Company ended the system of Dual Government. It began to administer Bengal directly, thus significantly raising its profits.

### **Issues Between the English Parliamentarians and the Company's Officials**

- ◆ Many parliamentarians wished to win popular support by reducing taxes or public debt of England. They wanted to use the revenue generated from the acquisition of Bengal to do so.
- ◆ The Company had monopoly in Indian trade, which clashed with the free trade capitalism growing in Britain. The growing riches of the corrupt officials in India, such as Robert Clive and Warren Hastings, earned them the title of 'nabobs'.
- ◆ The Company and its retired officials bought seats in the House of Commons for their agents. Some political thinkers or parliamentarians were wary of the powerful Company that could debauch the English nation.

### **Opportunity of Control**

The opportunity for regulating the affairs of the Company arose when the latter was on the brink of bankruptcy and had to seek a loan of £1 million. The first parliamentary act was passed to regulate the affairs of the Company. However, as King George III and many parliamentarians patronised the Company, it was a weak legislation.

### **Administrative and Legislative Reforms Before 1857**

#### **Regulating Act, 1773**

- ◆ It was the **first** Parliamentary legislation to regulate the affairs of the Company.
- ◆ The Company's Court of Directors was required to present to the British Government all correspondence pertaining to civil and military matters as well as revenue from India.
- ◆ The Government of Bengal was to be administered by its Governor-General (Warren Hastings at the time) and his Executive Council. Bombay and Madras presidencies came under Bengal's control. Decisions were to be

taken by majority. Governor-General could vote in case of an impasse due to tie.

- ◆ The Company officials were not allowed to practise private trade and/or accept any presents/bribes from the 'natives'.
- ◆ A Supreme Court of Justice was established at Fort William in Calcutta. In this court, the British judges administered justice to Europeans, their employees, and the citizens of Calcutta.

#### **Break Points**

- ◆ The details of the Indian administration were still decided by the Company's Court of Directors.
- ◆ The Company still enjoyed a monopoly on trade with the East and the authority to appoint/dismiss officials in India.
- ◆ The Governor-General could be outvoted by his councillors on any matter.
- ◆ The Company's administration in India remained corrupt, oppressive, and economically disastrous.

#### **Amendment Act, 1781**

- ◆ For actions taken in their official capacities, it exempted the Governor-General and his Council, who were employed by the Company, from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- ◆ The matters related to the collection of revenue did not come under the purview of the Supreme Court.
- ◆ The Supreme Court exercised jurisdiction over all the inhabitants of Calcutta. The Court was to administer justice in accordance with personal law; Muslims were to be tried in accordance with Mohammedan law and Hindus in accordance with Hindu law.
- ◆ The Governor-General-in-Council instead of the Supreme Court, heard appeals from Provincial Courts.
- ◆ The regulations for Provincial Courts and Councils were framed by the Governor-General-in-Council.

#### **Pitts India Act, 1784**

- ◆ It permitted the Court of Directors – the representative body of the Company- to oversee the commercial matters and established a Board of Control (BoC) – the representative of

the British Government - to superintend the political matters (civil and military affairs). Thus, a system of dual governance was setup in British India by the British government and the Company.

- ◆ The GoI was run by the Governor-General and his council of 3 members, and the former was empowered to overrule his council on important matters.
- ◆ For the first time, the territories occupied by the Company were called the 'British possessions in India'. The British government also began controlling Company's affairs and its administration in India.

#### **Break Points**

- ◆ The monopoly of the Company in Indian and Chinese trade was retained.
- ◆ British Officials were, still, appointed and dismissed in India by the Court of Directors.
- ◆ There was no clear demarcation of powers of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. As a result, the Governor-General had two masters and the governance in India was still carried out through the Company.

#### **Amendment Act, 1786**

The Governor-General was authorized to overrule his Council in matters related to security, peace and harmony, and Imperial interests in India. He also became the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Cornwallis was the first Commander-in-Chief.

#### **Charter Act, 1793**

- ◆ The Governors of Presidencies possessed the authority to supersede their Executive Councils.
- ◆ The Company was granted a 20-year extension of its trading monopoly in India.
- ◆ Unless designated otherwise, the Commander-in-Chief was not permitted to serve on the Governor-General's council.
- ◆ From here on, the Board of Control's members and staff were to be paid out of revenues from India.

#### **Charter Act, 1813**

- ◆ The trade monopoly of the Company in India was ended and thrown open to all British entities.
- ◆ Trade in tea and opium, trade with China, the governance and the revenue of India, and

the right to appoint officials still remained a monopoly of the Company.

- ◆ It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the spread of western education and enlightenment.
- ◆ It authorised the local governments in India to impose taxes and punish the violators.

#### **Charter Act, 1833—First Step Towards Centralisation**

- ◆ With both civil and military powers, the Governor-General of Bengal was appointed as the Governor-General of India. India's first Governor-General was Lord William Bentick.
- ◆ The act established the Government of India (GoI) which for the first time exercised control over the entire British territorial possessions.
- ◆ The Governor-General was given exclusive legislative powers for entire British India. Consequently, the legislative powers of the Governors of Bombay and Madras stood dissolved.
- ◆ The laws now were called Acts (earlier Regulations).
- ◆ It attempted to introduce an open competition for appointing civil servants. It stated that the Indians should not be debarred from holding any office under the Company.
- ◆ The trade monopoly of the company in tea and trade with China were ended. The debts of the Company were taken over by the GoI.
- ◆ The GoI was still run by the Company under strict control of the Board of Control.

#### **Charter Act, 1853**

- ◆ It divided the Governor-General's Council's executive and legislative responsibilities.
- ◆ A separate Governor-General's legislative council known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council was established. It added six new members. *Local representation* was introduced and four of the members were to be drawn from Company's servants appointed by the provincial governments of Agra, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
- ◆ Civil servants began to be recruited through open competition. The committee on Indian Civil Service was established in 1854. It came to be called the Macaulay Committee.

## Administrative and Legislative Reforms Post-1857

### Government of India Act, 1858

- ◆ The British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from the Company.
- ◆ The Board of Control and Court of Directors were abolished, thereby ending the system of double government.
- ◆ The *Secretary of State*, assisted by the Council of India comprising of 15 members, was to represent and exercise powers on behalf of the Crown.
- ◆ The Council was exclusively British consisting of the nominees of the Crown and the representatives of the Directors of the Company.
- ◆ **The Governor-General was designated as the Viceroy of India.** He was assisted by a few high officials of the government who formed the Executive Council. India's first viceroy was Lord Canning.

### Essential Features

- ◆ *Unitary and Rigidly Centralized Administration* - British India was divided into smaller units called Provinces, each headed by their respective Governors or Lieutenant-Governors who were assisted by an Executive Council. But the Provincial Governments were mere agents of the Government of India and were subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General in all matters.
- ◆ *No Separation of Functions* - The Governor-General-in-Council exercised control on all matters of governance ranging from civil and military to executive and legislative. He was only accountable to the Secretary of State.
- ◆ The Secretary of State exercised absolute control over supervision, direction, and control of all acts, operations, and concerns related to the governance or revenues of the country.

#### Fact to Know

The British India comprised of 9 provinces under Governors' administration and some other areas administered by the GoI itself. The Indian States were around 600 in number mostly under the personal rule of hereditary chiefs (around 300) or Estates/Jagirs rewarded by the Rulers for services or otherwise to particular individuals or families (another 300).

The Indian states remained under the 'suzerainty' of the crown since 1858.

**Paramountcy**—In colonial times, the supremacy of the Crown over British India and Indian States came to be known as paramountcy. The Crown managed the External Affairs and Defence of the Indian States which had no international life just as British India. Even in internal affairs, the Crown intervened in the Indian States in cases of alleged misrule and maladministration.

### Indian Councils Act, 1861

- ◆ It introduced a smidgen of popular element by addition of non-official members in Viceroy's Executive council while transacting legislative business.
- ◆ The members were nominated by the Viceroy to only go through the legislative proposals tabled by the Viceroy. But they did not have the authority to criticize the administrative acts or conduct of the authorities.
- ◆ In 1862, three Indians were nominated by the then Viceroy—Lord Canning—the Raja of Banaras, the Maharaja of Patiala, and Sir Dinkar Rao, to his legislative council.
- ◆ Effective powers were reserved for the Viceroy, such as:
  - Prior sanction for the introduction of bills in certain matters.
  - Veto the bills after passage or to reserve it for the consideration of the Crown.
  - Legislating by ordinances which were valid for 6 months. These had the same authority as Acts passed by the Legislative Council.
- ◆ Similar provisions were made for provincial legislative councils. But prior sanction of the Viceroy was necessary to initiate legislation with respect to many matters.
- ◆ There were mentions of establishing new Legislative Councils for Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Punjab; these councils were subsequently formed in 1862, 1886, and 1897, respectively.
- ◆ It also recognised the 'portfolio' system introduced by Lord Canning in 1859. The members of the Viceroy's Council were given charge of one or more departments of the Government and authorized to issue final orders on behalf of the Council.

Schedule	Description	Relevant Articles
ELEVENTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ It was added to the <b>Constitution by Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992</b>, and enumerates the <b>powers, authority, and responsibilities of Panchayats</b>.</li> <li>◆ It contains 29 functional items of the panchayats, some of which are Agriculture, Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation, etc</li> </ul>	Article 243G
TWELFTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ It deals with the <b>powers, authorities, and responsibilities of the Municipalities</b>.</li> <li>◆ It was added by the <b>Constitution (Seventy- fourth Amendment) Act, 1992</b>.</li> <li>◆ It contains 18 functional items of the municipalities that are urban planning, including town planning, regulation of land use and construction of buildings, etc.</li> </ul>	



## Model Questions

### UPSC CSE/State PSC Preliminary Examination

1. Which of the following statements best characterizes the power of the Supreme Court of India as a 'Court of Record'?
  - (a) The Supreme Court can examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments of both the Central and state governments.
  - (b) The Supreme Court can review its own judgments and is not bound by its previous decisions.
  - (c) Judgments of the Supreme Court are considered legal precedents and are binding on all other courts in India.
  - (d) The Supreme Court is authorized to withdraw cases pending before the high courts and dispose of them itself.
  
2. The provision of suspending Fundamental Rights of Citizens during Emergency have been adopted from which of the following sources in the Constitution of India?
  - (a) Government of India Act, 1935
  - (b) Weimar Constitution of Germany
  - (c) USSR Constitution
  - (d) Canadian Constitution
  
3. Laws that are inconsistent with any of the fundamental rights shall be void. In this context, which among the following are included in the definition of law under Article 13 of the Constitution?
  1. Ordinance
  2. Executive orders
  3. Law enacted by state assembly
  4. Rules and regulations enacted by Legislature

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

4. In the context of Constitutional provisions in India, the term 'Reasonable Restrictions' refers to a set of limitations designed to restrict:
- (a) the executive power of the Government of India.
  - (b) the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens.
  - (c) the legislative power of the Parliament of India.
  - (d) the judicial powers of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
5. In the context of the Indian Judiciary, the authority to augment the number of judges in High Courts of India is vested in:
- (a) The President of India
  - (b) Governor of the concerned State.
  - (c) The Parliament of India.
  - (d) The Chief Justice of India.
6. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have equal powers in which of the following matters?
- 1. Introduction and passage of Constitutional amendment bills.
  - 2. Approval of ordinances issued by the President.
  - 3. A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency.
  - 4. In matters related to the creation of New All India Services. Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
  - (b) 3 and 4 only
  - (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3 only
7. Which part of the Constitution of India is designed to promote gender equality?
- 1. Fourth Schedule.
  - 2. Fundamental Rights.
  - 3. Directive Principles of State Policy.
  - 4. Fundamental Duties.
- Select the accurate response using the provided code:
- (a) 1 and 4 only
  - (b) 2 and 3 only
  - (c) 2, 3, and 4 only
  - (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4
8. Which of the following statements regarding the Panchayati Raj Institutions is/are true?
- 1. If a Panchayat is dissolved before completing its term, a re-elected Panchayat only continues for the remainder of the original term.
  - 2. The Gram Sabha is a permanent body defined under the constitution.
- Select the correct option using the provided code:
- (a) 1 only
  - (b) 2 only
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
9. The provisions of the Constitution that ensure the independence of the Judiciary in India are as follows:
- 1. The Parliament cannot in any way alter the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
  - 2. The officers and servants of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the concerned Chief Justices.
  - 3. The judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office unless the Parliament passes an impeachment motion for the same.
  - 4. The Parliament cannot discuss the conduct of the judges except when the proceeding to remove a judge is being carried out.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4
10. Which of the following statements concerning the President's Ordinance-making power is not correct?
- (a) The President can issue an ordinance to alter or amend a tax law.  
(b) The President cannot issue an ordinance with retrospective effects.  
(c) An ordinance cannot be issued by the President to directly amend the Constitution.  
(d) An ordinance can be issued when either of the two houses is not in session.
11. In India, which of the following categories or groups of people are granted Vertical Reservation?
- (a) Women  
(b) Other Backward Classes  
(c) Transgender  
(d) Individuals with disabilities
12. Which of the following objectives are explicitly stated in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?
1. Political Justice
  2. Liberty of thought
  3. Equality of Status
  4. Free Legal Aid
  5. Freedom from Forced Labour
- Select the correct answer using the provided code:
- (a) 2, 3, and 4 only (b) 1, 2, and 3 only  
(c) 2, 3, 4, and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
13. With regard to Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India, which of the following rights is self-executory in nature?
- (a) Abolition of untouchability  
(b) Freedom of speech and expression  
(c) The right to elementary education  
(d) Prohibition of traffic in human beings
14. Consider the following statements regarding the **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**:
1. It provides for the reservation of seats for the offices of Chairpersons in the Municipalities for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the total population of that area.
  2. Provisions of the act do not apply to Schedule 5th and Schedule 6th areas under 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
15. The Parliament may, by law, provide for the creation of one or more All India Services if a resolution to that effect is passed by:
- (a) Both the Houses by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting.  
(b) The Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its total membership.  
(c) The Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its members present and voting.  
(d) The Rajya Sabha by an absolute majority of its total membership.

16. In the context of Parliamentary proceedings in India, which one of the following statements is incorrect?
- Adjournment terminates a sitting of the house for a specified time.
  - Prorogation by the President of India not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House.
  - The power to terminate a sitting of the Parliament for an indefinite period lies with the President of India only.
  - The President of India is authorized to dissolve the Lok Sabha and not the Rajya Sabha.
17. Which of the following statements accurately describes the 'recess' of the Houses of Parliament?
- It is the period between the prorogation of the Parliament and its reassembly in a new session.
  - It is the period of time between the meeting of the Parliament and its prorogation.
  - It is the period between the adjournment of the House and the resumption of its sitting.
  - It refers to terminating a sitting of the Parliament for an indefinite period.
18. Which of the following was incorporated into the Directive Principles of State Policy through the 44th Amendment to the Constitution?
- Participation of workers in the management of industries.
  - The state to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities.
  - Opportunities for the healthy development of children.
  - Protecting and improving the environment and safeguarding the forests and wildlife.
19. Regarding the declaration of a national emergency under Article 352, which of the following statements is correct?
- The President can declare a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the Union Council of Ministers.
  - The proclamation of a national emergency cannot be challenged in any court.
  - Once approved by both Houses of Parliament, an emergency continues indefinitely until it is revoked by the President.
  - The legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended during the operation of a national emergency.
20. Which institution(s) have been established to fulfill the objectives of Alternative Dispute Settlement?
- Gram Nyayalaya
  - Lok Adalats
  - Gram Panchayat
- Select the correct answer using the code provided below:
- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only     | (b) 1 and 3 only |
| (c) 1, 2, and 3 only | (d) 2 only       |
21. Consider the following statements about elections in India:
- According to the Constitution of India, a candidate can contest from a maximum of two constituencies.
  - If a candidate elected from two constituencies fails to resign from one of the seats within 14 days, then both his seats shall fall vacant.
- 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 |
22. With regard to the official languages, which amendment did not add new language(s) to the Eighth Schedule?

- (a) 21st Amendment Act, 1967  
(c) 71st Amendment Act, 1992
- (b) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976  
(d) 92nd Amendment Act, 2003
23. Regarding the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG), consider the following statements:
1. The representation of the CAG in Parliament is done by the Finance Minister.
  2. After retirement or resignation, the CAG is not allowed to hold any office.
- Which of the statements provided above is/are accurate?
- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
24. In the context of the Right to Information in India, which of the following statements is true ?
- (a) The Central Information Commission is a constitutional body.  
(b) The Right to Information Act includes provisions aimed at fostering citizens' awareness of this right.  
(c) The Right to Information Act, 2005, repealed the Official Secrets Act, 1923.  
(d) The Central Information Commission submits an annual report to the President for presentation before both Houses of Parliament.
25. In relation to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), assess the accuracy of the following statements:
1. The commission comprises a chairperson and additional members appointed by the President through a warrant under his hand and seal.
  2. It evaluates and oversees the execution of the reservation policy.
- Which of the statements provided above is/are accurate?
- (a) 1 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
26. Regarding the Attorney General of India, assess the accuracy of the following statements:
1. The Attorney General is the highest law officer in the country.
  2. The Attorney General is not prohibited from engaging in private legal practice.
  3. The Attorney General is restricted from defending the accused in criminal cases without the permission of the Government of India.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one  
(c) All three
- (b) Only two  
(d) None



## Previous Years' Questions

### UPSC CSE/State PSC Preliminary Examination

1. How many Delimitation Commissions have been constituted by the Government of India till December 2023? (UPSC CSE 2024)
- (a) One  
(c) Three
- (b) Two  
(d) Four



2. The Constitution (71<sup>st</sup> Amendment) Act, 1992 amends the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution to include which of the following languages? (UPSC CSE 2024)

1. Konkani
2. Manipuri
3. Nepali
4. Maithili

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

3. Consider the following pairs: (UPSC CSE 2024)

Party	Its Leader
1. Bharatiya Jana Sangh	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
2. Socialist Party	C. Rajagopalachari
3. Congress for Democracy	Jagjivan Ram
4. Swatantra Party	Acharya Narendra Dev

How many of the above are correctly matched?

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

4. Which of the following statements are correct about the Constitution of India? (UPSC CSE 2024)

1. Powers of the Municipalities are given in Part IX A of the Constitution.
2. Emergency provisions are given in Part XVIII of the Constitution.
3. Provisions related to the amendment of the Constitution are given in Part XX of the Constitution.

Select the 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

5. Which one of the following statements is correct as per the Constitution of India? (UPSC CSE 2024)

- (a) Inter-State trade and commerce is a State subject under the State List.
- (b) Inter-State migration is a State subject under the State List.
- (c) Inter-State quarantine is a Union subject under the Union List.
- (d) Corporation tax is a State subject under the State List.

6. Under which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, has the Supreme Court of India placed the Right to Privacy? (UPSC CSE 2024)

- (a) Article 15 (b) Article 16  
(c) Article 19 (d) Article 21

7. Operations undertaken by the Army towards upliftment of the local population in remote areas to include addressing of their basic needs is called: (UPSC CSE 2024)

- (a) Operation Sankalp (b) Operation Maitri  
(c) Operation Sadbhavana (d) Operation Madad

8. Which of the following statements about the Ethics Committee in the Lok Sabha are correct? **(UPSC CSE 2024)**

1. Initially it was an *ad-hoc* Committee.
2. Only a Member of the Lok Sabha can make a complaint relating to unethical conduct of a member of the Lok Sabha.
3. This Committee cannot take up any matter which is sub-judice.

Select the 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   |

9. Who was the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly before Dr. Rajendra Prasad took over? **(UPSC CSE 2024)**

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) C. Rajagopalachari  | (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar        |
| (c) T.T. Krishnamachari | (d) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha |

10. With reference to the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following statements:

**(UPSC CSE 2024)**

1. It provided for the establishment of an All India Federation based on the union of the British Indian Provinces and Princely States.
2. Defence and Foreign Affairs were kept under the control of the federal legislature.

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 |

11. As per Article 368 of the Constitution of India, the Parliament may amend any provision of the Constitution by way of: **(UPSC CSE 2024)**

1. Addition
2. Variation
3. Repeal

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   |

12. Which of the following statements are correct in respect of a Money Bill in the Parliament?

**(UPSC CSE 2024)**

1. Article 109 mentions special procedure in respect of Money Bills.
2. A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States.
3. The Rajya Sabha can either approve the Bill or suggest changes but cannot reject it.
4. Amendments to a Money Bill suggested by the Rajya Sabha have to be accepted by the Lok Sabha.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

13. The North Eastern Council (NEC) was established by the North Eastern Council Act, 1971. Subsequent to the amendment of NEC Act in 2002, the Council comprises which of the following members? **(UPSC CSE 2024)**

1. Governor of the Constituent State
2. Chief Minister of the Constituent State
3. Three Members to be nominated by the President of India
4. The Home Minister of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

14. Consider the following statements regarding 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam':

(UPSC CSE 2024)

1. Provisions will come into effect from the 18<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha.
2. This will be in force for 15 years after becoming an Act.
3. There are provisions for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes Women within the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

15. A Writ of Prohibition is an order issued by the Supreme Court or High Courts to:

(UPSC CSE 2024)

- (a) a government officer prohibiting him from taking a particular action.  
(b) the Parliament/Legislative Assembly to pass a law on Prohibition.  
(c) the lower court prohibiting continuation of proceedings in a case.  
(d) the Government prohibiting it from following an unconstitutional policy.

16. Consider the following statements:

(UPSC CSE 2024)

1. It is the Governor of the State who recognizes and declares any community of that State as a Scheduled Tribe.
2. A community declared as a Scheduled Tribe in a State need not be so in another State.

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

17. With reference to Union Budget, consider the following statements:

(UPSC CSE 2024)

1. The Union Finance Minister on behalf of the Prime Minister lays the Annual Financial Statement before both the Houses of Parliament.
2. At the Union level, no demand for a grant can be made except on the recommendation of the President 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

18. With reference to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:

(UPSC CSE 2024)

While any resolution for the removal of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is under consideration

1. He/She shall not preside.
2. He/She shall not have the right to speak
3. He/She shall not be entitled to vote on the resolution in the first instance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

19. With reference to the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements:

(UPSC CSE 2024)

1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its dissolution.
2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha and pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
3. A bill in regard to which the President of India notified his/her intention to summon the Houses to a joint sitting lapses on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

20. With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements:

(UPSC CSE 2024)

1. Prorogation of a House by the President of India does not require the advice of the Council of Ministers.
2. Prorogation of a House is generally done after the House is adjourned *sine die* but there is no bar to the President of India prorogating the House which is in session.
3. Dissolution of the Lok Sabha is done by the President of India who, save in exceptional circumstances, does so on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

21. In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean?

(UPSC CSE 2023)

- (a) The principle of natural justice
- (b) The procedure established by law
- (c) Fair application of law
- (d) Equality before law

22. Consider the following statements:

(UPSC CSE 2023)

**Statement-I:** In India, prisons are managed by the state governments with their own rules and regulations for the day-to-day administration of prisons.

**Statement-II:** In India, prisons are governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 which expressly kept the subject of prisons in the control of Provincial Governments.

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.

23. Which one of the following statements best reflects the Chief purpose of the 'Constitution' of a country?

(UPSC CSE 2023)

- (a) It determines the objective for the making of necessary laws.
- (b) It enables the creation of political offices and a government.
- (c) It defines and limits the powers of government.
- (d) It secures social justice, social equality and social security.

24. In India, which one of the following Constitutional Amendments was widely believed to be enacted to overcome the judicial interpretations of the Fundamental Rights?  
(UPSC CSE 2023)
- (a) 1st Amendment (b) 42nd Amendment  
(c) 44th Amendment (d) 86th Amendment
25. Consider the following organizations/ bodies in India: (UPSC CSE 2023)
1. The National Commission for Backward Classes
  2. The National Human Rights Commission
  3. The National Law Commission
  4. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
- How many of the above are constitutional bodies?
- (a) Only one (b) Only two  
(c) Only three (d) All four
26. Consider the following statements: (UPSC CSE 2023)
1. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court of India, all acts done by him/her in the performance of duties of his/ her office of President before the date of decision become invalid.
  2. Election for the post of the President of India can be postponed on the ground that some Legislative Assemblies have been dissolved and elections are yet to take place.
  3. When a Bill is presented to the President of India, the Constitution prescribes time limits within which he/she has to declare his/her assent.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one (b) Only two  
(c) All three (d) None
27. With reference to Finance Bill and Money Bill in the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements: (UPSC CSE 2023)
1. When the Lok Sabha transmits Finance Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it can amend or reject the Bill.
  2. When the Lok Sabha transmits Money Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it cannot amend or reject the Bill, it can only make recommendations.
  3. In the case of disagreement between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, there is no joint sitting for Money Bill, but a joint sitting becomes necessary for Finance Bill.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one (b) Only two  
(c) All three (d) None
28. With reference to 'Scheduled Areas' in India, consider the following statements: (UPSC CSE 2023)
1. Within a State, the notification of an area as Scheduled Area takes place through an Order of the President.
  2. The largest administrative unit forming the Scheduled Area is the district and the lowest is the cluster of villages in the Block.
  3. The Chief Ministers of the concerned States are required to submit annual reports to the Union Home Ministry on the administration of Scheduled Areas in the States.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one (b) Only two  
(c) All three (d) None

29. Consider the following statements: (UPSC CSE 2023)
- Statement-I:** The Supreme Court of India has held in some judgements that the reservation policies made under Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India would be limited by Article 335 for maintenance of efficiency of administration.
- Statement-II:** Article 335 of the Constitution of India defines the term 'efficiency of administration'. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.  
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.  
(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.  
(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.
30. Consider the following statements in respect of the Constitution Day: (UPSC CSE 2023)
- Statement-I:** The Constitution Day is celebrated on 26th of November every year to promote constitutional values among citizens.
- Statement-II:** On 26th of November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution of India.
- 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.
31. Consider the following statements: (UPSC CSE 2023)
1. According to the Constitution of India, the Central Government has a duty to protect States from internal disturbances.
  2. The Constitution of India exempts the States from providing legal counsel to a person being held for preventive detention.
  3. According to the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, confession of the accused before the police cannot be used as evidence.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one (b) Only two  
(c) All three (d) None
32. Consider the following statements in respect of election to the President of India: (UPSC CSE 2023)
1. The members nominated to either House of the Parliament or the Legislative Assemblies of States are also eligible to be included in the Electoral College.
  2. Higher the number of elective Assembly seats, higher is the value of vote of each MLA of that State.
  3. The value of vote of each MLA of Madhya Pradesh is greater than that of Kerala.
  4. The value of vote of each MLA of Puducherry is higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh because the ratio of total population to total number of elective seats in Puducherry is greater as compared to Arunachal Pradesh.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one (b) Only two  
(c) Only three (d) All four

33. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R):  
(UPPSC 2023)

**Assertion (A):** The President is a part of the Parliament.

**Reason (R):** A bill passed by the two Houses of the Parliament cannot become a law without the assent of the President.

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)  
(c) (A) is false but (R) is true  
(d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
34. Consider the following statements concerning the powers of the Supreme Court to issue certain writs to stop violation of Fundamental Rights: (UPPSC 2023)

1. The Supreme Court has power to issue writs like Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari which is appropriate for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
2. Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise within its jurisdiction the powers given to Supreme Court.

Which of the above-mentioned statement/statements is/are correct?

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) Neither 1 nor 2 (b) Only 1  
(c) Only 2 (d) Both 1 and 2
35. Consider the following statements regarding 'Zero Hour' of Lok Sabha: (Maharashtra PSC 2023)

1. The time immediately following the question hour and laying of papers and before any listed business is taken up in the house has come to be known as the zero hour.
2. For raising matters during the zero-hour members have to give notice between 8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. everyday to the Speaker.
3. At present, thirty matters per day as per their priority are allowed to be raised during zero hour.
4. There is no maximum limit on the number of matters that can be raised on any given day as there is no provision in rules about Zero Hour.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1,2 and 4  
(c) 2,3 and 4 (d) 1 and 4
36. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the legal relationship between the Central and State Government in India ? (Maharashtra PSC 2023)

1. The subject of transfer of property other than agricultural land is included in the Concurrent List.
2. The subject of wealth tax on property other than agricultural land is included in the Union List.
3. The subject of entertainment tax is included in the Concurrent List.
4. The subject of 'Antiquities Museum' is included in the State List.

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

37. After the extensive discussion in the Constituent Assembly, the following provisions was/were included.

Which Article doesn't include ?

(Maharashtra PSC 2023)

- I. Fundamental duties under Art. 51A
- II. Constitutional Amendment under Art.368
- III. National emergency under Art.352
- IV. Ordinance under Art.123

- (a) Only I correct.
- (b) Only II correct.
- (c) All of the above are correct.
- (d) None of the above are correct.

38. Provisions of the Constitution relating to the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in Schedule V:

(Maharashtra PSC 2023)

- (a) may be altered by the Governor.
- (b) may be altered by the President.
- (c) may be altered by the Parliament by Constitutional Amendment requiring special majority.
- (d) may be altered by the Parliament by ordinary legislation.

39. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion(A) and other as Reason ( R ):

(UPPSC 2023)

Assertion(A): The President is a part of the Parliament.

Reason ( R ): A bill passed by the two Houses of the Parliament cannot become a law without the assent of the President.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) ( A ) is true but ( R ) is false.
- (b) Both (A) and ( R ) are true but ( R ) is not correct explanation of (A).
- (c) ( A ) is false but ( R ) is true.
- (d) Both (A) and ( R ) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).

40. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

(UPPSC 2023)

List-I	List - II
(A) Article – 324	(1) National Commission for Schedule Castes
(B) Article – 315	(2) Finance Commission
(C) Article – 280	(3) Public Service Commission
(D) Article – 338	(4) Election Commission

Code:

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

41. With reference to the Attorney General of India, which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

(UPPSC 2023)

1. A person is appointed as Attorney General, who is qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The Attorney General can be removed through the same process as the judges of the Supreme Court.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

Code:

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



42. With reference to the composition of the Legislative Council in a state of India, which of the following statement/s is/are correct ? **(UPPSC 2023)**
1. In the Legislative Council there may not be more than one-third members of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly of that state.
  2. The Legislative Council of a state must have at least forty members in it.
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:
- Code:
- (a) Both 1 and 2 (b) Only 1  
(c) Only 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
43. With reference to the election of the Vice- President of India, which is declared void by the Supreme Court of India, which of the following statement/s is/ are correct ? **(UPPSC 2023)**
1. The acts done by him as Vice-President before such declaration are considered valid.
  2. The acts done by him as Vice-President on the day of such declaration are not considered valid.
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:
- Code:
- (a) Both 1 and 2 (b) Only 1  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2 (c) Only 2
44. Consider the following events and arrange these in correct chronological order starting from the earliest to the last activity: **(UPPSC 2023)**
- I. Appointment of the Drafting Committee
  - II. Indian Constitution was adopted and enacted.
  - III. Date of commencement of Indian Constitution
  - IV. Constitution Assembly first met.
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:
- Code:
- (a) IV,I, II,III (b) I,II,IV,III  
(c) IV,I,III,II (d) III,II,I,IV
45. With reference to the recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee (1977) on Panchayati Raj, which of the following statement/s is/are correct? **(UPPSC 2023)**
1. The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj should be replaced by the two-tier system.
  2. A block should be the first point for decentralization under popular supervision below the state level.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- Code –
- (a) Both 1 and 2 (b) Only 1  
(c) Only 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
46. Which among the following (Provision – Part of the Constitution) is not correctly matched? **(UPPSC 2023)**
- (a) Official Language – Part XVII (b) The Union Territories – Part VIII  
(c) The Scheduled and Tribal Areas – Part X (d) Tribunals – Part XI



## Answer Key

### Model Questions: UPSC CSE/State PSC Preliminary Examination

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (b)  
11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (a)  
21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (c)

### Previous Years' Questions: UPSC CSE/State PSC Preliminary Examination

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

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