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T.B.C.: DFGT-S-HTG

Serial No.

TEST BOOKLET

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Roll No.

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KFG-2601

Polity



Time Allowed: 60 Mins. | Maximum Marks: 100

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2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series **A, B, C** or **D** carefully and 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 the 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.
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 - (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.
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4.	Completely new questions / unknown - Current affairs.	
5.	Eliminated at least two options but made a mistake.	
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9.	Due to an error in the question paper (Printing Or Interpretation).	
10.	Miscellaneous reasons (specify).	

Subject:

Marks Questions Attempt Iteration

	100% Sure		
	50-50		
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True/False; Numerical Error, Strong keyword (All, Only, NOT...), Pre-notion (missing word)

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Subject Themes : Improvement Needed (TIN)

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
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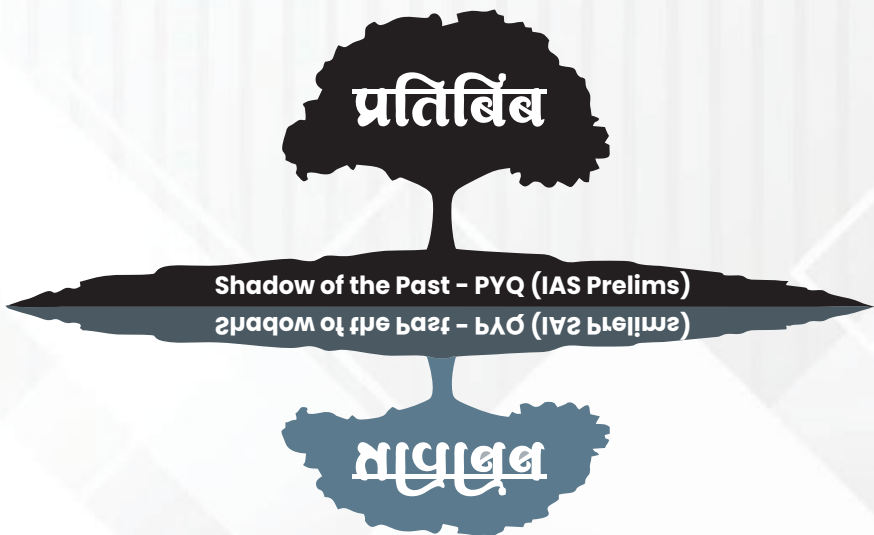
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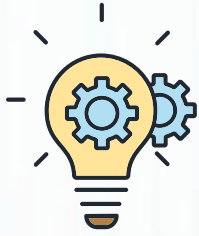
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“Every work has got to pass through hundreds of difficulties before succeeding. Those that persevere will see the light, sooner or later.” -

Swami Vivekananda

[CSE GS_IV 2021]

CSE

- (1.) The provisions in Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are made in order to: **[CSE-2015]**
- protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes
 - determine the boundaries between States
 - determine the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats
 - protect the interests of all the border States
- (2.) If a particular area is brought under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which one of the following statements best reflects the consequence of it? **[CSE-2022]**
- This would prevent the transfer of land of tribal people to non-tribal people.
 - This would create a local self-governing body in that area.
 - This would convert that area into a Union Territory.
 - The State having such areas would be declared a Special Category State.
- (3.) With reference to 'Scheduled Areas' consider the following in India, statements:
- Within a State, the notification of an area as Scheduled Area takes place through an Order of the President.
 - The largest administrative unit forming the Scheduled Area is the District and the lowest is the cluster of villages in the Block.
 - The Chief Ministers concerned States are required to submit annual reports to Union Home Ministry on administration of Scheduled Areas in the States. How many of the above statements are correct? **[CSE-2023]**
- Only one
 - Only two
 - All three
 - None
- (4.) Which one of the following statements is correct as per the Constitution of India?

- [CSE - 2024]**
- Inter-State trade and commerce is a State Subject under and commerce is a State subject under the State List.
 - Inter-State migration is a State subject under the State List.
 - Inter-State quarantine is a Union subject Under the Union List.
 - Corporation tax is a State subject under the State List.
- (5.) The Constitution (71st Amendment) Act, 1992 amends the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution to include which of the following languages? **[CSE - 2024]**
- Konkani
 - Manipuri
 - Nepali
 - Maithili
- Select the correct using the code given below:
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
- (6.) Consider the following statements:
- The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
 - The validity of a law placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be examined by any court and no judgement can be made on it.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **[CSE - 2018]**
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- (7.) The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the Prime ministership of: **[CSE - 2019]**
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - Indira Gandhi
 - Morarji Desai



(8.) With reference to anti-defection law in India, consider the following statement:

1. The law specifies that a nominated legislator join any political party legislator cannot join any political party within six months of being appointed to the House.
2. The law does not provide any time-frame within which the presiding officer has to decide a defection case.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **[CSE-2022]**

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

(9.) A legislation which confers on the executive or administrative authority an unguided and uncontrolled discretionary power in the matter of application of law violates which one the following Articles of the Constitution of India? **[CSE - 2021]**

- (a.) Article 14
- (b.) Article 28
- (c.) Article 32
- (d.) Article 44

(10.) Which one of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporate protection against untouchability as a form of discrimination? **[CSE -2020]**

- (a.) Right against Exploitation
- (b.) Right to Freedom
- (c.) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (d.) Right to Equality

(11.) Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India? **[CSE - 2017]**

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a.) 1, 2 and 4 only

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

(12.) Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement? **[CSE - 2018]**

- (a.) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution
- (b.) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
- (c.) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part. III
- (d.) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution

(13.) 'Right to Privacy' is protected under which Article of the Constitution of India?

[CSE - 2021]

- (a.) Article 15
- (b.) Article 19
- (c.) Article 21
- (d.) Article 29

(14.) Under Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, has the Supreme Court of India placed the Right to Privacy?

[CSE - 2024]

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

(15.) With reference to the writs issued by the Courts in India, Consider the following statements:

[CSE-2022]

1. Mandamus will not lie against a private organisation unless it is entrusted with a public duty
2. Mandamus will not lie against a Company even though it may be a Government Company.
3. Any public minded person can be a petitioner to move the Court to obtain the writ of Quo Warranto,

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

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

[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 prohibiting continuation of proceedings in a case.
- (d.) the Government prohibiting it from following an unconstitutional policy.

(17.) Which one of the following statements is correct?

[CSE - 2017]

- (a.) Rights are claims of the State against the citizens
- (b.) Rights are privileges which are incorporated in the Constitution of a State
- (c.) Rights are claims of the citizens against the State
- (d.) Rights are privileges of a few citizens against the many

(18.) According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country?

[CSE-2013]

- (a.) Fundamental Rights
- (b.) Fundamental Duties
- (c.) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d.) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

(19.) The ideal of 'Welfare State' in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its:

[CSE-2015]

- (a.) Preamble
- (b.) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c.) Fundamental Rights
- (d.) Seventh Schedule

(20.) Which part of the Constitution of India declares the ideal of welfare state?

[CSE - 2020]

- (a.) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b.) Fundamental Rights
- (c.) Preamble
- (d.) Seventh Schedule

(21.) Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India:

- 1. Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code
- 2. Organizing village panchayats
- 3. Promoting cottage industries in rural areas
- 4. Securing for all the workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities.

Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy? [CSE-2012]

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

(22.) In the Constitution of India, promotion of international peace and security is included in the:

[CSE-2014]

- (a.) Preamble to the Constitution
- (b.) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c.) Fundamental Duties
- (d.) Ninth Schedule

(23.) Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy:

- 1. The Principles spell out the socio-economic democracy in the country.
- 2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [CSE-2015]

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

(24.) Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

[CSE - 2017]

- (a.) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
- (b.) Participation of workers in the management of industries
- (c.) Right to work, education and public assistance
- (d.) Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers.

(25.) With reference to the provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. They shall be enforceable by courts.
2. They shall not be enforceable by any court.
3. The principles laid down in this part are to influence the making of laws by the State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below: **[CSE-2020]**

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

(26.) Which one of the following factors constitutes the best safeguard of liberty in a liberal democracy? **[CSE -2021]**

- (a.) A committed judiciary
- (b.) Centralization of powers
- (c.) Elected government
- (d.) Separation of powers

(27.) Under the Indian Constitution, concentration of wealth violates: **[CSE - 2021]**

- (a.) The Right to Equality
- (b.) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c.) The Right to Freedom
- (d.) The Concept of Welfare

(28.) Consider the following pairs:

Provision in the Constitution of India	Stated under
I. Separation of Judiciary from the Executive in	The Directive Principles of the State Policy the public services of the State
II. Valuing and preserving of the rich heritage of our composite culture	The Fundamental Duties
III. Prohibition of employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories	The Fundamental Rights

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched? **[CSE - 2025]**

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

(29.) Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty? **[CSE-2011]**

- (a.) To vote in public elections
- (b.) To develop the scientific temper
- (c.) To safeguard public property
- (d.) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals.

(30.) Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?

1. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
2. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice.
3. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry.
4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: **[CSE-2012]**

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

(31.) "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the: **[CSE-2015]**

- (a.) Preamble of the Constitution
- (b.) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c.) Fundamental Rights
- (d.) Fundamental Duties

(32.) Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen? **[CSE - 2017]**

1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.
2. They are correlative to legal duties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

(33.) With reference to India, consider the following statements: **[CSE -2021]**

1. There is only one citizenship and one domicile.
2. A citizen by birth only can become the Head of State.
3. A foreigner once granted the citizenship cannot be deprived of it under any circumstances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

(34.) Consider the following statements :

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? **[CSE-2023]**

- (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

(35.) Right to vote and to be elected in India is a: **[CSE - 2017]**

- (a.) Fundamental Right
- (b.) Natural Right
- (c.) Constitutional Right
- (d.) Legal Right

(36.) What is the position of the Right to Property in India? **[CSE - 2021]**

- (a.) Legal right available to citizens only
- (b.) Legal right available to any person

(c.) Fundamental Right available to citizens only

(d.) Neither Fundamental Right nor legal right

(37.) Consider the following statements:

1. 'Right to the City' is an agreed human right and the UN-Habitat monitors the commitments made by each country in this regard.
2. 'Right to the City' gives every occupant of the city the right to reclaim public spaces and public participation in the city.
3. 'Right to the City' means that the State cannot deny any public service or facility to the unauthorized colonies in the city.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **[CSE -2021]**

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

(38.) Consider the following: **[CSE-2011]**

1. Right to education
2. Right to equal access to public service.
3. Right to food.

Which of the above is/are Human Rights/Human Rights under "Universal Declaration of Human Rights"?

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

(39.) Other than the Fundamental Rights, which of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflect/ reflects the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)? **[CSE - 2020]**

1. Preamble
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Fundamental Duties

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

UPSC Other Exams

(40.) Which one of the following Schedules to the Constitution of India provides for setting up of Autonomous District Councils?

[CDS II-2018]

- (a.) Third Schedule
- (b.) Fourth Schedule
- (c.) Fifth Schedule
- (d.) Sixth Schedule

(41.) Which of the following statements relating to the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India is not correct?

[CDS-II 2019]

- (a.) It relates to the special provision for administration of certain areas in the States other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- (b.) Tribal advisory councils are to be constituted to give advice under the Fifth Schedule.
- (c.) The Governor is not authorized to make regulations to prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by, or among members of the Scheduled Tribes.
- (d.) The Governors of the States in which there are scheduled areas have to submit reports to the President regarding the administration of such areas

(42.) Which of the following statements as per the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India is/are correct?

1. A Member of Parliament is free to take the oath or affirmation by 'swearing in the name of God'.
2. Judge of the Supreme Court has to take the oath or affirmation by 'swearing in the name of the Constitution of India'.

Select the answer using the code given below:

[Comn Geo Sc-2024]

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

(43.) Which one among the following is not a part of the Fundamental Rights (Parts III) of the Constitution of India?

[CDS-II 2019]

- (a.) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- (b.) Prohibition of employment of children in factories
- (c.) Participation of workers in management of industries
- (d.) Practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

(44.) Which one of the following provides for the complete equality of men and women in India?

[NDA&NA-I-2021]

- (a.) Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India
- (b.) Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India
- (c.) The Indian Independence Act
- (d.) Articles 20 of the Constitution of India

(45.) Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India protects a person against double jeopardy?

[CDS-I 2020]

- (a.) Article 20
- (b.) Article 21
- (c.) Article 22
- (d.) Article 23

(46.) Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that Directive Principles are not enforceable by any court?

[Comb SO-2023]

- (a.) Article 36
- (b.) Article 37
- (c.) Article 38
- (d.) Article 39

(47.) Which of the following conditions is/are necessary for the issue of a writ of certiorari in India?

1. There should be a tribunal or an officer having legal authority to determine questions affecting rights of subjects and having a duty to act judicially.
2. Such tribunal or officer has acted without jurisdiction.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

[CDS-I - 2023]

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

(48.) Which of the following provision(s) of the Constitution of India became effective from 26th November 1949?

1. Elections
2. Citizenship
3. Emergency Provisions
4. Appointment of the Judges

Select the correct answer using the code given below: **[NDA&NA-I-2018]**

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

(49.) Which one of the following concerns has found a place in both fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy ?

[CAPF-2018]

- (a.) Safeguard of public property
- (b.) Protection and improvement of environment, forests and wildlife
- (c.) Respect for the rich heritage of our composite culture
- (d.) Promotion of cooperative societies.



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[CSE GS_IV 2022]

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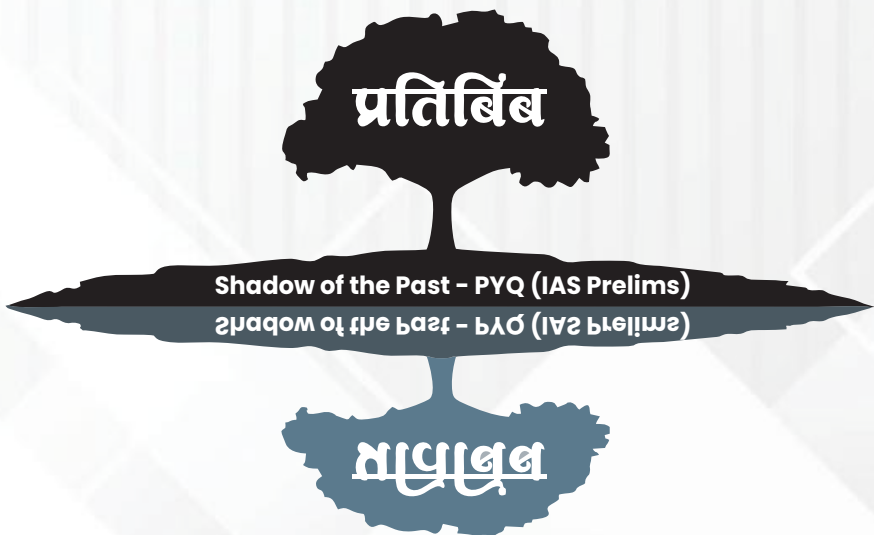
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Answer Key - KFG_2601

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



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Explanation KFG_2601

CSE

Q.1 A

Exp.

- The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in these areas. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India contains provisions concerning the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- Both schedules are specifically designed to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes by providing them with a degree of autonomy, self-governance through Autonomous District Councils, and special provisions to preserve their cultural identity and resources.

Q.2 A

Exp.

- This would prevent the transfer of land of tribal people to non-tribal people. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in these areas. One of the key provisions of the Fifth Schedule is that it prohibits the transfer of land of tribal people to non-tribal people. This provision is designed to protect the interests of tribal people and to prevent them from being exploited by non-tribal people.

Q.3 B

Exp.

The notification of an area as a Scheduled Area within a State is done through a Presidential Order:

- Correct. The President has the authority to declare certain areas as Scheduled Areas based on the criteria specified in the Constitution. This process involves issuing a Presidential Order, and it is a significant step in recognizing the distinct status of these areas.
In a Scheduled Area, the administrative units are organized from the district level to the cluster of villages in the Block:
- Correct. The administrative structure in Scheduled Areas is more nuanced. While the District is an important administrative unit, it is not the only one. The Panchayats, especially the Gram Sabha at the village level, play a crucial role in decision-making. The administrative hierarchy includes various levels such as Blocks and Clusters of villages, with an emphasis on local self-governance. It is the Governor of the concerned State who is responsible for submitting annual reports to the President of India, not the Chief Ministers:
- Incorrect. The responsibility for submitting annual reports on the administration of Scheduled Areas lies with the Governors of the concerned States, not the Chief Ministers. The Governor, as the constitutional head of the state, acts as the representative of the President in the State. The submission of reports ensures a continuous assessment of the development and governance activities in these areas.

Q.4 C

Exp.

- **Option a, b and d is incorrect:** As per UNION LIST – 7TH SCHEDULE –
- **ITEMS:**
 - 42. Inter-state commerce
 - 81. Inter-State migration; inter-State quarantine



- 85. Corporation Tax

As Inter-State trade and commerce, Inter-State migration, Corporation tax belong to union list and not to the state list, therefore all three option a, b and d is incorrect. Hence, Option C is correct.

Q.5 A

Exp.

- **Statement 1, 2 and 3 is correct:** The 71st Amendment of the Indian Constitution which was passed in the year 1992 included Nepali, Konkani and Manipuri languages as the official languages of India along with other.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The Ninety-second Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003, amended the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution so as to include Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santali languages, thereby raising the total number of languages listed in the schedule to 22.

Q.6 A

Exp.

- **Statement 1 is correct .** The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India under Article 31B.
- **Statement 2 is not correct.** The validity of a law placed in the Ninth Schedule can be examined by any court under IR Coelho judgement and judgement can be made on it.

Q.7 A

Exp.

- The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the Prime Ministership of Jawaharlal Nehru. It was inserted by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951.
- The Ninth Schedule contains a list of central and state laws which cannot be challenged in courts on the grounds that they violate the Fundamental Rights. This immunity from judicial review was introduced to protect certain laws, such as those related to agrarian reform and abolition of zamindari, from being struck down by the courts. The Ninth Schedule has been amended several times since it was introduced, and it now contains a list of over 280 laws.

Q.8 B

Exp.

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** A nominated member of a House becomes disqualified for being a member of the House if he joins any political party after the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat in the House. This means that he may join any political party within six months of taking his seat in the House without inviting this disqualification.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** According to the law, the Presiding Officers have no time limit in which to deliberate on a plea for disqualification. The courts can also only intervene after the officer has made a decision, therefore the petitioner's only choice is to wait until the officer has reached a decision.

Q.9 A

Exp.

- Article 14 of the Constitution of India guarantees the right to equality before the law and equal protection of the laws. This means that the government cannot treat people differently without a valid reason. If a law gives the executive or administrative authority unguided and uncontrolled discretionary power, it can be used to discriminate against certain people or groups. This is a



violation of Article 14.

Q.10 D

Exp.

- Untouchability is a form of discrimination on the basis of caste. The Right to Equality in the Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race, sex, or place of birth. Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form.

Q.11 C

Exp.

- The Right against Exploitation is enshrined in Articles 23 and 24 of the Constitution of India. It prohibits:
 - Traffic in human beings and forced labour (**Article 23**)
 - Employment of children below the age of 14 in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment (**Article 24**)

Q.12 C

Exp.

Article 21 of the Constitution of India guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. The Supreme Court of India has interpreted this right to include the right to privacy. In Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India (2017), the Court has held that the right to privacy is an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty

Q.13 C

Exp. The Right to Privacy is protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. The Supreme Court of India has interpreted this right to include the right to privacy. The Court has held that the right to privacy is an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty.

Q.14 D

Exp.

In India, the right to privacy is a fundamental right protected under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The affirmation of this right came in a historic 2017 decision of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd) vs. Union of India.

Q.15 D

Exp.

[**Note:** UPSC has mentioned option D as the answer, but statement 2 here seems to be wrong]

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Mandamus will not lie against a private organisation unless it is entrusted with a public duty. This means that the court cannot order a private organisation to do something unless the organisation has a legal obligation to do so. For example, if a private company has a contract with the government to provide a public service, the court can issue a writ of mandamus to order the company to fulfill its contractual obligations.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Mandamus can lie against a company even if it is a government company. Government companies are legal entities that are separate from the government. Therefore, they can be sued in court like any other private company.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Any public-minded person can be a petitioner to move the Court to obtain



the writ of Quo Warranto. Quo warranto is a writ that is used to challenge the right of a person to hold a public office. Any person who has a bona fide interest in the matter can file a petition for quo warranto.

Q.16 C

Exp.

The writ of prohibition literally means 'to forbid'. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess.

Q.17 C

Exp.

- Rights are the fundamental entitlements of citizens that cannot be taken away by the State. They are enshrined in the Constitution of a country and are enforceable by law.

Q.18 C

Exp.

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution of India. They are guidelines for the government to follow, but they are not enforceable by the courts.
- The Directive Principles of State Policy are based on the principles of social justice, equality, and welfare. They aim to create a society in which all citizens have the opportunity to live a decent and dignified life.

Q.19 B

Exp.

- The ideal of a Welfare State in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its Directive Principles of State Policy.
- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution. They are guidelines for the government to follow, but they are not enforceable by the courts. However, they are fundamental in the governance of the country because they provide a roadmap for the government to follow in order to create a just and equitable society.
- Article 38 of the Constitution states that it is the duty of the State to strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice – social, economic and political – shall pervade all institutions of national life.

Q.20 A

Exp.

- The ideal of a welfare state in the Indian Constitution is declared in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution. They are guidelines for the government to follow, but they are not enforceable by the courts. However, they are fundamental in the governance of the country because they provide a roadmap for the government to follow in order to create a just and equitable society.
- Article 38 of the Constitution states that it is the duty of the State to strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice – social, economic and political – shall pervade all institutions of national life.



Q.21 B

Exp.

Gandhian principles

- **Sarvodaya:** This principle emphasizes the common good of all people. Gandhi believed that the government should work for the benefit of all citizens, regardless of their social class, caste, or religion.
- **Swadeshi:** This principle emphasizes the importance of self-reliance. Gandhi believed that India should be economically self-sufficient and should not rely on foreign goods and services.
- **Gram Swaraj:** This principle emphasizes the importance of village autonomy. Gandhi believed that villages should be self-governing and should be able to meet their own needs.

Q.22 B

Exp.

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution. They are guidelines for the government to follow, but they are not enforceable by the courts.
- Article 51 of the Constitution states that it is the duty of the State to promote international peace and security.

Q.23 C

Exp.

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The DPSP are a set of guidelines for the government to follow in order to create a just and equitable society. These guidelines include promoting social welfare, securing economic justice, and providing for the basic needs of all citizens.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The DPSP are not justiciable, which means that they cannot be enforced by any court of law. However, the DPSP are still important because they provide guidance to the government on how to create a better society for all citizens.

Q.24 B

Exp.

The 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India added a new Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 43A, which states that the state shall take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries. This amendment was passed in 1976 during the Emergency period.

Q.25 D

Exp.

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Article 37 of the Constitution states that the DPSP are not enforceable by any court, but they are fundamental in the governance of the country. This means that the government is expected to follow the DPSP when making laws and policies.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** DPSP are not enforceable by any court, but they are fundamental in the governance of the country
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The DPSP are intended to influence the making of laws by the state. The government is expected to keep the DPSP in mind when making laws and policies. This is to ensure that the laws and policies are in line with the goals of creating a just and equitable society.

Q.26 D

Exp.

- Separation of powers is the division of government power into three branches: the legislative branch, the executive branch, and the judicial branch. This division of power is designed to prevent



any one branch of government from becoming too powerful and to protect the individual liberties of citizens.

- The legislative branch is responsible for making laws. The executive branch is responsible for enforcing laws and carrying out the day-to-day business of government. The judicial branch is responsible for interpreting laws and resolving disputes.

Q.27 B

Exp.

- Under the Indian Constitution, concentration of wealth violates the Directive Principles of State Policy.
Article 39(c) of the Directive Principles of State Policy states that:
 - "The operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

Q.28 C

Exp.

- **Statement 1 is correct:** According to Article 50, The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. This article falls in Directive Principles of the State Policy.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** According to Article 51A (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture is a fundamental duty.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** According to Article 24 - No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment, is a fundamental right.

Q.29 A

Exp.

- Fundamental duties are the moral and ethical obligations of a citizen of India. They are mentioned in Part IVA of the Constitution of India, which was added by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.
- Voting in public elections is a rights of a citizen of India, but it is not a fundamental duty.

Q.30 C

Exp.

- Protecting the weaker sections from social injustice is not a Fundamental Duty of citizens of India. It is a Directive Principle of State Policy, which means that it is a guideline for the government to follow, but it is not enforceable by the courts.



FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

The Constitution of India

Article 51A

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

- to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem ;
- to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom ;
- to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India ;
- to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so ;
- to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities ; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women ;
- to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture ;
- to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures ;
- to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform ;
- to safeguard public property and to abjure violence ;
- to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the Nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement ;

Q.31 D

Exp.

- The provision to uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity, and Integrity of India is made in the



Fundamental Duties of the Constitution of India.

- The Fundamental Duties are enshrined in Part IVA of the Constitution, which was added by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.

Q.32 D

Exp.

- The Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen are enshrined in Part IVA of the Constitution of India, which was added by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** There is no legislative process in place to enforce the Fundamental Duties. They are not legally binding, and there is no penalty for violating them.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Fundamental Duties are correlative to moral duties, but not to legal duties. This means that they are obligations that citizens owe to each other and to society, but they are not enforceable by the courts.

Q.33 A

Exp.

- **Statement 1 is correct:** There is only one citizenship and one domicile in India. This means that a person can only be a citizen of India and can only have one domicile in India.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** A citizen by birth or naturalisation can also become the Head of State of India. This is stated in Article 84(1) of the Constitution of India, which states that "No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of thirty-five years."
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** A foreigner once granted the citizenship of India can be deprived of it under certain circumstances. This is stated in Section 10 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, which provides that the Central Government may deprive a person of Indian citizenship if it is satisfied that the citizenship was obtained by fraud, false representation, or the concealment of any material fact.

Q.34 C

Exp.

- **Statement-1 is correct:** The Supreme Court of India has ruled in certain judgments that reservation policies formulated under Article 16(4) of the Constitution are subject to limitations imposed by Article 335. This limitation is essential for upholding the efficiency of administration, as articulated by the court. Article 335 underscores the importance of maintaining efficiency in administration while giving due consideration to the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointments to services and posts.
- **Statement-II is incorrect:** Article 335 doesn't provide a specific definition of the term "efficiency of administration." Instead, it underscores the imperative of preserving efficiency in administration when taking into account the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointments to services and posts.

Q.35 C

Exp.

- The right to vote and to be elected in India is a Constitutional Right. This means that it is a right that is guaranteed by the Constitution of India. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and all other laws must be consistent with it.
- The right to vote is enshrined in Article 326 of the Constitution, granting every Indian citizen aged 18 or above (per the 61st CAA, 1988) the right to vote. To be elected to the Lok Sabha or State



Legislative Assemblies, a minimum age of 25 is required (Articles 84(b) and 173(b), respectively).

Q.36 B

Exp.

- The right to property is no longer a fundamental right in India. It was removed from the list of fundamental rights in 1978 by the 44th Amendment to the Constitution. However, it is still a legal right available to any person under Article 300-A of the Constitution.
- Article 300-A states that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law." This means that the government cannot take away a person's property without following the due process of law.

Q.37 D

Exp.

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It is an agreed human right and the UN-Habitat monitors the commitments made by each country in this regard. Many countries do not categorically prove that there is an "agreed" right to the city, they (international organizations) are only proposing to do so
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The right to the city gives every occupant of the city the right to reclaim public spaces and to participate in the planning and governance of their city. This includes the right to access and use public spaces, such as parks, squares, and streets, and the right to have a say in how these spaces are managed. The right to the city also includes the right to participate in the planning and decision-making processes that affect their city, such as urban planning and development projects.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Unauthorized Colonies (UACs) are unplanned housing built on land not zoned for residential purposes or not within a city's master plan. UN- Habitat in India is partnering with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to support sustainable urbanization and ensure public services are not denied.

Q.38 D

Exp.

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a landmark document that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. It sets out a set of fundamental rights and freedoms that all human beings are entitled to, regardless of race, religion, gender, nationality, or any other status.
- The UDHR includes articles that guarantee the right to education (Article 26), the right to equal access to public service (Article 21), and the right to food (Article 25).
- Therefore, all three of the options listed in the question are Human Rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Here is a more detailed explanation of each of the three rights:

- **Right to education:** The right to education is the right of all people to receive a quality education, regardless of their background or circumstances. This right is essential for human development and for the creation of a just and equitable society.
- **Right to equal access to public service:** The right to equal access to public service is the right of all people to have access to public services, such as education, healthcare, and social security, on an equal basis. This right is important for ensuring that all people have the same opportunities to participate in society and to reach their full potential.
- **Right to food:** The right to food is the right of all people to have access to enough food to meet their basic nutritional needs. This right is essential for human survival and for the enjoyment of other human rights, such as the right to life and the right to health.

Q.39 D

Exp.

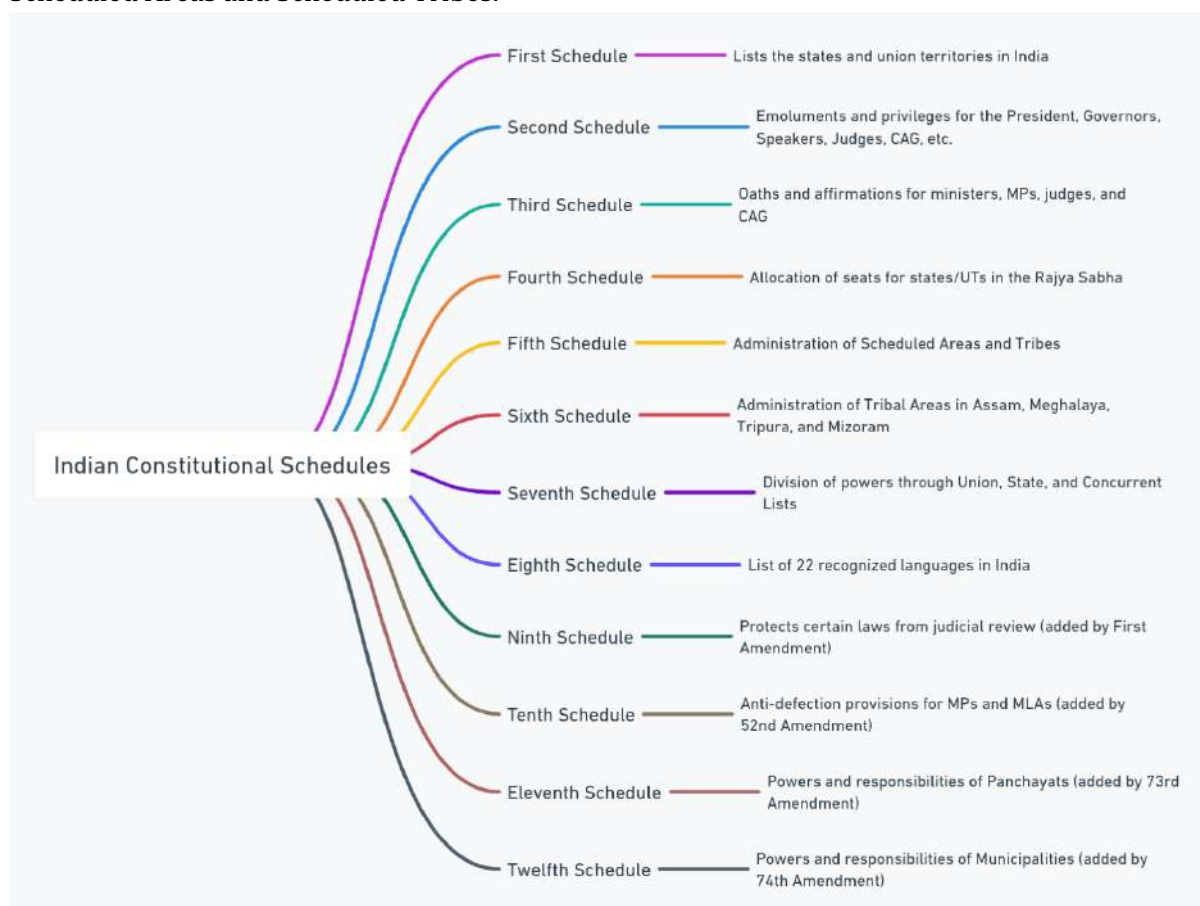
- The Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties of the Constitution of India all reflect the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

UPSC Other Exams

Q.40 D

Exp.

- The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India provides for the setting up of Autonomous District Councils in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. These councils are empowered to make laws and regulations on a variety of subjects, including land, forests, and education. They are also responsible for the administration of their respective districts.
- The Third Schedule deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha. The Fourth Schedule deals with the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha. The Fifth Schedule deals with the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.



Q.41 C

Exp.

- **Statement a is correct: Article 244(1):** The provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State other than the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram
- **Statement b is correct:** A Tribes Advisory Council has to be established in each State, having Scheduled Areas to deal with the welfare and advancement of Scheduled tribes in states.



- **Statement c is not correct:** The Governor is empowered to make regulations for the peace and good government of a Scheduled Area after consulting the Tribes Advisory Council. Such as Prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such Areas
- **Statement d is correct:** The Governor of each State having Scheduled Areas shall make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State.

Q.42 A

Exp.

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Third Schedule allows Members of Parliament to either "swear in the name of God" or "solemnly affirm" when taking the oath or affirmation.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The oath for a Supreme Court Judge, as per the Third Schedule, is to "swear in the name of God" or "solemnly affirm" that they will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India, but not to "swear in the name of the Constitution of India"

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

283

(Third Schedule)

B

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a member of Parliament:—

"I, A.B., having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Council of States (or the House of the People) do swear in the name of God that I will solemnly affirm bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."]

IV

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:—

"I, A.B., having been appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the Supreme Court of India (or Comptroller and Auditor-General of India) do swear in the name of God that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the solemnly affirm

Constitution of India as by law established, '[that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,] that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws."

Q.43 C

Exp.

- The correct answer is (c) participate of workers in the management of industries, it comes under DPSP part 4 of the constitution.
- This right is guaranteed under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India, which is a part of the Fundamental Rights (Part III).
- **The other three options are all part of the Fundamental Rights:**



- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (**Article 23**)
- Prohibition of employment of children in factories (**Article 24**)
- Participation of workers in management of industries (**Article 43A**)

Q.44 A

Exp.

- Article 14 of the Constitution of India guarantees the right to equality before law and equal protection of laws within the territory of India. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

Q.45 A

Exp.

- Article 20 of the Constitution of India protects a person against double jeopardy. This means that a person cannot be prosecuted or punished for the same offence more than once.

Q.46 B

Exp.

- **Article 37** of the Indian Constitution explicitly states that while the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are fundamental to the governance of the country, they are not enforceable by any court. However, it is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
- **Article 36** defines the term "State" as used in the Directive Principles.
- **Article 38** directs the State to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting social order.
- **Article 39** outlines specific principles of policy to be followed by the State, including the right to an adequate means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work.

Q.47 C

Exp.

- A writ of certiorari is issued by a higher court to a lower court, tribunal, or officer to either transfer the case for review or to quash the order in cases where the lower authority has acted beyond its jurisdiction or made a legal error.
- **Statement 1 is correct** : There should be a tribunal or an officer having legal authority to determine questions affecting the rights of subjects and having a duty to act judicially: This is a necessary condition. A writ of certiorari can only be issued when there is a judicial or quasi-judicial authority with the legal power to make decisions affecting individuals' rights and is required to follow a judicial process.
- **Statement 2 is correct** : The writ of certiorari is used primarily when the authority has either acted beyond its jurisdiction or has not adhered to the proper procedure, which makes the decision legally unsustainable.

Q.48 B

Exp.

- Only the provisions relating to Elections and Citizenship came into effect from 26th November 1949. The other provisions, including the Emergency Provisions and the Appointment of the Judges, came into effect on 26th January 1950.
- This is because the Constituent Assembly of India wanted to ensure that the new government was elected by the people before the full Constitution came into effect. The Constituent Assembly also wanted to



ensure that the new government had the power to deal with any emergencies that might arise during the transition period.

Q.49 B

Exp.

- Both the Fundamental Duties and the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India mention the importance of protecting and improving the environment, forests, and wildlife.
- Fundamental Duty No. 5 states that it is the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.
- Directive Principle of State Policy No. 48A states that the State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country

Q50 A

Exp.

- Article 50 of the Constitution of India directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.
- It aims to ensure the independence of the judiciary by advocating for the separation of judicial functions from executive functions, which helps in maintaining impartiality and fairness in the judicial system.
- This separation is essential for the effective functioning of the judicial system, ensuring that the executive branch (government) does not interfere with judicial decisions.

Other Options:

- Article 52: Deals with the Office of the President of India and the procedure for the election of the President.
- Article 56: Relates to the terms of office and conditions of service of the President of India.
- Article 60: Deals with the oath or affirmation to be taken by the President before assuming office



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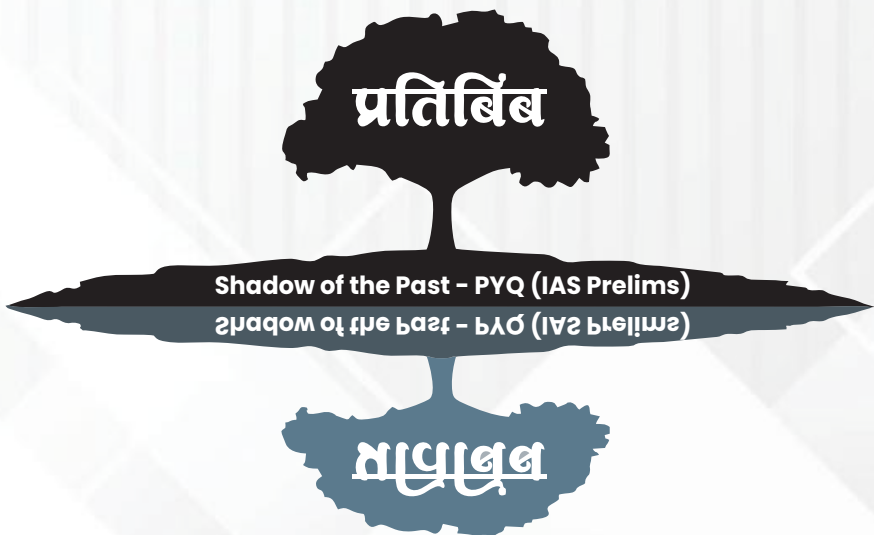
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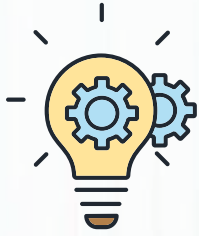
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KFG KALAM FOCUS GROUP**TIME TABLE**

TIMELINE	TESTS	SUBJECT
3-Nov-25	KFG_2601	Polity
5-Nov-25	KFG_2602	Polity
7-Nov-25	KFG_2603	Polity
10-Nov-25	KFG_2604	Polity
12-Nov-25	KFG_2605	Polity
14-Nov-25	KFG_2606	Polity
17-Nov-25	KFG_2607	Economy
19-Nov-25	KFG_2608	Economy
21-Nov-25	KFG_2609	Economy
24-Nov-25	KFG_2610	Economy
26-Nov-25	KFG_2611	Economy
28-Nov-25	KFG_2612	History
1-Dec-25	KFG_2613	History
3-Dec-25	KFG_2614	History
5-Dec-25	KFG_2615	History
8-Dec-25	KFG_2616	History
10-Dec-25	KFG_2617	History
12-Dec-25	KFG_2618	Geography
15-Dec-25	KFG_2619	Geography
17-Dec-25	KFG_2620	Geography
19-Dec-25	KFG_2621	Geography
22-Dec-25	KFG_2622	Geography
24-Dec-25	KFG_2623	Geography
26-Dec-25	KFG_2624	Environment

TIMELINE	TESTS	SUBJECT
29-Dec-25	KFG_2625	Environment
31-Dec-25	KFG_2626	Environment
2-Jan-26	KFG_2627	Environment
5-Jan-26	KFG_2628	Science
7-Jan-26	KFG_2629	Science
9-Jan-26	KFG_2630	Science
12-Jan-26	KFG_2631	Science
14-Jan-26	KFG_2632	Current Affairs
16-Jan-26	KFG_2633	Current Affairs
28-Jan-26	KFG_2634	Polity
30-Jan-26	KFG_2635	Polity
2-Feb-26	KFG_2636	Economy
4-Feb-26	KFG_2637	History
6-Feb-26	KFG_2638	History
9-Feb-26	KFG_2639	History
11-Feb-26	KFG_2640	Geography
13-Feb-26	KFG_2641	Geography
16-Feb-26	KFG_2642	Geography
18-Feb-26	KFG_2643	Environment
20-Feb-26	KFG_2644	Environment
23-Feb-26	KFG_2645	Science
25-Feb-26	KFG_2646	Science
12-Apr-26	KFG_2647	General Studies- I
26-Apr-26	KFG_2648	General Studies- I

Test Timing: Morning: **10:30 AM**  Evening: **05:00 PM****Offline | Online****English Medium****Delhi Center: 57/13, Bada Bazaar Road, Old Rajinder Nagar****Jaipur Center:** Ridhi Sidhi Chauraha, Gopalpura Bypass
Sikar Centre: Nawalgarh Road, Sikar, Rajasthan **Jaipur: +91- 86963-44044**
Sikar : +91- 95497-44044 **Visit: kalamias.academy** **98878-44044**

KFG TESTS DETAILED SYLLABUS

Date	Test Code	Subject	Syllabus
Phase - I: Ignition Phase Sectional - Half-Length Tests			
03-Nov-25	KFG_2601	Polity	Preamble & Schedule FR DPSP FD Mixed Rights Other than FR
05-Nov-25	KFG_2602	Polity	President Governor Prime Minister Supreme Court High Court Subordinate Courts
07-Nov-25	KFG_2603	Polity	General and Officers of Parliament Legislative Procedure Procedure in Financial Matters Motions Committees State Legislature
10-Nov-25	KFG_2604	Polity	Local government Relations between the Union and the States (Part 11) Funds (Article 266 - 267) Elections (Part 15, Article 324- 329) and election laws Emergency provisions (Part 18) (Article 352 - 360) Amendment of the Constitution (Part 20) (Article 368)
12-Nov-25	KFG_2605	Polity	Election Commission (Article 324) Finance Commission (Article 280) Comptroller and Audit General of India (Article 148-151) Attorney General of India (Article 76) Other bodies
14-Nov-25	KFG_2606	Polity	Philosophical, Amendment, Judgment Preamble keywords Forms of Government Other Philosophical Important judgments Important amendments
17-Nov-25	KFG_2607	Economy	National income Budget Taxation Five-year plans
19-Nov-25	KFG_2608	Economy	Inflation RBI & Monetary policy
21-Nov-25	KFG_2609	Economy	Banking operations Banking regulations Digital Economy Financial Inclusion
24-Nov-25	KFG_2610	Economy	FDI, FII, Bonds, Disinvestment Tools (Money and Capital market)
26-Nov-25	KFG_2611	Economy	Balance of payment Currency and Foreign exchange Human and Social Development Other basic concepts in Economy

28-Nov-25	KFG_2612	History	Indus valley civilisation Vedic Mauryan and Post Mauryan Gupta and Post Gupta
01-Dec-25	KFG_2613	History	South (including Vijaynagar) Sultanate Mughal Terminologies and Miscellaneous
03-Dec-25	KFG_2614	History	Buddhism Jainism Bhakti/Sufi Schools of philosophy
05-Dec-25	KFG_2615	History	Architecture and sculpture (including temple architecture) Dance Painting Music Festival Literature and Language Martial arts
08-Dec-25	KFG_2616	History	Pre 1857 1857 mutiny and 1858-1905 1905-19 Socio-Religious Peasant movement Labour movement Tribal movement
10-Dec-25	KFG_2617	History	1919-39 1939-47 Personalities - Associated organisation/movement Personalities - Other contributions Major acts Economic Impact Education Princely states Land policies Post - independence
12-Dec-25	KFG_2618	Geography	Earth in Solar system Origin & evolution of earth Geomorphic process Atmosphere Solar radiation
15-Dec-25	KFG_2619	Geography	Atmospheric circulation Water in the atmosphere Water (Oceans) Movement of ocean Climatic regions
17-Dec-25	KFG_2620	Geography	Structure/Physiography Climate Natural Vegetation Soils
19-Dec-25	KFG_2621	Geography	Good practices Crops Propagation techniques Agri - economics GM crops
22-Dec-25	KFG_2622	Geography	Fossil based sources Non-fossil based sources Resource use efficiency Population density, distribution and growth

			Tribes Minerals
24-Dec-25	KFG_2623	Geography	Rivers- origin and tributaries River paths (places, topography etc) Lakes Coast & Islands Hills State position + boundary State characteristics Famous places Seas and their borders Area in News Other Current related world mapping
26-Dec-25	KFG_2624	Environment	Ecology/Biodiversity basics Food chain/web, Cycles Adaptations Patterns/distribution
29-Dec-25	KFG_2625	Environment	Environmental problems and solutions Global issues like Climate change National/local issues including Pollution Solutions to Global issues Solutions to National/local issues including Pollution mitigation Source Threat Remedy/alternate usage Consequences of Environmental hazards
31-Dec-25	KFG_2626	Environment	International/National Initiatives About summit/ conferences Formation/ Parent org Aim/ working Fund Terminology Legislations Rules and regulations Institutions Missions and policies India State of Forest Report (ISFR)
02-Jan-26	KFG_2627	Environment	Species - Flora & Fauna Protected areas and Conservation sites - Basic theory Location Climate Other Current affairs
05-Jan-26	KFG_2628	Science	Physics Chemistry Biology
07-Jan-26	KFG_2629	Science	Space Communications Defence
09-Jan-26	KFG_2630	Science	Diseases Virus/ Bacteria/ Fungi Healthy food/ clean water
12-Jan-26	KFG_2631	Science	Genetic Engineering Recent scientific researches Electronics & IT Futuristic technologies
14-Jan-26	KFG_2632	Current Affairs	CA National initiatives Rural India Agriculture Food Health (including women and child)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Infrastructure DBT and UID Digital India Economy Innovation and intellectual property Skilling and job Insurance and pension Energy Vulnerable sections Consumer rights and Quality assurance Sectors other than above CA International initiatives United Nations World Bank and other banks International Monetary Fund WTO and other trade groupings India and others Asia Outside Asia Nuclear/Weapon related Non- Governmental grouping
16-Jan-26	KFG_2633	Current Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Indices and reports Global Indices and reports GI Tag States specific Others
<p>Phase - II Sectional - Half-Length Tests (Revision Phase)</p>			
28-Jan-26	KFG_2634	Polity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preamble & Schedule FR DPSP FD Mixed Rights Other than FR President Governor Prime Minister Supreme Court High Court Subordinate Courts Philosophical, Amendment, Judgment Preamble keywords Forms of Government Other Philosophical Important judgments Important amendments
30-Jan-26	KFG_2635	Polity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General and Officers of Parliament Legislative Procedure Procedure in Financial Matters Motions Committees State Legislature Local government Relations between the Union and the States (Part 11) Funds (Article 266 - 267) Elections (Part 15, Article 324- 329) and election laws

			<p>Emergency provisions (Part 18) (Article 352 - 360) Amendment of the Constitution (Part 20) (Article 368) Election Commission (Article 324) Finance Commission (Article 280) Comptroller and Audit General of India (Article 148-151) Attorney General of India (Article 76) Other bodies</p>
02-Feb-26	KFG_2636	Economy	<p>National income Budget Taxation Five-year plans Inflation RBI & Monetary policy Banking operations Banking regulations Digital Economy Financial Inclusion FDI, FII, Bonds, Disinvestment Tools (Money and Capital market) Balance of payment Currency and Foreign exchange Human and Social Development Other basic concepts in Economy</p>
04-Feb-26	KFG_2637	History	<p>Indus valley civilisation Vedic Mauryan and Post Mauryan Gupta and Post Gupta South (including Vijaynagar) Sultanate Mughal Terminologies and Miscellaneous</p>
06-Feb-26	KFG_2638	History	<p>Buddhism Jainism Bhakti/Sufi Schools of philosophy Architecture and sculpture (including temple architecture) Dance Painting Music Festival Literature and Language Martial arts</p>
09-Feb-26	KFG_2639	History	<p>Pre 1857 1857 mutiny and 1858-1905 1905-19 Socio-Religious Peasant movement Labour movement Tribal movement 1919-39 1939-47 Personalities - Associated organisation/movement Personalities - Other contributions Major acts Economic Impact Education Princely states</p>

			Land policies Post - independence
11-Feb-26	KFG_2640	Geography	Earth in Solar system Origin & evolution of earth Geomorphic process Atmosphere Solar radiation Atmospheric circulation Water in the atmosphere Water (Oceans) Movement of ocean Climatic regions Structure/Physiography Climate Natural Vegetations Soils
13-Feb-26	KFG_2641	Geography	Good practices Crops Propagation techniques Agri - economics GM crops Fossil based sources Non-fossil based sources Resource use efficiency Population density, distribution and growth Tribes Minerals
16-Feb-26	KFG_2642	Geography	Rivers- origin and tributaries River paths (places, topography etc) Lakes Coast & Islands Hills State position + boundary State characteristics Famous places Seas and their borders Area in News Other Current related world mapping
18-Feb-26	KFG_2643	Environment	Ecology/Biodiversity basics Food chain/web, Cycles Adaptations Patterns/distribution Environmental problems and solutions Global issues like Climate change National/local issues including Pollution Solutions to Global issues Solutions to National/local issues including Pollution mitigation Source Threat Remedy/alternate usage Consequences of Environmental hazards
20-Feb-26	KFG_2644	Environment	International/National Initiatives About summit/ conferences Formation/ Parent org Aim/ working Fund Terminology Legislations Rules and regulations Institutions

			Missions and policies India State of Forest Report (ISFR) Species - Flora & Fauna Protected areas and Conservation sites - Basic theory Location Climate Other Current affairs
23-Feb-26	KFG_2645	Science	Physics Chemistry Biology Space Communications Defence
25-Feb-26	KFG_2646	Science	Diseases Virus/ Bacteria/ Fungi Healthy food/ clean water Genetic Engineering Recent scientific researches Electronics & IT Futuristic technologies
Phase - III Full Syllabus- Full Lengths Tests [Include UPSC questions (Oct 2025 – Mar 2026)]			
12-Apr-26	KFG_2647	General Studies- I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current events of national and international importance. • History of India and Indian National Movement. • Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World. • Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc. • Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc. • General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization. • General Science.
26-Apr-26	KFG_2648	General Studies- I	



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