

# 27 Years

## UPSC CSE Prelims PYQs



# Previous Years Questions

## General Studies Paper-1

- All Relevant PYQs from 1998-2024
- Subject and Topic wise segregation
- Previous Year Questions Trend Analysis
- Mapped with UPSC Official Answer Key
- With Detailed Explanations

# From the Founder's Desk

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## Dear Aspirants,

We would like to humbly thank you for the great response we had from our UPSC CSE books. Our books have been on the best sellers list for Amazon and Flipkart in the UPSC segment in recent times.

Taking inspiration from the overwhelming positive response of our books, we are taking another leap towards our mission to democratize quality education for everyone. Study IQ Publications is delighted to present you with the third edition of our book '27 Years UPSC CSE Prelims PYQs'.

This book was created keeping in mind the concerns and challenges faced by the aspirants while preparing for the Civil Services Examination. Practicing and understanding previous year questions is the key to crack UPSC CSE Prelims Exam. But aspirants are often confused as to where to read and revise these PYQs. Above all, absence of good previous year question revision source and use of unauthorized sources of explanation hinders the preparation of most of the aspirants.

This book is an honest attempt to tackle these problems and improve students' knowledge base, saving their precious time during their preparation and eliminating many academic misunderstandings that they encounter.

## **Special Features of This Book**

This book aims to make your preparation focused and relevant based on UPSC's current trend and pattern, revision-friendly, and up-to-date.

- It contains an error-free explanation mapped with the UPSC official answer key.
- It has an authentic, interactive, and detailed explanation of every statement.
- It contains UPSC CSE 7-year subject-wise Trend Analysis.
- Book is divided into Subjects such as History, Geography, Polity, etc.
- For a better understanding of aspirants' subjects are further divided into topics.
- We have taken great care to ensure that the materials are written in a clear and easy-to-understand, so that students may learn and recall the concepts to their advantage.

Keeping in mind the relevance and valuable time of the student, this book is designed in such a way that it covers all questions from 2013 to 2024 (except omitted questions) and only important and relevant questions from 1998 to 2012.

With all sincerity and humility, the Study IQ team wishes you the best in your preparation, and we are hopeful that this book will help you in your journey.

**Mohit Jindal**, IIT-Bombay  
Co-Founder, Study IQ Education  
Mentoring UPSC CSE Aspirants for past 7 years

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**SAMPLE PAGES**

## Basics of Constitution

1. Consider the following statements in respect of the Constitution Day:  
Statement-I: The Constitution Day is celebrated on 26th November every year to promote constitutional values among citizens.  
Statement-II: On 26th 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? **(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
2. 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? **(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
3. In India, which one of the following Constitutional Amendments was widely believed to be enacted to overcome the judicial interpretations of the Fundamental Rights? **(2023)**
  - (a) 1st Amendment
  - (b) 42nd Amendment
  - (c) 44th Amendment
  - (d) 86th Amendment
4. Which one of the following statements best reflects the Chief purpose of the 'Constitution' of a country?
  - (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. **(2023)**
5. In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean? **(2023)**
  - (a) The principle of natural justice
  - (b) The procedure established by law
  - (c) Fair application of law
  - (d) Equality before law
6. 'Right to Privacy' is protected under which Article of the Constitution of India? **(2021)**
  - (a) Article 15
  - (b) Article 19
  - (c) Article 21
  - (d) Article 29
7. A legislation that confers on the executive or administrative authority an unguided and uncontrolled discretionary power in the matter of the application of law violates which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India? **(2021)**
  - (a) Article 14
  - (b) Article 28
  - (c) Article 32
  - (d) Article 44
8. Which one of the following in Indian polity is an essential feature that indicates that it is federal in character? **(2021)**
  - (a) The independence of judiciary is safeguarded.
  - (b) The Union Legislature has elected representatives from constituent units.
  - (c) The Union Cabinet can have elected representatives from regional parties.
  - (d) The Fundamental Rights enforceable by Courts of Law.
9. What is the position of the Right to Property in India? **(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
10. What was the exact constitutional status of India on 26th January, 1950? **(2021)**
  - (a) A Democratic Republic
  - (b) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
  - (c) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
  - (d) A Sovereign Socialist Democratic Republic

## Answer Key: Basics of Constitution

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1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (a/b)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (a)	9. (b)	10. (b)
11. (a)	12. (d)	13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (d)	16. (d)	17. (b)	18. (d)	19. (a)	20. (d)
21. (d)	22. (d)	23. (d)	24. (a)	25. (b)	26. (a)	27. (c)	28. (c)	29. (b)	30. (c)
31. (a)	32. (b)	33. (c)	34. (d)	35. (d)	36. (b)	37. (a)	38. (a)	39. (c)	40. (c)
41. (a)	42. (d)	43. (d)	44. (b)	45. (c)	46. (d)	47. (b)	48. (b)	49. (b)	50. (c)
51. (d)	52. (b)	53. (c)	54. (c)	55. (b)	56. (a)	57. (d)	58. (b)	59. (b)	60. (b)
61. (c)	62. (b)	63. (c)	64. (c)	65. (d)	66. (a)	67. (a)	68. (a)	69. (a)	70. (d)
71. (a)	72. (a)	73. (d)	74. (c)	75. (d)	76. (d)	77. (d)	78. (b)	79. (d)	80. (a)
81. (d)	82. (c)	83. (d)	84. (b)	85. (a)	86. (d)	87. (d)	88. (a)	89. (d)	90. (c)
91. (d)									



STUDY IQ  
PUBLICATIONS

## Solutions: Initial Phase National Movements

1. **Correct Answer: (a)**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Sakharan Ganesh Deuskar was a Marathi Brahmin and a close associate of Aurobindo Ghosh. He published a book entitled 'Desher Katha' describing in exhaustive detail the British commercial and industrial exploitation of India. **He warned against the colonial state's "hypnotic capture of the mind" in his work Desher Katha.**

**Statement 2 is correct:** This book seems to have had an enormous influence on the young men of Bengal and turned many of them into revolutionaries and prepared them for the Swadeshi movement. This book had immense repercussions in Bengal, captured the mind of young Bengal and assisted more than anything else in the preparation of the Swadeshi movement and inspired the performance of swadeshi street plays and folk songs. **Statement 3 is incorrect: Desher Katha gave an overwhelming detail of the sordid story of foreign exploration leading to India's economic servitude and was not just in the specific context of Bengal.**

**Sakharan Ganesh Deuskar was the first to bring in the name of Swaraj,** and Sri Aurobindo was the first to endow it with its English equivalent, 'Independence.' The Nationalists adopted this word, and Swaraj became the chief item of the **fourfold Nationalist or Pan-India programme.**

2. **Correct Answer: (a)**

**Option (a) is correct:** The *Vital-Vidhvansak*, (Destroyer of Brahmanical or Ceremonial Pollution) the first monthly journal to have the untouchable people as its target audience was published by **G.B. Walangkar**. He was the first to fight for the rights of the Mahars in Maharashtra. He retired from military service in 1886 and mobilized people and made them conscious about their human rights. He highlighted the grievances of the people through his writings in two Marathi newspapers, **Dinbandhu and Sudharak**, in which he argued that casteism and untouchability had no religious base and were creations of the Hindus. **To prove his theory he wrote a booklet titled "Vital Vidhvansak".**

3. **Correct Answer: (b)**

**Option (b) is correct:** Rukhmabai was one of the first Indian women to practice medicine in colonial India. The Right of consent is attributed to Rukhmabai refusing to recognise her marriage and the case filed by her husband thereafter.

- Rukhmabai refused to move in with her husband stating that a woman cannot be compelled to stay in wedlock when she is not interested and her husband Bhikaji sought **"restitution of conjugal rights"**.

- **The Dadaji vs. Rukhmabai case** that went on for three years triggered a debate in both England and India. The verdict went in favour of Dadaji. The court ordered Rukhmabai to live with her husband or face six months imprisonment. Rukhmabai said she was willing to opt for the latter.
- The verdict was subsequently overruled by Queen Victoria. This prompted the government to bring the **Age of Consent Act, of 1891, despite opposition from conservative Indians and restitution of conjugal rights, which allows a spouse to move the court to compel the other spouse to cohabit or face forfeiture of any property.**

4. **Correct Answer: (b)**

**Option (b) is correct:** India lacked basic industries such as steel, metallurgy, machine, chemical, and oil and also lagged behind in the development of electric power. **The invention of synthetic dye gave a big blow to the indigo industry and it gradually declined.** The industries were almost exclusively European in ownership and Indigo was used as a dye in textile manufacture. Indigo manufacture was introduced in India at the end of the 18th century and flourished in Bengal and Bihar. Indigo planters gained notoriety for their oppression over the peasants who were compelled by them to cultivate indigo. This oppression was vividly portrayed by the famous Bengali writer Dinbandhu Mitra in his play *Neel Darpan* in 1860.

5. **Correct Answer: (d)**

**Option (d) is correct:** In 1800, Wellesley, the governor-general from 1798-1805 set up the **Fort William College for the training of civil servants of the Company in the languages and customs of Indians** (closed in 1802). Governor General Wellesley was an expansionist. In order to accomplish this, he pursued a policy of conquest and annexation of Indian states. To expand British territory, he adopted a new expansion policy known as **Subsidiary Alliance.**

6. **Correct Answer: (d)**

**Option (d) is correct:** The Mundas in the region south of Ranchi rose under Birsa Munda. **The Ulgulan was one of the most significant tribal uprisings in the period 1860-1920.**

- **The Ulgulan uprising (1899-1900)** was supported by **Birsa Munda** against the introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures and exploitation by moneylenders and forest contractors.
- The Ulgulan ('Great Tumult'), as this movement was called, aimed at getting independence establishing a Munda Raj,

## Answer Key: External Sector

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

