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GROUP 1

PRELIMS TEST

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BRAIN
BUSTER 100

Guidance under



100 days

100 Students

Mentorship

PYQ

Explanation sheet for Test

100 Tests

Mains Assignment

Approach Paper

Current Affairs

Revision Material

TEST SERIES STARTS FROM APRIL 5TH
FOR ADMISSION : 9952521550|9840281550

Brain Buster -100 - 2 PRELIMS TEST SERIES-2024 -

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- Only for Test 5K with Explanation and With Sources fee is 10k (PDF)
- Question and Explanation will be in Bilingual (Tamil and English) PDF format only for both Offline and Online Students

Brain Buster -100 PRELIMS TEST SERIES-2024

| Date | Subject & Topics | Sources to Read | Activities |
|------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 05/04/2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Historical Background, Making of the constitution, Preamble of the constitution; Union & Its territory; Citizenship | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Simplification | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 06/04/2024 | Indian Polity Philosophy of the constitution – FRs, DPSPs and Duties | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability Percentage | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims |

Brain Buster -100 Group -1 Test Series-2024

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| | | | questions Test. |
| 07 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Amendment of the constitution ❖ Emergency provisions ❖ Parliamentary system ❖ Federal system ❖ Basic Structure | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Highest Common Factor (HCF) | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 08 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Centre- State relations ❖ Inter -state relations ❖ President, vice – president. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 09 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Parliament | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Ratio & Proportion | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 10 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Prime minister and Council of ministers ❖ Cabinet committees ❖ Parliamentary committees and Forums | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Simple Interest | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 11 04 2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 1 – Polity (100 Questions) | | |
| 12 04 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Division of Ancient History and Sources ❖ Indus Valley Civilization | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Compound Interest | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 13 04 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Early Vedic and Later Vedic Phase. ❖ Vedic Literature | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Area | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 14 04 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Buddhism and Jainism | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims |

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| | | | questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Volume | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 15 04 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Gupta age – Political, social, economic and culture | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Time & Work | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 16 04 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Sangam period ❖ Age of three empires | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Logical Reasoning ❖ Puzzles ❖ Dice ❖ Visual Reasoning ❖ Alpha Numeric Reasoning ❖ Number Series | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 17 04 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Pallava's – Political, Social, Economic and cultural aspects. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability Simplification | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 18 04 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Cholas – Political, Social, Economic and cultural aspects. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability Percentage | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 19 04 2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 2 – History And Culture of India (100 Questions) | | |
| 20 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Supreme court ❖ High court | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability ❖ Highest Common Factor (HCF) | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 21 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Subordinate courts ❖ Public Interest litigation/ Judicial Review ❖ Tribunals ❖ Recent Supreme court Judgements | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |

Brain Buster -100 Group -1 Test Series-2024

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| | Mental Ability ❖ Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 22 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Governor ❖ State Chief minister and council ❖ Special Provisions for some states | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability Ratio & Proportion | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 23 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ State Legislature ❖ Union territories ❖ Scheduled and Tribal areas | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability Simple Interest | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 24 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Local government ❖ PanchayatRaj | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability Compound Interest | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 25 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Rights based bodies – NHRC, NCSCs, NCSTs, NCBCs, NCW, NCM | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability Area | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 26 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Constitutional Bodies – UPSC, FC, CAG, GST Council, Election Commission | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability Volume | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 27 04 2024 | Indian Polity ❖ Corruption Related act and bodies ❖ Right to Information ❖ Empowerment of women ❖ Consumer protection forums, ❖ Human rights charter. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| | Mental Ability Time & Work | ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question | Daily 25 Prelims questions Test. |
| 28 04 2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 3 – polity (100 Questions) | | |
| 29 04 2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 4 – Aptitude (100 Questions) | | |

Brain Buster -100 Group -1 Test Series-2024

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| 30 04 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Delhi Sultanates | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 01 05 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Mughals – Administrative, art & architecture, Social and economic aspects | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 02 05 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Bhakti and Sufi Movement | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 03 05 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Vijayanagara Period ❖ Other regional kingdoms of Medieval period. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 04 05 2024 | History And Culture of India ❖ Characteristics of Indian culture ❖ India as a Secular State | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 05 05 2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 5 – History And Culture of India (100 Questions) | | |
| 06 05 2024 | History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ History of Tamil Society | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 07 05 2024 | History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ Tamil Literature Special Focus on Sangam , Epics, Bakthi Literature | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 08 05 2024 | History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ Tamil Literature Special Focus in contemporary (Poems, Poets, Short stories , Novel, Journal Etc) | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 09 05 2024 | Thirukkural: ❖ Significance as a Secular literature ❖ Relevance to Everyday Life ❖ Impact of Thirukkural on Humanity | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 10 05 2024 | Thirukkural: ❖ Thirukkural and Universal Values - Equality, Humanism, etc ❖ Relevance to Socio - Politico - Economic affairs ❖ Philosophical content in Thirukkural | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 11 05 2024 | History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle ❖ The South Indian Rebellion (Poligari , Maruthu Brothers Etc) ❖ The Vellore Mutini ❖ Congress & Famous leaders from Tamilnadu, Kamaraj, Rajaji, V.O.C Bharathi Etc ❖ Role of women in freedom struggle. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |

Brain Buster -100 Group -1 Test Series-2024

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| 12 05 2024 | History And Culture of Tamilnadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Non Brahmin Leaders ❖ Justice Party, ❖ Growth of Rationalism - Self Respect Movement ❖ Various leader's Like Lakshmi Narasu Chetty, Ayodhidasa pandithar, W.P.A soundarpandian,Etc. ❖ Dravidian Movement ❖ Principles of Dravidian Movement ❖ Contributions of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 13 05 2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 6 - History And Culture of Tamilnadu (100 Questions) | | |
| 14 05 2024 | Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Human Development Indicator Basic ❖ Tamilnadu Human Development report 2017 ❖ Demographic changes in Tamil Nadu ❖ Inter-district Variations ❖ Gender Inequality Index in Tamilnadu ❖ Comparison with Other states | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 15 05 2024 | Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In Aspect of Economic Development since 1921 ❖ In Aspect of Social Progress like removal of caste name ❖ Changes in Poverty, Population Control, Education, Development of Infrastructure ❖ Protection of Language & Culture ❖ How the Social reform paved for Inclusive Growth ❖ Non Brahmin Movement ❖ Justice Party & Communal Representation ❖ Chempakam Durai Raj case ❖ MGR Approach on Reservation ❖ 76th Amendment ❖ Women Welfare oriented ❖ Welfare as Politics (Freebies) ❖ Schemes for All Sections of the Society (women , Transgender, etc) ❖ Non Brahmin made into Priest | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 16 05 2024 | Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Policy Notes of Health ,Education, Rural , Tamil Development ❖ Recent Schmes | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |

Brain Buster -100 Group -1 Test Series-2024

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| 17 05 2024 | Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Economic trends in Tamil Nadu ❖ Industry Department policy Notes ❖ Agriculture Department Policy Notes ❖ Recent Policies | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 18 05 2024 | Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Health Care Institutions in Tamil Nadu ❖ Women and Child Health ❖ Quality Dimension of Healthcare Delivery ❖ Tamil Nadu in health indicators Comparing with Other States ❖ Literacy rate ❖ Welfare Measures to Increase Literacy rate ❖ Education Select Indicators ❖ Higher Education in Tamil Nadu- An Overview | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 19 05 2024 | Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tamilnadu Geography ❖ Minerals in Tamilnadu ❖ Distribution and production of - cement, sugar, cotton, automobile and paper. ❖ General distribution and production. Power resources: Hydel, thermal, atomic and wind power | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 20 05 2024 | Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ E- Governance Initiative of TN govt in Various Department ❖ TN geographical Information System ❖ Tamilnadu E- Governance Agency ❖ Common Service centre & E-District ❖ e-Governance Policy 2017 ❖ Achievements of Tamil Nadu in various fields. ❖ Tamilnadu Budget Highlights ❖ Various NITI ayog Reports ❖ Current Issues related to Various Index with Reference to Tamilnadu | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 21 05 2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 7– Development Administration in Tamil Nadu (100 Questions) | | |
| 22 05 2024 | Indian National Movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian Renaissance | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims |

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| | ❖ Various Socio religious movement and Its Contribution | | questions Test. |
| 23 05 2024 | Indian National Movement ❖ Pre congress associations ❖ Birth of Congress ❖ Moderate phase | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 24 05 2024 | Indian National Movement ❖ Extremist Phase; Revolutionary terrorism of 20th century. ❖ Tribal movements of 19th and 20th century – Causes, spread and consequences | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 25 05 2024 | Indian National Movement ❖ Gandhian phase – upto Quit India Movement | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 26 05 2024 | Indian National Movement ❖ Transfer of power ❖ Role of press and Nationalist literature ❖ Important INC Sessions | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 27 05 2024 | Indian National Movement ❖ Peasant struggles and working-class movements ❖ Rise of communist ideologies ❖ Communal organisations and their role in freedom struggle ❖ Growth of education. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 2805 2024 | Indian National Movement ❖ Role of Women in Freedom struggle ❖ Various charter and councils act. ❖ Important Governor Generals and their contribution | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 29 05 2024 | Indian National Movement ❖ Emergence of leaders | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 30 05 2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 8- Indian National Movement (100 Questions) | | |
| 31 05 2024 | Indian Economy ❖ Macro and Micro economy ❖ National Accounts ❖ Human Development ❖ characteristics of Indian economy ❖ GDP calculation ❖ Human Development | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 01 06 2024 | Indian Economy ❖ strategy of planning in India ❖ plan models and years, and target , Themes ❖ achievement of planning ❖ National Development Council ❖ NITI Ayog | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 02 06 2024 | Indian Economy ❖ Budget ❖ Component of Budget ❖ Taxation ❖ Budget – 2023 – Highlights | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |

Brain Buster -100 Group -1 Test Series-2024

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fiscal reforms ❖ GST | | |
| 03 06 2024 | Indian Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Monetary Policy ❖ measures of money supply in India ❖ functions of commercial bank ❖ functions of central bank ❖ methods of credit control (key rates , repo, reverse repo , bank rate) ❖ banks established in India ❖ Inflation and Deflation | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 04 06 2024 | Indian Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Money Market – Instruments ❖ Capital Market – Instruments ❖ Finance Commission | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 05 06 2024 | Indian Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poverty – concept, measurements, trends, strategy, Indices ❖ Inflation ❖ Unemployment – Measure, trends, strategy. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 06 06 2024 | Indian Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ External Sector – Balance of Payments ❖ Foreign exchange reserves ❖ Public Debt – Concept and trends. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 07 06 2024 | Indian Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Land reform and tenants reform (act and provision) ❖ Significance of agriculture in Indian economy ❖ Green revolution ❖ Important agriculture schemes ❖ MSP and Food Security ❖ Price Policy for Agriculture | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 08 06 2024 | Indian Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Industrial growth ❖ Various type of Industry and its spread ❖ Industrial policy ❖ Important Schemes ❖ Public sector Enterprises ❖ Disinvestment | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 09 06 2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 9– Indian Economy (100 Questions) | | |
| 10 06 2024 | Geography Of India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ India – Geographical extent ❖ Indian Rock system ❖ Indian Physiography ❖ Indian Soils | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 11 06 2024 | Geography Of India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Drainage system ❖ Indian Monsoons ❖ Climatic regions ❖ Natural vegetations | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |

Brain Buster -100 Group -1 Test Series-2024

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| 12 06 2024 | Geography Of India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Infrastructure ❖ Air, Road , Water, others | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 13 06 2024 | Geography Of India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Demography ❖ Causes-Growth- Explosion ❖ Impact ❖ Government Measures ❖ Population Policy | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 14 06 2024 | Geography Of India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Human Geography ❖ Linguistic Diversity ❖ Ethno Diversity ❖ Important Tribals and Their Spread | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 15 06 2024 | Geography Of India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Disaster Management ❖ Types of Disaster (earth quake , cyclone etc) ❖ disaster-prone areas ❖ flood and drought Management ❖ Disaster management act and Policy | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 16 06 2024 | Geography Of India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Climate change ❖ Green Energy ❖ Environmental issues and Convention | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 17 06 2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 10- Geography Of India (100 Questions) | | |
| 18/06/2024 | General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scientific Knowledge and Scientific temper - Power of Reasoning - Rote Learning Vs Conceptual Learning - Science as a tool to understand the past, present and future | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 19/06/2024 | General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nature of Universe ❖ General Scientific Laws ❖ Mechanics Properties of Matter, ❖ Force, Motion and Energy ❖ Electricity ❖ Magnetism, | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 20/06/2024 | General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Everyday application of the basic principles of Mechanics, ❖ Light ❖ Sound, ❖ Heat, ❖ Nuclear Physics, ❖ Laser, Electronics and Communications. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 21/06/2024 | General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Elements and Compounds ❖ Acids, Bases, Salts ❖ Petroleum Products | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |

Brain Buster -100 Group -1 Test Series-2024

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| | ❖ Fertilizers, Pesticides. | | |
| 22/06/2024 | General Science ❖ Classification of Living Organisms ❖ Evolution, Genetics, Physiology, | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 23/06/2024 | General Science ❖ Nutrition ❖ Health and Hygiene ❖ Human diseases. | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 24/06/2024 | General Science ❖ Ecosystem ❖ Bio Diversity ❖ Biogeochemical cycle ❖ Red data book ❖ Wild life ❖ Pollution ❖ Important pacts (international) ❖ Important Act & policy (National Level) | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 25/06/2024 | Science & Technology ❖ Defence technology ❖ Electric vehicles, Hybrid vehicles. ❖ Quantum mechanics, computing ❖ Information & communication technology ❖ 4th Industrial revolution technologies ❖ Space technology ❖ Nano technology ❖ Bio Technology | ❖ Source Will be Provided | Daily 50 Prelims questions Test. |
| 26/06/2024 | Sectional Test (ST) 11- General Science (100 Questions) | | |

Revision Tests

| Date | Portion Details |
|-----------------------|---|
| 27/6/24 | History, Culture of Tamilnadu – October 2023 Current affairs |
| 28/6/24 | Development Administration in Tamil Nadu- November 2023 Current affairs |
| 29/6/24 | General Science – December 2023 Current affairs |
| 30/6/24 | Geography Of India – January 2024 Current affairs |
| 1/7/24 | History And Culture of India – February 2024 Current affairs |
| 2/7/24 | Indian Polity - March 2024 Current affairs |
| 3/7/24 | Indian Economy – April 2024 Current affairs |
| 4/7/24 | Indian National Movement – May 2024 Current affairs |
| 5/7/24 | Mental Ability - June 2024 Current affairs |
| 6/7/24 | Current Affairs Full till Exam |
| Date will be Intimate | Model Test -1 |
| Date will be Intimate | Model Test - 2 |

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Mains Foundation Course for Group 1

Group 1 Mains Foundation Class

Focus: Developing written skills and experiencing the Mains exam format.

What You Get:

- **Challenging Questions:** Tailored to your chosen subject or topic, designed to test your knowledge and writing abilities.
- **Answer Keys:** Comprehensive solutions with explanations to guide your understanding.
- **Detailed Feedback:** Personalized analysis of your writing, highlighting strengths and areas for improvement.

Benefits:

- **Sharpen Your Writing:** Gain practice with the specific demands of Mains exam writing.
- **Identify Strengths and Weaknesses:** Get targeted feedback to improve your writing skills.
- **Build Confidence:** Tackle challenging questions and gain a sense of exam readiness.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THIS TEST WILL BE FOLLOWED

| Subject | Topics |
|---------------|--|
| History | Advent of Europeans – Colonialism and Imperialism – Establishment, Expansion and Consolidation of British Rule |
| History | Impact of British Rule on Socio-Economic Affairs – National Renaissance Movement – Socio-Religious Reform Movements – Social Reform and Educational Reform Acts. |
| Social Issues | Poverty – Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India and Tamil Nadu |
| Social Issues | Domestic Violence – Dowry Menace – Sexual Assault –Laws and Awareness Programmes – Prevention of Violence against Women |
| Ethics | Ethics of Indian Schools of Philosophy - Ethics of Thirukkural |

Brain Buster -100 Group -1 Test Series-2024

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| Ethics | Philosophical basis of governance and Probity in Governance – Codes of Ethics and Conduct: |
| Polity | Historical Background - Making of the Indian Constitution - Preamble - Salient features of Indian Constitution |
| Polity | Judiciary: Supreme Court - Judicial Review - Judicial activism - Latest Verdicts |
| S & T | Renewable and NonRenewable – Self sufficiency – Oils and Minerals exploration. |
| S & T | Space Research & - Remote sensing techniques and benefits. |
| Tamil culture | Origin and Development of Tamilian – Palmleaf Manuscript – Document – Excavation |
| Tamil culture | Growth of Rationalist - Origin and Development of Dravidian Movements in Tamil Nadu – Their contribution in Socio and Economic development. |
| Geography | India and Tamil Nadu: Location - Physical Divisions - Drainage - Weather and Climate |
| Geography | Races, Tribes Linguistics and Religions |
| Environment | Biodiversity conservation |
| Environment | Natural calamities, Manmade Disasters - Disaster Management and National Disaster Management Authority |
| Economics | Features of Indian Economy |
| Economics | Inflation - Inflation targeting – Deflation – Sustainable Economic Growth. |
| CA | Current Affairs Based Writing |
| CA | Current Affairs Based Writing |

Note: Each Test Will have 20 Questions.

BRAIN BUSTER DAY -1

Historical Background, Making of the constitution, Preamble of the constitution; Union & Its territory; Citizenship.

| Main Topic | Subtopic |
|---|--|
| Historical Background and Making of Indian Constitution | <p>Colonial Period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ East India Company Rule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of British legal system. ❖ Regulating Act of 1773: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning of codified laws. ❖ Charter Acts (1813, 1833, 1853): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incremental reforms. • Expansion of legislative power. ❖ Government of India Act 1858: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of power from Company to Crown. ❖ Indian Councils Acts (1861, 1892, 1909): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited introduction of representative government. ❖ Morley-Minto Reforms 1909: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of Indian nationalism. <p>Rise of Indian Nationalism and Demand for Self-Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian National Congress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for swaraj (self-rule). ❖ Moderates vs. Extremists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different approaches to freedom struggle. ❖ Home Rule Movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for constitutional reforms. ❖ Government of India Act 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dyarchy and limited self-government. ❖ Non-cooperation Movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of Mahatma Gandhi. ❖ Round Table Conferences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional drafting process. <p>Drafting and Adoption of the Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Constituent Assembly Composition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse representation. ❖ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role as chairman of the Drafting Committee. ❖ Key Influences on the Constitution: |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of India Act 1935, British parliamentary system, American federalism. <p>❖ Debates and Compromises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the drafting process. <p>❖ Adoption of the Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • November 26, 1949, effective January 26, 1950. <p>Post-Independence Constitutional Development:</p> <p>❖ Constitutional Amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42nd, 55th, 73rd, 86th, etc., and their impact. <p>❖ Landmark Supreme Court Judgments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kesavananda Bharati case, Minerva Mills case, etc. <p>❖ Evolution of Judicial Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activism vs. restraint, expansion of fundamental rights. |
| <p>Preamble</p> | <p>Evolution of the Preamble:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting Process. • Influences from other constitutions. • Debates on key phrases. <p>Understanding the Core Values:</p> <p>❖ Justice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social, Economic, and Political Justice. • Affirmative Action. • Challenges in Achieving Justice. <p>❖ Liberty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual Freedoms. • Limitations. • Balance with National Security. <p>❖ Equality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social, Economic, and Political Equality. • Eradicating Discrimination. • Affirmative Action Policies. <p>❖ Fraternity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting National Unity and Integration. • Respect for Diversity. • Fostering a Sense of Brotherhood. <p>Key Phrases and Concepts:</p> <p>❖ Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of the Indian State. |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ We the People:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citizen Participation.• Democratic Values.❖ Secure to all Citizens:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guaranteeing Fundamental Rights.• Importance of Individual Rights.❖ Strive to Promote:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State's Role in Social and Economic Justice.❖ Perfection of Union and Integrity of the Territory:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federalism.• National Unity. <p>Legal Significance and Judicial Interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Is the Preamble a Part of the Constitution?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implications for Fundamental Rights.• Judicial Review.❖ Landmark Supreme Court Judgments:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interpretations of the Preamble.• Relation to Fundamental Rights and State Policies.❖ Is the Preamble Enforceable? |
| Union & Its territory; | <p>Constitutional Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Articles 1-4:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legal definition of the Union.• Territory of India.• Power to alter boundaries. <p>Union Territories and their Governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Types of UTs:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UTs with legislatures.• UTs without legislatures.• Administered UTs.❖ Administration of UTs:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of Lieutenant Governor.• Role of Administrator.• Role of Chief Commissioner.❖ Special Provisions for Certain UTs:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Delhi.• Unique administrative structures.❖ Challenges and Demands for Statehood: |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation issues. • Autonomy. • Development concerns. <p>Constitutional Amendments and Territorial Reorganization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Amendment Process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relating to "The Union and its Territory." ❖ Reorganization of States and Creation of New UTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical examples. • Implications. ❖ Judiciary's Role in Territorial Disputes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landmark cases. • Impact on territorial governance. |
| <p>Citizenship</p> | <p>Concepts and Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Meaning and Importance of Citizenship in India. ❖ Distinction Between Nationality and Citizenship. ❖ Types of Citizenship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth. • Descent. • Registration. • Naturalization. ❖ Single vs. Dual Citizenship in India. <p>Acquisition of Citizenship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provisions of the Citizenship Act 1955: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different modes of acquisition. • Specific requirements. ❖ Challenges and Debates Surrounding Acquisition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal immigration. • Statelessness. • Ease of obtaining citizenship. ❖ Case Studies and Landmark Supreme Court Judgments on Citizenship. ❖ The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986. <p>Loss of Citizenship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Grounds for Termination of Citizenship (Citizenship Act). ❖ Revocation of Citizenship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implications. ❖ Controversies and Concerns Surrounding Revocation Process. |

❖ Comparative Analysis of Citizenship Loss Provisions in Other Countries.

Fundamental Rights and Citizenship:

❖ Articles 14-21:

- Equality and fundamental rights for citizens.

❖ Special Provisions for Certain Communities:

- Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Minorities.

❖ Citizenship as Prerequisite for Holding Public Office and Certain Professions.

❖ Citizenship Rights of People of Indian Origin (PIO) Residing Outside India.

Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) 2019:

❖ Key Provisions and Objectives of the Act.

❖ Debates and Controversies:

- Protests.
- Legal Challenges.

❖ Implications of the CAA:

- For Citizenship Acquisition.
- For National Security.

1. Assertion [A] : Indian Constitution is a rationally deliberated moral document.

Reason [R] : Indian Constituent Assembly was a site where different interest groups debated for a negotiated settlement.

A) [A] is true but [R] is false

B) [A] is false, [R] is true.

C) Both (A) and (R) are true; and (R) is the correct explanation is [A]

D) Both (A) and (R) are true; but (R) is not the correct explanation of [A]

E) Answer not known

கூற்று (A) : பகுத்தறிவுடன் விவாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஓர் ஒழுங்கு முறை ஆவணமே இந்திய அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டம் ஆகும்.

காரணம் [R] : பல்வேறு கருத்துடைய குழுக்கள் கூடிக் கலந்து விவாதித்துத் தங்களுக்குள் ஓர் ஒப்பந்தத்தை எட்டிய இடமே இந்திய அரசியல் அமைப்புச் சபையாகும்.

A) [A] உண்மை; ஆனால் (R) தவறு

B) [A] தவறு; ஆனால் (R) உண்மை

C) [A] மற்றும் (R) இரண்டுமே சரி; அத்துடன் (R) என்பது (A) விற்கான சரியான விளக்கமாகும்.

- D) [A] மற்றும் (R) இரண்டுமே சரி; ஆனால் (R) என்பது (A) விற்கான சரியான விளக்கமாகாது
E) விடை தெரியவில்லை
2. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act added three new words to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. Which among the following is the incorrect one?
A) Socialist
B) Secular
C) Democratic
D) Integrity
E) Answer not known
- 42 ஆம் அரசமைப்புத் திருந்தச் சட்டம். இந்திய அரசியலமைப்புச் சாசனத்தின் முகவுரையில் மூன்று புதிய சொற்களைச் சேர்த்தது பில்வருவனவற்றில் எது தவறானது?
A) சோசலிஸ்ட்
B) மதச்சார்பற்ற
C) மக்களாட்சியுடைய
D) ஒருமைப்பாடு
E) விடை தெரியவில்லை
3. The word 'Secularism' was added into the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of
A) 1950
B) 1947
C) 1976
D) 1956
E) Answer not known
- சமயச்சார்பற்ற என்ற வார்த்தை 42-வது அரசியலமைப்புத் திருத்தச்சட்டத்தின் முகவுரையில் மூலம் சேர்க்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு
A) 1950
B) 1947
C) 1976
D) 1956
E) விடை தெரியவில்லை
4. Which Article and Part of the Constitution of India deals with loss of Indian Citizenship?
A) Part III
B) Part II Article 5-11
C) Part II Article 5-6
D) Part IV Article-12
E) Answer not known
- இந்திய அரசியல் அமைப்புச் சட்டத்தின் எந்தப் பிரிவு மற்றும் பிரிவுகள் குடியரிமை இழத்தல் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடுகின்றன?
A) பிரிவு III
B) பிரிவு II அரசியல் அமைப்பு சட்டம் 5 முதல் 11 வரை
C) பிரிவு II அரசியல் அமைப்பு சட்டம் 5 முதல் 6 வரை
D) பிரிவு IV அரசியல் அமைப்பு சட்டம் ஷ 12
E) விடை தெரியவில்லை
5. The states Reorganisation commission was appointed in the year
A) 1953
B) 1960

C) 1950 D) 1952

E) Answer not known

மாநிலங்களின் மறு சீர் அமைப்பு ஆணையம் அமைக்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு

A) 1953

B) 1960

C) 1950

D) 1952

E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

6. Though the country and the people may be divided into different states for the convenience of administrative activities, the country is one integral whole? - Who said this?

A) Rajendra Prasad

B) Jawaharlal Nehru

C) Bhimrao Ambedkar

D) Vallabhbhai Patel

E) Answer not known

நிர்வாகச் செயல்பாடுகளின் வசதிக்காக நாடும் மக்களும் வெவ்வேறு மாநிலங்களாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டாலும், நாடு என்பது முழுமையாக ஒருங்கிணைந்த ஒன்று என கூறியது யார்?

A) இராஜேந்திர பிரசாத்

B) ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு

C) பீம்ராவ் அம்பேத்கர்

D) வல்லபாய் பட்டேல்

E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

7. Who among the following called the Preamble' of the Indian Constitution as 'Identity Card of the Constitution"?

A) Jawaharlal Nehru

B) Sardar Patel

C) N.A. Palkhivala

D) Subhas Chandra Bose

E) Answer not known

இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பின் முகவுரையை "அரசியல் சாசனத்தின் அடையாள அட்டை" என்று கீழ்காணப்படுபவர்களில் யார் கூறியது?

A) ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு

B) சர்தார் படேல்

C) என். ஏ. பால்கிவாலா

D) சுபாஸ் சந்திர போஸ்

E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

8. Under which circumstances the Indian Citizenship cannot be terminated?

(A) At the time of emergency

(B) At the time of war

(C) At the time of Elections

(D) All of these

(E) Answer not known

எந்த சூழ்நிலையில் ஒருவரது இந்திய குடியரிமையை நீக்க முடியாது?

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- (A) அவசர நிலை அமலில் உள்ள போது
(B) போர் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் போது
(C) தேர்தல் நடைபெறும் போது
(D) மேலே உள்ள அனைத்தும்
(E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

9. Which of the following statements about the citizenship Amendment Act, (CAA) 2019 are true?

1. Citizenship will be granted to all the foreigners who lived in India for more than six years.

2. Citizenship to members of Hindus, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who entered India on or before 31 Dec, 2014.

3. Members of specific communities will be granted citizenship within 6 years instead of 12 years

4. The CAA will help to the preparation of National Register of Citizens

(A) 1 and 2 are true

(B) 2 and 4 are true

(C) 3 and 4 are true

(D) 2 and 3 are true

(E) Answer not known

குடியரிமை திருத்தச் சட்டம் (CAA) 2019 பற்றிய பின்வரும் கூற்றுகளில் எது/எவை உண்மையானவை?

1. இந்தியாவில் 6 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு மேல் வாழ்ந்த அனைத்து வெளிநாட்டினருக்கும் குடியரிமை வழங்கப்படும்

2. ஆப்கானிஸ்தான், பங்களாதேஷ் மற்றும் பாகிஸ்தானில் இருந்து வந்து 31 டிசம்பர் 2014க்கு முன் இந்தியாவிற்குள் நுழைந்த இந்துக்கள், சீக்கியர்கள், பௌத்தர்கள், ஜைனர்கள், பார்சிகள் அல்லது கிறிஸ்துவ சமூகங்களின் உறுப்பினர்களுக்கு குடியரிமை

3. குறிப்பிட்ட சமூகங்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு 12 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு பதிலாக 6 ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் குடியரிமை வழங்கப்படும்

4. குடிமக்களின் தேசிய பதிவேட்டை தயாரிப்பதில் CAA உதவும்

(A) 1 மற்றும் 2 சரி

(B) 2 மற்றும் 4 சரி

(C) 3 மற்றும் 4 சரி

(D) 2 மற்றும் 3 சரி

(E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

10. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming the citizen of India?

(A) By Acquiring property

(B) By Descent

(C) By Birth

(D) By Naturalization

(E) Answer not known

கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றுள் எந்த ஒன்று இந்திய குடியரிமையைப் பெறும் வழி அல்ல?

(A) சொத்துரிமை பெறுவதன் மூலம்

(B) வம்சாவழியின் மூலம்

(C) பிறப்பின் மூலம்

(D) இயல்பு குடியரிமை மூலம்

(E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

11. In a Modern Democratic state, citizenship is a

(A) Natural right

(B) Legal Right

(C) Statutory right

(D) Fundamental right

(E) Answer not known

ஒரு நவீன மக்களாட்சி நாட்டில், குடியரிமை என்பது

(A) இயற்கை உரிமை

(B) சட்ட உரிமை

(C) நாடாளுமன்றச் சட்ட உரிமை

(D) அடிப்படை உரிமை

(E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

12. Article 5 of the Constitution of India deals with

(A) Nature of the Indian Parliamentary system

(B) Formation of States

(C) Indian Citizenship

(D) Amendment procedures

(E) Answer not known

இந்திய அரசியல் அமைப்பு சட்டப்பிரிவு 5 எதை கையாள்கிறது?

(A) இந்திய நாடாளுமன்ற முறையின் தன்மை

(B) மாநிலங்கள் உருவாக்கும் முறை

(C) இந்தியக் குடியரிமை

(D) அரசமைப்புத் திருத்த முறை

(E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

13. "The Right of Citizenship cannot be taken away from a citizen except through an express Parliamentary Legislation". This is related to

(A) Ebrahim Wazir V State of Bombay Case

(B) Hukam Singh V State of Punjab Case

(C) M.C. Mehta V Union of India Case

(D) Ramchandra V Union of India Case

(E) Answer not known

"ஒருவரது குடியரிமையை நாடாளுமன்றச் சட்டத்தின் மூலமேயன்றி வேறு வகையில் பறிக்கக் கூடாது". இக்கூற்று எதனுடன் தொடர்புடையது?

(A) இப்ராகிம் வசீர் V பம்பாய் அரசு வழக்கு

(B) ஹக்கம் சிங் V பஞ்சாப் அரசு வழக்கு

(C) எம்.சி. மேத்தா V இந்திய ஒன்றியம் வழக்கு

(D) ராமச்சந்திரா V இந்திய ஒன்றியம் வழக்கு

(E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

14. The representation of the people Act of 1951, as amended in 2010 gives voting rights to

(A) All the Indian citizens

(B) Migrants from other nations

(C) People deported from India

(D) Overseas Indian passport holders

(E) Answer not known

2010 ல் திருத்தப்பட்ட 1951 ஆம் ஆண்டின் மக்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் குறித்த சட்டம் க்கு வாக்களிக்கும் உரிமையை வழங்குகிறது

(A) அனைத்து இந்திய குடிமக்களுக்கும்

(B) பிற நாடுகளில் இருந்து குடியேறியவர்கள்

(C) இந்தியாவில் இருந்து நாடுகடத்தப்பட்ட

(D) வெளிநாடுகளில் உள்ள இந்திய பாஸ்போர்ட் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள்

(E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

15. Choose the correct answer from the options given below relating to "citizenship" under the Indian Constitution :

- (A) Articles 1 to 5 under part I
(B) Articles 5 to 8 under part III
(C) Articles 5 to 11 under part II
(D) Articles 8 to 11 under part IV
(E) Answer not known

இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பு சட்டத்தில் "குடியரிமை" என்னும் பகுதி சார்ந்த, சரியான விடையை கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளவற்றுள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவும் :

- (A) விதி 1 - 5 பகுதி I
(B) விதி 5 - 8 பகுதி III
(C) விதி 5 - 11 பகுதி II
(D) விதி 8 - 11 பகுதி IV
(E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

The Birth of India's Constitution

monarchy to a democratic republic:

- **Colonial Rule:** For a long time, India was ruled by kings and queens.
- **Freedom Struggle:** The fight for independence involved a shift towards a democratic system. Leaders envisioned a government "by the people, of the people, for the people."

The Constitution

- **Basic Principles:** The document would outline the core values and principles of the nation.
- **Basic Law:** It can be considered the basic law of a state, outlining the foundation for its governance.
- **Form of Government:** Different constitutions exist for different types of governments. The constitution defines the specific form of government a state establishes.
- **Governance Procedures:** It would establish how the country would be ruled, including how laws are made and the government is formed.
- **Citizens' Rights and Roles:** The constitution would define the rights and responsibilities of Indian citizens.
- **National Goals:** It would set out the aspirations for the future of India.
- **Source of Authority:** The constitution serves as the source of authority for all political institutions within the state.

Challenges Faced in Drafting India's Constitution

- **Post-Colonial Legacy:** India had been under British rule for 200 years, leaving institutions designed for British interests.

- **Partition and Princely States:** The recent partition due to religious tensions and the integration of Princely States added complexity.
- **Social and Economic Inequalities:** The country faced vast social and economic disparities like caste, wealth, and gender gaps.
- **National Unity:** A primary concern was maintaining national unity and preventing further fragmentation.
- **Low Literacy and Poverty:** Widespread illiteracy and poverty posed challenges for citizen participation.
- **Foreign Dependence:** India relied heavily on foreign nations even for basic needs.

Guiding Principles of the Constitution

- **Equality and Rights:** Everyone would be equal before the law with guaranteed fundamental rights.
- **Universal Adult Franchise:** Every adult citizen, regardless of background, would have the right to vote.

Influences on the Constitution

- **Indian Independence Movement:** The struggle for freedom and aspirations of diverse communities provided inspiration.
- **National Leaders:** Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders' ideologies played a crucial role.
- **Global Ideals:** The French Revolution, British parliamentary democracy, and the US Bill of Rights influenced the framers.
- **Socialist Movements:** Socialist revolutions in Russia and China inspired ideas of social and economic equality.
- **British Legacy:** Existing British democratic institutions, though limited, provided a framework to build upon.

Constitutional Development of India

- The Indian Constitution was crafted by the Constituent Assembly established for this purpose in 1946, coming into force on January 26, 1950.
- The Constitution's provisions and features are rooted in the governance structures introduced by the British in India.
- British rule since 1765 set the groundwork for legal and administrative systems in India, beginning with the East India Company's acquisition of 'diwani' rights (revenue and civil justice in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa).
- The British administration from 1765 to 1947 progressively built the legal framework that would underpin the organization and function of the government and administration in India.

Regulating Act of 1773

- The Regulating Act of 1773 marked the beginning of British governmental oversight over the East India Company's affairs in India.
- The Act appointed the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of Bengal,' with Lord Warren Hastings being the first to hold this title.
- It placed the Governors of Bombay and Madras under the authority of the Governor-General of Bengal, which led to a centralized power structure but also resulted in widespread corruption and a weakened command at lower levels.
- The Act established the Supreme Court at Fort William in Calcutta in 1774, with Sir Elijah Impey as its first Chief Justice, alongside one Chief Justice and three other judges.
- It also forbade Company servants from engaging in private trade or accepting gifts or bribes from the local Indian populace.

Pitt's India Act, 1784

- Pitt's India Act, 1784, aimed to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773 and was named after the British Prime Minister William Pitt.
- It brought Indian affairs under the direct control of the British Government, distinctly separating the commercial and political roles of the East India Company.
- The Act created a Board of Control that had oversight over the Company's Board of Directors, with the obligation to report to the British Parliament.
- This Board was charged with managing the political affairs in India.
- The Governor-General's previously expanded powers were reduced, with more autonomy given back to the provincial Governors.
- Under this Act, territories in India under the company were officially termed British Possessions in India for the first time.

Charter Act of 1813

- The Charter Act of 1813 renewed the East India Company's charter for an additional 20 years but ended its trade monopoly in India.
- The Act increased the British Parliament's control over the Company's governance by requiring the three Councils of Governors to submit their regulations for approval by Parliament.
- It permitted Christian missionaries to propagate their religion in India.

Charter Act, 1833:

- Established the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India, with the first to hold this title being Lord William Bentinck.
- The Governor-General's Council was divided into separate executive and legislative branches.
- Instituted a centralized form of government under the Governor-General, consolidating authority over all British-held territories in India.

- Reduced the East India Company to an administrative and political body without commercial functions.

Charter Act, 1853:

- Created a new Legislative Council for the Governor-General comprising six new members, known as Legislative Councillors, forming the (central) Legislative Council.
- Introduced open competition for the recruitment of civil servants, a significant reform of the Indian civil service.
- A separate Governor for Bengal was to be appointed, decentralizing some power.
- Empowered the British Parliament to end the East India Company's rule in India when deemed necessary.

Government of India Act, 1858

- The Government of India Act, 1858, was enacted following the Revolt of 1857, transferring governance from the East India Company to the British Crown.
- The rule of the East India Company was replaced with direct governance by the British Crown.
- For administrative purposes, India was divided into British India and the Princely States, with the latter remaining under local rulers but owing allegiance to the Crown.
- The Secretary of State for India was established as a member of the British Cabinet, assisted by the Council of India with 15 members, responsible for Indian affairs.
- The Secretary of State was granted full authority over Indian administration, with the Governor-General acting as the representative in India and ultimately answerable to the British Parliament.
- The Governor-General was titled the Viceroy of India, with Lord Canning becoming the first Viceroy.

Indian Councils Act, 1861:

- For the first time, it allowed the introduction of Indian representatives into the Governor-General's Executive Council for legislative purposes.
- The non-official members who were inducted included Indian traders, landlords (zamindars), and individuals loyal to the British Empire.

Indian Councils Act, 1892:

- Marked the establishment of elected Legislative Councils at the provincial level in India, with members elected by municipalities, merchant bodies, and universities.
- Also introduced a Legislative Council at the center, with members selected by the Provincial Councils, but these members could not vote or ask questions.
- The majority of members in both provincial and central legislative councils remained official appointees, ensuring British control over legislative processes.

Indian Councils Act of 1909

- The Indian Councils Act of 1909 is also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.
- It expanded the Legislative Council at the central level from 16 to 60 members.

- The Act provided separate electorates for Muslims, ensuring they had reserved seats in the Councils.
- In provinces, official members were a majority, but at the center, non-official members outnumbered official ones.
- Legislative Council members could debate budget and propose amendments but could not vote on budget items termed as non-vote items or those requiring 'previous sanction'.
- Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs.
- Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- Legislative Council members were classified into four categories: ex-officio members, nominated official members, nominated non-official members, and elected members.

The Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms):

- Originated from recommendations by Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy.
- Introduced a dyarchy system in provincial governments, dividing subjects into 'transferred' and 'reserved' lists.
- 'Transferred' subjects such as agriculture, health, and education were managed by Indian ministers accountable to the Provincial Councils.
- 'Reserved' subjects, including defense, foreign affairs, and communications, remained under direct control of the Viceroy.
- The Imperial Legislative Council was expanded and reformed into a bicameral legislature consisting of the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and the Council of States (Upper House).
- The Legislative Assembly had 144 members, with 104 elected and 40 nominated, serving 3-year terms.
- The Council of States had 34 elected and 26 nominated members with 5-year terms.
- A High Commissioner for India was appointed, based in London, to represent India in Great Britain.
- Three of the six members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were required to be Indian.
- Expanded separate electorates to include Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans, in addition to Muslims.

Simon Commission, 1927:

- The Simon Commission, appointed under the 1919 Act, was tasked to review the working of the constitutional system in India.
- Chaired by Sir John Simon, the commission consisted entirely of British members, leading to a boycott by Indian political parties.

- Its report in 1930 recommended abolishing dyarchy, extending responsible government in the provinces, and proposing the idea of a federation of British India and princely states but suggested the continuation of communal electorates.

Nehru Report, 1928:

- This was a memorandum for a new dominion status Constitution for India, prepared by the All Parties Conference and chaired by Motilal Nehru.
- The report suggested India should have dominion status within the British Commonwealth.
- It included a Bill of Rights and proposed that all government power should derive from the people.
- It emphasized equal rights regardless of religion, and for both men and women.
- Advocated for a federal system with residual powers resting with the center.
- Suggested provinces should be reorganized on a linguistic basis.
- Opposed separate electorates, advocating for joint electorates with reservations for minorities.

Government of India Act, 1935:

- Followed the discussions of three Round Table Conferences in London.
- Proposed the establishment of an All India Federation, including provinces and princely states, which ultimately was not realized.
- Defined a division of powers between the central government and provinces into three lists: Federal, Provincial, and Concurrent.
- The Federal List had 59 items, Provincial List 54 items, and Concurrent List 36 items, with residuary powers with the Governor-General.
- Abolished dyarchy in provinces and introduced provincial autonomy.
- Enacted dyarchy at the center.
- Initiated bicameralism in six out of 11 provinces: Bengal, Bombay, Bihar, Madras, and the United Provinces.
- Established the Reserve Bank of India.
- Formed the Federal Public Service Commission and Provincial Public Service Commissions.
- Reserved seats for women in the provincial legislatures and introduced a form of reservation in the central legislature.

August Offer, 1940:

- Made by Viceroy Lord Linlithgow on 8th August 1940, during World War II.
- Proposed the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council to include more Indians.
- Assured minorities that their rights would be protected in any future constitution.
- Stated that any system of government would be denied if not supported by major Indian political parties.

Cripps Mission, 1942:

- Led by Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the British Cabinet, to gain Indian support during World War II.
- Proposed the creation of an Indian Constitution after the war, to be framed by an elected body.
- Offered India the status of a Dominion, with the right for provinces to opt out of the Union.
- Allowed any Province not willing to join the Union to have a separate agreement with the British Government.

The Cabinet Mission, 1946:

- Initiated by British Prime Minister Clement Attlee to negotiate Indian independence and the transfer of power.
- The Mission, composed of Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander, aimed to discuss the framework of a new constitution and the process of forming a constitution-drafting body.
- Proposed a united India, rejecting separate electorates or sovereign status for Muslim-majority areas.
- Envisioned a federal structure with a Union of India comprising both British Indian territories and princely states, which would control foreign affairs, defense, and communications, while other powers would reside with the provinces.
- Suggested that the Union have an Executive and a Legislature consisting of representatives from both provinces and princely states.
- Stipulated that any major communal decision would require agreement from both Muslim and non-Muslim members.
- Recommended provincial groups with the power to legislate on subjects other than those managed by the Union, with the provision that groups could opt out of the federal assembly.

Mountbatten Plan (3rd June Plan), 1947:

- Also known as the Mountbatten Plan, announced on 3rd June 1947.
- Led to the acceptance of the principle of Partition of India by the British Government.
- Ensured successor governments would have dominion status.
- Included the implicit right for dominions to secede from the British Commonwealth.
- The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was the legal enactment of this plan.

Indian Independence Act, 1947:

- Came into effect on 18th July 1947.
- Partitioned British India into India and Pakistan, each becoming dominions within the Commonwealth of Nations.
- The Constituent Assemblies of both dominions were tasked with writing their respective constitutions.

- Established a boundary commission led by Sir Cyril Radcliffe to demarcate the border between the two new states.
- Abolished the office of Viceroy, establishing a Governor-General for each dominion.
- Lord Mountbatten initially served as the first Governor-General of the Dominion of India.
- C Rajagopalachari was later elected by the Constituent Assembly as the Governor-General of independent India.

Framing of the Constitution of India:

- M.N. Roy first proposed the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India in 1934.
- The Constituent Assembly was endorsed by the British through the August Offer and formally established as per the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946.
- Initially comprised of 389 members, with 296 elected from provincial assemblies and the rest from princely states.
- The Assembly's strength fell to 299 members post-partition, with the first meeting on 9th December 1946, presided over by Sachidanand Sinha as interim President.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as President of the Constituent Assembly on 11th December 1946.
- On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly. It pledged to make India an independent sovereign union of states.
- A Drafting Committee with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as Chairman was formed on 29th August 1947.
- The drafting process for the Constitution took around 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days.
- Sir B.N. Rao was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Assembly
- The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th November 1949 and came into effect on 26th January 1950.
- On the date of its adoption, the Constitution abrogated the Indian Independence Act and declared India a sovereign, democratic republic, incorporating Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391 (i.e., Articles relating to citizenship, provisional Parliament and other related subjects) with the rest of the provisions enacted on Republic Day, 26th January 1950.

Phases and Functions of the Constituent Assembly:

- **First Phase:** Functioned under the Cabinet Mission Plan from 6th December 1946 to 14th August 1947.
- **Second Phase:** Acted as provisional Parliament from 15th August 1947 to 26th November 1949.
- **Third Phase:** Continued as provisional Parliament until March 1952.

Other Functions:

- Adopted the National flag on 22nd July 1947.

- Ratified India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949.
- Adopted the National Anthem and National Song on 24th January 1950.
- Elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on 24th January 1950.
- Ratified India's transition to a sovereign, secular, democratic republic on 26th January 1950.

Members of the Drafting Committee:

- ❖ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
- ❖ N. Gopalaswamy Ayyanagar
- ❖ Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- ❖ K.M. Munshi
- ❖ Mohd. Saadullah
- ❖ B.L. Mitter (later replaced by N. Madhava Rao)
- ❖ Dr. D.P. Khaitan (replaced by T.T. Krishnamachari after death)

Constitution Assembly Election:

- ❖ Elected through indirect election by members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly (Lower House only).
- ❖ Provinces elected 292 members, Indian States allotted a maximum of 93 seats.
- ❖ Seats distributed among Muslim, Sikh, and General committees based on population.
- ❖ Representatives of each community elected their own representatives using proportional representation with a single transferable vote.
- ❖ Representatives of Indian States were nominated.

Important Committee of the Constitution

| Sr. No. | Name of the Committee | Chairman |
|---------|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | Committee on the Rules of Procedure | Rajendra Prasad |
| 2 | Steering Committee | Rajendra Prasad |
| 3 | Finance and Staff Committee | Rajendra Prasad |
| 4 | Credential Committee | Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar |
| 5 | House Committee | B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya |
| 6 | Order of Business Committee | KM Munshi |
| 7 | Ad-hoc Committee on the National Flag | Rajendra Prasad |
| 8 | Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly | GV Mavalankar |
| 9 | States Committee | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 10 | Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas | Vallabhbhai Patel |
| 11 | Minorities Sub-committee | HC Mookherjee |

| | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 12 | Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee | JB Kripalani |
| 13 | North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam, Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee | Gopinath Bardoloi |
| 14 | Excluded and Partially Excluded Area (other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee | AV Thakur |
| 15 | Union Powers Committee | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 16 | Union Constitution Committee | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 17 | Drafting Committee | BR Ambedkar |

Sources of Constitution

- ❖ The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution borrowed from the experience gained in the working of various other Constitutions.
- ❖ This is why the Indian Constitution is regarded as a "bag of borrowings" from other Constitutions.

| Provisions | Sources |
|--|---------------------------|
| President (Nominal Head) | The United Kingdom |
| Cabinet System of Ministers | |
| Parliamentary type of Government | |
| Post of Prime Minister | |
| Bicameral Parliament | |
| Council of Ministers | |
| Provision of Speaker in Lok Sabha | |
| Legislation | |
| Citizenship | |
| Writs | |
| Rule of Law | |
| Preamble | The United States |
| Fundamental Rights | |
| Independent Judiciary | |
| Judicial Review | |
| Impeachment of President | |
| Removal of Judges (of Supreme Court & High Courts) | |
| Functions of Vice-President | |
| Federal System (with strong Center) | Canada |
| Residuary powers in the Center | |
| Appointment of Governors (in states) by the Center | |
| Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court | Australia |
| Principle of co-operative federalism | |

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Freedom of Inter-State trade | |
| Trade and Commerce | |
| Concurrent List | |
| Joint sating of the two Houses of Parliament | |
| Directive Principles of State Policy | Ireland |
| Presidential Election | |
| Nominating the members of Rajya Sabha | |
| Republic | France |
| Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity in the Preamble | |
| Fundamental Duties | Russia |
| Idea of Social, Economic, and Political Justice in Preamble | |
| Procedure for amendment | South Africa |
| Election of Rajya Sabha members | |
| Emergency powers to be enjoyed by the Union | Germany |
| Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency | |
| Procedure Established by Law | Japan |
| The federal scheme | Govt. of India Act 1935 |
| Role of federal judiciary | |
| Office of the Governor | |
| Emergency provisions | |
| Public Service Commissions | |
| Administrative details | |

Important Personalities Related to Constituent Assembly

| Person(s) | Responsibilities in the Constituent Assembly |
|---|---|
| S. N. Mukherjee | Constitutional or Legal Advisor to the Constituent Assembly |
| Prem Behari Narain Raizada | Calligrapher of the English version of the Indian Constitution |
| Beohar Rammanohar Sinha and Nand Lal Bose | Illumination, Beautification, and Ornamentation of the Constitution (Nand Lal Bose worked on the Hindi version) |
| Vasant Krishna Vaidya | Calligrapher for the Hindi version of the Indian Constitution |

women of the Constituent Assembly,

| Name | Contributions |
|------------------|---|
| Ammu Swaminathan | Social worker, politician, advocated for women's rights and adult franchise |
| Annie Mascarene | Leader in movements for independence and integration of Princely States, member of the Hindu Code Bill select committee |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Dakshayani Velayudhan | Only Dalit woman elected to the CA, member of the provisional parliament, fought against Kerala's rigid caste system |
| Begum Aizaz Rasul | Only Muslim woman member of the CA, gave up purdah, contributed to popularising women's hockey |
| Durgabai Deshmukh | Social reformer, participated in Salt Satyagraha, emphasized need for Family Courts |
| Hansa Jivraj Mehta | Fundamental rights sub-committee member, presented the national flag on behalf of Indian women on August 15, 1947 |
| Kamla Chaudhry | Hindi story writer, participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement, provincial government member (1947 - 1952) |
| Leela Roy | Freedom fighter, social worker focused on women's education, resigned in protest against partition of India |
| Malati Choudhury | Emphasized role of education in rural reconstruction, joined the Bhoodan Movement, influenced by Tagore and Gandhi |
| Purnima Banerjee | Part of a radical network of UP women in the freedom movement, Secretary of INC committee in Allahabad |
| Rajkumari Amrit Kaur | First woman cabinet minister of India, ensured extensive political participation of women, founded AIIMS, AIWC, Lady Irwin College |
| Renuka Ray | CA member from West Bengal, worked on women's rights, minority rights, and bicameral legislature provision |
| Sarojini Naidu | Poet, independence activist, President of the Indian National Congress, Governor of the United Provinces |
| Sucheta Kriplani | Role in Quit India Movement, established women's wing of Congress, sang Vande Mataram in the CA, first woman CM of India |
| Vijayalakshmi Pandit | Activist, minister, ambassador, first woman cabinet minister in British era, early proponent of an Indian Constituent Assembly |

Parts of the Constitution

| Part | Subject Matter | Chapter(s) | Articles Covered |
|------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| I | The Union and its Territory | I | 1 to 4 |
| II | Citizenship | II | 5 to 11 |
| III | Fundamental Rights | III | 12 to 35 |
| IV | Directive Principles of State Policy | IV | 36 to 51 |
| IVA | Fundamental Duties | - | 51A |
| V | The Union | I - IV | 52 to 151 |
| VI | The States | I - IV | 152 to 237 |
| VII | (Repealed) | - | - |
| VIII | The Scheduled and Tribal Areas | I | 244 to 244A |

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| IX | Relations Between Union and States | II - III | 245 to 263 |
| X | Finance, Property, Contracts, Suits | IV | 264 to 291 |
| XI | Services Under Union and States | V | 292 to 314 |
| XII | Public Service Commissions | VI | 315 to 323 |
| XIII | Tribunals | VII | 323A to 323B |
| XIV | Elections | VIII | 324 to 329A |
| XV | Special Provisions (Certain Classes) | IX | 330 to 342 |
| XVI | Official Language | X - XII | 343 to 351 |
| XVII | Miscellaneous | XIII | 368 |
| XVIII | Amendments to the Constitution | - | 393 to 395 |
| XIX | Temporary/Transitional Provisions | - | - |

Part IV-A and **Part XIV-A** were added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. **Part IX-A** was added by the 74th Amendment Act, 1992 and **Part IX-B** was added by the 97th Amendment Act, 2011.

Schedules of Constitution

| Schedule | Description |
|----------|--|
| First | Lists the States and Union Territories of India |
| Second | Prescribes salaries, allowances for President, Vice President, Parliament officials, Judges (Supreme & High Courts) |
| Third | Defines Oaths or Affirmations to be taken by various officials (Ministers, Judges, Parliament/State Legislators) |
| Fourth | Allocates seats in the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) to States and Union Territories |
| Fifth | Deals with administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (excluding Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram) |
| Sixth | Provisions for administration of Tribal Areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, and Arunachal Pradesh |
| Seventh | Divides legislative powers between Union (Central Government) and States (Union List, State List, Concurrent List) |
| Eighth | Lists the 22 official languages recognized by the Constitution |
| Ninth | Contains Acts and regulations protected from judicial review (related to land reforms and abolishing Zamindari system) |
| Tenth | The 'Anti-Defection Law', prevents elected representatives from switching parties |
| Eleventh | Powers and functions of Panchayati Raj institutions (local self-government) |
| Twelfth | Responsibilities of Municipalities |

Union and its Territory and Citizenship

Union and its Territory

- India is constitutionally referred to as "Bharat" and is established as a "Union of States."

- The country has adopted a federal form of government, which aligns with its historical and political traditions.
- India's vast size and the wide range of socio-cultural diversities have also influenced its federal structure.
- Despite its functioning as a federal system, the term "Federation" is not explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

A Union of States

- The term "Union of States" was proposed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, suggesting two things: firstly, India's union is not a result of an agreement among the states, and secondly, the states do not have the right to secede from the Union.
- The Union of India is comprised of states that have shared federal powers with the center, but the demarcation of state boundaries is the prerogative of the Union.
- India is characterized as an indestructible union of destructible states.
- The term "Union of India" is distinct from "Territory of India"; the former refers to states with shared federal powers, while the latter encompasses the entire sovereign territory of India, including states, Union Territories, and any territory acquired by India.
- Articles 1 to 4 in Part-I of the Constitution address the Union and its territory.
- The First Schedule of the Constitution lists the states and Union Territories, their names, and their territorial extent, indicating 28 States and 8 Union Territories.
- Constitutional provisions applicable to states are also pertinent to Union Territories in the same way.

Establishment or Formation of New States

- Article 2 of the Indian Constitution deals with the admission or establishment of new states not part of the Union of India.
- Article 3 addresses the formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states within the Union.
- The Indian Parliament has the power to increase or diminish the area of any state and can alter the name of any state as per Article 3.
- Any bill proposing changes to state boundaries or names must be introduced in the Parliament with the President's recommendation.
- Before presenting such a bill, the President must refer it to the concerned state legislature, although Parliament is not bound by the state legislature's views.
- Union territories can be reorganized without the need for reference to the concerned state legislature.
- Article 4 states that laws relating to the admission or establishment of new states are not considered constitutional amendments, thus not requiring the process set out in Article 368 and can be passed by a simple majority.
- Article 2 allows for the acquisition of new territories and does not provide for ceding territory to another country, except under a Constitutional Amendment as per the verdict in the **Berubari Union case**.
- The Constitution (9th Amendment) Act allowed for ceding of territory to Pakistan.

- India can acquire foreign territories according to the modes recognized by international law.
- The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015, allowed for the exchange of enclaves with Bangladesh through the Indo-Bangladesh Border Pact.

| Article | Description | Key Points |
|------------|---|--|
| Article 1 | Name and territory of the Union | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines India (Bharat) as a Union of States. • Specifies that the states and territories of India are as outlined in the First Schedule of the Constitution. • Allows for the future acquisition of additional territories. |
| Article 2 | Admission or establishment of new States | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants Parliament the power to admit existing states into the Union or establish entirely new states. • Parliament determines the terms and conditions of such actions. |
| Article 2A | Sikkim to be associated with the Union | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This article was repealed, as Sikkim became a full-fledged state within the Indian Union. |
| Article 3 | Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form new states: Separate a territory from an existing state. • Increase/decrease area of states: Adjust the size of states. • Alter state boundaries: Change existing borders between states. • Rename states: Change the official name of a state. • Unite territories: Combine parts of states or union territories to form new ones. <p>Conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President's Recommendation: The President of India must recommend the action before Parliament introduces a bill. • State Legislature's Views: The President must consult the affected state legislature(s). However, their input is not binding on Parliament. |
| Article 4 | Laws made under Articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the First and the Fourth Schedules and supplemental, incidental, and consequential matters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses legal technicalities. • Ensures amendments to the First and Fourth Schedules of the Constitution are made when necessary in conjunction with the powers granted under Articles 2 and 3. |

Post Independence State Reorganization

- During independence, Princely states had the options to join India, Pakistan, or remain independent. Out of 552, 549 integrated with India.
- Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir initially did not join India. Hyderabad and Junagadh later integrated through military action and referendum respectively, while Kashmir joined via the Instrument of Accession.

Before 1953, states were categorized into three types:

1. Part A states were former governors' provinces of British India, governed by an elected Governor and State Legislature.
2. Part B states consisted of princely states or unions governed by a Rajpramukh.
3. Part C states comprised former Chief Commissioners' provinces and some princely states governed by a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant Governor.

Committee and Commission on State Reorganisation

- Motilal Nehru pitched the idea for states' reorganization based on linguistic lines in 1928.
- Post-independence, committees were formed for state reorganization.

Dhar Commission

- The Dhar Commission, led by SK Dhar in 1948, studied state reorganization on a linguistic basis.
- Dhar Commission recommended administrative convenience over language for reorganization, rejecting linguistic basis.

JVP Committee

- The JVP Committee, formed in 1948 with Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramaiah, also considered the Dhar Commission's recommendations.
- The JVP Committee rejected language as the basis for reorganization, fearing it might destabilize national integration.

Linguistic movements

- Linguistic movements in early 1950s India called for the creation of states based on language.
- A hunger strike by Potti Sriramulu advocating for Andhra Pradesh led to its formation as the first linguistic state in October 1953.
- Similar movements arose in Mysore, Bombay, and Kerala regions.

Fazl Ali Commission

- The State Reorganisation Commission, also known as the Fazl Ali Commission, was established in December 1953 by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Fazl Ali, HN Kunzru, and KM Panikkar were members of the commission.
- Home Minister Govind Ballabh Pant oversaw the commission's work starting December 1954.
- The commission's report in 1955 recommended reorganizing states on a linguistic basis, opposing the theory of 'one language-one state' for India's unity.

- It outlined four major factors for state reorganization: preservation and strengthening of unity and security, linguistic and cultural homogeneity, financial, economic, and administrative considerations, and planning and promotion of welfare in individual states and the nation.
- The recommendations of the Fazl Ali Commission were widely accepted, leading to the enactment of the States Reorganisation Act, of 1956, and the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, of 1956.
- These changes eliminated the distinction between Part-A and Part-B states, and Part-C states were abolished. On November 1, 1956, after reorganization, 14 States and 6 Union Territories were created.

Formation of States

| State | Formation Details |
|-------------------|--|
| Uttar Pradesh | United Province was created in 1937 and renamed Uttar Pradesh in 1950. |
| Assam | Became a constituent state in 1950. |
| Odisha (Orissa) | Separate province in 1936, became a state in 1950, renamed Odisha in 2011. |
| Bihar | Separated from the Bengal Presidency in 1912, became a state in 1950. |
| Tamil Nadu | Formerly Madras Presidency was reorganized as a state in 1950 and renamed Tamil Nadu in 1969. |
| Andhra Pradesh | Formed by the State of Andhra Pradesh Act, 1953, carving out areas from Madras. |
| Kerala | Formed by the State Reorganisation Act, 1956, comprising Travancore and Cochin areas. |
| Rajasthan | Princely States united in 1948, renamed United States of Greater Rajasthan in 1949, and became Rajasthan in 1956. |
| Madhya Pradesh | Central Provinces and Berar merged with Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal in 1956. |
| West Bengal | Became a state in 1950. |
| Karnataka | Formed from the Princely State of Mysore in 1956, renamed Karnataka in 1973. |
| Gujarat | Bombay State was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960. |
| Maharashtra | Bombay State was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960. |
| Nagaland | Created by the State of Nagaland Act, 1962. |
| Haryana | Carved out from Punjab by the Punjab (Reorganisation) Act, of 1966. |
| Punjab | Merged with Patiala and East Punjab States Union in 1956, Haryana separated in 1966. |
| Himachal Pradesh | Union Territory was elevated to state status in 1970. |
| Manipur | Became states in 1971 under the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. |
| Tripura | Became states in 1971 under the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. |
| Meghalaya | Carved out as a sub-state in 1969, achieved full statehood in 1971 under the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. |
| Sikkim | Associate state in 1974, became a full state in 1975. |
| Mizoram | Attained statehood in 1986 under the State of Mizoram Act, 1986. |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Became a state in 1986 under the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986. |
| Goa | Separated from the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, became a state in 1987. |
| Chhattisgarh | Created in 2000 by dividing Madhya Pradesh. |
| Uttarakhand | Formerly Uttaranchal, formed in 2000 by dividing Uttar Pradesh, officially renamed in 2007. |
| Jharkhand | Created in 2000 by dividing Bihar. |

Telangana

Formed in 2014 by separating from Andhra Pradesh.

Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act

- Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act passed in 2019.
- It split the State of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories: Jammu and Kashmir with a Legislature, and Ladakh without a Legislature.
- The Act was implemented on October 31st, 2019.
- The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir serves as the common High Court for both Union Territories.
- Additionally, 106 Central laws became applicable to these Union Territories.

Formation of Union Territories

- Post States Reorganisation Act, 1956, Part-C and Part-D states merged into Union Territories.
- Union Territory concept introduced with the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956.
- Union Territories are administered by the Indian Union Government.
- The President of India appoints Lieutenant Governors as administrators for Union Territories.
- Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir, and Delhi have Partial Statehood.
- These Partial Statehood UTs possess elected legislatures and governments.

The formation of specific Union Territories

- Delhi lost statehood post-1956 Act, became National Capital Territory of Delhi with Partial Statehood in 1991.
- Puducherry integrated into India in 1954 post-French rule, granted Partial Statehood in 1963.
- Chandigarh designated as a Union Territory in 1956.
- Lakshadweep established as Union Territory in 1956.
- Goa, Daman, and Diu liberated from Portuguese rule in 1961, incorporated into India; Goa attained Statehood in 1987.
- Jammu and Kashmir restructured into two Union Territories in 2019: UT of Jammu and Kashmir with legislature, and UT of Ladakh without legislature.
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu merged into a single Union Territory in 2020.
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a group of 572 islands with 38 inhabited, are a Union Territory governed by Articles 239 to 241 under Part-VII of the Constitution.
- Variations exist in administrative structures among Union Territories.

Administrative Diversity

- Union Territories are centrally governed.

- Despite being in the same category, Union Territories lack uniform administrative structures.

Citizenship

- Citizenship covered in Part II of the Indian Constitution (Articles 5-11).
- Part II was enforced from the signing date of the Constitution, that is **26th of November 1949**.
- The Parliament of India holds the control over the matter of Citizenship as it is a subject of the Union List enshrined in the 7th schedule.
- Citizens have rights and duties different from aliens; aliens lack full state membership rights.
- India has a single citizenship of the Union of India.
- Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution provided for:
 - People domiciled and born in India.
 - People domiciled but not born in India with parents born in India.
 - People domiciled but not born in India, yet resident for more than 5 years.
 - People resident in India who migrated to Pakistan post March 1, 1947, but returned on a resettlement permit.
 - People resident in Pakistan who migrated to India before July 19, 1948, or resided in India for over 6 months prior and registered in the prescribed manner.
 - People residing outside India but whose parents or grandparents were born in India.

| Article | Provision Summary | Eligibility Criteria |
|------------|---|--|
| Article 5 | Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in India and domiciled in India. • Domiciled in India but born outside India, with at least one parent born in India. • Ordinarily resided in India for 5 years immediately before the commencement of the Constitution. |
| Article 6 | Citizenship of certain persons who migrated from Pakistan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who migrated to India from Pakistan before July 19, 1949 • Migrated after July 19, 1949 |
| Article 7 | Citizenship of certain persons who migrated to Pakistan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who migrated from India to Pakistan after March 1, 1947 but later returned to India |
| Article 8 | Persons of Indian Origin residing outside India | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows registration for Indian citizenship |
| Article 9 | Voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Indian citizenship upon acquiring citizenship of another country |
| Article 10 | Continuance of rights of citizenship | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirms the continuation of citizenship rights |
| Article 11 | Parliament's power to regulate citizenship | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants Parliament the authority to make laws about citizenship acquisition and termination |

Citizenship Act, 1955

- Governs acquisition and loss of Indian citizenship post-Constitution commencement.
- Amended five times: 1986, 1992, 2003, 2005, 2015, and 2019.

Acquisition of Citizenship**By Birth:**

- Indian citizenship granted to those born in India on/after 26th January 1950.
- Citizenship by birth requires parents to be Indian citizens or one parent to be a citizen and the other not an enemy alien or diplomat at the time of the child's birth.

By Descent:

- Citizenship by descent for those born outside India to Indian citizen parents on/after 26th January 1950.

By Registration:

- Citizenship can be registered for persons not citizens by Constitution or Citizenship Act if:
 - They are of Indian origin residing in India for 7 years before application.
 - They are of Indian origin and resident in any country outside undivided India.
 - Women married to Indian citizens.
 - Minor children of Indian citizens.

By Naturalisation:

- Naturalisation requirements include:
 - Full age and capacity.
 - Not being a citizen where Indian citizenship is prohibited.
 - Residence in India or government service for 12 months prior to application, and 11 years out of the last 14.
 - Oath of allegiance.
 - Good character.
 - Knowledge of a constitutionally recognized language.

By Incorporation of Territories:

- New territories becoming part of India will have citizenship specified for residents post a popular verdict by the Government of India.

Loss of Citizenship:

- The Act specifies loss of citizenship by renunciation, termination, and deprivation.

Renunciation:

- Voluntary act of giving up Indian citizenship after acquiring another country's citizenship, subject to conditions.

Termination:

- Citizenship ceases by law if an individual voluntarily acquires citizenship of another country.

Deprivation:

- Government-mandated revocation of citizenship for fraud in acquisition.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019:

- Amends the Citizenship Act to provide for members of Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.
- Such individuals entering India on or before December 31, 2014, are not considered illegal migrants.
- Naturalization period reduced from 11 years to 5 years for these communities.
- Registration of Overseas Citizen of India can be canceled for violations of the Act or other laws.
- Provisions for illegal migrants do not apply to areas under the Sixth Schedule and those requiring an inner line permit.

National Register of Citizens

- National Register of Citizens (NRC) is a record of all genuine Indian citizens.
- Initially created post the 1951 Census of India.
- NRC updated in Assam to include citizens or descendants from the 1951 NRC or Electoral Rolls up to March 24, 1971.
- Update serves to verify presence in Assam or any part of India on/before March 24, 1971.
- NRC update process began in 2013 under the supervision of the Supreme Court of India.
- Draft NRC released on December 31, 2017, and the complete draft on July 30, 2018.

Rights and Duties of Citizens:

- Certain rights are reserved for citizens and not for aliens, such as those under Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30 of the Indian Constitution.
- The right to vote, to contest elections, and to hold public office is restricted to citizens as per Article 16 and Article 326.
- Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) are not eligible for these rights.
- Recently, Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) were granted the right to vote. However, postal ballots are not allowed; NRIs must be physically present in their registered constituencies on polling day.

Constitutional Posts and Duties:

- Only citizens of India can hold constitutional posts, excluding foreigners and OCIs/Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs).
- Duties exclusive to citizens include paying taxes, respecting national symbols, and defending the country.
- In terms of eligibility for the President's office, India allows citizens by birth and naturalization, whereas the USA restricts this to natural-born citizens.
- Enemy aliens do not have protection against arrest and detention as per Article 22.

Non-Resident Indians (NRIs):

- NRIs are Indian citizens who primarily reside in foreign countries without acquiring foreign citizenship.
- To qualify as an NRI, one must not reside in India for 182 days or more in a financial year.
- They maintain Indian passports.
- NRIs may include individuals deputed overseas by the Indian government or international organizations like the United Nations.
- NRIs retain the rights of Indian citizens.

Voting Rights for NRIs:

- The Indian Government allowed NRIs to vote in elections during the 10th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in 2012, subject to registration under the Representation of People Act, 1950.
- As of January 2015, e-ballots were approved for NRI voting by the Indian government, following the Election Commission's recommendation.

Person of Indian Origin (PIO):

- Refers to foreign citizens (except nationals of certain neighboring countries).
- Eligibility includes having held an Indian passport or having ancestry up to great-grandparents who were born and permanently resided in territories as per the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Spouses of Indian citizens or PIOs are also included.
- Benefits include visa-free travel to India for 15 years from the issuance of the PIO card.

Overseas Citizen of India (OCI):

- OCI pertains to individuals who were Indian citizens on or after January 26, 1950, or those who were eligible for citizenship at that time.
- The criteria extend to descendants up to the second generation.
- Ineligibility for OCI status applies to individuals with ancestry from Pakistan or Bangladesh.
- Often misconceived as dual citizenship, OCI status provides several rights in India without granting full citizenship.

- OCI has been available since December 2005 and applies to individuals who meet the citizenship criteria from January 26, 1950, and to those from territories that became part of India post-independence.
- In 2015, the OCI and PIO categories were merged under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, streamlining the rules and benefits for the Indian diaspora.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD):

- PBD is observed every year on January 9th to honor the contributions of the Indian diaspora to India's progress.
- The event also commemorates Mahatma Gandhi's return to India from South Africa in 1915.
- Initiated in 2003, the Pravasi Bharatiya Conference is backed by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and other Indian ministries to foster connections with the Indian community abroad.

Salient Features of Constitution & Preamble**Salient Features of Constitution**

- Unique contents and spirit of the Indian Constitution.
- Incorporates elements from various global constitutions.
- Features distinct qualities not seen in other constitutions.
- Proven functionality and effectiveness over 75 years.
- Demonstrates the Constitution's high quality and utility.

Longest Written Constitution

- Constitutions are either written or unwritten; the U.S. has the first modern written Constitution.
- The British Constitution is unwritten, based on customs and conventions.
- India's Constitution is the longest written one with:
 - ✓ Originally 395 Articles, 22 Parts, 8 Schedules.
 - ✓ Currently 470 Articles, 25 Parts, 12 Schedules.
- Length due to:
 - ✓ Single Constitution for center and states.
 - ✓ Incorporation of the Government of India Act, 1935.
 - ✓ Diversity in India: multiple languages, castes, races, religions.
 - ✓ Problems and interests of these diverse groups addressed.
- Many members of the Constituent Assembly were lawyers, leading to detailed legal language and provisions.
- Described as a 'lawyer's paradise' due to the complexity and detail.

Rigid and flexible

- The nature of a Constitution as rigid or flexible depends on amendment laws.
- In a rigid Constitution, amendment requires rigorous procedures.
- In a flexible Constitution, amendments are simpler.
- The Indian Constitution allows:
 - Simple majority amendments for certain articles.
 - Special majority required for most others.
- A special majority in both houses of Parliament is needed for key changes.
- Some amendments require ratification by at least half of the state legislatures.
- The Indian Constitution is partly rigid and partly flexible, balancing the two aspects.

parliamentary form of government

- India's Constitution establishes a parliamentary form of government.
- The majority party in the Lok Sabha forms the government.
- The Council of Ministers, with the Prime Minister as the head, is the real executive body.
- The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- The President of India is the ceremonial head, not the executive head.
- Unlike Britain's hereditary monarchy, India's President is elected.
- Founding fathers chose parliamentary democracy over presidential for:
 - Belief in its more responsible democratic nature.
 - Familiarity with the parliamentary system from British rule, especially post the Government of India Act, 1935.

Constitutionalism

- Constitutionalism is a political doctrine that legitimizes democratic governance.
- The Supreme Court in *Rameshwar Prasad vs Union of India* affirmed constitutionalism's importance for law and governance.
- Constitutional government is constrained by the constitution's terms.
- Key principles of constitutionalism include:
 - Separation of powers.
 - A government that is responsible and accountable.
 - An independent judiciary.
 - Popular sovereignty.

Fundamental Rights

- Fundamental Rights are guaranteed in Part III of the Indian Constitution.
- They contribute to the moral and spiritual development of individuals.

- Fundamental Rights are inspired by the American Constitution.
- Rights cannot be easily abridged by Parliament.
- Citizens can approach High Courts or the Supreme Court if rights are violated.
- Fundamental Rights cannot be amended in the normal manner, require a two-thirds majority in each House of Parliament.
- Initially seven Fundamental Rights were listed; post the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, the Right to Property was removed, leaving six.
- Current Fundamental Rights include:
 - Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)
 - Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)
 - Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24)
 - Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)
 - Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30)
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

Federal Structure with Unitary Bias

- India is a federation, but the term 'federation' is not mentioned in the Constitution.
- The Constitution contains federal features but is considered a written and rigid document.
- There's a constitutional division of powers between the central and state governments.
- An independent judiciary exists; the Supreme Court settles disputes between the center and states.
- India's federation is unique: the center is stronger than the states, especially in financial terms.
- The center can reorganize states, but states can't reorganize the center.
- During emergencies, the center's power increases, and state powers are diminished.
- India is termed an "indestructible union of destructible states."

Directive Principles of State Policy

- Directive Principles of State Policy are listed in Part IV of the Indian Constitution.
- They guide the central and state governments in enacting laws and policies.
- Adopted from the Irish Constitution, these principles aim for social and economic justice.
- Their purpose is to promote welfare and prevent wealth concentration among a few.
- They're categorized into Socialist, Gandhian, and Liberal principles.
- While not enforceable by law, they are essential for governance and assessing government performance.

Independent judiciary

- The Indian Constitution ensures an independent judiciary, separate from the executive and legislature.
- It features an integrated judiciary system with the Supreme Court at the top.
- High Courts operate below the Supreme Court, with lower courts beneath them.
- Judges' appointments are based on qualifications and they have secure tenure.
- The judiciary, including the Supreme Court and High Courts, has the power of Judicial Review.
- It can declare acts of the legislature and executive as unconstitutional if they conflict with the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court is the federal court, highest court of appeal, and protector of Fundamental Rights.
- It acts as the guardian of the Constitution.
- Provisions for its independence include security of tenure and expenses being charged upon the consolidated fund.

Universal Adult Franchise

- Article 326 of the Indian Constitution enables universal adult suffrage for those 18 years and older.
- Reduced from 21 years to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1989.

Secular Character of State

- India does not have an official state religion, ensuring freedom of religion.
- The term 'secular' was incorporated into the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
- Indian secularism entails equal respect and protection for all religions, contrasting with the Western concept of strict separation of state and religion.

Single Citizenship

- India practices the principle of single citizenship for the entire nation.
- An Indian citizen does not hold separate citizenship for individual states, unlike the dual citizenship system in the U.S. where a person is a citizen of both the federal state and the individual state.

Fundamental Duties

- Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- Originally listed as ten duties, they were expanded to eleven by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.
- These duties are for citizens and are not enforceable by law, but in case of any conflict, they take precedence over Fundamental Rights.

Emergency Provisions

- The Indian Constitution includes provisions for emergency situations where the government cannot operate as usual.
- Three types of emergencies are defined:
 - National Emergency due to war, external aggression, or armed rebellion (Article 352).
 - State Emergency, also known as President's Rule, due to the failure of constitutional machinery in states (Article 356).
 - Financial Emergency (Article 360).

Basic Structure Doctrine

- An Indian judicial principle stating certain Constitution features cannot be altered by parliamentary amendments.
- Applies only to constitutional amendments, not to ordinary acts of Parliament.
- Must be in line with the Constitution's basic features, not explicitly defined by Judiciary but recognized in various cases.
- Features considered "basic" or "essential":
 - Supremacy of the Constitution
 - Rule of Law
 - Separation of Powers
 - Objectives in the Preamble
 - Judicial Review (Articles 32 and 226)
 - Federalism
 - Secularism
 - Sovereign, Democratic, Republican structure
 - Individual's Freedom and Dignity
 - Nation's Unity and Integrity
 - Principle of Equality (not every feature, but the essence of equal justice)
 - Essence of Fundamental Rights in Part III
 - Social and Economic Justice, aiming to build a Welfare State
 - Harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
 - Parliamentary Form of Government
 - Principle of Free and Fair Elections
 - Limits on Amendment Power (Article 368)
 - Judiciary's Independence
 - Access to Justice
 - Powers of the Supreme Court (Articles 32, 136, 141, 142)

Preamble of the Indian Constitution

- Embodies the essence and philosophy of the Constitution.
- Reflects the constitutional structure's foundation.
- Crucial for understanding the framers' intentions.
- Captures the ideals and aspirations of the Indian people.
- Identity card of the Constitution: N A Palkhivala
- Horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic: K M Munshi.

The Origin of the Preamble

- The Preamble summarizes the Constitution, drawing from longstanding political values practiced in Indian civilization and contemporary political systems globally.
- Its substance derives from India's freedom struggle, which focused on uniting the nation for justice, equality, and democracy, beyond just expelling colonial rule.
- The Objective Resolution, introduced by Pandit Nehru and adopted by the Constituent Assembly, formed the basis for the Constitution of India's Preamble.

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Importance of the Preamble

- Reflects the democratic principle that power and authority emanate from the people.
- Affirms the Constitution's origin from the will of the people, not from any external or divine authority.
- Declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, and republic nation.
- Enshrines justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity as the Constitution's guiding objectives.
- The Preamble does not confer power or impose legal prohibitions and is not enforceable in a court of law.
- Stands as a poetic and profound prologue of the Constitution, encapsulating core values and ideals.
- It is the philosophical essence and mirror of Indian Constitutional ethos.

Terms Used in the Preamble:**Sovereign**

- Sovereign implies India's independence from external control and its self-governance internally.
- Popular sovereignty is fundamental, with citizens having the right to elect representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures, and Local Bodies.
- India's membership in the Commonwealth and the UN does not restrict its sovereignty.
- "sovereign" finds its origin in the Constitution of Ireland

Socialist

- 'Socialist' was incorporated into the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment.
- Signifies social and economic equality:
 - Social Equality: No discrimination based on caste, color, creed, sex, religion, or language; equal status and opportunities for all.
 - Economic Equality: The state aims to distribute wealth equitably and ensure a decent living standard for everyone, aligning with the goal of establishing a welfare state.
- India's adoption of a socialist and mixed economy is reflected in its laws and policies to realize this vision.

Secular

- 'Secular' included in the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, implying equality of all religions and tolerance.
- Indian secularism differs from the Western model; it doesn't imply a complete separation of state and religion but ensures equal respect for all religions.
- No official state religion in India; freedom of religion is upheld.
- The government cannot favor or discriminate against any religion.
- All citizens are equal under the law regardless of religious belief.
- No religious instruction is provided in government schools.

Democratic

- The Preamble's phrasing, "We, the people of India ... give to ourselves this Constitution," embodies India's democratic ethos.
- Indian citizens elect their governments at all levels through universal adult suffrage, also known as the 'one man one vote' principle.
- All citizens aged 18 and above, unless disqualified by law, are eligible to vote without discrimination based on caste, creed, color, sex, religion, or language.
- The term 'democratic' encompasses political as well as social and economic democracy.

- According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, “Social and economic democracy is the real goal and ultimate objective.”

Republic

- Political sovereignty resides with the people, not a monarch.
- Contrary to monarchy, India's head of state is elected, not hereditary, serving a fixed tenure.
- The President of India is elected indirectly for a 5-year term by an electoral college.
- The presidency is not hereditary and is open to all citizens, reflecting the country's republican status.

Values Enshrined in the Preamble:**Justice**

- Justice in the Constitution is multi-faceted, including political, social, and economic aspects.
- Political justice means equal political rights and access to political offices for all, without discrimination.
- Social justice refers to equal treatment regardless of caste, color, race, religion, and sex.
- Economic justice involves non-discrimination on economic grounds, aiming to remove inequalities in income, wealth, and property.
- Distributive justice is achieved when state policies ensure both social and economic justice, contributing to a political democracy and creating a welfare state.
- Social and economic justice is referred to as distributive justice, inspired by the ideals of socio-economic and political justice from the **Russian Revolution** of 1917.

Liberty

- Liberty signifies an individual's freedom to pursue personal interests without arbitrary restrictions, except for valid reasons.
- The Preamble specifies rights such as thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship, which are safeguarded from unwarranted state intervention.

Equality

- Equality means equal legal treatment for all, regardless of personal status.
- The Constitution prohibits discrimination based on caste, creed, religion, and sex.
- Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of the Constitution uphold the principle of equality.

Fraternity

- Fraternity refers to the shared brotherhood of all Indians.
- It calls for the elimination of social divisions and the fostering of a sense of belonging to Indian nationality.
- The Constitution fosters fraternity via Single Citizenship and Fundamental Duties.

- The Preamble stipulates that fraternity ensures the dignity of the individual and the nation's unity and integrity, with "integrity" added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976.

Preamble is Part of Constitution

- The Preamble is not an operative part but aids in legal interpretation of the Constitution when the language is ambiguous.
- It declares the basic government type and policy intended for the country.
- The Constitution's adoption date is mentioned in the Preamble.
- The Preamble is the preface and not part of the executive portion of any legal political doctrine.
- It includes visionary objectives beyond the legal enforceable part of the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court's Berubari Union case (1960) initially stated the Preamble is not part of the Constitution.
- The Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala case (1973) reversed this, declaring the Preamble an integral part.
- Kesavananda Bharati died on September 6, 2020, at age 79.
- The LIC of India case (1995) confirmed the Preamble as integral to the Constitution.
- The Preamble was enacted after the rest of the Constitution, emphasizing the founders' intentions and constitutional values.

Amendment of Preamble

- The Preamble is a part of the Constitution, as established by the Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973), and can be amended by Parliament like any other part of the Constitution, as long as the basic structure is not altered.
- It has been amended once by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976, which added the words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" to the Preamble.
- This amendment was recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee, set up by the Indian National Congress.