



**Only & Only NCERT**  
The Best Way to Practice NCERT...

# NCERT MCQs

## Indian Polity & Governance

**Class 6-12 (Old+New)**

Highly Useful for UPSC, State PSCs  
and Other Competitive Exams

**Only & Only NCERT**  
**The Best Way to Practice NCERT...**

# **NCERT**

# **MCQs**

---

## **Indian Polity and Governance**

**Class 6-12 (Old+New)**

**Highly Useful for UPSC, State PSCs  
and Other Competitive Exams**

*Authors*  
Nihit Kishore  
Rituraj Singh

 **arihant**

ARIHANT PUBLICATIONS (INDIA) LIMITED



**ARIHANT PUBLICATIONS (INDIA) LIMITED**

All Rights Reserved

卐 © **Publisher**

No part of this publication may be re-produced, stored in a retrieval system or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning, web or otherwise without the written permission of the publisher. Arihant has obtained all the information in this book from the sources believed to be reliable and true.

However, Arihant or its editors or authors or illustrators don't take any responsibility for the absolute accuracy of any information published and the damage or loss suffered thereupon.

*All disputes subject to Meerut (UP) jurisdiction only*

卐 **Administrative & Production Offices**

**Regd. Office**

'Ramchhaya' 4577/15, Agarwal Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi - 110002

Tele: 011- 47630600, 43518550

卐 **Head Office**

Kalindi, TP Nagar, Meerut (UP) - 250002,

Tel: 0121-7156203, 7156204

卐 **Sales & Support Offices**

Agra, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bareilly, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati,  
Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jhansi, Kolkata, Lucknow, Nagpur & Pune.

卐 ₹

**PO No :** TXT-XX-XXXXXXX-X-XX

Published by Arihant Publications (India) Ltd.

For further information about the books published by Arihant, log on to  
[www.arihantbooks.com](http://www.arihantbooks.com) or e-mail at [info@arihantbooks.com](mailto:info@arihantbooks.com)

Follow us on    



# Your Achievement **Our Commitment**

*BEFORE ANYTHING ELSE, PREPARATION IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS.*

Civil Services Examinations are the most prestigious and coveted examinations in India. Due to the power, authority, reputation, this career attracts every aspirant to hold the post and become IAS/IPS officer. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and State Public Service Commission (SPSC) conduct this examination every year and lakhs of aspirants across the country toil for years to crack this distinguished exam in the country.

Being the toughest exam, it automatically consists of a vast and a detailed syllabus. Aspirants often find it difficult to cover the entire syllabus and lack a right direction for a proper and a systematic study for the exam.

The most important aspect of this preparation journey is the NCERT books. Every year approximately 35-40 questions directly come from NCERT books.

NCERT books also play a key role in understanding the Basic Concepts; so that aspirants can easily form the basic foundation of the entire syllabus. But due to the demand for many NCERT books which are required for study, it becomes exhausting to cover each and every NCERT book.

NCERT MCQs series presented by Arihant Publications covers MCQs from Class 6th to 12th NCERT books (both Old & New) in a comprehensive manner. The series is extremely useful for UPSC and State PSC examinations. The chapter-wise questions given in the sequential form in the series along with the source of the questions and detailed solutions will make the preparation easy and convenient. The factual accuracy and explanations make this series an authentic source for cracking the examinations.

The book is adorned with questions prepared by a team of experts along with a vital role played by the Project Management team with members: Mona Yadav (Project Manager), Divya Gusain (Project Coordinator), Shivani Dixit, Ayush Rajput, Chandan (Proof readers), Vinay Sharma, Kamal Kishor, Sonu Kumar (DTP coordinators), Shanu and Mazher (Cover and Inner designer).

We hope this book will help the aspirants to achieve their goals of clearing UPSC as well as State PCS exams. Your valuable suggestions have always inspired us to strive for useful, authentic and more trustworthy publications. So your inputs and suggestions are welcomed for subsequent editions.

*We wish you all the very best for your preparation and journey!!*

*Publisher*

# CONTENTS

<b>Chapter 1. Constitutional Development</b>	<b>1-7</b>
<b>Chapter 2. Making of the Indian Constitution</b>	<b>8-12</b>
<b>Chapter 3. Salient Features of Indian Constitution and Preamble</b>	<b>13-18</b>
• Salient Features of Indian Constitution	
• Preamble	
<b>Chapter 4. Union and Its Territories</b>	<b>19-24</b>
<b>Chapter 5. Citizenship</b>	<b>25-26</b>
<b>Chapter 6. Fundamental Rights</b>	<b>27-35</b>
<b>Chapter 7. Directive Principles of State Policy</b>	<b>36-39</b>
<b>Chapter 8. Fundamental Duties</b>	<b>40-41</b>
<b>Chapter 9. Union Executive</b>	<b>42-52</b>
• The Executive	
• The President	
• The Vice-President	
• Prime Minister and Council of Ministers	
<b>Chapter 10. Union Legislature</b>	<b>53-62</b>
• Rajya Sabha	
• Lok Sabha	
• Law-making Process/ Parliamentary Procedure	
• Parliamentary Privileges and Immunities	
• Parliamentary Committees	
<b>Chapter 11. State Executive</b>	<b>63-69</b>
• The Governor	
• Chief Minister and Council of Ministers	
• State Administration	
<b>Chapter 12. State Legislature</b>	<b>70-76</b>
• Legislative Council	
• Legislative Assembly	
• Powers and Functions of State Legislature	

<b>Chapter 13. Judiciary</b>	<b>77-85</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supreme Court</li> <li>• High Courts</li> <li>• Subordinate Courts</li> <li>• Judicial Review, Activism, PIL and Other Issues</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 14. Federalism and Centre-State Relations</b>	<b>86-91</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federalism</li> <li>• Centre-State Relations</li> <li>• Special Provisions for Certain States</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 15. Union Territories and Scheduled &amp; Tribal Areas</b>	<b>92-93</b>
<b>Chapter 16. Special Provisions for Certain Classes</b>	<b>94-99</b>
<b>Chapter 17. Local Self Government</b>	<b>100-107</b>
<b>Chapter 18. Public Services and Official Languages</b>	<b>108-112</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Services in India</li> <li>• Official Languages</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 19. Election and Related Process</b>	<b>113-122</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elections and Electoral System</li> <li>• Election Commission and Other Officials</li> <li>• Electoral Reforms</li> <li>• Party System and Political Parties</li> <li>• Pressure Groups and Interest Groups</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 20. Emergency Provisions</b>	<b>123-125</b>
<b>Chapter 21. Constitutional and Non-Constitutional Bodies</b>	<b>126-130</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitutional Bodies</li> <li>• Non-Constitutional Bodies</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 22. Amendment Provision</b>	<b>131-133</b>
<b>Chapter 23. Political Theories and Fundamental Concepts</b>	<b>134-139</b>
<b>Chapter 24. Miscellaneous</b>	<b>140-142</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign Policy / Non-Aligned Movement</li> <li>• National Symbols</li> </ul>	
<b>Practice Sets 1-3</b>	<b>143-154</b>



## NCERT MCQs • Constitutional Development 02

*Exp.* Charter Act of 1833 for the first time made, the legislative functions of the government distinct. It made substantial changes in the Constitutional set-up of India. The sole legislative power in India was vested in the Governor-General-in-Council.

### 5. Consider the following statements about the Governor-General-in-Council with respect to the Charter Act of 1833. (Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. The Council's functions were divided into three categories.
2. A law member was added to the Council.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans.* (b)

*Exp.* Statement (2) is correct about the Governor-General-in-Council with respect to the Charter Act of 1833.

The Council consists of four members, of whom one was to be a law member who could attend the council meetings when it was to perform legislative functions. Statement (1) is incorrect because the Council's functions were divided into two categories which are as follows:

- (i) When it performed executive functions, it consisted of the Governor-General and three members only.
- (ii) When it performed legislative functions, it consisted of Governor-General and four members.

### 6. Which of the following statement(s) is incorrect?

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- (a) The Act of 1833 is known by the Regulating Act.  
(b) The Act of 1833 made substantial changes in the Constitutional set up of India.  
(c) The sole legislative power in India was vested in the Governor-General of the Council under the 1833 Act.  
(d) All are correct

➤ *Ans.* (a)

*Exp.* Statement (a) is incorrect because the Act of 1833 is known as the Charter Act and not the Regulating Act. The Charter Act of 1833 was enacted by British government in order to make the legislative functions of government distinct.

### 7. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

**Assertion (A)** The charter of 1853 further extended the machinery of legislation.

**Reason (R)** The strength of the legislative council became nine under this act.

### Codes

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

➤ *Ans.* (c)

*Exp.* Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

In order to strengthen the legislative machinery, the Charter Act of 1853 was enacted. Under the new act, the Governor-General's Council, when acting in its legislative capacity, was enlarged by the addition of six new members.

Out of these six members, one was to be an official representative from each of the four provinces (viz, Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-West Provinces), the Chief Justice and puisne judge of Supreme Court, and a Commander-in-Chief. Thus, the strength of legislative council became twelve.

### 8. Consider the following statements with respect to the Act of 1858. (Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. It abolished the Board of Directors and the Board of Control and vested their powers in one of her Majesty's Secretary.
2. The Governor-General and Governors of the Presidencies were to be appointed by the Secretary of state.
3. Appointments to the covenanted civil service were not to be made through open competition.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

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

➤ *Ans.* (a)

*Exp.* Statements (2) and (3) are incorrect with respect to the Act of 1858.

In 1858, the British Crown took over the rights of the Company's government in India to its own hands. Therefore, this Act brought substantial changes in the Constitutional set-up.

Under this Act, the Governor-General and Governors of the Presidencies were to be appointed by the Crown. However, the members of the Governor-General's Councils were to be appointed by Secretary-in-State. Under this Act, the Covenanted Civil Services were to be made through open competitive examinations with the assistance of Civil Service Commission.



## NCERT MCQs • Constitutional Development 03

### 9. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Indian Councils Act of 1861?

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- (a) The term of the members of Governor-General's Council nominated, were for three years.
- (b) Every Act passed by the legislature in India was subject to approval of her Majesty acting through Secretary of State-in-Council.
- (c) The Governor-General was not authorised to issue ordinance and exercise veto even in an emergency.
- (d) The strength of the Governor-General's Council was raised to six by addition of two more members for executive purposes.

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Statement (b) is correct regarding Indian Councils Act of 1861 as every Act passed by the legislature in India was subject to approval of Her Majesty acting through Secretary of State-in-Council regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1861.

Statements (a), (c) and (d) are incorrect as under the Indian Councils Act of 1861, the term of nominated members of Governor-General's Council (by adding 6-12 new members) was for two years.

Under this Act, Governor-General was authorised to exercise a veto and issue ordinances in an emergency. The strength of Governor-General's Council for executive purposes was raised to five by addition of one more member.

### 10. Match the following lists correctly and choose the correct code.

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

List I (Acts)	List II (Provisions)
A. The Charter Act of 1853	1. Office of the Secretary of State
B. The Act of 1858	2. Membership to Puisne Judge of Supreme Court
C. The Indian Councils Act of 1861	3. Addition of Law Member
D. The Charter Act of 1833	4. Ordinance Power

#### Codes

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* The correct matching is A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3.

*The Charter Act of 1853* It talked about Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge of Supreme Court, among the six members, added in Governor-General's Council.

*The Act of 1858* It created the office of Secretary of State who was to be assisted by a Council of India.

*The Indian Councils Act of 1861* It authorised Governor-General to exercise a veto and issue ordinances in case of an emergency.

*The Charter Act of 1833* It made the council consist of four members, of whom one was to be a law member.

### 11. By which of the following Act, Legislative Council of India received the power to discuss the Budget?

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT) (IUPSC Pre 2003)

- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- (b) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (d) Indian Councils Act, 1919

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Legislative Council of India received the power to discuss the Budget in Indian Councils Act of 1892.

Under this Act, the Governor-General-in-Council was authorised to make rules subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State-in-Council for discussing annual financial statements (commonly known as budget) and for asking questions.

### 12. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. The strength of the central and provincial legislative councils was expanded by adding 8-20 new members.
2. Three fifth of additional members in these councils were to be non-officials.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Only statement (1) is correct regarding Indian Councils Act of 1892.

Indian Councils Act of 1892 was passed to further expand and strengthen the legislative councils. Under this act, the strength of central and provincial legislative councils was expanded by adding 8-20 new members. Statement (2) is incorrect because two-fifth of these new additional members were to be non-officials.

### 13. The Act of 1909 was associated with

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT) (MPPSC Pre 2017)

- (a) introduction of separate electorate
- (b) decentralisation
- (c) dyarchy
- (d) Legislative councils

➤ *Ans. (a)*

## NCERT MCQs • Constitutional Development 04

*Exp.* The Act of 1909 was associated with the introduction of separate and discriminatory electorate. The electorate for returning the representatives to the councils was divided on the basis of class, community and interests. For the provincial councils, the electorate provided for three categories viz. general, special and class. For the Central council, separate electorate for Muslims was also added, besides these three categories.

### 14. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Councils Act of 1909.

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. There were Ex-officio members, nominated officials, nominated non-officials and elected members in Central Legislative Council.
2. This Act empowered the members of legislative councils to discuss the budget and move resolutions.
3. The resolutions moved by the members of legislative councils were binding on the government.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Statements (1) and (2) are correct regarding Indian Councils Act of 1909.

This Act empowered the members of the Legislative Council to discuss the budget and move resolution before it was finally approved. They were allowed to move resolutions on matters related to loans to local bodies, additional grants and new taxes.

Statement (3) is incorrect as the resolutions adopted by the house were not binding on the government.

### 15. Which of the following statements is incorrect with respect to Government of India Act, 1919?

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- (a) The Governor-General had the last word on any bill passed by the Central legislature.
- (b) The budget was divided into two categories, i.e., votable and non-votable, in Central legislature.
- (c) The executive council of Governor-General was responsible to the Central legislature.
- (d) The control of the Secretary of State for India over the Central and Provincial administration was reduced through this act.

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Statement (c) is incorrect with respect to Government of India Act, 1919. Under the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General's Executive

Council was not responsible to the Central legislature but to the Secretary of State. Under this act, the maximum limit imposed on the membership of the Governor-General's Executive Council was also removed.

### 16. Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT) (IAS Pre 2012)

1. The introduction of dyarchy in the executive Government of the provinces.
2. The introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims.
3. Devolution of legislative authority by the Centre to provinces.

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Statements (1) and (3) are the principal features of the Government of India Act, 1919. The Act introduced dyarchy in the provinces. Under this, provincial subjects were divided into transferred and reserved. Under reserved subjects, the Governors were to be advised by the Councillors who were not accountable to the legislature, this was called 'dyarchy'.

Under this Act, there was provision for central as well as provincial subjects. Provincial legislatures were empowered to legislate on provincial subjects.

Statement (2) is not the principal feature of the Act as the Introduction of Separate Muslims Electorate was done by Government of India Act, 1909 and not Government of India Act, 1919. However, it was continued under this Act.

### 17. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- (a) All India Federation – The Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Extraordinary membership to Commander-in-Chief – Charter Act of 1853
- (c) Dyarchy at the provinces – The Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) Non-official majority in Provincial Legislature – Indian Councils Act of 1892

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Pair (b) is incorrectly matched as extraordinary membership to Commander-in-Chief was introduced under Indian Council Act of 1861. The Indian Councils Act, 1861 transformed India's Executive Council to function as a Cabinet run on the portfolio system. The Military Commander-in-Chief sat in with the council as an extraordinary member. The Executive Council was enlarged by addition of fifth member.

## NCERT MCQs • Constitutional Development 05

### 18. The distribution of power between centre and states as in the Constitution of India is based on which of the following plans?

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT) (IAS Pre 2012)

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

➤ Ans. (c)

*Exp.* The distribution of power between centre and states as in the Constitution of India is based on the Government of India Act, 1935. Under this act, the functions of the government were divided into three categories i.e. federal list (59 subjects), provincial list (54 subjects) and concurrent list (36 subjects).

While the federal and provincial governments had exclusive jurisdiction on the subjects in the federal and provincial lists respectively, both the federal and the provincial governments could legislate on the subjects mentioned in the concurrent list.

### 19. In the Federation established under this Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT) (UPPSC Mains 2008)

- (a) Federal legislature
- (b) Provincial legislature
- (c) Governor-General
- (d) Provincial Governor

➤ Ans. (c)

*Exp.* In the Federation established under Government of India Act, 1935, the residuary powers were given to the Governor-General.

The federal legislature was also empowered to legislate on provincial list in an emergency or when two or more provinces requested it to do so.

No bill could become an Act unless both the houses passed it and also approved by the Governor-General.

### 20. Consider the following statements about the Council of States with respect to the Government of India Act, 1935. (Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. The council must consist of 260 members, of whom 156 were to represent the provinces and 104 were to represent the native states.
2. The seats fixed for Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs were to be filled by indirect elections, the seats reserved for Europeans, Anglo-Indian Community and Indian Christians were to be filled by a direct method.
3. One-third of its members were to retire every third year.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) Only 3

➤ Ans. (c)

*Exp.* Statements (1) and (3) are correct about the Council of States with respect to the Government of India Act, 1935 as the proposed federal polity of India was to have a bicameral legislature at the Centre. The Upper House consists of 260 members of whom 156 were to be represent the provinces and 104 to represent the native states. The Council of States was to be a permanent house and one-third of its members were to retire every third year.

Statement (2) is incorrect as the seats fixed for Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs were to be filled by direct elections and the seats reserved for Europeans, Anglo-Indian Community and Indian Christians were to be filled by indirect method.

### 21. Which of the following statements about the Federal Assembly with respect to the Government of India Act, 1935 is incorrect? (Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- (a) The Lower House was to be called the Federal Assembly.
- (b) It consist of 375 members, out of which 250 were to represent the provinces and 125 to represent the princely states.
- (c) The seats allotted to the various communities in the provinces were also disproportionate to their population.
- (d) The term of the Assembly was six years but it could be dissolved earlier also.

➤ Ans. (d)

*Exp.* Statement (d) is incorrect about the Federal Assembly with respect to the Government of India Act, 1935 as the term of the Assembly was five years but it could be dissolved earlier also.

The Lower House was to be called as Federal Assembly that consisted of 375 members. The seats allotted to the various communities in the province were also disproportionate to their population.

### 22. Consider the following statements with reference to Government of India Act, 1935. (Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. This Act introduced dyarchy at the provincial level.
2. Ecclesiastical affairs, defence, external affairs and tribal areas were under transferred subjects.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

## NCERT MCQs • Constitutional Development 06

➤ Ans. (d)

*Exp.* Neither statement (1) nor (2) is correct with reference to Government of India Act, 1935.

Government of India Act, 1935 introduced dyarchy at the Federal level and not at Provincial level.

The federal subjects were divided into two categories – the reserved and transferred. Ecclesiastical affairs, (external affairs of other monasteries, mandir and religious institutions) Defence, External affairs and Tribal areas were under reserved subjects and not transferred subjects. In the matters of reserved subjects, the Governor-General possessed the discretionary power and was not even required to consult with the council of ministers.

### 23. Consider the following statements with respect to Government of India Act, 1935.

*(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)*

1. This Act enumerated the discretionary power of the Governor.
2. This Act provided for unicameral legislatures in six provinces and bicameral in five provinces.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ Ans. (d)

*Exp.* Neither statement (1) nor (2) is correct with respect to Government of India Act, 1935.

The Government of India Act, 1935 did away the dyarchy introduced by Government of India Act, 1919 and Governor-General were required to act accordingly on the advice of Council of Ministers. However, in exceptional cases, Governor-General were given some discretionary powers or powers of individual judgement. But this Act did not enumerate discretionary powers of the Governor.

This Act provided for bicameral legislatures in six provinces and unicameral in five provinces. The Upper House was to be called as Legislative Council and Lower House was to be called as Legislative Assembly.

### 24. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for a federal court. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect regarding the same?

*(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)*

1. It was to consist of a Chief Justice and not more than eight other judges.
2. The judges were to be appointed by Her Majesty and retired at the age of 68.
3. The judges could be removed earlier on charges of misbehaviour or infirmity of mind or body.

4. This court was not the highest court of appeal.

**Codes**

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

➤ Ans. (a)

*Exp.* Statements (1) and (2) are incorrect regarding the Government of India Act, 1935. Government of India Act, 1935 provided for a federal court that was to consist of a Chief Justice and not more than six other judges.

The judges, under this act, were to be appointed by Her Majesty and retired at the age of 65.

### 25. Which of the following statement is incorrect about the proposals offered by British Parliamentary Committee (Cabinet Mission) on May, 1946?

*(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)*

- (a) There should be a union of India comprising provinces and princely states.
- (b) The union should have jurisdiction on foreign affairs, defence and communication.
- (c) The union should have an executive and a legislature consisting of representatives of provinces only.
- (d) Provinces should be free to form groups and each group could determine the provincial subjects to be taken in common.

➤ Ans. (c)

*Exp.* Statement (c) is incorrect regarding the proposals offered by the British Parliamentary Committee (Cabinet Mission) on May, 1946.

After the Second World War, the British government sent a committee of three members of the British Cabinet that was authorised to evolve a formula acceptable to prominent political parties of India. This was called the Cabinet Mission Plan.

The main proposals of this mission were as follows :

- There should be a union of India comprising of provincial and princely states.
- The union should have jurisdiction on foreign affairs, defence and communication.
- The union should have an executive and a legislature consisting of representatives of both the provincial and princely states.

### 26. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.

*(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)*

**Assertion (A)** The Cabinet Mission Plan envisaged the setting up an Interim government.

**Reason (R)** In the Interim government, all the portfolios were to be held by Indians.

## NCERT MCQs • Constitutional Development 07

### Codes

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

The Cabinet Mission envisaged the immediate setting up of an interim government in order to carry on the administration while Constitution making was in progress.

In the Interim government, all the portfolios were to be held by Indians and the British Government was to give full co-operation in the accomplishment of the tasks that confronted the Interim government.

### 27. Consider the following statements.

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- 1. On 14th August, 1946, an Interim government was formed under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 2. This Interim government remained in office till 28th October, 1946.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Statement (2) is incorrect as the Interim Government remained in office till the partition of India in August, 1947.

The Interim Government of India, also known as the Provisional Government of India had the task of assisting the transition of British India to Independence.

### 28. Consider the following statements regarding Mountbatten plan.

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- 1. It declared that partition of India was the only possible solution of the Indian problem.
- 2. Under this plan, there were provisions for partitioning three disputed provinces viz Madras, Central Provinces and Orissa.

- 3. Under this plan, a referendum would be held in Sylhet division of Assam.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Statements (1) and (3) are correct regarding Mountbatten plan.

Mountbatten, as the Governor-General of India, was sent by the British Government, to negotiate with leaders of India, regarding transfer of power to India. While he was negotiating with the leaders of different parties, communal riots broke out in the support of Partition of India. Hence, Mountbatten declared that partition of India was the only possible solution of the Indian problem.

Under this plan, it was also mentioned that a referendum would be held in the Sylhet division of Assam to determine whether it would remain a part of Assam or join East Bengal which would be a part of Pakistan.

Statement (2) is incorrect as according to Mountbatten plan, the three disputed provinces viz, Assam, Bengal and Punjab were to be partitioned.

### 29. Which of the following provisions was/were not under the Indian Independence Act, 1947?

(Chap 1, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- 1. The Act provided for the creation of two independent dominions, viz India and Pakistan.
- 2. It provided for the partition of Punjab and Bengal.
- 3. The princely states were free to join India or Pakistan or remain independent.
- 4. The British Government was to exercise authority over the tribal areas.

### Codes

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Only statement (4) was not under the provisions of Indian Independence Act, 1947.

Under the Indian Independence Act 1947, the British Government was not to exercise any authority in future over the tribal areas. Any treaty or agreement in force, at the time of passing of this act, between British Government and any tribal authority also lapsed.

# 02

## Making of the Indian Constitution

Old NCERT Class VII (How we Made our Constitution?), New NCERT Class IX (Making of the Constitution),  
New NCERT Class XI (Constitution: Why and How?)

### 1. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the function of the Constitution?

(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)

- (a) To provide a set of basic rules that allows for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.
- (b) To allow all the members of the society to make decision.
- (c) To set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens.
- (d) To enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society.

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Statement (b) is incorrect regarding the function of the Constitution because it does not allow all the members of the society to make decision.

The function of a Constitution is to specify who has the power to make decision in a society. In the Indian Constitution, it is specified that, Parliament gets to decide laws and policies and that Parliament itself be organised in a particular manner. Thus, it does not give power to all the members of society to make decisions.

### 2. Consider the following statements.

(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)

1. India's Constitution does make ethnic identity a criterion for citizenship.
2. Different nations embody different conceptions of national identity in their Constitution.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Only statement (1) is incorrect because the Indian Constitution does not make ethnic identity a criterion for citizenship. But there are many countries e.g., Germany in the world who made ethnicity as their national identity.

### 3. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.

(Chap 2, Class-IX, New NCERT)

**Assertion (A)** The experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions created by British proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions.

**Reason (R)** The Indian Constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act, 1935.

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

The experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions created by British proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions.

## NCERT MCQs • Making of the Indian Constitution 09

The familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule helped Indians develop an agreement over the institutional design.

The Indian Constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act, 1935. Our leaders gained confidence to learn from other countries, but on our own terms. At each step, they were questioning whether these things suited our country or not.

### 4. Consider the following statements.

(Chap 2, Class-IX, New NCERT)

1. The drafting of the document called the Constitution was done by an assembly called the Drafting Assembly.
2. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July, 1946.
3. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in September, 1946.
4. There was same Constituent Assembly for India and Pakistan.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Statements (1), (3) and (4) are incorrect.

The drafting of the document called the Constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly and not the Drafting Assembly.

The first meeting of Constituent Assembly was held in December, 1946.

After the partition of India, the Constituent Assembly was also divided into India and Pakistan.

### 5. Choose the correct statement(s) regarding the Constitution of India. (Chap 2, Class-IX, New NCERT)

1. The Constitution reflects the views of the members of the Constituent Assembly only.
2. In some other countries, the Constitution exists as a mere piece of paper.

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Only statement (2) is correct. In some other countries, the Constitution exists as a mere piece of paper as no one actually follows it.

Statement (1) is not correct because the Constitution of India does not reflect the views of its members alone. It

expresses the broad consensus of its time. Over the last half a century, several groups have questioned some provisions of the Constitution but no one has ever questioned the legitimacy of the Constitution itself.

### 6. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Indian Constituent Assembly?

(Chap 2, Class-IX, New NCERT) (RAS Pre 2018)

1. It was not based on adult franchise.
2. It resulted from direct election.
3. It was not a multi-party body.
4. It worked through several committees.

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Statements (1) and (4) are correct regarding Indian Constituent Assembly.

The Constituent Assembly met for the first time on 9th December, 1946. There was not any adult suffrage during that time, so the Constituent Assembly could not have been chosen directly by the people of India.

The Constituent Assembly formed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of Constitution-making.

Statements (2) and (3) are incorrect because they were indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assembly, who themselves were elected on a limited franchise. It was a multi-party body as the Congress, the Muslim League and some other political parties also got representation.

### 7. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.

(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)

**Assertion (A)** Some countries have subjected their Constitution to a full-fledged referendum.

**Reason (R)** The Indian Constitution was never subjected to such a referendum.

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). Some countries have subjected their Constitution to a full-fledged referendum, where all the people vote on the desirability of a Constitution.

## NCERT MCQs • Making of the Indian Constitution 10

The Indian Constitution was never subjected to such referendum. Although, the Constitution itself was not subjected to such a referendum, but nevertheless carried enormous public authority. It is because it had the consensus and backing of leaders who were themselves popular.

### 8. Consider the following statements with respect to the composition of Constituent Assembly.

(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)

1. Constituent Assembly consisted of 389 members, 296 representing the provinces and 93 representing the princely states.
2. Each province was to be allotted a number of seats proportional to its population.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ Ans. (c)

Exp. Both the statements (1) and (2) are correct with respect to the composition of Constituent Assembly. According to the scheme recommended by the Cabinet Mission, the arrangement was—292 members were elected through the Provincial Legislative Assemblies; 93 members represented the Indian Princely States; 4 members represented the Provinces. Thus, the total membership of the Assembly was to be 389.

Each province and each princely state or group of states were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10,00,000.

### 9. Consider the following statements with regard to drafting of the Constitution.

(Chap 2, Class-IX, New NCERT)

1. The Drafting Committee was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
2. More than two thousand amendments were considered on the Draft Constitution.
3. The members deliberated for 90 days over three years on the draft constitution.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ Ans. (b)

Exp. Only statement (2) is correct regarding the drafting of the Constitution. It is because more than two thousand amendments were considered while drafting the Constitution, after several rounds of thorough discussion, clause by clause.

Statements (1) and (3) are incorrect because the Drafting Committee was chaired by Dr. BR Ambedkar and not by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The members deliberated over 114 days spread over three years on Draft Constitution.

### 10. Members of Constituent Assembly, who drafted the Constitution of India were

(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT) (IAS Pre 2002)

- (a) nominated by British Parliament.  
(b) nominated by Governor-General.  
(c) elected by Legislative assemblies of various provinces.  
(d) elected by Indian National Congress and Muslim League.

➤ Ans. (c)

Exp. Members of Constituent Assembly, who drafted the Constitution of India were elected in 1946 by legislative assemblies of various provinces.

The members were elected indirectly by the members of provincial assembly, who themselves were elected on a limited franchise. In spite of these limitations, the Constituent Assembly could be called real representative of the people because it had representation of almost all shades of opinions.

### 11. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.

(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT) (UPPSC Pre 2015)

**Assertion (A)** The Constitution of India has become the longest one.

**Reason (R)** The chapter on fundamental rights has been borrowed from the model of American Constitution.

**Codes**

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

➤ Ans. (b)

Exp. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). The Constitution of India has become the longest written Constitution of the World.

Several provisions of Indian Constitution have been adopted from the constitutional model of various countries.

The provisions of fundamental rights in our Constitution have been based on Bill of Rights in the American Constitutional model.



## NCERT MCQs • Making of the Indian Constitution 11

**12. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the representation in the Constituent Assembly?** (Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)

- (a) The members of the Assembly were elected by universal suffrage.
- (b) Members of only two religions were given representation under the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- (c) The Assembly had 28 members from the Scheduled Tribes.
- (d) The Congress dominated the Assembly occupying as many as 82% of the seats in the Assembly after the partition.

➤ **Ans. (d)**

**Exp.** Statement (d) is correct regarding the representation in the Constituent Assembly as the assembly that came into being was dominated by one party- the Congress occupying as many as 82% of the seats in the Assembly after the partition. The Congress itself was such a diverse party that it managed to accommodate almost all shades of opinion within it. Statements (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect because the members of the Assembly were not elected by universal suffrage. There was a serious attempt to make the Assembly a representative body. Members of all religions were given representation. The Assembly had 28 members from the Scheduled Castes.

**13. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.**

(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)

**Assertion (A)** The members of the Constituent Assembly placed a great emphasis on discussion and reasoned argument.

**Reason (R)** They did not simply advance their own interests, but gave principled reasons to other members for their positions.

**Codes**

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

➤ **Ans. (a)**

**Exp.** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). The members of the Constituent Assembly were eloquent in expressing their divergent points of views and laid great emphasis on discussion and reasoned argument.

They did not simply advance their own interests, but gave principled reasons to other members for their positions.

The Constitution drew its authority from the fact that members of the Constituent Assembly engaged in what one might call public reason.

**14. Consider the following statements with respect to the committees of Constituent Assembly.**

(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)

- 1. The Constituent Assembly had ten major Committees on different subjects.
- 2. Usually Nehru, Rajendra Prasad or BR Ambedkar chaired these Committees.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ **Ans. (b)**

**Exp.** Statement (2) is correct with respect to the committees of Constituent Assembly.

Usually Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel or BR Ambedkar chaired these committees.

They all worked together in order to reach consensus so that provisions agreed to by all would not be detrimental to any particular interests.

Statement (1) is incorrect because the Constituent Assembly had eight major committees on different subjects. Some of them were Drafting Committee, Union Power Committee, etc.

**15. Consider the following statements.**

(Chap 2, Class-IX, New NCERT)

- 1. HC Mukherjee was the member of the Drafting Committee.
- 2. Jaipal Singh was the member of Constituent Assembly.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ **Ans. (b)**

**Exp.** Only statement (2) is correct because Jaipal Singh was the member of Constituent Assembly. He was a sportsperson as well as educationist. He was also the Founder President of Adivasi Maha Sabha.

Statement (1) is incorrect because HC Mukherjee was the Vice Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. He was also the member of All India Christian Council and Bengal Legislative assembly. Later, he became the Governor of West Bengal.

## NCERT MCQs • Making of the Indian Constitution 12

- 16. Match the following lists and choose the correct code.**

*(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)*

List I (Minister in First Interim Government)	List II (Portfolio)
A. Vallabhbhai Patel	1. Finance Minister
B. C. Rajagopalachari	2. Defence Minister
C. John Mathai	3. Information and Broadcasting Minister
D. Baldev Singh	4. Education Minister

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* The correct match is A-3, B-4, C-1 and D-2.

*Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel* He was Minister of Home, Information and Broadcasting in the Interim government. Later, he became the Deputy Prime Minister of India. He played a decisive role in the integration of the Indian princely states.

*C. Rajagopalachari* He was the Education Minister in the first Union Cabinet. He was a Congress leader.

*John Mathai* He was the Finance Minister in the Interim government.

*Baldev Singh* He was the first Defence Minister in the Union Cabinet of India. He was a successful entrepreneur and leader of the Panthic Akali Party in Punjab.

- 17. Which of the following encapsulated the aspirations and values behind the Constitution?**

*(Chap 1, Class-VII, Old NCERT)*

- (a) August Offer                      (b) Cripps Proposal  
(c) Objectives Resolution        (d) Cabinet Mission

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Objectives Resolution encapsulated the aspirations and values behind the Constitution. The Objectives Resolution, was introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946 and these resolutions were the aspirations of people who were making the Constitution. Further, these resolutions were adopted by the assembly on 22nd January, 1947.

- 18. Consider the following statements regarding the Objective Resolution.**

*(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)*

1. Based on this resolution, our Constitution gave institutional expression to equality, liberty, democracy, sovereignty and cosmopolitan identity.

2. As per this resolution, the minorities, backward and tribal areas, depressed and Other Backward Classes shall be provided adequate safeguards.  
3. According to this resolution, territories forming the Union shall be unitary units.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2                                      (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 1 and 3                                      (d) Only 3

➤ *Ans. (d)*

*Exp.* Only statement (3) is incorrect regarding Objective Resolution because as per the Objective Resolution moved by Nehru in 1946, India shall be a Union of erstwhile British Indian territories. But the territories forming the Union shall be autonomous units and exercise all powers and functions of the government and administration, except those assigned or vested in the Union. It also provides that all powers and authority of sovereign and independent India shall flow from the people.

- 19. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.**

*(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)*

**Assertion (A)** The Constituent Assembly adopted for the Parliamentary form of government.

**Reason (R)** The Constituent Assembly spent a lot of time on evolving the right balance among the various institutions like the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary.

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). The Constituent Assembly spent a lot of time on evolving the right balance of powers among different institutions like Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. This led to the adoption of parliamentary form of government. It adopted federal arrangement that distributed governmental powers between Legislature and the Executive as well as among Centre and the States.

# 03

## Salient Features of Indian Constitution and Preamble

Old NCERT Class VII (What our Ideals Are : The Preamble), New NCERT Class VII (Chief Features of Our Constitution), New NCERT Class VIII (Indian Constitution), Old NCERT Class IX & X (The Constitution of India and its Salient Features), New NCERT Class XI (Constitution : Why and How?), Old NCERT Class XI (Preamble, Its Main Features and Indian Union)

### Salient Features of Indian Constitution

#### 1. Consider the following statements.

(Chap 4, Class-IX & X, Old NCERT)

1. A Constitution is considered as the source of power and authority of the government.
2. It provides for three branches of government i.e. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
3. Judiciary controls all the organs of government.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

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

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Statement (3) is incorrect because each branch is separate and independent from the other.

However, these branches are designed to hold checks and balances over one another.

Hence, Judiciary does not control all the organs of government.

#### 2. Consider the following statements.

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. The membership of the Commonwealth of Nations limits the sovereignty of India.
2. Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary association of independent sovereign states.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Only statement (2) is correct as the Commonwealth of Nations is purely a voluntary association of independent sovereign states.

Statement (1) is incorrect as the membership of Commonwealth of Nations does not limit the sovereignty of India because sovereignty does not mean limitation rather it implies that people of India are not subordinate to any other external agency.

#### 3. Which of the following are the unique features of the Indian Constitution?

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. Framed by representatives of the people of India
2. Derived from the various sources
3. Republican polity
4. Sovereignty of the people

## NCERT MCQs • Salient Features of Indian Constitution and Preamble 14

### Codes

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

➤ Ans. (c)

*Exp.* All the given statements are the unique features of the Indian Constitution. Some of the other unique features of the Indian Constitution are as follows

- Derived from the various sources i.e., US Constitution, UK Constitution, German Constitution
- Secular polity
- Fundamental rights and fundamental duties
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Universal Adult Franchise
- Judicial review
- Unique blend of rigidity and flexibility
- Recognition of Hindi as an official language

### 4. Match the following lists and choose the correct code. *(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT) (IAS Pre 2003)*

List I (Items of Indian Constitution)	List II (Country from which it was derived)
A. Directive Principles of State Policy	1. Australia
B. Fundamental Rights	2. Canada
C. Concurrent list for Union-State relations	3. Ireland
D. India as a Union of states with greater powers to the Union	4. United Kingdom
	5. United States of America

### Codes

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 |

➤ Ans. (d)

*Exp.* The correct matching is A- 3, B-5, C-1, D-2.

*Directive Principles of State Policy* These have been borrowed from Ireland.

*Fundamental Rights* These have been borrowed from United States of America.

*Concurrent list for Union-State relations* It has been borrowed from Australia.

*India as a Union of states with greater powers to the Union* It has been borrowed from Canada.

Besides these, First Past The Post System, Parliamentary form of government, the idea of rule of law, etc have been borrowed from the British Constitution.

### 5. Consider the following statements.

*(Chap 1, Class-VIII, New NCERT)*

1. The Constitution of India guarantees Universal Adult Suffrage for all citizens.
2. Under this system, every Indian citizen who has completed the age of 18 years has the right to vote and participate in choosing the governments at different levels.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ Ans. (c)

*Exp.* Both the statements (1) and (2) are correct.

The Constitution of India guarantees Universal Adult Suffrage for all citizens.

Under this system, every Indian citizen who has completed the age of 18 years has the right to vote and participate in choosing the governments at different levels, regardless of income, property, religion, race, social status, political status, etc. are restrictions, only subjected to minor exceptions.

### 6. Consider the following statements.

*(Chap 1, Class-VII, New NCERT)*

1. The Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal.
2. As per Constitution, every person is equal before the law.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ Ans. (c)

*Exp.* Both the statements (1) and (2) are correct.

The Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. This means that every individual in the country, including male and female persons from all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal.

As per the Constitution, every person is equal before the law. It means that every person will be treated equally in similar circumstances.

### 7. Which of the following statement is not correct regarding the Indian Parliamentary System?

*(Chap 4, Class-IX & X, Old NCERT)*

- (a) In this system, the Parliament is supreme and represents the people.
- (b) The administration is actually carried on by the Council of Ministers which is responsible to the legislature.

## NCERT MCQs • Salient Features of Indian Constitution and Preamble 15

- (c) The Central as well as State legislatures are bicameral.
- (d) The government is carried on in the name of the President at the Centre and the Governor in the states.

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Statement (c) is not correct regarding the Indian Parliamentary system because the Central government is bicameral (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha) but all the State governments are not bicameral.

Only Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have bicameral legislature i.e., both the houses consists of Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad. Except these states, all the Indian states have unicameral legislature with only house i.e., Vidhan Sabha.

### 8. Which of the following statement is not correct?

(Chap 4, Class-IX & X, Old NCERT)

- (a) Fundamental Rights have often been referred to as the 'Conscience of the Indian Constitution.'
- (b) Universal adult franchise in our Constitution has been taken from Government of India Act, 1935.
- (c) The Constitution recognises Hindi as the official language of the Union.
- (d) Our Constitution provides for the judicial review.

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Statement (b) is not correct because Universal Adult Franchise has not been taken from the Government of India Act, 1935. Universal Adult Franchise was largely adopted after the independence of India to conduct free and fair elections.

According to Government of India Act, 1935, only 14% of the people had a right to vote. Thus, this Act provided for restricted franchise.

### 9. Which of the following are the features of the Constitution of India?

(Chap 3, Class-VII, Old NCERT)

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dual citizenship     | 2. Secularism            |
| 3. Democracy            | 4. Independent Judiciary |
| 5. Longest Constitution |                          |

**Codes**

- (a) 2, 3, 4 and 5                      (b) 1 and 3  
(c) 1, 3 and 4                        (d) All of these

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* The Indian Constitution provides for single citizenship, secularism, democracy, independent Judiciary. It is also the longest written Constitution of the world.

Originally Constitution of India contained 395 Articles, 22 Parts and Eight Schedules. Presently, the Constitution of India consists of 448 articles, 25 parts and 12 schedules.

### 10. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

**Assertion (A)** The Constitution declares the Parliament of India to be the Supreme authority.

**Reason (R)** Prior to it, the supreme authority lays in the British Parliament.

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (d)*

*Exp.* Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

The Constitution declares the people of India to be the supreme authority i.e., they are sovereign. It means that the people of India are not subordinate to any other external agency.

Prior to the present Constitution, the supreme authority laid in the British Parliament. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 recognised the supremacy of the British Parliament.

### 11. Consider the following statements with respect to the secular feature of Indian Constitution.

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. The term secular has been defined in the Constitution.
2. It has been used in the sense of absence of discrimination on grounds of religion and equal respect for all religions.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Only statement (2) is correct with respect to the secular feature of Indian Constitution. Secularism emphasises the fact that constitutionally, India is a secular country which has no State religion. And that the state shall recognise and accept all religions, not favour or patronise any particular religion.

Statement (1) is incorrect because the term secular has not been defined in the Constitution. The term secular was added to the preamble by the forty-second Constitution Amendment Act of 1976, (India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic). The Indian Constitution incorporates all the basic principles of secularism into various provisions.

## NCERT MCQs • Salient Features of Indian Constitution and Preamble 16

**12. Which country became the first country to provide for the feature of Fundamental Rights in its original Constitution?** (Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- (a) USA (b) United Kingdom  
(c) India (d) Japan

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* The USA was the first country to provide feature of Fundamental Rights in its original Constitution. The first 10 amendments to the US Constitution were made to add the Fundamental Rights (Bill of Rights) in 1791.

**13. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.**

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

**Assertion (A)** The procedure for an amendment to Indian Constitution is a unique blend of rigidity and flexibility.

**Reason (R)** Some provisions of the Constitution can be amended by simple majority, others require absolute majority of the total strength of the two Houses of Parliament and two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* The Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

The procedure for an amendment to Indian Constitution is a unique blend of rigidity and flexibility.

Article 368 of the Indian Constitution mentions two types of amendments to the Indian Constitution. One type of amendment is by a special majority of the Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and the second type of the amendment is by a special majority of the Parliament with the ratification by half of the total states.

**14. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?**

(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)

List I (Features)	List II (Sources)
1. Parliamentary form of government	British Constitution
2. Directive Principles of State Policy	Japanese Constitution
3. Independence of Judiciary	Constitution of United States

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Pairs (1) and (3) are correctly matched.

The Parliamentary form of government was adopted from the British Constitution and the Independence of Judiciary has been adopted from the United States Constitution.

Pair (2) is incorrect as the Directive Principles of State Policy have been adopted from the Irish Constitution not Japanese Constitution.

**15. Which of the following pairs of features of Constitution and its source is incorrectly matched?**

(Chap 1, Class-XI, New NCERT)

- (a) Judicial Review – United States  
(b) Residuary Powers – Australia  
(c) Liberty – France  
(d) Rule of Law – Britain

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Pair (b) is incorrectly matched. Residuary Powers have been adopted from the Canadian Constitution.

Residuary Powers are such powers which are not enumerated in any of the lists (i.e. Union, State or Concurrent). The Union Government has the authority to enact legislation on residuary subjects.

## Preamble

**16. Arrange the following words in the correct sequence as they are mentioned in the Preamble and choose the correct code.**

(Chap 4, Class-IX & X, Old NCERT) (BPS Pre 2008)

1. Socialist 2. Democratic  
3. Sovereign 4. Secular

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* In the context of the Preamble of the Constitution, the correct sequence of words is Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.

Preamble aims at a social order wherein the people would be sovereign, the government would be elected by people, the powers of the government shall be restricted by the rights of the people and people would have ample opportunity to develop their talents.

## NCERT MCQs • Salient Features of Indian Constitution and Preamble 17

### 17. Which of the following words have been added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment?

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT) (JPS Pre 2016)

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Socialist | 2. Gram Swarajya |
| 3. Secular   | 4. Sovereign     |

#### Codes

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

➤ Ans. (b)

*Exp.* The words 'socialist' and 'secular' have been added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment, 1976. The word 'integrity' was also added through this amendment. It provides for common brotherhood which leads to the unity and integrity of the nation.

The term 'socialist' indicates the incorporation of the philosophy of socialism in the Constitution.

The term 'secular' means that the state shall not discriminate between different religions and all shall be treated equally.

### 18. Consider the following statements about the Preamble.

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. It is enforceable through courts of law.
2. It keeps liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship as its ideals.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ Ans. (b)

*Exp.* Only statement (2) is correct about the Preamble. The ideals set forth in the Preamble for the Indian state are liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

Statement (1) is incorrect because the Preamble is not enforceable by courts but is a part of the Constitution. The Preamble is non-justifiable. This means that courts cannot pass orders against the government of India to implement the ideas in the Preamble.

The courts can take recourse to the Preamble in order to explain and clarify other provisions of the Constitution.

### 19. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.

(Chap 4, Class-IX & X, Old NCERT)

**Assertion (A)** The common brotherhood, to be developed in India, would be based on the dignity of the individual without any consideration of his status in society.

**Reason (R)** The Preamble aims at developing fraternity assuring the dignity of individuals and the unity and integrity of the nation.

#### Codes

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

➤ Ans. (a)

*Exp.* Both the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

The term 'Fraternity' in the Preamble means a feeling of brotherhood and an emotional attachment with the country and all the people. Fraternity helps to promote dignity and unity in the nation. Without fraternity, liberty and equality could not become a natural course of things.

### 20. The Preamble to the Constitution of India is

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT) (IAS Pre 2020)

- |  |
|--|
| (a) a part of the Constitution but has no legal effects.                             |
| (b) not a part of the Constitution and has no legal effect.                          |
| (c) part of the Constitution and has same legal effect as any other part.            |
| (d) a part of the Constitution but has no legal effect independently of other parts. |

➤ Ans. (d)

*Exp.* The Preamble to the Constitution of India is a part of Constitution but has no legal effect independently of other parts.

It means it is not technically enforceable through courts of law, though it is useful in interpreting various provisions of the Constitution. It also acts as a beacon in conflicting situations.

### 21. Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble of Constitution. (Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. The Objectives Resolution by Jawaharlal Nehru finally became Preamble.
2. It is non-justiciable.
3. It can't be amended.
4. Preamble cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.

Which of the statement(s) given above are correct?

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

➤ Ans. (b)

## NCERT MCQs • Salient Features of Indian Constitution and Preamble 18

*Exp.* Statements (1), (2) and (4) are correct regarding the Preamble of Constitution. The Objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13th December, 1946 became the foundation of the Preamble.

In Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973), the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution. It also held that it can be used to explain the ambiguous areas of the Constitution.

However, it is non-justiciable as it cannot be enforced in the court of law. It cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.

Statement (3) is incorrect as Preamble can be amended. It was amended in 1976 by 42nd Amendment.

### 22. Which of the following words was not added to the Preamble by an amendment?

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- (a) Fraternity (b) Integrity  
(c) Socialist (d) Secular

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* The word 'Fraternity' was not added to the Preamble by an amendment.

The 42nd Amendment changed the description of India from a 'sovereign democratic republic' to a 'sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic', and also changed the words 'unity of the nation' to 'unity and integrity of the nation'.

### 23. Consider the following statements in the context of Preamble.

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

1. Social justice means that all sections of society, irrespective of caste, creed, sex, place of birth, religion or language, would be treated equally.
2. Economic Justice means that all the natural resources of the country would be available to privileged class only.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Only statement (1) is correct in the context of Preamble.

Social Justice means that all sections of society irrespective of caste, creed, sex, place of birth, religion or language, would be treated equally and no one would be discriminated on any of these grounds.

Statement (2) is incorrect because economic justice mean that all the natural resources of the country would be equally available to all citizens and no one would suffer from any undeserved want.

### 24. Which of the following statement is not correct?

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT)

- (a) The term 'Republic' implies that the Head of the state should be hereditary.  
(b) The term 'Secular' means that the state shall not discriminate between different religions.  
(c) Democratic means that governments are elected and are accountable for their deeds to the people of India.  
(d) Sovereignty lies in the people of India.

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Statement (a) is not correct because the term 'Republic' implies that the head of state gets his office by election by the people and not by the hereditary claims.

For instance, in the case of India, the head of the state is President and he/she is elected by election.

### 25. Which type of liberty is not mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

(Chap 3, Class-XI, Old NCERT) (IAS Pre 2017)

- (a) Liberty of Thought (b) Liberty of Expression  
(c) Liberty of Faith (d) Economic Liberty

➤ *Ans. (d)*

*Exp.* Economic liberty has not been mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. However, it talks about 'Economic justice', which means all the natural resources of the country would be available to all its citizens.

The Preamble provides for the liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. The term 'Liberty' means freedom for the people to choose their way of life, have political views and behaviour in society. Liberty does not mean freedom to do anything, a person can do anything but in the limit set by the law.

### 26. Consider the following statement(s).

(Chap 4, Class-IX & X, Old NCERT)

1. The date of adoption of the Constitution of India as mentioned in the Preamble is 26th January, 1949.
2. Preamble was enacted after the enactment of the entire Constitution of India.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Statement (1) is incorrect because on 26th November, 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India formally adopted the Constitution of India. However, it came into force on 26th January, 1950.

Statement (2) is correct as the Preamble was added to the Constitution after the rest of the Constitution was already enacted.



# 04

## Union and Its Territories

Old NCERT Class IX & X (Our Government in States), New NCERT Class X (Federalism),  
New NCERT Class XI (Federalism), New NCERT Class XII (Regional Aspirations),  
New NCERT Class XII (Challenges of National Building), Old NCERT Class XII  
(Regional Imbalances : Regionalism, Linguism and Separatism)

### 1. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

(Chap 2, Class-IX & X, Old NCERT)

- (a) The Constitution of India does not use the term 'Federal State.'
- (b) The Constitution declares India to be a 'Union of States.'
- (c) The Constitution declares India as a 'Center of States.'
- (d) None of the above

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Statement (c) is incorrect because the Constitution declared India as a Union of States and not center of states. The Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

### 2. Consider the following statements.

(Chap 2, Class-X, New NCERT)

- 1. Union Territories are areas which are too small to become an independent state but which could not be merged with any of the existing states.
- 2. The adjoining state government has special powers in the administration of these areas.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Statement (1) is correct. Union territories are units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power and are too small to become an independent state. However, they could not be merged with any of the existing states.

Statement (2) is not correct because the adjoining state government has no power to administer these areas. These areas are administered by the Central Government.

### 3. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

(Chap 1, Class-XII, New NCERT)

Creation of State	Year
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1987
2. Nagaland	1962
3. Uttarakhand	2000

#### Codes

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

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Pairs (1) and (3) are correctly matched as the major reorganisation of states took place in the North-East in 1971. The state of Arunachal Pradesh came into being in 1987 and the state of Uttarakhand was formed in 2000.

Pair (2) is not correctly matched as the state of Nagaland came into existence in the year 1963.

### 4. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the formation of the following states in the Indian Union?

(Chap 8, Class-XII, New NCERT) (IAS Pre 2007)

- (a) Sikkim-Arunachal Pradesh-Nagaland-Haryana
- (b) Nagaland-Haryana-Sikkim-Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Sikkim-Haryana-Nagaland-Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Nagaland-Arunachal Pradesh-Sikkim-Haryana

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* The correct chronology is as follows  
 Nagaland-Haryana-Sikkim-Arunachal Pradesh.  
 Nagaland became state in 1963. It was 16th state of India.  
 Haryana was carved out from Punjab along with Himachal Pradesh in 1966. Haryana was 17th state of India.  
 Sikkim become full-fledged state of India in 1975. It was 22nd state of India.  
 Arunachal Pradesh came into being as the 24th state of India in 1987.

**5. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the incorporation of Sikkim to the Indian Union?** *(Chap 8, Class-XII, New NCERT)*

- (a) The first democratic elections to the Sikkim Assembly in 1974 were swept by the Sikkim Congress which stood for greater integration with India.
- (b) The Sikkim Assembly first sought the status of 'associate state' and then in April 1975, passed a resolution asking for full integration with India.
- (c) The Indian Parliament accepted their request immediately and Sikkim became the 23rd state of the Indian Union.
- (d) None of the above

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Statement (c) is incorrect as the Indian Parliament accepted their request immediately and Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Indian Union. This was followed by a hurriedly organised referendum that put a stamp of popular approval on the assembly's request.

Statement (a) and (b) are correct as the first democratic elections to Sikkim Assembly in 1974 were swept by Sikkim Congress which stood for greater integration with India. The assembly first sought the status of 'associate state' and then in April, 1975, passed a resolution asking for full integration with India.

**6. Consider the following statements with respect to Goa.** *(Chap 8, Class-XII, New NCERT)*

1. It was under the control of the Portuguese at the time of independence.
2. In December 1961, the Government of India sent the army which liberated Goa and it became the 25th state of Indian Union.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Both the statements (1) and (2) are correct. Goa was under the control of the Portuguese at the time of independence. The Indian Government tried very patiently to persuade the Portuguese Government to withdraw.

In December 1961, the Government of India sent the army which liberated the territories after barely two days of action and on 30th May, 1987 Goa became the 25th state of Indian Union.

**7. Which of the following statements with respect to integration of Manipur to India is incorrect?**

*(Chap 1, Class-XII, New NCERT)*

- (a) After Independence, the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, signed the 'Instrument of Accession' with the Indian Government.
- (b) In June, 1948, Manipur became a Constitutional monarchy.
- (c) Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on Universal Adult Franchise.
- (d) The Indian Government and the Maharaja signed the Merger Agreement in September, 1949.

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Statement (a) is incorrect with respect to integration of Manipur to India as the Maharaja of Manipur Bodhachandra Singh signed the 'Instrument of Accession' before the independence of India.

The Maharaja of Manipur held election in June, 1948 and the state became a Constitutional monarchy therefore, Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on Universal Adult Franchise.

The Government of India pressurised the Maharaja to sign the Merger agreement in September 1949 without consulting the popularly elected legislative assembly.

**8. Which among the following was one of the first regional movements in Indian Politics?**

*(Chap 8, Class-XII, New NCERT)*

- (a) Kashmir Militant Movement
- (b) Dravidian Movement
- (c) Sikh Movement
- (d) None of the above

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* Among the given options, Dravidian Movement was one of the first regional movements in Indian politics. Dravidian Movement led to the formation of Dravidas Kazhagam under the leadership of Tamil Social Reformer EV Ramaswami Periyar.

**9. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution is related to which of the following?** (Chap 8, Class-XII, New NCERT)

- (a) Regional autonomy
- (b) Formation of Punjab in 1966
- (c) Separation of Haryana from Punjab
- (d) Khalistan Movement

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* The Anandpur Sahib Resolution is related to Regional autonomy. The working committee of the Shiromani Akali Dal constituted a 12-member sub-committee on 11th December, 1972 to formulate comprehensive policies and programmes. It wanted to re-define Centre-State relationship in the country. The Resolution also spoke of the aspirations of the Sikh *qaum* (community or nation) and declared its goal as attaining the *bolbala* (dominance or hegemony) of the Sikhs.

**10. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect regarding Kargil Conflict?**

(Chap 4, Class-XII, New NCERT)

1. The Kargil Conflict was not only confined to Kargil as it was spreaded in other parts of the country.
2. After the conflict, the Government of Pakistan was taken over by the Pakistan Army led by the Army chief, General Pervez Musharraf.

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Statement (1) is incorrect regarding Kargil Conflict because the Kargil Conflict remained confined only to the Kargil region.

The Kargil Conflict went from May to June 1999 when the Pakistani military infiltrated Kashmir. Operation Vijay was launched by the Indian Army to regain the possession of Kargil.

Statement (2) is correct as after the conflict, the Government of Pakistan was taken over by the Pakistan army led by the Army chief, General Pervez Musharraf.

**11. On the basis of their formation, arrange the following states in a chronological order.**

(Chap 1, Class-XII, New NCERT)

1. Mizoram
2. Jharkhand
3. Meghalaya
4. Goa

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* The correct chronology is as follows  
Meghalaya-Goa-Mizoram-Jharkhand.  
Meghalaya was carved out of Assam in 1972.  
Goa was conferred the statehood of India in 1987.  
Mizoram became state of Indian Union in 1987.  
Jharkhand was formed in 2000.

**12. Consider the following statements.**

(Chap 1, Class-XII, New NCERT)

1. The States Reorganisation Commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages.
2. On the basis of its report, the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956, which led to the creation of 15 states and 7 Union Territories.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Statement (1) is correct as the establishment of Andhra Pradesh sparked a fight in other regions of the country to create states based on linguistic lines. The Central Government was forced to form the States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to examine into the issue of redrawing state boundaries as a result of these disputes. The Commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the states should reflect the boundaries of different languages.

Statement (2) is incorrect because on the basis of its report, the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956. This led to the creation of 14 states and 6 Union Territories.

**13. The Vishalandhra Movement is related to which of the following?** (Chap 1, Class-XII, New NCERT)

- (a) Formation of Telangana
- (b) Formation of Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Incorporation of Hyderabad in Indian Dominion
- (d) Making Hyderabad the capital of Andhra Pradesh

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* The Vishalandhra Movement is related to formation of Andhra Pradesh. The Vishalandhra Movement demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras Province and be made into a separate Andhra Province.

**14. Maharashtra and Karnataka have a long standing border dispute over which of the following territories?** (Chap 7, Class-XI, New NCERT)

- (a) Kalapani (b) Coorg  
(c) Belgaum (d) Bandipur

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Maharashtra and Karnataka have a long standing border dispute over Belgaum. The genesis of the dispute lies in the reorganisation of states along linguistic and administrative lines in 1956. However, the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, made Belgaum and 10 talukas of Bombay State a part of the then Mysore State (which was renamed as Karnataka in 1973).

**15. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct code.**

(Chap 7, Class-XI, New NCERT)

**Assertion (A)** It is not easy to resolve the border disputes between states merely on the basis of linguistic majority.

**Reason (R)** Though language is the basis of defining boundaries of the states, often border areas would have populations speaking more than one language.

**Codes**

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). In border disputes, states have certain claims over territories belonging to neighbouring states.

Though language is the basis of defining boundaries of the States, often border areas would have populations speaking more than one language. So, it is not easy to resolve these disputes merely on the basis of linguistic majority.

**16. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding government's approach towards integration of princely states?**

(Chap 1, Class-XII, New NCERT)

- (a) The people of all the princely states want to become a part of the Indian Union.  
(b) The Government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.

- (c) The integration and consolidation of the nation's territorial boundaries had taken paramount importance in the aftermath of partition, which brought the battle for territory demarcation into sharp focus.  
(d) None of the above

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Statement (a) is incorrect regarding government's approach towards integration of princely states. The people of most of the princely states wanted to become part of the Indian Union.

There were some princely states which were refusing to join India in order to acquire independent statehood. While some were in tussle to choose between the two newly formed countries.

**17. Consider the following statements.**

(Chap 1, Class-XII, New NCERT)

1. He was the Deputy Prime Minister and first Home Minister of independent India.
2. He played an important role in the integration of princely states with India.
3. He was a member of important committees of the Constituent Assembly on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Provincial Constitution, etc.

Which personality has been referred to by the above statements?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Sardar Patel  
(c) KM Munshi (d) None of these

➤ *Ans. (b)*

*Exp.* The personality that has been referred in the above statements is 'Sardar Patel'. He was India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately after the independence. He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union. He was a member of important committees of the Constituent Assembly on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Provincial Constitution, etc.

**18. Consider the following statements about the integration of Hyderabad to India.**

(Chap 1, Class-XII, New NCERT)

1. The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to join Pakistan.
2. He entered into the Standstill agreement with Pakistan in November 1947.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

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

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Both the statements (1) and (2) are incorrect as the Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into what was called the Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947, for a year. Hyderabad was the largest princely state surrounded entirely by Indian territories.

**19. Consider the following statements.**

(Chap 14, Class-XII, Old NCERT)

1. The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed to study the demand for organising states on the basis of language.
2. It recommended the principle of linguistic heterogeneity for reorganisation of states.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (a)*

*Exp.* Only statement (1) is correct as the State Reorganisation Commission was constituted by the Government of India on 29th December 1953. It was appointed to study the demands for organising states on Language basis.

Statement (2) is incorrect because according to the commission, Linguistic minorities were denied an effective voice in the governance of their states. Commission, therefore, recommended the principle of linguistic homogeneity for reorganisation of states.

**20. Which of the following freedom fighter died in the agitation, for creating of a separate Andhra state?**

(Chap 14, Class-XII, Old NCERT)

- (a) P Sitaramaiah (b) AK Ayyar  
(c) Poti Sriramulu (d) T T Krishnamachari

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Poti Sriramulu died in the agitation, for creating of a separate Andhra state. He died on 15th December, 1952 after about 58 days of commencing his fast. This resulted in widespread riots and violence in many regions in Andhra. Finally, on 1st October, 1953, the Andhra State was formed with its capital at Kurnool.

**21. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?**

(Chap 14, Class-XII, Old NCERT)

New States	Parent States
1. Maharashtra	Bombay
2. Gujarat	Bombay
3. Punjab	Haryana

Codes

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

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Pairs (1) and (2) are correctly matched. The States Reorganisation Act created new boundaries for the state of Bombay, transferring some Kannada speaking areas to Mysore State, and expanding the territories of Bombay to include Marathi-speaking Marathwada and Vidarbha, as well as Gujarati-speaking Saurashtra and Kutch.

Pairs (3) is not correctly matched as Haryana was carved out of the former state of East Punjab on 1st November, 1966 on a linguistic basis.

**22. Which of the following is the first state in India formed on the basis of language?**

(Chap 14, Class-XII, Old NCERT) (UPPSC Pre 2018)

- (a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh

➤ *Ans. (d)*

*Exp.* Andhra Pradesh was the first Indian state to be created on linguistic basis on 1st November, 1953, after it was carved out from Madras Presidency. Three years later, the Telugu-speaking areas in the erstwhile Hyderabad State were merged with it following a Gentleman's Agreement and Andhra Pradesh was formed on 1st November, 1956. The state capital was shifted from Kurnool to Hyderabad.

**23. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Kashmir issue?**

(Chap 8, Class-XII, New NCERT)

- (a) The 'Kashmir issue' is more than a border conflict between India and Pakistan. This problem involves both external and internal aspects.  
(b) It involves the issue of Kashmiri identity known as Kashmiriyat.  
(c) It concerns the people of Jammu and Kashmir's desire for political autonomy.  
(d) All of the Above

➤ *Ans. (d)*

*Exp.* All the statements are correct regarding Kashmir issue. The 'Kashmir issue' has been regarded as a key point of contention between India and Pakistan. However, the state's political condition is multifacet. The 'Kashmir issue' is more than a border conflict between India and Pakistan. This problem involves both external and internal aspects. It involves the issue of Kashmiri identity known as Kashmiriyat. It concerns the people of Jammu and Kashmir's desire for political autonomy.

**24. Consider the following statements about the accession of Jammu and Kashmir.**

(Chap 8, Class-XII, New NCERT)

1. Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir wanted to join India.
2. In October 1947, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators from its side to capture Kashmir.
3. Maharaja signed an 'Instrument of Accession' with the Government of India.
4. India agreed to grant it provisional autonomy under Article 371.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

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

➤ *Ans. (c)*

*Exp.* Statements (1) and (4) are incorrect about the accession of Jammu and Kashmir. Before 1947, Jammu and Kashmir was a princely state. Its ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh did not want to merge either with India or Pakistan but to have an independent status for his state. When Sheikh Abdullah took over as the Prime Minister of the state in March 1948, India agreed to grant it provisional autonomy under the Article 370.

**25. Consider the following statements about North-East.**

(Chap 8, Class-XII, New NCERT)

1. Tripura, Manipur and Khasi Hills of Meghalaya were erstwhile Princely States which remained independent even after independence.
2. At the time of independence, the entire region except Mizoram comprised the state of Assam.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

➤ *Ans. (d)*

*Exp.* Neither statement (1) nor (2) is correct about North-East because Tripura, Manipur and Khasi Hills of Meghalaya were erstwhile princely states which merged with India after independence. At the time of independence, the entire region except Manipur and Tripura comprised the state of Assam.

**26. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Mizoram?**

(Chap 8, Class-XII, New NCERT)

- (a) After independence, the Mizo Hills area was made an autonomous district within Assam.
- (b) The Mizos' anger led to the formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga.
- (c) In 1966, the MNF started an armed campaign for independence.
- (d) In 1985, a Peace Agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga which granted Mizoram full-fledged statehood.

➤ *Ans. (d)*

*Exp.* Statement (d) is incorrect about Mizoram because in 1986 a Peace Agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga.

As per this accord, Mizoram was granted full-fledged statehood with special powers and the MNF agreed to give up secessionist struggle. Laldenga took over as the Chief Minister. This accord proved a turning point in the history of Mizoram.