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2024

According to  
**CSAT**  
Syllabus

Central and State Civil Services Examinations  
**245** General Studies Question Papers

**CHAPTERWISE  
SOLVED PAPER**

**4** General Studies  
**PREVIEW**

(4<sup>th</sup> in 8  
Part Series)

{ पूर्वावलोकन }  
English Version ...

Includes Question Papers from  
**1990 to March 2024** alongwith  
**UPPCS Mains** GS Question Papers

**Indian Polity  
& Governance**

*Exclusive Focus*

CHAPTERWISE  
REVISION NOTES

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# PREFACE

The book in hand titled "PREVIEW" is the English version of "पूर्वावलोकन". "पूर्वावलोकन" has proved to be one of the most useful book series for Central and State Civil Services Examinations for the last 23 years. It has carved a special place for itself among हिन्दी Medium students for its authenticity and style of presentation.

The English edition of "पूर्वावलोकन" has been prepared keeping in view the requirements of the English medium students. The changes in the examination pattern have been kept in focus. Its contents are thoroughly updated and authenticated with a team of experts. The treatise has been enriched by incorporation of maximum number of questions of different examinations and their authentic explanations.

After the inclusion of CSAT as a compulsory part of civil services examinations by Union and State Public Services Commissions, the objective type questions have been compiled chapter-wise according to CSAT syllabus. In this edition, questions related to states, nations and the world have been compiled together. However, Geography, Polity, Science, Environment, Economics and State Based Questions find a place in a separate section. Thus, all the questions have been compiled in 8 sections, 7 of them are according to central civil services examination (IAS) and the 8<sup>th</sup> section caters to State based questions.

We hope that the book will fulfill the needs of English medium students. We have tried our best to present our highly esteemed and beloved readers an authentic and upto date book on General Studies. Any discrepancy brought to our notice will be taken care of in forth coming Editions. Suggestions for improvement are welcome.

May this book enjoy success unprecedented!!

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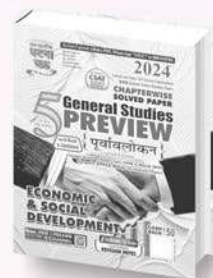
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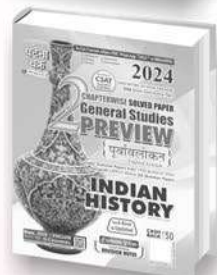
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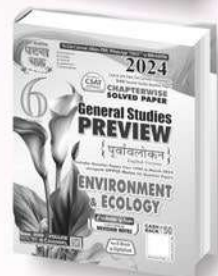
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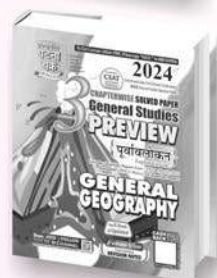
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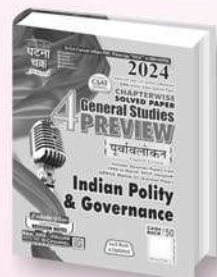
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**Indian Polity  
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**State Based  
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# General Studies

# PREVIEW

English Version of

# पूर्वावलोकन

## About the Book

In the inaugural English version edition of Purvavalokan series, all the sections are redesigned as per the new syllabus (see the box) of Union and States Public Service Commission preliminary examinations. Following question papers have been included in this edition-

1. IAS preliminary exams conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) - 1993 to 2023
2. UPPCS, Lower Subordinate & UDA/LDA preliminary exams - 1990 to 2023 (General and Special exams) and UDA/LDA & RO/ARO mains exams 2010 to 2021, conducted by Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC).
3. UPPCS Mains examination- from 2002 to 2017 and GIC- 2010 to 2017.
4. PCS and UDA/LDA pre. exams conducted by Uttarakhand Public Service Commission- from 2002 to 2016, PCS pre 2010 to 2021 and Lower Subordinate (pre) 2010.
5. PCS mains 2002 & 2006 and UDA/LDA mains 2007 conducted by Uttarakhand Public Service Commission.
6. PCS pre conducted by Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission from 1990 to 2023.
7. Jharkhand PCS pre 2003, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2021 and 2023
8. Chhattisgarh PCS pre. - From 2003 to 2008 and from 2011 to 2023.

### CSAT General Studies Paper I Syllabus

1. Current Affairs: Events of national and international importance.
2. History of India and Indian National Movement.
3. Indian and World Geography - Physical, Social, Economic geography of India and the World.
4. Indian Polity and Governance – Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights, Issues, etc.
5. Economic and Social Development – Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.
6. General issues on Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change (no subject specialization required).
7. General Science.

**Note:** This is the syllabus of Union Public Service Commission and Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission preliminary exams only. Other states (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand etc.) Public Service Commissions have included their state related information as well in the syllabus.

9. Rajasthan PCS pre. - From 1993 to 2023.

10. Bihar PCS pre. - From 1992 to 2023 (including Re-exam of 2022).

● Total 245 question papers of above exams have been included in this compilation. General Studies solutions can be presented in two ways-

1. Year-wise categorization of all examinations papers.

2. Chapter-wise categorization of all examinations paper.

We have opted for the second which is the toughest option for the benefit of aspirants so that all questions can be found as a question treasure. Presentation includes following process-

➤ **First Step-** collection of 245 General Studies MCQ question papers.

➤ **Second Step-** categorization of questions into 8 categories as per the new syllabus.

➤ **Third Step-** categorization of each category into chapters.

➤ **Fourth Step-** exclusion of repeated questions by mentioning the exams.

➤ **Fifth Step-** solution of all the questions with their detailed explanations. All the solutions are provided after referring the reference books and from prestigious subject matter experts/writers or from authenticated websites.

● This edition clearly explains the trend of MCQ questions in each chapter.

● Repeated questions from various examinations are specially highlighted in this edition.

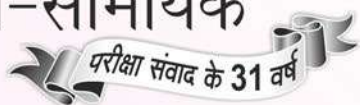
● This compilation provides the most probable questions of upcoming examinations.

● All the questions have been clearly explained in detail with full authenticity.

● Questions of upcoming examinations can be easily accessed from the type of questions on each chapter.

Thus by adopting arduous and complicated process, a treasure of about 31,000 questions have been presented here. Considering the repetitiveness of the questions in various exams, this release will surely benefit the aspirants. Authenticity is our topmost priority so we have verified our solutions with experts multiple times. Nevertheless, if you disagree with any of them please write to us or call on 9335140296 from 12:00 PM (noon) to 8:00 PM (Monday to Friday). After verification process we will communicate with you accordingly.

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# Question Paper Analysis

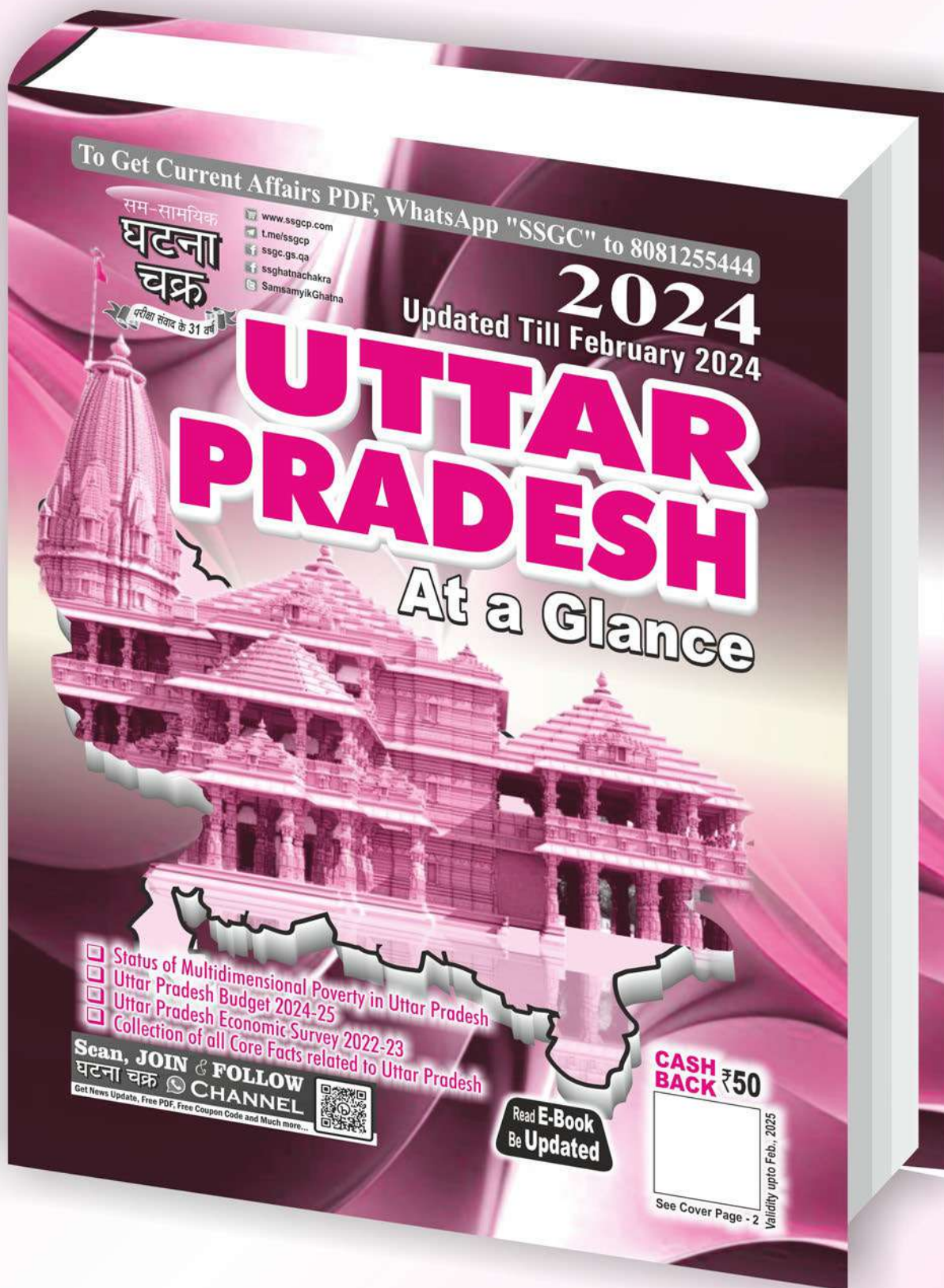
245 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) based question papers of General Studies of Union and State Public Service Commission preliminary and mains are integrated in this release. Detailed list of 245 question papers are as follows:

Exam	No. of Papers	No. of Ques.
IAS Pre exam 2011-2023	100 × 13	1300
IAS Pre exam 1993-2010	150 × 18	2700
UP PCS Pre exam 1998-2023	150 × 27	4050
UP PCS Pre exam 1990-1997	120 × 8	960
UP PCS Mains exam 2002-2003	150 × 2	300
UP PCS Mains exam (including special exams) 2004-2017	150 × 31	4650
UP PSCGIC exam 2010 and 2017	150 × 3	450
UP (UDA/LDA) Pre exam 2001-2006	150 × 3	450
UP (RO/ARO) Pre exam (General and Special exam) 2010-2018, 2021, 2023	140 × 9	1260
UP (UDA/LDA) Mains exam (General and Special exam) 2010-2021	120 × 7	840
UP Lower Subordinate Pre exam (General and Special exam) 1998-2009	100 × 11	1100
UP Lower Subordinate Pre exam (General and Special exam) 2013-2015	150 × 2	300
UP Lower Subordinate Mains exam (General and Special exam) 2013, 2015	120 × 2	240
UPPCS (RI) Pre Exam 2014	100 × 1	100
UP BEO Pre Exam 2019	120 × 1	120
Uttarakhand PCS Pre exam 2002-2021	150 × 8	1200
Uttarakhand (UDA/LDA) Pre exam 2007	150 × 1	150
Uttarakhand PCS Mains exam 2002 & 2006	150 × 2	300
Uttarakhand (UDA/LDA) Mains exam 2007	100 × 1	100
Uttarakhand Lower Subordinate Pre exam 2010	150 × 1	150
Madhya Pradesh PCS Pre exam 1990-2006	75 × 15	1125
Madhya Pradesh PCS Pre exam 2010	150 × 2	300
Madhya Pradesh PCS Pre exam 2012-2023	100 × 12	1200
Chhattisgarh PCS Pre exam 2003-2005	75 × 2	150
Chhattisgarh PCS Pre exam 2008 & 2013 -2023	100 × 12	1200
Chhattisgarh PCS Pre exam 2011	150 × 1	150
Rajasthan PCS Pre exam 1992	120 × 1	120
Rajasthan PCS Pre exam 1993-2012	100 × 11	1100
Rajasthan PCS Pre exam 2013, 2018, 2021 & 2023	150 × 6	900
Bihar PCS Pre exam 1992-2023	150 × 23	3450
Jharkhand PCS Pre exam 2003-2011	100 × 2	200
Jharkhand PCS Pre exam 2013, 2016, 2021 & 2023	100 × 6	600
Jharkhand PCS Main exam 2016	80 × 1	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>31295</b>

After exclusion of repeated questions from above questions of 245 papers around 31000 questions have been categorized as following:

- ✓ Current Affairs
- ✓ History of India and Indian National Movement
- ✓ Indian and World Geography
- ✓ Indian Polity and Governance
- ✓ Economic and Social Development
- ✓ General issues on Environmental Ecology
- ✓ General Science
- ✓ State Related Question

In this 8<sup>th</sup> edition of **PREVIEW** (पूर्वावलोकन) series, we are presenting **Indian Polity and Governance** in **4<sup>th</sup> section**. As per the new revised format, **3790** questions have been collected from **245** question papers of Union and States Civil Service Examinations. After elimination of **325** repetitive questions, **3465** questions have been included in this section. Repeated questions were given below the original questions so that our aspirants can analyze the trend of repetitive questions.

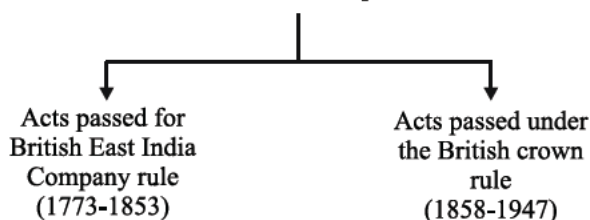




# Indian Polity and Governance

## The Constitutional Development of India

The Constitutional Development of India



### Acts Passed for the British East India Company Rule (1773-1853)

**Regulating Act of 1773** designated the governor of Bengal, Warren Hastings, to Governor General of Bengal and subsumed the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay under Bengal's control. \*Governor General was provided with an executive council of four to assist him in Military and Non - Military decisions which would be made by the majority of the council. \*Governor General could vote only in case of tie. \*A **Supreme Court** which had a Chief Justice and three other Judges was established at **Fort William in Calcutta** in the year 1774 by this Act. This Act prohibited the Servants of the company from engaging in private trade or accepting gifts and bribes from the Indians. \*British Government strengthened the control over the company through the Court of Directors (Governing body of Company) to report on its revenue, civil and military affairs in India.

\***Pitts India Act 1784** distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the company. \***Board of Control** was created for political matters and the **Court of Directors** controlled the commercial affairs. \*Board of Control was comprised of 6 people.

\***Act of 1786** provided that Governor General could overrule his council in matters of importance affecting the safety, peace or interest of the Empire in India. \*Governor General was granted the powers of Commander-in-Chief. \*Lord Cornwallis was the first Governor General to enjoy these powers.

\***The Charter Act of 1793** further extended the commercial monopoly of the company for another 20 years. \***Charter Act of 1813** for the first time, made **provision of 1 Lakh rupee per year to be spent on the education** of Indians. It ended the

company's monopoly over trade, although the monopoly over trade of tea & trade with China continued.

\***Charter Act of 1833** made the Governor General of Bengal the Governor General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers. \***Lord William Bentinck** became the first Governor General of India. \*It ended the Activities of East India Company as a commercial body, which became purely an administrative body. \*A **legal member (fourth member)** was included in the executive council of Governor General. \***Macaulay** was the first legal member.

\***Charter Act of 1853** separated for the first time the legislative and executive functions of the Governor General's council. \*It established a separate Indian (Central) legislative council for law making. \*It introduced an open competition system for selection and recruitment of Civil Servants. fact

1. **In which of the following Acts, the provision was made for the establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta?**  
(a) Regulating Act, 1773 (b) Pitt's India Act, 1784  
(c) Charter Act, 1813 (d) Charter Act, 1833

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2010

Ans. (a)

The provision for the establishment of Supreme Court at Fort William, Calcutta was made in the Regulating Act, 1773. Which was established in 1774. Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice of this Supreme Court.

2. **With reference to the establishment of Supreme Court, which of the statement is/are correct?**
  1. **Supreme Court at Calcutta was established by the Regulating Act of 1773.**
  2. **Lemaister was the first Chief Justice of this Court.****Select the correct answer using codes given below.**

Codes :

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

U.P. R.O./A.R.O. (Pre) (Re-Exam) 2016

Ans. (a)

See the explanation of the above question.

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

List- I

List- II

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| A. Establishment of Board of Control                     | 1. Regulating Act, 1773   |
| B. Establishment of Supreme Court                        | 2. Pitt's India Act, 1784 |
| C. Permission to English Missionaries to work in India   | 3. Charter Act, 1813      |
| D. Appointment of Law Member in Governor-General Council | 4. Charter Act, 1833      |

Code :

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

U.P.P.C.S (Pre) 2003

Ans. (b)

The matched pairs are as follows :

- |                        |   |  |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Regulating Act, 1773   | – | Establishment of Supreme Court                         |
| Pitt's India Act, 1784 | – | Establishment of Board of Control                      |
| Charter Act, 1813      | – | Permission to English Missionaries to work in India    |
| Charter Act, 1833      | – | Appointment of Law Member in Governor General Council. |

4. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education of India?

- Charter Act of 1813
- General committee of public instruction, 1823
- Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

I.A.S. (Pre) 2018

Ans. (d)

East India Company discouraged orientalist education system and promoted western education system. In Charter Act 1813 there was also a provision that company should invest Rs 1 Lakh every year on the education of Indians. In 1823, General committee of public instruction was constituted which has responsibility

to grant 1 Lakh rupees. The orientalist anglicist Controversy was a controversy regarding nature of education that British east India company was to impart to the local populations in its territory. H.T. Prinsep and Dr. H.H. Wilson supported orientalist education and anglicist were led by Charles Trevelyan who advocated for imparting of western education through medium of english. During rule of Governor General Lord William Bentick (1828-35) on 7 March, 1835 the proposal of Lord Macaulay was accepted and English language was accepted as the medium of higher education.

5. By which Act, the British Parliament had abolished the monopoly of East India Company's trade in India except Tea and China trade?

- Charter Act of 1813
- Charter Act of 1833
- Charter Act of 1853
- Charter Act of 1873

U.P.R.O./A.R.O. (Mains) 2017

Ans. (a)

Trade monopoly of East India company was abolished by the Charter Act, 1813 except trade in Tea and China. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the company. The Act also empowered local governments to impose taxes and punish those who did not pay. While Charter Act of 1833 abolished commercial role of the EIC and allowed EIC to perform political functions only, in future.

6. Which Act of British Parliament abolished the East India Company monopoly over trade in India?

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Regulating Act      | (b) Pitt's India Act  |
| (c) Charter Act of 1813 | (d) None of the above |

Uttarakhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2016

Ans. (c)

The Charter Act of 1813 deprived the company of its monopoly over trade with India but it still enjoyed its monopoly of trade with china and the trade in tea.

7. Consider the following statements about 'the charter Act of 1813':

- It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
- It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the company.
- The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

I.A.S. (Pre) 2019

Ans. (a)

Trade monopoly of East India company in India was abolished except trade in tea and china through charter Act of 1813. Through this Act, sovereignty of British crown over Indian company territories was asserted.

Thus statement (1) & (2) is true but statement (3) is not correct because This Act kept rights over the territory and revenue under the East India Company for next 20 years. The Indian revenue was brought under the direct control of British Parliament through- The Act of 1858, when the designation of Secretary of State was made under the British cabinet Minister and speciall, to help him in Revenue administration, the Council of India was organised.

8. Which Act for the first time made it possible for Indians to take some share in the administration of their country?

- (a) Charter Act, 1833  
(b) Charter Act, 1853  
(c) Government of India Act, 1858  
(d) Indian Councils Act, 1861

U.P.P.C.S.(Pre) 2012

Ans. (a)

Section 87 was one of the most important sections of the Charter Act, 1833. It stated that no person of India or the Crown would be debarred from any post or service under the Company on the ground of religion, place of birth, descent or colour or any of them. Subsequently section 87 of the Act, 1833 became the foundation for the demand of participation of Indians in the administration during the political movement.

### Acts Passed under the British Crown (1858-1947)

\*The British Crown decided to assume sovereignty over India from the East India Company by the Government of India Act 1858. \*The name of the post of Governor General was renamed as the 'Viceroy' of India. He became the direct representative of the British Crown. \*Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India. \*Board of Control and Court of Directors came to an end. A new post of **Secretary of State** of India was created. \*He was assisted by a council of 15 members. He received the

powers so long enjoyed by the court of Directors and Board of Control. \*The council of India was to be advisory in nature, in most cases the initiatives and the final decision remained with the Secretary of State for India. **Indian Council Act 1861**, initiated the participation of the Indian representatives in law making process. \*The Act restored the legislative powers of making and amending laws to the provinces of Madras and Bombay and thus initiating the process of decentralization.\*The Act empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances in case of emergency which were not to remain in force for more than six months. **Indian Council Act 1892**, increased the number of non-official members both in the Central and Provincial Legislative councils but maintained the official majority in them. \*The Indian members were granted the right to ask questions and discuss the **budget** in the legislative council. \*This Act introduced the principle of election, in a limited sense, though the word 'election' was very carefully avoided in it. **Indian Councils Act 1909** is also known by the name of Morley-Minto Reforms. \*It provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive councils of Viceroy & Governors. **Satyendra Prasad Sinha** became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive council. He was appointed as a law member. \*The functions and size of legislatures both at the centre and in the provinces were enlarged. The members of council were given the right of discussion and asking Supplementary questions. The Act provided separate electorates for Muslims. Hence **Lord Minto** came to be known as **father of the communal electorate**. **Government of India Act 1919** is known by the name of '**Montagu Chelmsford Reforms**'. \*This Act, for the first time, adopted the Direct Election system. \*Principle of communal representation was extended by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Europeans and Anglo - Indians. It introduced **Bicameralism** at Central level. \*It separated various subjects, as the Central and provincial subjects. The Bicameral Central Legislature could make law for the whole of British India. \*It introduced **dyarchy** in the provinces. \*Provincial subjects were further divided into two parts : transferred and reserved. For the first time, the term, responsible Government was used. \*Under this Act, a commission was to be constituted after 10 years which will review the working of this Act and present its report. In November 1927 (i.e. 2 years before the schedule), the British Government announced the appointment of a seven member statutory commission under the chairmanship of Simon to report on the condition of India under its new constitution. The commission was hence called **Simon commission**. \***Government of India Act 1935** provided for the establishment of an **All India Federation** consisting of provinces and Princely states as units. \*It introduced **dyarchy at the centre** and abolished the same in the provinces. \*It provided for the establishment of a **Reserve Bank of India** to control

the currency and credit of the country. \*Principle of Communal representation was further extended by providing the separate electorates for Scheduled Castes, women and labours. \*A **Federal Court** was set up in 1937 through this Act. \*This Act **separated Burma** from the British India and established two new provinces-Sindh and Odisha. \*It introduced **bicameralism** in 6 out of 11 provinces. **Indian Independence Act of 1947** declared India to be an Independent and Sovereign nation on 15 August 1947. \*It abolished the office of Viceroy and, a Governor General was appointed for each dominion. \*It dropped the title of 'Emperor of India' from the royal titles of the King of England.

1. Read the following statements with reference to the Indian Councils Act (1861) and choose the correct option:

- (i) As a result of this Act, total members of Executive Council of Governor General became 7
- (ii) For legislative work, number of additional members could be minimum of 6 and maximum of 12
- (iii) No differentiation was made between State and Central subjects

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) Only (i)

Chhatisgarh P.C.S. (Pre) 2021

Ans. (b)

The Indian Councils Act 1861, transformed the Viceroy's Executive Council into a miniature cabinet running on the portfolio system. All the five members were assigned a department out of Revenue, Finance, Law, Home and Military, as the head for the executive functions. In 1874 a sixth member was added to the executive council for Public Works Department. For legislative works, number of additional members was determined to be minimum 6 and maximum 12, which were to be nominated by viceroy for 2 years. At least Half of the additional members were to be non-official. No differentiation was made between Central and Provincial subjects.

2. Read the following statements with respect to the Indian Councils Act, 1892 and choose the correct option :

- (i) It was implemented on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 1892
- (ii) Out of total 24 members, 5 were non-government members
- (iii) Members were given rights to ask supplementary questions

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) Only (ii)

Chhatisgarh P.C.S. (Pre) 2021

Ans. (\*)

The British Parliament passed the Indian Council Act, 1892. It gathered the royal assent on June 20, 1892 and was commenced on February 3, 1893. Thus statement (i) is wrong. The number of additional members elected to the Governor-General's Council was increased to a minimum ten to maximum sixteen members. Among these additional members at least half had to be non-official. Thus as per rule, of this Act, in these additional members 6 were official and 10 were non-official. In non-official members both Indian and European are included. Thus statement (ii) is wrong. In this Act, right to discuss the budget was given but members were not given the right to ask supplementary questions. Thus statement (iii) is also wrong.

3. Under Which of the following Act, Legislative Council of India received the power to discuss the budget?

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1861
- (b) Indian Council Act, 1892
- (c) Indian Council Act, 1909
- (d) Government of India Act, 1919

U.P. P.C.S (Pre) 2003

Ans. (b)

The Indian Council Act, 1892 increased the functioning of the Legislative Council. The council was given the power to discuss the Budget, but not the power to vote. The Act permitted addressing questions to the executive, with prior-notice of 6 days. But the power to ask supplementary questions was not given.

4. Which of the following Act provided for communal representation in British India?

- (a) Indian councils Act, 1892
- (b) Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
- (c) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
- (d) Govt. of India Act, 1935

M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2019

Ans. (b)

The Indian Councils Act, 1909 introduced a separate electorate for communal representation to the Muslim community and thus sowed the seeds of separatism that eventually led to the partition of the country.

5. The Act of 1909 was associated with

- (a) introduction of separate electorate
- (b) decentralization
- (c) dyarchy
- (d) legislative councils

M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2017

Ans. (a)

See the explanation of the above question.

6. By which one of the following Acts was the Federal Court in India created?

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1861
- (b) Government of India Act, 1909
- (c) Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) None of the above

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2014

Ans. (d)

The Federal Court in India was established on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1937 by the Government of India Act, 1935. Sir Maurice Gwyer was its first Chief Justice. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

7. The Federal Court of India was established in which of the following year?

- (a) 1935
- (b) 1937
- (c) 1946
- (d) 1947

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2015

Ans. (b)

See the explanation of the above question.

8. Under which of the following Acts, Dyarchy was introduced at Central level?

- (a) Act of 1909
- (b) Government of India Act, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

U.P.P.C.S (Pre) 2008

Ans. (c)

The salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935 were –

- (i) Dyarchy was introduced at the Central level. Provincial Dyarchy, as envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1919, was abolished. Central subjects were divided into- Reserved and Transferred subjects.
- (ii) The Government of India Act, 1935 proposed to set up All India Federation comprising of the British India Provinces and the Princely States.

(iii) The supremacy of the British Parliament remained intact under the Government of India Act, 1935.

(iv) Burma was separated from India with effect from April, 1937.

(v) The Government of India Act, 1935 abolished the Council of the Secretary of State for India, which was created in 1858.

(vi) The Federal Court of India was established on 1 October, 1937; Sir Maurice Gwyer was its first Chief Justice.

(vii) The Central Federal Bank was established under this Act which was later known as the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

9. Which of the following Acts set up Dyarchy System at the central level?

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Government of India Act, 1919
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (d) Indian Councils Act, 1892

U.P.P.S.C. (R.I.) 2014

Ans. (a)

See the explanation of the above question.

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

- 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 the provinces.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

I.A.S. (Pre) 2012

Ans. (c)

The Government of India Act, 1919 was passed by the British Parliament. The Act embodied the reforms recommended in the report of the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, and the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford. This Act provided for the introduction of a dual form of Government in provinces known as Dyarchy. The Subjects of administration were divided into two categories - Reserved and Transferred.

Reserved subjects were kept under provincial governors and their executive council, while transferred subjects were kept under ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. The distribution of powers between centre and provinces was done in the form of Federal and Provincial subjects.

As far as the question of a separate electoral system for Muslims is concerned, the provision had already been made by the Act of 1909. The Government of India Act, 1919 continued this provision and also extended it to Sikhs, Europeans, Indian-Christians, and Anglo-Indians.

**11. In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to**

- (a) Division of the central legislature into two houses.
- (b) Introduction of double government i.e., Central and State Governments.
- (c) Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi.
- (d) Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

**I.A.S. (Pre) 2017**

**Ans. (d)**

Dyarchy is derived from the Greek word 'di-arche' which means double rule. In the context of Indian history, the principle of Dyarchy refers to the division of the provincial subjects into 'reserved' and 'transferred' categories. Comparatively important subjects (reserved subjects) such as police, jail, justice, finance and irrigation were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. Subjects of lesser importance (transferred subjects) such as education, agriculture, local self-government etc., were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative council.

**12. In the Government of India Act 1919, the functions of Provincial Government were divided into "Reserved" and "Transferred" subjects. Which of the following were treated as "Reserved" subjects?**

- 1. Administration of Justice
- 2. Local Self-Government
- 3. Land Revenue
- 4. Police

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**I.A.S. (Pre) 2022**

**Ans. (c)**

The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced diarchy at the provincial level. The provincial governments' subjects were separated into two divisions : reserved subjects and transferred subjects. Subjects under the Transferred List are Local self- government, public works, Health and sanitation, Industrial research and Education. The subjects included under Reserved List are Judicial Administration, press, Land Revenues, Forests, Water, Labour Disputes Settlement, Agriculture Loans, Police and Prisons. Thus, option (c) is correct.

**13. Which Act established the Dyarchy system in the Provinces?**

- (a) The Government of India Act of 1935
- (b) The Government of India Act of 1919
- (c) The Indian Council Act of 1861
- (d) Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre.) 2022**

**Ans. (b)**

The Government of India Act of 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, was passed by the British Parliament with objective of the gradual introduction of responsible Government in India. It introduced a system of dual government at the provincial level. Subjects were divided into two categories. (1) Reserved subjects: These included important areas like law and order, finance, land revenue, and irrigation. These remained under the direct control of the British Governor and his Executive Council. (2) Transferred subjects: These included less critical areas like education, health, public works, and agriculture. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'-a term derived from the Greek word diarche, which means double rule. It also introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.

**14. The Indian Legislature was made bicameral for the first time by**

- (a) Indian Council Act of 1892
- (b) Indian Council Act of 1909
- (c) The Government of India Act of 1919
- (d) The Government of India Act of 1935

**U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2008**

**Ans. (c)**

The Government of India Act, 1919, made the Indian Legislature bicameral for the first time. It was to consist of an Upper House named the Council of state and a Lower House named the Legislative Assembly. Council of State was composed of 60 members, of whom maximum 20 members could be official in accordance with section 18 of the Government of India Act, 1919. The lower house was called the Central Legislative Assembly and under section 19 of this Act, it originally provided for 140 members with 100 elected and 40 nominated. It is noteworthy that under the Rules made for the implementation of the 1919 Act, provision was made for 60 members with 33 elected and 27 nominated in the Council of State, while the number of members of the Central Legislative Assembly was increased first to 143 (102 elected & 41 nominated) and then to 145 (104 elected and 41 nominated). It is notable that one member in each house was elected from Berar out of the nominated members. Due to a member from Berar being nominated as the result of an election held in Berar, it has been included in the number of elected members in many mentions.

**15. Which of the following Acts introduced a bicameral legislature at the Centre?**

- (a) 1961 Act                      (b) 1917 Act  
(c) 1919 Act                      (d) 1915 Act

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2013**

**Ans. (c)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**16. Consider the following statements:**

- The Montagu Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 recommended granting voting rights to all the women above the age of 21.**
- The Government of India Act of 1935 gave women reserved seats in legislature.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**I.A.S. (Pre) 2021**

**Ans. (b)**

In 1918, when Britain granted limited suffrage to women property holders, the law did not apply to British citizens in other parts of the Empire.

Despite the All India Women's Deputation led by Sarojini Naidu to Edwin Samuel Montague, then Secretary of State, India women's demands were ignored in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Though women were not granted voting

rights, nor the right to stand in elections, the Government of India Act 1919 allowed Provincial Councils to determine if women could vote, provided they met stringent property, income, or educational levels. Hence statement 1 is not correct. Statement 2 is correct as the Government of India Act, 1935 extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labourers (workers).

**17. With reference to Indian Civil Services, which of the following statements is/are correct?**

- Government of India Act, 1919 provided for a separate examination for the Indian Civil Service, which was to be held in India.**
- In the Indian Civil Service in 1941, the percentage of Indians was more as compared to the Europeans.**

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

**Code:**

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

**U.P.R.O./A.R.O. (Pre) 2021**

**Ans. (c)**

Both statements are correct. Following Lord Macaulay's Report of the select committee of the British parliament, the concept of merit-based civil services in India was introduced in 1854. For this purpose, civil services commission was set up in London and competitive examinations started in 1855 in the London itself. Government of India Act, 1919, provided for a separate examination for the Indian Civil Service, which was to be held in India (started in 1922 first in Allahabad and later in Delhi). In 1941, in Indian Civil Service, the percentage of Indians was more as compared to the Europeans.

**18. By which of the following Acts, the system of 'Chamber of Princes' with 120 members was created?**

- (a) Act of 1919                      (b) Act of 1793  
(c) Act of 1909                      (d) Charter Act of 1853

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre.) 2023**

**Ans. (a)**

According to the Act of 1919, the system of chamber of princes with 120 members was created. The Chamber of Princes was established by King-Emperor George Vs Proclamation on 23 December 1919, after the Government of India Act 1919 was given royal assent.

The chamber was formed to provide a forum in which the rulers of the princely States of India could voice their needs and aspirations to the colonial government.

The annual meeting of the chamber of princes was presided over by the Viceroy of India. It was an advisory body. The first chancellor of the chamber was Maharaja of Bikaner Ganga Singh.

19. Which of the following elections of the Central Legislative Assembly was/were held under the Government of India Act 1919?

- (A) 1926 (B) 1937  
(C) 1945

Select the correct answer using code given below :

Codes :

- (a) (A) only (b) (B) and (C)  
(c) (A) and (C) (d) (A), (B) and (C)

R.A.S./R.T.S. (Pre) 2018

Ans. (c)

According to the question in the year 1926 and 1945 the election of central legislative assembly was held under the government of India Act - 1919.

20. In which year the last election of Indian Legislature under the Government of India Act, 1919 was held?

- (a) 1930 (b) 1934  
(c) 1945 (d) 1947

M.P.P.C.S. (Pre)2020

Ans. (c)

Under the government of India Act, 1919 last election of Indian legislature was held in year 1945.

21. The power of the President to issue ordinance is a relic of

- (a) G.O.I. Act, 1919  
(b) G.O.I. Act, 1935  
(c) G.O.I. Act, 1909  
(d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2008

Ans. (b)

Although in British India, the Viceroy was empowered to promulgate ordinance without the permission of Legislative Council under the Indian Council Act, 1861. However, the President's power to promulgate ordinance (Art. 123) is inspired by section 42 of Government of India Act, 1935.

22. Which of the following Acts introduced the 'Principle of Constitutional Autocracy'?

- (a) The Indian Councils Act of 1909  
(b) The Government of India Act of 1919

- (c) The Government of India Act of 1935  
(d) The Indian Independence Act of 1947

M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2017

Ans. (c)

The Principle of Constitutional Autocracy was introduced by the Government of India Act, 1935. This Act vested the executive authority of Provinces in the Governors and of centre in the Governor-General on behalf of the Crown.

23. The distribution of power between Centre and States as in the Constitution of India is based on which of the following plans?

- (a) Morely-Minto Reform, 1909  
(b) Montagu-Chelmsford Reform, 1919  
(c) Government of India Act, 1935  
(d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

I.A.S. (Pre) 2012

Ans. (c)

The separation of power was made by the Government of India Act, 1935. It divided the legislative powers between central and provincial legislatures and replaced 'dyarchy in provinces with dyarchy at the centre'. The Act also envisaged establishment of 'Federation of India' made up of both British India and some of the Princely States. However, this part was never implemented.

24. One amongst the following was not a salient feature of the Government of India Act, 1935:

- (a) The Act provided for an All India Federation  
(b) Residuary subjects were allocated to provincial Legislatures.  
(c) It marked the beginning of the Provincial Autonomy.  
(d) It abolished Diarchy at the Provincial level and introduced it at the Centre.

R.A.S./R.T.S. (Pre) 2016

Ans. (b)

Residuary Subjects were neither allocated to the central nor provincial legislature. Residuary powers were vested in the Viceroy (Governor-General) of India. Thus (b) is not a salient feature of the Government of India Act, 1935.

25. Which among the following introduced the Provincial Autonomy in British India?

- (a) Cabinet Mission  
(b) Simon Commission



- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) Government of India Act, 1919

**Jharkhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2021**

**Ans. (c)**

The Provincial Autonomy in British India was initially introduced by Government of India Act 1919. In which central control over provinces was relaxed by separation of central and provincial subjects. It also separated provincial budgets from central budget and authorised provincial legislatures to enact their budgets. The government of India Act 1935 further extended and established the Provincial Autonomy. Jharkhand Public Service commission in its first Answer-key validated option (c) as the correct answer, but further in its amended answer-key, option (d) was chosen as the correct answer.

**26. A 'Federal System' and 'diarchy' at the 'Centre' was introduced in India by**

- (a) The Act of 1909
- (b) The Act of 1919
- (c) The Act of 1935
- (d) None of the above

**U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2013**

**Ans. (c)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**27. The provision for the establishment of All India Federation was included in the**

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) August Offer, 1940
- (c) Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) Cabinet Mission Proposal, 1946

**U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2012**

**Ans. (a)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**28. Which one of the following Acts provided for a federal polity in India?**

- (a) Government of India Act, 1909
- (b) Government of India Act, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) India Independence Act, 1947

**U.P. U.D.A./L.D.A. (Pre) 2010**

**Ans. (c)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**29. In the Federation established by the Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the**

- (a) Federal Legislature
- (b) Governor General
- (c) Provincial Legislature
- (d) Provincial Governors

**I.A.S. (Pre) 2018**

**U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2008**

**Ans. (b)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**30. The Federal System proposed under the Government of India Act, 1935 was**

- (a) All India Federation
- (b) Federation of India
- (c) United India
- (d) Indian Confederation

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre), 2021**

**Ans. (b)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**31. Which one of the following is not an important and permanent constituent in the Constitutional History of India as adopted in the Government of India Act, 1935?**

- (a) A written Constitution for the country
- (b) Elected representatives responsible to the Legislature
- (c) Envisaging a scheme of Federation
- (d) Nomination of official members to the Legislature

**U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2010**

**Ans. (a)**

Provision for a written Constitution for the country was not mentioned in the Government of India Act, 1935. The demand for a constitution was accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940, in which the British Government concurred that the framing of the new constitution should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves. In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the British cabinet came to India with a draft proposal of the British Government on the framing of an independent constitution to be adopted after World War II.

**32. Why is the Government of India Act, 1935 important?**

- (a) It is the main source of the Constitution of India
- (b) It gave Independence to India
- (c) It envisages partition of India
- (d) It abolished the Native States

**U.P. Lower Sub. (Pre) 2015**

**Ans. (a)**

The Government of India Act, 1935 is an important source for the Constitution of India. Many provisions of Indian Constitution like, Federal Government, diarchy at the centre, distribution of power between Centre and States and establishment of a Federal Court, have been taken from it.

33. Which one of the following Acts led to the separation of Burma from India?

- (a) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (b) Government of India Act, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

U.P.P.C.S (Mains) 2011

Ans. (c)

Burma was separated from India in 1937 according to the provision of the Government of India Act, 1935.

### Constituent Assembly and making of the Constitution

\*The **first formal demand for the Constituent Assembly** was made by the **Swaraj Party** at a conference in **Ranchi** held in May, 1934. \*The **idea** of a Constituent Assembly was put forward for the first time by **M.N. Roy in the year 1934**. \*The Indian National Congress officially demanded (after the Swaraj Party) a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India for the first time in May 1934, at Patna. \*In 1938 Jawahar Lal Nehru, on behalf of INC declared that the constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult Franchise. The Demand was finally accepted in principle in the **August offer of 1940**. \*The Constituent Assembly was constituted under the scheme formulated by the **Cabinet Mission Plan 1946**. \*Number of representatives from provinces was based on their population i.e. **One representative per 10 Lakh people**. Of these, 296 were to be allotted to British India and 93 Seats to the Princely States. Out of 296 seats allotted to British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governor's provinces and four from the four Chief Commissioners' provinces, one from each. \*The representatives of Princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the Princely states. \*The elections to the constituent assembly for 296 seats were held in July-August 1946. The Indian National Congress won **208** seats, the Muslim League won 73 seats and the small groups and independents got the remaining **15** seats. \*In the beginning, Princely states did not participate in Constituent Assembly, but with the third session of the Constituent Assembly commencing on 28 April, 1947 the representative of the Princely States of India began to join it gradually. \*Constituent Assembly was a result of an **Indirect election**. \*This election was not based on

the **Adult franchise**. \*According to **Government of India Act 1935**, voting rights were limited and based on tax, education and property. \*The Viceroy invited the elected representatives for the first meeting of Constituent assembly on **9 December 1946**. \***207** members participated in the first meeting. The meeting was presided over by **Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha**, the **temporary President**. Later, on **11 December 1946** **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was unanimously elected as the President of the Constituent assembly. It took **2 years, 11 months and 18 days** (according to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha website, 2 years, 11 months and 17 days, It seems that it has not included the day of adoption of the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly) to complete the task of Constitution making. \*Total 11 Sessions (165days) were held. \*On 26 November 1949, i.e. the last day of 11<sup>th</sup> session, the Constitution was adopted. **Except for these 11 sessions the constituent assembly finally met on 24 January 1950 to get the signatures of the members on the constitution**. \***Benegal Narsing Rau** (B.N. Rau) was appointed as the constitutional advisor to the assembly. \*On 26 November 1949, the people of India **adopted, enacted and gave to themselves** the constitution of India. \*Some provisions of the constitution came into force on 26 November 1949 itself but it completely came into force on 26 January 1950. \*The number of women in constituent assembly was **15**. \*They were 1- Vijayalakshmi Pandit, 2- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, 3- Sarojini Naidu, 4- Sucheta Kripalani, 5- Purnima Bannerjee, 6- Leela Roy, 7- G. Durgabai, 8- Hansa Mehta, 9- Kamala Choudhry, 10- Renuka Ray, 11- Malati Choudhury, 12- Dakshyani Velayudhan, 13- Begum Aizaz Rasul, 14- Annie Mascarene and 15- Ammu Swaminadhan.

\*The **Interim government** of India was formed on **2 September, 1946** however, it did not include any member from the Muslim League. \*Finally on 26 October 1946, **5 Members of the Muslim League** were also included in the Cabinet.

Interim Cabinet- 1946	
Members	Portfolios Held
Jawaharlal Nehru	Vice President of the council External Affairs & Common Wealth Relations
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information & Broadcasting
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food & Agriculture
Dr. John Mathai	Industries & Supplies
Jagjivan Ram	Labour
Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
C.H. Bhabha	Works, Mines & Power
Liaquat Ali Khan	Finance
Abdur Rab Nishtar	Posts & Air
Asaf Ali	Railways & Transport
C. Rajagopalachari	Education & Arts
I.I. Chundrigar	Commerce
Ghazanfar Ali Khan	Health
Jogendra Nath Mandal	Law

1. Who gave the idea of a Constituent Assembly firstly for the formation of Constitution for India?

- (a) Swaraj party in 1934
- (b) Congress party in 1936
- (c) Muslim League in 1942
- (d) All Parties conference in 1946

I.A.S. (Pre) 1996

Ans. (a)

The Swaraj Party, in its conference at Ranchi in May 1934, presented the policy of Constituent Assembly. It was to be composed of Indian representatives elected on the basis of adult suffrage. It was the first occasion when Indians demanded for a Constituent Assembly.

2. Who in the beginning, presented the idea of Indian Constituent Assembly in pre independence days?

- (a) M.N. Roy
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

U.P.P.S.C. (GIC) 2017

Ans. (a)

The idea of the constituent assembly was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy in the year 1934. The first formal demand for the constituent assembly was made by Swaraj Party at a conference in Ranchi held in May, 1934.

3. Who said, "The constituent Assembly alone can produce a Constitution indigenous to the country and truly and fully representing the will of the people"?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Annie Besant

M.P.P.C.S. (Pre.) 2022

Ans. (a)

Mahatma Gandhi wrote an article, "The Only Way", in the Harijan of 19 November 1939, in which he expressed the view that the "Constituent Assembly alone can produce a Constitution indigenous to the country and truly and fully representing the will of the people."

4. The proposal for framing of the Constitution of India by an elected Constituent Assembly was made by

- (a) Simon Commission
- (b) Government of India Act, 1935
- (c) Cripps Mission
- (d) British Cabinet Delegation

U.P.P.C.S. (Spl) (Mains) 2008

Ans. (c)

The proposal for framing of the Constitution of India (after the end of the Second World War) by an elected Constituent Assembly was made by the Cripps Mission (1942).

5. With reference to the proposals of Cripps Mission, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Constituent Assembly would have members nominated by the Provincial Assemblies as well as the Princely States.
- 2. Any Province, which is not prepared to accept the new Constitution would have the right to sign a separate agreement with Britain regarding its future status.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

I.A.S. (Pre) 2022

Ans. (b)

The Cripps mission was sent by the British government to India in March, 1942 which had the following proposals—

- Setting up Dominion status.
- Any province unwilling to join the Indian dominion could form a separate union and have a separate constitution.
- A Constituent Assembly would be formed to frame new constitution for the country.
- This assembly would have members elected by provincial assemblies and nominated by princely states. Thus statement (1) is incorrect.

6. As per Cabinet Mission plan, in the Constituent Assembly to decide allotted members seat in each province, one representative was in ratio to which population?

- (a) 8 Lakh
- (b) 10 Lakh
- (c) 12 Lakh
- (d) 15 Lakh

U.P. P.C.S (Pre) 2003

Ans. (b)

The Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946. The Mission proposed a plan for the formation of a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution for the Indian Union. The representation of provinces was based on the population; roughly one representative over 10 lakh population.

7. Who among the following persons was not a member of the Cabinet Mission?

- (a) William Wood (b) Pethick-Lawrence  
(c) Stafford Cripps (d) A.B. Alexander

U.P. Lower Sub. (Pre) 2015

Ans. (a)

The members of the Cabinet Mission were Sir Pethick-Lawrence (Secretary for India), Stafford Cripps (Chairman-Board of Trade) and A.V. Alexander (Navy Minister). William Wood was not a member of the Cabinet Mission.

8. Indian Constituent Assembly was established under –

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935  
(b) Cripps Mission, 1942  
(c) Cabinet Mission, 1946  
(d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Uttarakhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2012

U.P. Lower Sub. (Pre) 2009

Ans. (c)

The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted under the Cabinet Mission, 1946, on the basis of Indirect election.

9. Through which plan was the Constituent Assembly created?

- (a) Cripps Mission Plan (b) Cabinet Mission Plan  
(c) Simon Commission (d) None of the above

M.P. P.C.S. (Pre) 2023

Ans. (b)

See the explanation of the above question.

10. In the Interim Government formed in 1946, the Vice-President of the Executive Council was.

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan  
(c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

I.A.S. (Pre) 1995

Ans. (a)

On 24 August, 1946 Interim Government was announced on a condition that Interim Government would take charge latest by 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 1946. Viceroy was the Ex-officio President of the Executive Council while Jawaharlal Nehru was designated as Vice-President of the Executive Council.

11. Who of the following was not the member of the Interim National Government formed in August 1946 A.D.?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- (c) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (d) Jagjivan Ram

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2010

Ans. (c)

According to the Cabinet Mission's declaration, an Interim Government was constituted on 2 September, 1946, from the newly elected Constituent Assembly. C. Rajgopalachari was the Education Minister, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Food and Agriculture Minister and Jagjivan Ram was the Minister for Labour. However, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was not a member of this Interim Government.

12. The first Interim National Government was announced on

- (a) 24 August 1946 (b) 22 August 1946  
(c) 25 August 1946 (d) 23 August 1946

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2022

Ans. (a)

See the explanation of the above question.

13. Assertion (A) : According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council was to be equal.

Reason (R) : Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India.

Code :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are individually true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are individually 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.

I.A.S. (Pre) 2007

Ans. (c)

In October, 1943 Lord Wavell, who had succeeded Lord Linlithgow as viceroy, made an attempt to resolve the deadlock in India. He went to England for consultation in March, 1945. There, he thoroughly discussed with the British Government about Indian administration and made some proposals. In June 1945, his proposals were made public by the name of the Wavell Plan. He proposed restructuring of the Governor-General's Executive Council, which would have balanced the representation of the main communities,

including equal proportions of Muslims and Hindus. All the portfolios except Defence were to be held by Indian members, including the foreign department. The Wavell Plan proposed an equal representation of Hindus and Muslims in the Executive Council. Apart from Viceroy and Commander in chief in the Executive Council, all members were to be Indian. Earliest possible, a conference at Shimla was to be convened. It was also proposed that, after the end of the second world war, A Constitution for India was to be made by Indians. Thus it is clear that the Wavell Plan was intended to remove the deadlock on Constitutional matters and political issues and to promote the self-governance for Indians but never intended to unite the Hindu-Muslim to avoid partition of India. Thus the statement is true, but the Reason is false.

14. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true in relation to Constituent Assembly?

1. Assembly was based on adult suffrage.
2. The assembly was a result of direct election.
3. Assembly was a multiparty body.
4. Assembly worked through various committees.

Choose the correct answer by using the code given below:

Code:

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

I.A.S. (Pre) 1993

Ans. (c)

The Legislative Assemblies of States were used as the Electoral College for the formation of the Constituent Assembly. In this way, the Constituent Assembly was a result of the indirect election. Its election was not based on adult suffrage. Peoples of several parties were involved in it, the Constituent Assembly formed a number of committees to operate its working.

15. Which of the following statements are correct regarding to Indian Constituent Assembly?

- (A) It was not based on Adult Franchise.
- (B) It resulted from direct election.
- (C) It was not a multi-party body.
- (D) It worked through several committees.

Select the correct answer using code given below:

Code :

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) (A) and (D) | (b) (A) and (B) |
|-----------------|-----------------|

(c) (B) and (C)

(d) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

R.A.S/R.T.S (Pre) 2018

Ans. (a)

The Constituent Assembly was to be partly elected and partly nominated.

The members were to be indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assembly, who themselves were elected on a limited franchise.

It was a multi- party body; the Congress, the Muslim League and some independent members, also got representation.

The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution- making. Out of these, 8 were major committees and others were minor committees.

16. Which one among the following is an incorrect statement about the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) It worked with the help of a large number of committees, the most important among them being the Drafting Committee
- (b) Minority communities like Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Parsis were adequately represented in the Assembly
- (c) It was elected on the basis of universal adult franchise
- (d) Its electoral process was based on the sixth schedule of the Act of 1935 which allowed for a restricted franchise based on tax, property and educational qualification

M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2012

Ans. (c)

The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of Provinces on the basis of indirect election, and not on the basis of the Universal Adult franchise. The Members of Provincial legislatures were themselves elected on the basis of limited franchise, i.e. on the basis of the qualifications of education, property and tax. Universal Adult Franchise enables all citizens to be involved in the governance of their state based on adult suffrage.

17. Member of constituent assembly, who drafted the Constitution of India, were-

- (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

I.A.S. (Pre) 2002

Ans. (c)

Members of the constituent Assembly were elected by the members of Legislative Assemblies of various provinces. Each province and each Indian State or group of states were allotted the total number of seats proportional to their respective population, roughly in the ratio of one to a million. As a result, 292 members were elected through the Provincial Legislative Assemblies and 4 members represented the Chief Commissioner's Provinces, while the Indian Princely states were allotted a minimum of 93 seats.

**18. With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were**

- (a) Directly elected by the people of those Provinces
- (b) Nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- (c) Elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
- (d) Selected by the government for their expertise in constitutional matters

**I.A.S. (Pre) 2013**

**Ans. (c)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**19. How were the members of Constituent Assembly elected?**

- (a) Directly by public
- (b) Nominated by Congress
- (c) Nominated by Indian ruler
- (d) By Provincial Assemblies

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1993**

**Ans. (d)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**20. Who was the first elected Chairman of Constituent Assembly?**

- (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

**Chhattisgarh P.C.S. (Pre) 2005**

**Ans. (c)**

Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha temporarily chaired the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly, which was held on 9 December, 1946. The Constituent Assembly unanimously elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as permanent Chairman on 11 December 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad's name was proposed by J.B. Kripalani.

**21. Who chaired the first meeting of Constituent Assembly?**

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (c) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1990**

**Ans. (c)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**22. The first-day session of Indian Constituent Assembly was chaired by –**

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

**U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2013**

**Ans. (b)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**23. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly in**

- (a) September 1946 AD
- (b) October 1946 AD
- (c) November 1946 AD
- (d) December 1946 AD
- (e) None of the above/More than one of the above

**67<sup>th</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) (Re- Exam), 2022**

**Ans. (d)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**24. What are true about Constituent Assembly?**

- (i) Constituent Assembly's first meeting was held on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1946.
- (ii) Its first permanent President was Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha.
- (iii) Muslim League boycotted first meeting of Constituent Assembly.

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) None of the above

**Chhattisgarh P.C.S. (Pre) 2022**

**Ans. (a)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**25. Who was the Chairman of 'Constituent Assembly' of India?**

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Mr. Ayyar
- (d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

**Uttarakhand U.D.A./L.D.A. (Pre) 2007**

**Ans. (a)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**26. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of Independent India?**

- (a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) K.M. Munshi

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2010**

**Ans. (b)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**27. Who was the first nominated Deputy Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?**

- (a) T.T. Krishnamachari (b) V.T. Krishnamachari  
(c) H.C. Mukherjee (d) Frank Anthony

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2020**

**Ans. (d)**

Frank Anthony was the first nominated temporary Deputy Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. He was nominated on 9 Dec, 1946 by the temporary chairman of the constituent assembly Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha. He established All India Anglo-Indian Association in 1942. He served as a nominated member of the Lok Sabha for seven terms between 1950 and 1992. H.C. Mukherjee was the first permanent vice-president of Constituent Assembly.

**28. Constituent Assembly of India was established on:**

- (a) 10 June, 1946 (b) 09 December, 1946  
(c) 26 November, 1949 (d) 26 December, 1949

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1995**

**Ans. (b)**

The Indian Constituent Assembly was established with the commencement of its first meeting on December 9, 1946. The first session of the Constituent Assembly began on 9 December 1946, and ended on 23 December, 1946. The session was attended by 207 Members (according to Rajya Sabha Website). In the fifth meeting, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid down the objective resolution.

**29. The first Session of Constituent Assembly was held on :**

- (a) 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1946  
(b) 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947  
(c) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949  
(d) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1946  
(e) None of the above / More than one of the above

**66<sup>th</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) (Re- Exam), 2020**

**Ans. (a)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**30. When was the Constituent Assembly established?**

- (a) December, 1946 (b) December, 1948  
(c) November, 1950 (d) December, 1951

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1990**

**Ans. (a)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**31. When was the first session of the constituent assembly held?**

- (a) 10 June, 1946 (b) 9 December, 1946  
(c) 19 November, 1947 (d) 30 June, 1949

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1990**

**Ans. (b)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**32. When did the Indian Constituent Assembly meet for the first time?**

- (a) 26 January, 1950 (b) 15 August, 1947  
(c) 9 December, 1946 (d) 19 November, 1949

**U.P.P.C.S (Mains) 2011**

**Ans. (c)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**33. In which meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India did Jawaharlal Nehru laid down the objective resolution?**

- (a) Second (b) Third  
(c) Fourth (d) Fifth

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre), 2021**

**Ans. (d)**

On 13 December, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru introduced Objective Resolution, in the fifth meeting of the first session of the Constituent Assembly. Which gave accurate philosophy and guiding principles for constitution- making and later on took the form of the preamble to the constitution of India.

**34. When did Nehru introduce the "Objective Resolution" in the constituent Assembly?**

- (a) 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1946 (b) 28<sup>th</sup> April, 1947  
(c) 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1947 (d) 13<sup>th</sup> December, 1946

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre.) 2022**

**Ans. (d)**

Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the historic "Objectives Resolution" in the Assembly on December 13, 1946. It established the principles and foundation of the constitutional framework. The Assembly, on January 22, 1947, unanimously adopted this Resolution. It had an impAct on how the constitution ultimately came to be and all of its later phases. Its amended form serves as the Preamble to the current Constitution.

35. The resolution for giving a Constitution to India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:

- (a) 22 January, 1946      (b) 22 January, 1947  
(c) 20 February, 1947      (d) 26 July, 1946

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1998

Ans. (b)

On 22 January, 1947, a resolution for the Constitution of India was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly, which was presented by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December, 1946.

36. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(b) B. R. Ambedkar  
(c) B. N. Rao  
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

Uttarakhand P.C.S. (Mains) 2006

Ans. (a)

The proceedings of the Constituent Assembly started with the Objectives Resolution presented by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December, 1946. The Objective Resolution was unanimously passed on 22 January, 1947. Later, this Objective Resolution became the foundation of the Preamble of the Constitution.

37. Who of the following presented the objectives resolution?

- (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
(b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(d) Dr. C. D. Deshmukh

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2007

Ans. (b)

See the explanation of the above question.

38. In relation to formation of the Constitution of India which of the following sentences is/are correct-

1. Resolution of objectives by Nehru affected the making of the Constitution.
2. Preamble fulfils various important objectives/aims.
3. Peoples of India ordered/directed the Constitution
4. Head of the state is elected by the people directly.

Code:

- (a) 1,2 and 3      (b) 1, 3 and 4  
(c) 2,3 and 4      (d) All of the above

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2010

Ans. (a)

Under the Indian Constitution, the head of the State, i.e. the President, is not elected by people directly but by people's representatives which include elected members of both the Houses of Parliament, elected member of the State Legislative Assemblies of all the States including Union Territories. the other three Sentences are correct.

39. How many Sessions of the Indian Constituent Assembly were conducted for the formulation of Indian Constitution?

- (a) 7      (b) 9  
(c) 12      (d) 15

U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2005

Ans. (c)

The Constituent Assembly took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution. During this period, there were 11 sessions covering a total of 165 days. On 26 November 1949, the last day of the 11th session, the constitution was adopted. Apart from these eleven sessions, one more meeting was held on 24 January, 1950 in which the members appended their signature. So, the nearest correct answer is option (c).

40. Mention the correct date of the last meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) 26 Nov. 1949      (b) 5 Dec. 1949  
(c) 24 Jan. 1950      (d) 25 Jan. 1950

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2018

Ans. (c)

See the explanation of the above question.

41. How much time the Constituent Assembly took to frame the Constitution of India?

- (a) 2 years, 11 months, 18 days  
(b) 2 years, 7 months, 23 days  
(c) 3 years, 4 months, 14 days  
(d) 3 years 11 months 5 days

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2007

Ans. (a)

See the explanation of the above question.

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly of India :

- (i) The final session of the Constituent Assembly was held on 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1950.
- (ii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was declared to be duly elected to the office of President of India in this final session.



- (a) Neither (i) nor (ii) is correct.
- (b) Both (i) and (ii) are correct.
- (c) only (ii) is correct.
- (d) only (i) is correct.
- (e) Question not attempted

**Raj. P.C.S. (Pre) 2023**

**Ans. (b)**

The Constituent Assembly was constituted to frame the Constitution of India, under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan, consisting of three members (Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander) which arrived in India on March 24, 1946. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. The Constituent Assembly had 11 sessions over 2 years. 11 months and 18 days. On January 24, 1950, the Constituent Assembly held its final session. On that day, it adopted the national anthem, the national song and elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India.

**43. What was the duration in the making of the Indian Constitution?**

- (a) 2 years 11 months and 18 days
- (b) 1 year 10 months and 12 days
- (c) 2 years 10 months and 5 days
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

**68<sup>th</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 2022**

**Ans. (a)**

It took precisely 2 years, 11 months, 17 days to create the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 January 1950. The 299-member Constituent Assembly drafted the Constitution of India over three years. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9 December 1946, when Dr. Rajendra Prasad was unanimously elected as its President.

**44. Match List-X with List-Y and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:**

- | List-X   | List-Y                  |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. First Vice- President of Constituent Assembly             | (i) V.T. Krishnamachari |
| B. Originally the only Congress Member of Drafting Committee | (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru   |

**C. Member of Constituent Assembly representing Rajasthan's Princely State**

**D. Chairman of Union Constitution Committee**

**Code:**

- |     | A   | B   | C   | D   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | i   | iv  | ii  | iii |
| (b) | iv  | iii | i   | ii  |
| (c) | i   | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (d) | iii | iv  | i   | ii  |

**R.A.S./R.T.S. (Pre) 2013**

**Ans. (b)**

The correctly matched pairs are as follows:

First Vice - President of Constituent Assembly	- H.C. Mukherjee
The Only Congress member of drafting committee	- K.M. Munshi.
Representative of Rajasthan's Princely state	- V.T. Krishnamachari
Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee	- Jawaharlal Nehru.

Note : The First temporal Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly was Frank Anthony, who was nominated by the then temporal President Sachchidananda Sinha on 9 December, 1946. H.C. Mukherjee was the first permanent Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

**45. Who was the Constitutional Advisor at the time of the formation of the Constitution?**

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) B.N. Rau
- (d) K.M. Munshi

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2014**

**U.P. Lower Sub. (Pre) 1998**

**Jharkhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2003**

**Uttarakhand U.D.A./L.D.A. (Pre) 2007**

**Ans. (c)**

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (B.N. Rau) was appointed as the constitutional advisor during the formation of the Constitution.

**46. The first draft of the Constitution was prepared by-**

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) B.N. Rau
- (c) K. Santhanam
- (d) K.M. Munshi

**U.P. Lower (Pre) 2009**

**Ans. (b)**

The first draft of the Constitution was prepared by the constitutional advisor B.N. Rau which was put before drafting committee for opinion, discussion and changes in it. The original draft proposed by Mr. Rau included 243 Articles and 13 Schedules.

**47. When was the third reading of the Indian Constitution Started in the constituent Assembly?**

- (a) 14<sup>th</sup> November, 1949
- (b) 14<sup>th</sup> November, 1948
- (c) 25<sup>th</sup> November, 1948
- (d) 25<sup>th</sup> November, 1949

**U.P.P.S.C. (R.I.) 2014**

**Ans. (\*)**

The third reading of the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly was started on 17 November, 1949 and completed on 26 November, 1949. Hence, none of the given options are correct.

**48. The Constitution of India was completed on:**

- (a) January 26, 1950
- (b) November 26, 1949
- (c) February 11, 1948
- (d) None of the above is correct

**U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2010**

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2002**

**Ans. (b)**

The Preamble of the Constitution states, "we the People of India enact, adopt and give to ourselves this Constitution on 26 November, 1949". This date is considered as the date of adoption, completion and passing of the Constitution. On the same day the provisions relating to Citizenship, Interim Parliament and Temporary, Transitional and special provisions came into effect. The rest of the provisions came into effect on 26 January, 1950. Thus 26 January, 1950 is considered as the enforcement date of the whole Constitution.

**49. Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on -**

- (a) 26 November, 1949
- (b) 15 August, 1949
- (c) 2 October, 1949
- (d) 15 November, 1949

**43<sup>rd</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 1990**

**Ans. (a)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**50. Constitution was adopted by constituent assembly on –**

- (a) 15 August, 1947
- (b) 30 June, 1948
- (c) 26 November, 1949
- (d) 26 January, 1950

**U.P.U.D.A./L.D.A. (Pre) 2006**

**Ans. (c)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**51. The Constitution of India was adopted on which date?**

- (a) 26 January, 1950
- (b) 26 November, 1949
- (c) 26 January, 1949
- (d) 15 July, 1947

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2010**

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1998**

**Ans. (b)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**52. Constitution of India came into force on –**

- (a) 26 January, 1950
- (b) 23 January, 1950
- (c) 15 August, 1947
- (d) 26 December, 1949

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1990**

**Ans. (a)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**53. Constitution of India came into force on :**

- (a) November 26, 1949
- (b) January 26, 1950
- (c) August 15, 1950
- (d) None of the above

**Chhattisgarh P.C.S. (Pre) 2023**

**Ans. (b)**

The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India, which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949 and came into force on 27<sup>th</sup> January, 1950. Notably, the Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government, which is federal in structure with certain unitary leaning.

**54. January 26 was selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution, because-**

- (a) The Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930.
- (b) On that day the Quit India Movement was started in 1942.
- (c) It was considered to be an auspicious day.
- (d) None of the above.

**53<sup>rd</sup> to 55<sup>th</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 2011**

**Ans. (a)**

The Purna Swaraj declaration was promulgated by the Indian National Congress in the Lahore Session (December, 1929), where Congress asked the people of India to observe 26 January as Independence Day. After that, Congress regularly observed 26 January as the Independence Day of India. The new Constitution of India, as drafted and approved by the Constituent Assembly of India, was mandated to come into effect from 26 January 1950, to commemorate the 1929 declaration.

**55. Constitution Day of India is celebrated on**

- (a) 26th October (b) 26th November  
(c) 26th January (d) 15th August  
(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

**60<sup>th</sup> to 62<sup>nd</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 2016**

**Ans. (b)**

The Constitutional Day of India is celebrated on 26th November since the new Constitution of India was adopted by the constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and signed by President Rajendra Prasad. Some of the provisions of the constitution came into force at once, while the remaining provisions of the Constitution came into force on 26th January, 1950, the commencement date of the constitution.

**56. Consider the following statements in respect of the Constitution Day:**

**Statement-I :**

**The Constitution Day is celebrated on 26<sup>th</sup> November every year to promote constitutional values among citizens.**

**Statement-II :**

**On 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution of India.**

**Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I  
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I  
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect  
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

**I.A.S. (Pre.) 2023**

**Ans. (c)**

The November 26 marks Constitution Day, also called "Samvidhan Divas," to remember the day on which the Indian Constitution was adopted. In an effort to encourage individuals to uphold the principles of the Constitution, the Indian government decided to declare November 26<sup>th</sup> as "Constitution Day," which was announced by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on November 19, 2015.

Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947. It was this committee which was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution. It consisted of seven members under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Hence, Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

**57. Indian Constitution was adopted by –**

- (a) Constituent Assembly  
(b) British Parliament  
(c) Governor-General  
(d) Indian Parliament

**39<sup>th</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 1994**

**Ans. (a)**

It is explicitly mentioned in the Preamble itself that the Constitution was adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly (at its 11<sup>th</sup> session) on 26 November, 1949.

**58. The Constitution of India was enacted on 26 November, 1949 by the –**

- (a) Constituent Assembly  
(b) Governor General of India  
(c) Parliament of India  
(d) British Parliament

**U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2012**

**Ans. (a)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**59. The Constitution of India was adopted and enacted on –**

- (a) 26 January, 1950 (b) 11 February, 1948  
(c) 26 November, 1949 (d) None of the above dates

**U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2013**

**U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2015**

**Ans. (c)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**60. Consider the following events and arrange these in correct chronological order starting from the earliest to the last activity :**

- (I) Appointment of the Drafting Committee**  
**(II) Indian Constitution was adopted and enacted**

**(III) Date of commencement of Indian Constitution**

**(IV) Constitution Assembly first met**

Select the correct answer from the code given below :

Code :

- (a) IV, I, II, III (b) I, II, IV, III  
(c) IV, I, III, II (d) III, II, I, IV

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre.) 2023**

**Ans. (a)**

Appointment of the Drafting Committee- 29 August, 1947.  
Indian constitution was adopted and enacted- 26 November, 1949

Date of commencement of Indian Constitution- 26 January, 1950

Constitution/Constituent Assembly first met- 9 December, 1946

Hence, option (a) is correct answer.

**61. B.R. Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from—**

- (a) West Bengal (b) Bombay Presidency  
(c) Middle India (d) Punjab

**I.A.S. (Pre) 1996**

**Ans. (b)**

In the preliminary election held in 1946, Dr. Ambedkar was elected from the eastern part of undivided Bengal. Later on, this region became part of Pakistan and then Ambedkar was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly from Pune seat of Bombay Presidency which was made vacant by the resignation of M.R. Jaikar (of congress). Since Dr. Ambedkar was elected from East Bengal, not West Bengal; so, option (b) is the correct answer.

**62. Year of birth and death of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar -**

- (a) 1886, 1951 (b) 1891, 1956  
(c) 1877, 1961 (d) 1889, 1961

**M.P. P.C.S. (Pre) 1992**

**Ans. (b)**

Dr. Ambedkar, who played a prominent role in drafting the Constitution, was born on 14 April, 1891 at Mahu, Madhya Pradesh and died on 6 December, 1956 at Delhi.

**63. Consider the following statements:**

- The discussions in the Third Round Table Conference eventually led to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.**
- The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the establishment of an All India Federation to be based on a Union of the Provinces of British India and the Princely States.**

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

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

**I.A.S. (Pre) 2009**

**Ans. (c)**

During the Third Round Table Conference, a plan was presented to finalize the Government of India Act 1935. In this Act, provision was made to form an All India Federation comprising of states of British India and Princely states. From above, it is clear that both statements are true. The Third and last Round Table Conference was organized in November-December 1932 in London and congress did not participate in the conference.

**64. Here are two statements:**

**Statement(A) : The Constitution of India provides for all necessities of the country.**

**Reason (R) : It is known or called as 'Adopted' Constitution.**

**In relation to aforesaid which one is true ?**

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

**U.P. P.C.S. (Spl) (Mains) 2008**

**Ans. (b)**

The Indian Constitution is able to provide for all the necessities of the country. It is also well-versed to future prospects as it contains a provision for amendments. On the other hand, it takes views and principles from the constitutions of various other countries. Thus, it may be called as 'Adopted Constitution'. Thus, both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**65. Deferment of Adult Franchise for fifteen years was advocated in Constituent Assembly by –**

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Maulana Azad  
(d) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2010**

**Ans. (c)**

At the time of discussion on the adult franchise, Maulana Azad in the Constituent Assembly pleaded for the Deferment of the Adult Franchise for 15 years, but Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru strongly supported its adoption.

66. Who amongst the following advised that the Indian National Congress should be disbanded as a political party after the independence of India?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) Jai Prakash Narayan  
(c) Acharya Kripalani (d) Mahatma Gandhi

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2011

Ans. (d)

Mahatma Gandhi suggested that the Indian National Congress was formed only to achieve Independence and should be disbanded as a political party after the Independence of India.

67. Which one of the following said, "A Constitution, like a machine, is a lifeless thing. It acquires life because of the men who control it and India needs today nothing more than a set of honest men who will have the interest of the country before them"?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Mahatma Gandhi

R.A.S./R.T.S. (Pre) 2021

Ans. (a)

The statement in the question was made by the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and the First President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. This Statement is a part of his speech during the adoption of the Indian Constitution on 26 November 1949.

68. "In their nationalist reaction, the Founding Fathers of Indian Constitution tended to minimize the importance of minority interests and emotions."

This view is credited to:

- (a) Morris Jones (b) Hardgrave Junior  
(c) Alexandrovitz (d) Ivor Jennings

U.P.P.C.S. (Spl) (Mains) 2004

Ans. (d)

The above comment was made by Sir Ivor Jennings on the provisions for the protection of Minorities in the Indian Constitution.

69. "Constituent Assembly was Congress and Congress was India" who said this?

- (a) Austin (b) C.R. Attlee  
(c) Winston Churchill (d) Lord Mountbatten

U.P.U.D.A./L.D.A. (Pre) 2013

Ans. (a)

The above statement that "Constituent Assembly was Congress and Congress was India" was made by the famous historian and Padmasri award holder Granville Austin, in his book- "The Indian constitution".

70. How many women members were there in the Indian Constituent Assembly?

- (a) 15 (b) 13

(c) 12

(d) 10

U.P.P.S.C. (R.I.) 2014

Ans. (a)

The total number of women members in the Constituent Assembly was 15. They were – (1) Ammu Swaminathan (2) Annie Mascarene, (3) Sarojini Naidu, (4) Dakshayani Velayudhan, (5) G. Durgabai Deshmukh, (6) Hansa Mehta, (7) Kamala Choudhury, (8) Leela Roy, (9) Malati Choudhury, (10) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, (11) Renuka Ray, (12) Purnima Banerjee, (13) Begum Aizaz Rasul, (14) Sucheta Kripalani, (15) Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

## Important Committees of the Constituent Assembly

Notes- \*The Constituent Assembly appointed various Committees to deal with the different tasks of Constitution making. \*The details of the important Committees and their chairman are as follows-

Committee	Chairman
Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Committee on Rules of Procedure	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Steering Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Drafting Committee	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
Advisory Committee for Fundamental Rights, Minority and tribes, excluded Region	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(i) Fundamental Rights Sub – Committee	J.B Kripalani
(ii) Minorities Sub – Committee	H.C. Mukherjee
(iii) North-Eastern Frontier Tribal Regions and Excluded and Partially-excluded regions of Assam sub-committee.	Gopinath Bardoloi
(iv) Excluded and Partially Excluded Regions (except Assam) : Sub-Committee	A.V. Thakkar
Provincial Constitution Committee	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
Union Powers Committee	Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru
Order of Business Committee	K.M. Munshi
House Committee	B. Pattabhi Sitaramaiyya
Constituent Assembly Functions Committee	G.V. Mavalankar
States related Committee	Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru
Finance and staff Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Credential Committee	Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar

\*The Drafting Committee was comprised of 7 members, including the chairman Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar. The other 6 members are as follows :

\*Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, N. Gopaldaswamy, K.M Munshi, Mohammad Saadullah, B.L. Mitter and D.P Khaitan. \*Later on B.L. Mitter was replaced by N.Madhav Rau, and T.T. Krishnamachari was included in the Committee on the demise of D.P. Khaitan.

\*The Constituent Assembly appointed the Ad hoc Committee on the National Flag on 23 June 1947. \*Its Members were Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Chairman), Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, C. Rajagopalachari, K.M. Munshi and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.

**1. Who among the following was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?**

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) J.B. Kripalani
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer

**I.A.S. (Pre) 2005**

**Ans. (c)**

Constituent Assembly formed 'Union Constitution Committee' with other prominent Committees. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee. The other Committees and their Chairmen were-	
1. Committee on the Rule of Procedure	- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. Steering Committee	- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
3. States Committee	- Jawahar Lal Nehru
4. Drafting Committee	- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Right, Minorities, Tribal and Excluded Areas.	- Sardar Vallabhbai Patel
This committee had two sub-committees.	
A. Fundamental Right sub-committee	- J.B. Kripalani
B. Minority sub-committee	- H.C. Mukherjee

**2. Who was the Chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?**

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Sardar Patel

**U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2008**

**Ans. (d)**

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was the chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

**3. The Chairman of Drafting Committee of Indian Constituent Assembly was:**

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (d) Purushottam Das Tandon

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1995**

**U.P.R.O./A.R.O. (Mains) 2014**

**Ans. (c)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**4. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?**

- (a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Sachchidanand Sinha
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

**I.A.S. (Pre) 2009**

**Chhattisgarh P.C.S. (Pre) 2003**

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2000**

**Ans. (a)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**5. Match List-I with List-II and identify the correct answer from the code given below:**

**List -1**

- A. Fundamental Rights**
- B. Steering**
- C. Union powers**
- D. Drafting**

**List-II**

- i. B.R.Ambedkar**
- ii. Jawahar Lal Nehru**
- iii. K.M. Munshi**
- iv. Sardar Patel**

**Codes:**

- |     |     |     |     |   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
|     | A   | B   | C   | D |
| (a) | iv  | iii | ii  | i |
| (b) | ii  | iv  | iii | i |
| (c) | iii | iv  | ii  | v |
| (d) | ii  | iii | iv  | i |

**R.A.S./R.T.S. (Pre) 2021**

**Ans. (\*)**

Constituent Assembly Committee	Chairman
Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas	Sardar Patel
Steering Committee	Rajendra Prasad
Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Drafting Committee	B.R. Ambedkar

The chairman of the Steering committee was Dr. Rajendra Prasad, which is not mentioned in the list. Hence none of the options is correct. The Commission excluded the question from the evaluation.

6. Who was the Chairman of Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities constituted by the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Pandit Nehru (b) Sardar Patel  
(c) B.N. Rao (d) Ambedkar

M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2014

Ans. (b)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the chairman of the advisory committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Tribals and Excluded Areas. Two sub-committees of this Committee were the Fundamental Rights sub-committee under the chairmanship of J.B. Kriplani and the Minority sub-committee under the Chairmanship of H.C. Mukherjee.

7. The Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly under Dr. B. R. Ambedkar had how many other members?

- (a) 7 (b) 6  
(c) 5 (d) 4

U.P. Lower Sub. (Pre) 2008

Ans. (b)

There were 6 other members in the drafting committee constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Members were - N. Gopala Swamy Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, K.M. Munshi, Mohd. Saadullah, B.L. Mitter and D.P. Khaitan. N. Madhava Rau was included replacing B.L. Mitter, and T.T. Krishnamachari was included after the death of D.P. Khaitan in 1948.

8. Who among the following were the members of the drafting committee of the Constitution?

- (i) N. Gopalaswami  
(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(iii) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar  
(iv) Sardar Patel

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Code :

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) (b) (i) and (iv)  
(c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2014

Ans. (c)

See the explanation of the above question.

9. Who amongst the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution ?

- (a) Mohammad Saadullah (b) K.M. Munshi

- (c) A.K. Ayer (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2012

Ans. (d)

See the explanation of the above question.

10. The Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on

- (a) 13<sup>th</sup> December, 1946 (b) 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1947  
(c) 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947 (d) 29<sup>th</sup> August, 1947

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2008

Ans. (d)

On 29 August, 1947, by a resolution, Drafting Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar to discuss and decide the form and structure of the Constitution.

11. Who was the chairman of the National Flag Committee?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari  
(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(c) J.B. Kriplani  
(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1991

Ans. (b)

There were two flag committees mentioned in Indian history- (1) The Flag Committee was constituted on 2 April, 1931 at Karachi Session under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. (2) An Ad-hoc Committee on National Flag was formed on 23 June, 1947 whose chairman was Dr. Rajendra Prasad. As the question is about chairman of the Flag Committee constituted by the Constituent Assembly, so the correct answer is option (b). J.B. Kriplani was neither chairman nor a member of any of the Flag Committees.

## Sources of the Constitution

\*A major portion of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the **Government of India Act 1935 (Blue Print of Indian Constitution)**. \*Rule of law, Parliamentary form of government, Cabinet System, Single Citizenship, Bicameral Legislature, Law making procedures, Parliamentary Privileges and prerogative writs are provisions **borrowed from the Constitution of Britain**. \*Preamble, Judicial review, Independence of Judiciary, Fundamental rights, the post of Vice-President, the procedure of impeachment of President and removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges provisions taken from the **Constitution of USA**. \*DPSP (Directive Principle of State Policy), method of election of President, nomination of members to the council of State (Rajya Sabha)

are provisions inspired from the **Constitution of Ireland**.

\*Federation with a strong centre, Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, residuary powers to be vested in the centre and appointment of Governors by the centre are provisions borrowed from **Constitution of Canada**.

\*Joint sitting of both houses of the Parliament, language of Preamble, Freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course and idea of concurrent list are borrowed from **Constitution of Australia**. \*Provision related to Emergency (except Financial emergency) imported from **Constitution of Germany**. **Procedure Established by law** from Japan and procedure of the Constitutional Amendment and election of members of Rajya Sabha are borrowed from **South Africa**. \*Fundamental Duties and the ideals of Justice (social, economic and political) in the preamble are imported from the **USSR**. The Republican system, principle of liberty, equality and fraternity in the preamble are borrowed from the **Constitution of France**.

**1. In Indian political system which one is supreme?**

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The Constitution
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) Religion

**U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2013**

**45<sup>th</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 2001**

**Ans. (b)**

The Constitution is supreme in the Indian political system. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties of Government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles and the duties of the citizens.

**2. The concept of 'Judicial Review' in India has been adopted from the Constitution of –**

- (a) U.K.
- (b) U.S.A.
- (c) U.S.S.R.
- (d) Australia

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1998**

**Ans. (b)**

The concept of 'Judicial Review' in the Indian Constitution has been adopted from the Constitution of the United States. Judicial review is the power of the courts to examine the Actions of the legislative, executive and administrative arms of the Government and to determine whether such Actions are consistent with the Constitution. Actions judged inconsistent are declared unconstitutional and therefore null and void.

**3. The system of judicial review exists in**

- (a) India only
- (b) U.S.A only
- (c) India and U.S.A.
- (d) U.K. only

**U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2012**

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2008**

**Ans. (c)**

The system of Judicial Review exists in both India and the U.S.A.

**4. Which of the following characteristics is common between the Federal system of India and America?**

- (a) A Single Citizenship
- (b) Three lists in the Constitution
- (c) Dual Judicial System
- (d) A Federal Supreme Court for Interpretation of the Constitution

**I.A.S. (Pre) 1993**

**Ans. (d)**

The characteristic of "Federal Court for Interpretation of Constitution" is common in both Indian and American federal systems.

While in the United States there is one Judicial system at the Union level and another at the State level. There is the absence of three lists in the constitution of the USA.

The Indian Constitution provides single citizenship, whereas the U.S. Constitution provides dual citizenship. Thus option (d) is the correct answer.

**5. The feature of Federal system of the Indian Constitution is inspired by the constitution of:**

- (a) Canada
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) U.S.A.
- (d) Ireland

**U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2006**

**Ans. (a)**

The Constitution of India is federal in nature. The concept of a Federal System in our Constitution is inspired from the Constitution of Canada.

**6. The Indian Federalism is based on the pattern of which country?**

- (a) U.S.A.
- (b) Canada
- (c) Australia
- (d) Germany

**U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2017**

**Ans. (b)**

See the explanation of the above question.



7. The concept of "A Union of States in the Indian Constitution" has been derived from:

- (a) The American Declaration of Independence
- (b) The Australian Constitution
- (c) The British North-American Act
- (d) The Swiss Constitution

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2017

Ans. (c)

The concept of "A union of States" in the Indian constitution has been derived from the British North American Act, 1867 (The Constitution of Canada). According to Article 1(1) of the Indian constitution, "India that is Bharat, shall be a Union of states". According to 'Constituent Assembly Debates' vol. VII, "The Drafting Committee considers that following the language of the British North America Act, 1867, it would not be appropriate to describe India as a Union although its constitution may be federal in structure.

8. Concurrent List included in Indian Constitution is given by-

- (a) The Soviet Union
- (b) Australia
- (c) Italy
- (d) Canada

Jharkhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2003

Ans. (b)

The concurrent list is borrowed from the constitution of Australia. In this list, those items are included on which both Union and State have right to make law. It is in the seventh schedule of the Constitution, which originally included 47 items. (now increased to 52 items as Item No: 11A, 17A, 17 B, 20 A, 33A were added through amendments).

9. The idea of Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from-

- (a) U.S.A.
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Australia
- (d) U.S.S.R.

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2014

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2011

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2012

Ans. (c)

See the explanation of the above question.

10. The framers of the Constitution of India borrowed the concept of the Concurrent List described in the Seventh Schedule from the Constitution of –

- (a) Canada
- (b) Australia

(c) Italy

(d) South Africa

U.P. Lower Sub. (Pre) 2015

Ans. (b)

See the explanation of the above question.

11. The concept of "Concurrent List" in the Constitution of India was borrowed from the Constitution of

- (a) Great Britain
- (b) U.S.A.
- (c) Canada
- (d) Australia

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2016

Ans. (d)

See the explanation of the above question.

12. The concept of 'the Directive Principles of State Policy' in the Indian Constitution has been adopted from the Constitution of -

- (a) France
- (b) Ireland
- (c) Japan
- (d) U.S.S.R.

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1998

Ans. (b)

The inclusion of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is inspired by the Directive Principles given in the Constitution of Ireland. These provisions are mentioned in Part IV (Article 36 to Article 51) of the Constitution. The Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable in a Court of law, but it lays down the principles which are considered fundamental in the governance of the country, making it the duty of the State to apply these principles in making law to establish a just society in the country.

13. The concept of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the Constitution of :

- (a) England
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Ireland
- (d) None of the above

69<sup>th</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 2023

Ans. (c)

Part IV of the Indian Constitution discusses the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) under Articles 36–51. They are taken from the Irish Constitution. The State possesses a responsibility to apply the Directive Principles of State Policy outlined in the Constitution when enacting legislation, even though they are not subject to legal challenges. Within the



The matched pairs are as follows :

Fundamental Rights	– U.S. Bill of Rights,
Directive Principles of State Policy	– Irish Constitution,
Cabinet Government	– British Constitution
Union-State Relation	– Canadian Constitution.

20. Match List- I with List- II by using code given below-

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <b>List- I</b><br><b>(Constitutional Provisions)</b>                  | <b>List- II</b><br><b>(Sources)</b> |
| <b>A. Rule of Law</b>   | <b>1. Australia</b>                 |
| <b>B. Procedure established by Law</b>                                | <b>2. England</b>                   |
| <b>C. Reserving of bill by Governor for President's consideration</b> | <b>3. Japan</b>                     |
| <b>D. Concurrent List</b>   | <b>4. Canada</b>                    |

Code :

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

U.P.P.S.C. (GIC) 2010

Ans. (d)

The matched pairs of List-I and II are as follows :

Rule of Law	- England
Procedure established by Law	- Japan
Reserving of a bill by Governor for President's consideration	- Canada
Concurrent list	- Australia

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I

- |   |
|---|
| <b>A. Directive Principles of State Policy</b>                        |
| <b>B. Fundamental Rights</b>  |
| <b>C. Concurrent List for Union-State Relations</b>                   |
| <b>D. India as a Union of States with greater powers to the Union</b> |

List-II (Country from which it was derived)

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>1. Australia</b>                | <b>2. Canada</b>         |
| <b>3. Ireland</b>                  | <b>4. United Kingdom</b> |
| <b>5. United States of America</b> |                          |

Code :

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

- |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (c) | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 |

I.A.S. (Pre) 2003

Ans. (d)

The matched pairs of List-I and List-II are as follows:

Directive Principles of State Policy	– Ireland
Fundamental Rights	– United States of America
Concurrent List for Union	– Australia
State Relations	
India as the Union of States with greater powers to the Union	– Canada

22. The concept of Fundamental Duties has been taken from-

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| (a) | American Constitution                      |
| (b) | British Constitution                       |
| (c) | Russian (Former Soviet Union) Constitution |
| (d) | French Constitution                        |

U.P.U.D.A./L.D.A. (Pre) 2004

Ans. (c)

The concept of Fundamental Duties is inspired by the Russian Constitution and was added in our Constitution by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976. The recommendation for Fundamental Duties was made by the Swaran Singh Committee.

23. 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.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below.

Code :

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| (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.  |

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2015

Ans. (b)

The Indian Constitution is the longest-written Constitution of the World. Originally it had 22 Parts, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. The chapter on Fundamental Rights has been borrowed from the Constitution of the U.S.A., but this is not the only reason responsible for lengthy Constitution. Thus Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct, but (R) does not explain (A) correctly.

**24. The concept of Fundamental Rights, as incorporated in the Indian Constitution has been adopted from-**

- (a) France (b) Britain  
(c) United States of America (d) Russia

**U.P.R.O./A.R.O. (Pre) 2014**  
**U.P. U.D.A./L.D.A. (Pre) 2006**

**Ans. (c)**

Fundamental Rights have been incorporated in Part III, Article-12-35 of the Indian Constitution. This Provision has been borrowed from the Constitution of the United States of America. It includes- Right to Equality (Art. 14-18), Right to Freedom (Art.19-22), Right against Exploitation (Art.23-24), Right to Freedom of Religion (Art. 25-28), Culture and Educational Rights (Art. 29-30), Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art. 32). The Post of Vice – President and Independence of Judiciary has also been taken from the Constitution of United States of America.

**25. Idea of Fundamental Rights is adopted from the Constitution of-**

- (a) Britain (b) Ireland  
(c) Canada (d) America

**U.P. U.D.A./L.D.A (Pre) 2010**

**Ans. (d)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**26. From which country, the Indian Constitution has taken reference for the idea of the Fundamental Rights?**

- (a) Ireland (b) United States of America  
(c) United Kingdom (d) Canada

**69<sup>th</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 2023**

**Ans. (b)**

The framers of the Constitution took inspiration, for a number of its aspects, from other international Constitutions. The United States' Constitution serves as the paradigm for India's Fundamental Rights. The essential rights that everyone is entitled to in order to live with honour and integrity are known as fundamental rights. Part III of the Indian Constitution contains the Fundamental Rights.

The Judiciary has the upper hand in interpreting the Constitution. Thus, if an order issued by the legislature or the executive branch of government conflicts with the nation's Constitution, the Judiciary has the authority to overturn it.

**27. The idea of Fundamental Rights was borrowed from the constitution of :**

- (a) U.S.A. (b) Canada

- (c) Britain (d) Russia

**U.P.P.S.C. (GIC) 2017**

**Ans. (a)**

See the explanation of the above question.

**28. The tradition of written Constitution began from which of the following countries?**

- (a) Japan (b) India  
(c) Britain (d) America

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2015**

**Ans. (d)**

The Constitution of the United States of America is the first written Constitution of the World. It is the world's shortest written Constitution, which includes only 7 Articles.

## Parts of the Indian Constitution

The Indian Constitution is divided into 22 parts.\* Part IV-A and Part XIV-A were added by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976.\*Part IX-A was added by the 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992.\*Part IX-B was added by the 97<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2011.

Part	Subject	Articles Covered
I	The Union and its Territory.	1 to 4
II	Citizenship	5 to 11
III	Fundamental Rights	12 to 35
IV	Directive Principles of States Policy	36 to 51
IV A	Fundamental Duties	51-A
V	The Union Government	52 to 151
VI	The State Government	152 to 237
VIII	The Union Territories	239 to 242
IX	The Panchayats	243 to 243-O
IX-A	The Municipalities	243-P to 243-ZG
IX-B	The Co-operative Societies	243-ZH to 243-ZT
X	The Scheduled and Tribal Areas	244 to 244-A
XI	Relations between the Union and the States	245 to 263
XII	Finance, Property, ContrActs and Suits	264 to 300-A
XIII	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territory of India	301 to 307
XIV	Services under the Union and States	308 to 323

XIV-A	Tribunals	323-A to 323-B
XV	Elections	324 to 329-A
XVI	Special Provisions relating to Certain Classes	330 to 342
XVII	Official Language	343 to 351
XVIII	Emergency Provisions	352 to 360
XIX	Miscellaneous	361 to 367
XX	Amendment of the Constitution	368
XXI	Temporary, transitional and Special Provisions	369 to 392
XXII	Short title, Commencement, Authoritative text in Hindi and Repeals.	393 to 395.

**1. The Indian Constitution is divided into –**

- (a) 16 Parts                      (b) 22 Parts  
(c) 24 Parts                      (d) 25 Parts

**U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2012**  
**U.P. P.C.S. (Spl) (Mains) 2008**

**Ans. (b)**

Originally there were 22 Parts, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules in the Constitution of India.

**2. Consider the following subjects and arrange them into sequential order as mentioned in the Constitution.**

- I. The union and its territory**  
**II. Fundamental duties**  
**III. Citizenship**  
**IV. Directive Principles of State Policy**

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

**Code:**

- (a) I, III, IV, II                      (b) IV, II, III, I  
(c) II, IV, I, III                      (d) III, I, II, IV

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2022**

**Ans. (a)**

The Parts of the Indian Constitution are given below–

Parts	Subject Matter	Articles
I	The Union and its territory	1 to 4
II	Citizenship	5 to 11
III	Fundamental Rights	12 to 35
IV	Directive Principles of State Policy	36 to 51
IV-A	Fundamental Duties	51-A

**3. The Provision for Election Commission in Indian Constitution was inspired by which of the following countries?**

- (a) Ireland  
(b) United Kingdom (U.K.)  
(c) United States of America (U.S.A.)  
(d) None of the above

**Jharkhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2023**

**Ans. (d)**

The method of the election of the President in the Indian Constitution is inspired by the Constitution of Ireland. Election Commission in the Indian Constitution is not inspired by any Constitution of the world. Hence, option (d) is correct answer.

**4. Which one of the following is not matched correctly?**

- (a) Citizenship- Part II of Constitution  
(b) Fundamental Rights- Part III of Constitution  
(c) Fundamental Duties- Part VI-A of Constitution  
(d) State- Part VI of Constitution

**U.P. Lower Sub. (Pre) 2004**

**Ans. (c)**

The provision relating to Fundamental Duties is included in Part IV-A, which was inserted in the Indian Constitution in 1976. The other options are correctly matched.

**5. Which part of our Constitution envisages a three tier system of Panchayats?**

- (a) Part IX                              (b) Part X  
(c) Part XI                              (d) Part XII

**U.P. P.C.S. (Pre) 2013**

**Ans. (a)**

In 1992, the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments were passed by the Parliament. 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment is about Rural Local Government. (known as Panchayati Raj Institution). 74<sup>th</sup> amendment is related to Urban Local Government (Nagarpalikas). 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment introduces three-tier Panchayat System in Part 9 of the Constitution. At the base is Gram Panchayat, which covers a village or group of villages. The Intermediary level is the Mandal or Taluka Panchayat. The intermediary level body need not be constituted in smaller states having a population of less than 20 lakhs. At the Apex is the Zila Panchayat, which covers the entire rural area of the District.

6. Which part and chapter of the Indian Constitution deal with the legislative relation between the Union and the States?

- (a) Part XI and Chapter I (b) Part XI and Chapter II  
(c) Part XII and Chapter I (d) Part XII and Chapter II

U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2012

Ans. (a)

Part XI of the Indian Constitution deals with the relation between the Union and the states. Chapter 1 of Part XI is about the distribution of legislative power between the Union and the states, whereas chapter 2 deals with administrative relations between them. Part XII deals with Finance, Property, Contract and Suit.

7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Subjects)	List-II (Parts of the Constitution)
A. Abolition of Titles	1. Directive Principles of State Policy
B. Organisation of village panchayats	2. The Union and its Territories
C. To provide the opportunities for education to the child/ward between 6 to 14 year of age	3. Fundamental Rights
D. India, that is Bharat, is the Union of States.	4. Fundamental Duties

Codes :

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

Chhattisgarh P.C.S. (Pre) 2019

Ans. (b)

The correct match of List I with List II is as follows :

(Subjects)	(Parts of the Constitution)
Abolition of Titles	- Fundamental Rights
Organisation of village panchayats	- Directive principle of State policy
To provide the opportunities for education to the child/ward between 6 to 14 years of age	- Fundamental Duties
India, that is Bharat, is the Union of States.	- The Union & its territories

8. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Part-II of the Constitution : Fundamental Rights  
(b) Part-III of the Constitution : Citizenship  
(c) Part-IV(A) of the Constitution : Fundamental Duties  
(d) Part-V of the Constitution : Directive Principles of the Constitution State Policy

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2007

Ans. (c)

Part-II of the constitution is related to Citizenship. Part-III is for the Fundamental Rights, Part IV is for Directive Principles of States Policy, Part IV (A) is related to Fundamental Duties and Part-V is related to the Union. Thus' option (c) is correctly matched.

9. Which one among the following is NOT correctly matched?

Provision	Part of the Constitution
(a) Citizenship	Part - II
(b) The Union Territories	Part - VIII
(c) The Municipalities	Part - IX A
(d) Elections	Part - XV

U.P. R.O./A.R.O. (Pre) (Re-Exam) 2016

Ans. (b)

The correctly matched order is as follows :

Provision	Part of the Constitution
Citizenship	Part - II
The Union Territories	Part - VIII
The Municipalities	Part - IX A
Elections	Part - XV

10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the code given below the lists:

List-I
A. Part IX of the Indian Constitution
B. Part VIII of the Indian Constitution
C. Part IV A of the Indian Constitution
D. Part IX A of the Indian Constitution

List-II
1. Union Territories
2. Municipalities
3. Panchayats
4. Fundamental Duties

Code :

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

- (c) 2 4 1 3  
(d) 4 3 2 1

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2009

Ans. (a)

The correctly matched order of List-I and II is as follows :		
<b>Constitution's Part</b>	-	<b>Subject</b>
Part IX	-	Panchayats
Part VIII	-	Union Territories
Part IV-A	-	Fundamental Duties
Part IX-A	-	Municipalities

11. Which among the following (Provision – Part of the Constitution) is not correctly matched?

- (a) Official Language – Part XVII  
(b) The Union Territories – Part VIII  
(c) The Scheduled and Tribal Areas – Part X  
(d) Tribunals – Part XI

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre.) 2023

Ans. (d)

Tribunals are not mentioned in Part XI but in Part XIV (A). They were inserted in the Constitution by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976 under Article 323-A, which deals with Administrative Tribunals and Article 323-B, which deals with tribunals for other matters. Part XI has various provisions related to the centre- state relations. Hence option (d) is the correct answer.

12. Which of the following is not correctly matched under the Constitution of India?

- (a) The Panchayats - Part IX  
(b) The Municipalities - Part IX-A  
(c) The Co-operative Societies - Part IX-B  
(d) Tribunals - Part X

U.P.R.O./A.R.O. (Pre) 2016

U.P. R.O./A.R.O. (Pre) (Re-Exam) 2016

Ans. (d)

The correctly matched pairs under the Constitution of India are as follows :

The Panchayats	-	Part IX
The Municipalities	-	Part IX-A
The Co-operative Society	-	Part IX-B
Tribunals	-	Part XIV-A

Thus, option (d) is not correctly matched as Part X is related to the Scheduled and Tribal Areas.

13. Which part of the Constitution has the provisions for Panchayati Raj System?

- (a) IX (b) VI  
(c) III (d) IV (a)

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2016

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2020

Ans. (a)

See the explanation of the above question.

14. In which Part of the Constitution Panchayati Raj related Provisions have been implemented?

- (a) Part-6 (b) Part-7  
(c) Part-8 (d) Part - 9

M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2019

Ans. (d)

See the explanation of the above question.

15. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the code given below :

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
<b>A. Fundamental Rights</b>	<b>1. Part IV A, Constitution of India</b>
<b>B. Fundamental Duties</b>	<b>2. Part III, Constitution of India</b>
<b>C. The Union</b>	<b>3. Part XVIII, Constitution of India</b>
<b>D. Emergency Provisions</b>	<b>4. Part V, Constitution of India</b>

Code :

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

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2013

Ans. (a)

The correctly matched order is as follows :

Fundamental Rights	Part III, Constitution of India
Fundamental Duties	Part IV-A, Constitution of India
The Union	Part V, Constitution of India
Emergency provision	Part XVIII, Constitution of India

16. Which one of the following is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Fundamental Duties - Part IV A  
(b) The States - Part VI

- (c) Attorney General of India - Part XIII  
 (d) Services under the Union and States - Part XIV

**U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2020**

**Ans. (c)**

The correct matched order is as follows :

Fundamental Duties	- Part IV A
The States	- Part VI
Attorney General of India	- Part V (Article 76)
Services under the Union and the States	- Part XIV

**Note-** Part XIII contains provisions for Trade, Commerce and Intercourse.

**17. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists :**

List-I	List-II
<b>A. Part XV of the Constitution</b>	<b>1. Emergency Provisions</b>
<b>B. Part XVI of the Constitution</b>	<b>2. Official Language</b>
<b>C. Part XVII of the Constitution</b>	<b>3. Special Provisions regarding certain classes</b>
<b>D. Part XVIII of the Constitution</b>	<b>4. Elections</b>

**Code :**

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

**U.P.R.O./A.R.O. (Mains) 2013**

**Ans. (b)**

The correctly matched order of List-I and II is as follows :

Part XV	- Election
Part XVI	- Special provisions regarding certain classes
Part XVII	- Official Language
Part XVIII	- Emergency provisions

**18. Part 16 of the Indian Constitution is related to**

- (a) Administrative Tribunal  
 (b) All India Services  
 (c) Finance Commission  
 (d) Special provisions for certain classes

**U.P.R.O./A.R.O. (Mains) 2017**

**Ans. (d)**

Part XVI (Article 330-342) of the Indian Constitution deals with the special provisions relating to certain classes.

## Articles of the Constitution

\*There were 22 parts, 395 Articles and 8 schedules in the original copy of the Constitution. \*A number of Articles were added and removed later through amendments. \*At present, there are around 468 articles but these are added in the form of sub-parts such as A,B,C etc., of the original Articles (395).

**Important articles of the Constitution at a glance :-**

- 1 - Name and territory of the Union.
- 2 - Admission or establishment of new States.
- 3 - Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.
- 5 - Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.
- 14 - Equality before law
- 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- 17 - Abolition of untouchability.
- 18 - Abolition of titles.
- 19 - Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.
- 20 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.
- 21A - Right to elementary education.
- 22 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
- 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.
- 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practise and propagation of religion.
- 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- 27 - Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
- 28 - Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worships in certain educational institutions.
- 29 - Protection of interests of minorities.
- 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
- 32 - Remedies for enforcement of fundamental rights including writs.
- 38 - State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.
- 39 - Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State.
- 39A - Equal justice and free legal aid.



- 40 - Organisation of Village Panchayats.
- 41 - Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.
- 43 - Living wage, etc. for workers.
- 44 - Uniform Civil Code for the citizens.
- 45 - Provision for early childhood care and free & compulsory education to children below the age of six years.
- 48 - Organisation of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
- 48A - Protection and improvement of environment and safe guarding of forests and wildlife.
- 49 - Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.
- 50 - Separation of judiciary from executive.
- 51 - Promotion of international peace and security.
- 51A - Fundamental Duties.
- 52 - The President of India.
- 53 - Executive power of the Union.
- 54 - Election of President
- 55 - Manner of Election of President.
- 57 - Eligibility for re-election.
- 58 - Qualifications for election as the President.
- 60 - Oath or Affirmation by the President.
- 61 - Procedure for impeachment of the President.
- 63 - The Vice-President of India.
- 64 - The Vice-President to be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States.
- 66 - Election of Vice-President.
- 70 - Discharge of President's functions in other contingencies.
- 72 - Power of President to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
- 74 - Council of Ministers to aid and advice President.
- 75 - Other provisions as to ministers.
- 75(1) - The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and other ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of Prime Minister.
- 76 - Attorney – General for India.
- 79 - Constitution of Parliament.
- 80 - Composition of the Council of States.
- 81 - Composition of the House of the People.
- 83 - Duration of Houses of Parliament.
- 84 - Qualification for Membership of Parliament.
- 85 - Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution.
- 89 - The Chairman & Deputy Chairman of the Council of states.
- 93 - The Speaker & Deputy speaker of the House of the People.
- 100 - Voting in Houses, power of Houses to Act not with standing vacancies and quorum.
- 108 - Joint sitting of both the Houses in certain cases.
- 109 - Special procedure in respect of Money Bills.
- 110 - Definition of 'Money Bills'.
- 111 - Assent to Bills.
- 112 - Annual Financial Statement (Budget).
- 114 - Appropriation Bills.
- 116 - Vote on account, vote of credit & exceptional grants.
- 117 - Special provisions as to Financial Bills.
- 122 - Court not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament.
- 123 - Power of President to promulgate ordinances during recess of Parliament.
- 124 - Establishment and Constitution of the Supreme Court.
- 129 - Supreme Court to be a court of record.
- 137 - Review of judgements or orders by the Supreme Court.
- 143 - Power of President to consult the Supreme Court.
- 148 - Comptroller and Auditor - General of India.
- 153 - Governors of states
- 154 - Executive power of state.
- 155 - Appointment of Governor.
- 161 - Power of Governor to grant pardons, etc, and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
- 163 - Council of Ministers to aid and advice Governor.
- 164 - Other provisions as to Ministers.
- 165 - Advocate - General for the State.
- 167 - Duties of Chief Minister as respect the furnishing of information to the Governor etc.
- 169 - Abolition or creation of Legislative Council in States.
- 174 - Sessions of the State Legislature, prorogation and dissolution.
- 200 - Assent to Bills.
- 201 - Bills reserved for the consideration of President.
- 213 - Power of Governor to promulgate ordinances during recess of legislature.
- 214 - High Court for States.
- 215 - High Court to be court of record.
- 216 - Constitution of High Court.
- 217 - Appointment and conditions of the office of a judge of a High Court.

- 226 - Power of High Court to issue certain writs.
- 231 - Establishment of a common High Court for two or more States.
- 233 - Appointment of District Judges.
- 239 A - The provision contained in this Article applicable to "Union Territory of Puducherry" shall also apply to the "Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir".
- 239 AA - Special provisions with respect to Delhi.
- 241 - High Court for Union Territories.
- 243A - Gram Sabha.
- 243B - Constitution of Panchayat.
- 243H - Powers to impose taxes by, and funds of the Panchayats.
- 243K - Election to the Panchayats.
- 243Z - Audit of accounts of municipalities.
- 243ZA - Elections to the municipalities.
- 243ZD - Committee for district planning.
- 243ZI - Incorporation of Co-operative Societies.
- 249 - Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State list in the national interest.
- 253 - Legislation for giving effect to international agreements.
- 262 - Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter – State rivers or river valleys.
- 263 - Provisions with respect to an Inter – State council.
- 266 - Consolidated Funds and Public Accounts of India and of the States.
- 267 - Contingency Fund.
- 280 - Finance Commission.
- 300A - Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law.
- 312 - All – India Services.
- 315 - Public Service Commission for the Union and for the States.
- 323A - Administrative Tribunals.
- 323B - Tribunals for other matters.
- 324 - Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.
- 326 - Elections to the Lok Sabha and to the legislative assemblies of States to be on the basis of adult suffrage.
- 330 - Reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the House of people.
- 331 - Representation of the Anglo – Indian community in the Lok Sabha.  
(Provision of repeal by the 104<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019)
- 332 - Reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the legislative assemblies of the States.
- 333 - Representation of the Anglo – Indian community in the legislative assemblies of the States.  
(Provision of repeal by the 104<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019)
- 338 - National Commission for scheduled castes.
- 338A - National Commission for scheduled tribes.
- 338B - National Commission for backward classes.
- 343 - Official language of the Union.
- 344 - Commission and Committee of Parliament on official language.
- 350A - Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage.
- 350B - Special officer for linguistic minorities.
- 351 - Directive for development of the Hindi language.
- 352 - Proclamation of Emergency (national emergency).
- 356 - Provisions in case of failure of constitutional Machinery in States.
- 358 - Suspensions of provisions of Article 19 during emergencies.
- 359 - Suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights during emergencies.
- 360 - Provisions as to Financial Emergency.
- 365 - Effects of failure to comply with or give effect to directions given by the Union.
- 368 - Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure there for.
- 370 - Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (Declared inoperative through a presidential notification on 6th August, 2019).
- 371 - Special provision with respect to the state of Maharashtra & Gujarat.
- 1. Indian Constitution consists of –**  
 (a) 300 Articles (b) 350 Articles  
 (c) More than 400 Articles (d) 500 Articles
- 42<sup>nd</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 1997**
- Ans. (c)**
- Originally, there were 22 Parts, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules in the Constitution of India. A number of articles were added and removed later through amendments. At present, there are around 468 Articles but these are added in the form of sub parts such as A, B, C etc. of the original Articles (395). There are 12 schedules at Present.

2. There were originally how many Articles in the Constitution of India?

- (a) 420 (b) 380  
(c) 395 (d) 270

Uttarakhand U.D.A./L.D.A. (Pre) 2007

Ans. (c)

See the explanation of the above question.

3. Total numbers of Articles and Schedules in Constitution, calculation or numbering wise is-

- (a) 390 Articles, 5 Schedules  
(b) 395 Articles, 12 Schedules  
(c) 395 Articles, 10 Schedules  
(d) 444 Articles, 12 Schedules

Jharkhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2003

Ans. (\*)

See the explanation of the above question.

4. How many Parts, Articles and Schedules were there in the original Indian Constitution?

- (a) 22 Parts, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules  
(b) 24 Parts, 450 Articles and 12 Schedules  
(c) 22 Parts, 390 Articles and 8 Schedules  
(d) 24 Parts, 425 Articles and 12 Schedules

Jharkhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2017

Ans. (a)

See the explanation of the above question.

5. The Indian Constitution comprises of-

- (a) 395 Articles, 22 Parts and 12 Schedules  
(b) 371 Articles, 21 Parts and 11 Schedules  
(c) 372 Articles, 20 Parts and 7 Schedules  
(d) 381 Articles, 23 Parts and 8 Schedules

53<sup>rd</sup> to 55<sup>th</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 2003

Ans. (a)

See the explanation of the above question.

6. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>List - I</b>             | <b>List - II</b>                          |
| (A) Formation of new states | 1. Part-2 of the Constitution of India    |
| (B) Citizenship             | 2. Art.3 of the Constitution of India     |
| (C) Fundamental Rights      | 3. Art.323-A of the Constitution of India |

(D) Setting of Administrative Tribunals Part-3 of the Constitution of India

- |               |   |   |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Code :</b> | A | B | C | D |
| (a)           | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b)           | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c)           | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d)           | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 |

U.P. Lower Sub. (Mains) 2015

Ans. (a)

The correctly matched pairs of both lists are as follows

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>List - I</b>                     | <b>List -II</b>                           |
| Formation of New States             | - Art.3 of the Constitution of India      |
| Citizenship                         | - Part-2 of the Constitution of India     |
| Fundamental Rights                  | - Part-3 of the Constitution of India     |
| Setting of Administrative Tribunals | - Art. 323-A of the Constitution of India |

7. The provision that “no bill imposing tax can be introduced in the Legislature except on the recommendation of the President” is covered in the Constitution of India under-

- (a) Article 117 (b) Article 266  
(c) Article 306 (d) Article 307

Jharkhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2013

Ans. (a)

According to Article 117, special provisions as to Financial Bills are made as, “A Bill or Amendment making provision for any of the matters regarding the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States:” Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this clause for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax.

8. Special provision regarding Financial Bills is given under-

- (a) Article 117 (b) Article 119  
(c) Article 121 (d) Article 123

U.P.U.D.A./L.D.A. (Spl) (Mains) 2010

Ans. (a)

Special provision in regard to Financial Bills is provided in Article 117. Its three clauses give various conditions for the Financial Bill. Article 119 gives provision for Regulation of law. Article 121 imposes a restriction on the discussion in the Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or High Courts in the discharge of his duties. Article 123 is related to the promulgation of an ordinance by the President.

9. Which one of the following articles of the Indian Constitution provides for All-Indian Services?

- (a) Article 310 (b) Article 311  
(c) Article 312 (d) Article 313

U.P.P.S.C. (R.I.) 2014  
U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2012

Ans. (c)

Article 312 of the Indian Constitution provides for "All India Services." If the Council of States had declared by resolution supported by not less than two-third of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest for the creation of one or more "All India services," Parliament may by law provide for one or more All India Services.

10. Which one of the following pairs (Institutions and Articles of the Constitution) is properly matched?

- (a) Supreme Court of India- Article 318  
(b) Election Commission of India - Article 324  
(c) Union Public Service Commission - Article 332  
(d) Attorney General - Article 351

Chhattisgarh P.C.S. (Pre) 2008

Ans. (b)

Part XV (Article 324-329) is related to "Elections". According to Article 324(2), the Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Commissioners as the President may fix from time to time. Its main function is superintendence, direction and control of elections. The provision of a Supreme Court is in Article 124, Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States are in Article 315 and Attorney-General for India is in Article 76. While Article 351 is related to the Directive for the development of the Hindi Language.

11. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Article 39A - Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid  
(b) Article 40 - Organisation of Village Panchayats

- (c) Article 44 - Uniform Civil Code  
(d) Article 48 - Separation of Judiciary from Executive

U.P.P.C.S.(Pre) 2013

Ans. (d)

The Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is given in Article 50, while Article 48 provides for the organisation of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. Thus, option (d) is matched incorrectly.

12. 'Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List-I (Article of the Constitution)	List-II (Subject)
A. 124	1. Union Judiciary
B. 5	2. Citizenship
C. 352	3. Emergency Provisions
D. 245	4. Distribution of Legislative Powers

Code :

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

Uttarakhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2002

Ans. (a)

Article 5 contains provisions for Citizenship. Article 124 is for the establishment of the Supreme Court, Article 245 is related to the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States Legislature, and Article 352 is related to the Proclamation of Emergency.

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

List-I	List-II
A. Article 14	1. Amendment procedure
B. Article 36	2. Council of Ministers
C. Article 74	3. Right to Equality
D. Article 368	4. Directive Principles

Code :

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

U.P.P.C.S (Pre) 2010

Ans. (d)

Article 14 is related to the Right to Equality; Article 36 is related to the Directive Principles of State Policy; Article 74 is related to the Council of Ministers and Article 368 provides the procedure for the Amendment of the Constitution.

14. Match List-I with List-II and select your correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List - I	List - II
(A) To admit new state by law	1. Article 14
(B) The right to equality	2. Article 2
(C) Protection against arrest and detention	3. Article 111
(D) The power of the President to assent the Bill	4. Article 22

Code :

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

U.P. P.C.S. (Mains) 2016

Ans. (b)

The matched list is as follows :

List - I	List - II
To admit new states by law	- Article 2
The right to equality	- Article 14
Protection against arrest and detention	- Article 22
The power of the President to assent the Bills	- Article 111

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

List-I (Article of the Constitution)

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Article 54  | B. Article 75  |
| C. Article 155 | D. Article 164 |

List-II (Content)

1. Election of the President of India
2. Appointment of the Prime Minister and cabinet
3. Appointment of the Governor of State
4. Appointment of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers of a State
5. Composition of Legislative Assemblies

Code :

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

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2005, 2011

U.P. Lower Sub. (Pre) 2002

I.A.S. (Pre) 2001

Ans. (a)

Article 54 is related to the Election of the President; Article 75 is related to the appointment of Prime Minister and the other ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister; Article 155 is related to the appointment of the Governor and Article 164 is related to the appointment of Chief Ministers of the States and the other ministers shall be appointed by the governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. Article 170 contains provisions for the composition of the State Legislative Assemblies.

16. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists.

List-I (Article)	List-II (Provision)
A. Article 61	1. Removal of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
B. Article 67(b)	2. Impeachment of President
C. Article 94	3. Removal of Vice-President
D. Article 90	4. Removal of Speaker

Codes :

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

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2020

Ans. (c)

The correct matched order is as follows:

List-I (Article)	List-II (Provision)
Article 61	Procedure for Impeachment of the President
Article 67(b)	Removal of the Vice-President
Article 94	Removal of the Speaker
Article 90	Removal of the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

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

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

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

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre.) 2023

Ans. (a)

List-I	List – II
Article – 324	Election Commission
Article – 315	Public Service Commission
Article – 280	Finance Commission
Article – 338	National Commission for Scheduled Castes

18. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List -I	List -II
A. Article 323-A	1. Election
B. Article 324	2. Administration Tribunals
C. Article 330	3. Functions of Public Service Commissions
D. Article 320	4. Reservation of seats for SC and ST in Lok Sabha

- Code :  

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

U.P. Lower Sub. (Pre) 2015

Ans. (c)

The matched order is as follows :	
Article 323-A	– Administrative Tribunals
Article 324	– Election
Article 330	– Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha
Article 320	– Functions of Public Service Commissions

19. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List - I	List - II
(A) Constitutional Amendments	1. Article 360
(B) Finance Commission	2. Article 312
(C) Financial Emergency	3. Article 280
(D) All India Services	4. Article 368

- Code :  

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

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2016

Ans. (b)

The matched list is as follows :	
List - I	List - II
Constitutional Amendment	- Article 368
Finance Commission	- Article 280
Financial Emergency	- Article 360
All India Services	- Article 312

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

List - I (Institution)	List - II (Articles)
(A) Comptroller and Auditor General of India	1. Article 315
(B) Finance Commission	2. Article 280
(C) Administrative Tribunal	3. Article 148
(D) Union Public Service Commission	4. Article 323 (A)

- Code :  

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

U.P. P.C.S. (Pre) 2016

Ans. (a)

The matched list is as follows :

<b>List - I (Institution)</b>	<b>List - II (Articles)</b>
Comptroller and Auditor General of India	- Article 148
Finance Commission	- Article 280
Administrative Tribunal	- Article 323-A
Union Public Service Commission	- Article 315

21. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Interstate Council - Article 263  
 (b) Finance Commission - Article 280  
 (c) Administrative Tribunal - Article 323A  
 (d) Union Public Service Commission - Article 315

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2020

Ans. (\*)

All the options in question are correctly matched. The correct matched order is as follows:

Interstate Council	-	Article 263
Finance Commission	-	Article 280
Administrative Tribunal	-	Article 323A
Union Public Service Commission	-	Article 315

**Note :** Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission has given the answer to this question as option (c). Therefore, this question is worth to be excluded from the evaluation.

22. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
A. Article-26	1. Administration of Union Territories
B. Article-40	2. Secretariat of Parliament
C. Article-98	3. Freedom to manage religious affairs
D. Article-239	4. Organisation of Village Panchayats

Code-

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

UP R.O./A.R.O. (Pre) 2023

Ans. (a)

Correct match is following :

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
Article-26	Freedom to manage religious affairs
Article-40	Organisation of Village Panchayats
Article-98	Secretariat of Parliament
Article-239	Administration of Union Territories

23. Which one of the following is matched correctly-

- (a) Article 17 - Equality before Law  
 (b) Article 78 - Establishment of Parliament  
 (c) Article 192 - Salaries and Allowances of Parliament Members  
 (d) Article 352 - Proclamation of Emergency

U.P. Lower Sub. (Pre) 2002

U.P. Lower Sub. (Spl) (Pre) 2002

Ans. (d)

The proclamation of Emergency is provided in the Article 352, so option (d) is correctly matched. While Article 17 is related to the Abolition of untouchability; Article 78 is related to the duties of Prime Minister regarding furnishing information to the President and Article 192 is related to the decision on the questions of disqualification of members of the House of the Legislature of a State.

24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the code given below:

<b>List-I (Articles of Constitution)</b>	<b>List-II (Provision)</b>
A. 215	(i) Transfer of Judge from one High Court to another
B. 222	(ii) Powers of superintendence over all courts by the High Court
C. 226	(iii) Power of High Court to issue certain writs
D. 227	(iv) High Court to be court of Record

Code :

- |     | A    | B    | C     | D    |
|-----|------|------|-------|------|
| (a) | (iv) | (i)  | (iii) | (ii) |
| (b) | (ii) | (i)  | (iii) | (iv) |
| (c) | (i)  | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) |
| (d) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) | (i)  |

R.A.S./R.T.S. (Pre) 2013

Ans. (a)

The matched order of List-I and II is as follows :

Article 215 - High Courts to be Courts of Record  
 Article 222 - Transfer of Judges from one High Court to another High Court  
 Article 226 - Writ Jurisdiction of High Courts  
 Article 227 - High Court's power of superintendence over all Courts

25. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution there is provision for the High Courts for Union Territories?

- (a) Article 240 (b) Article 241  
 (c) Article 242 (d) Article 239

U.P. R.O./A.R.O. (Mains) 2016

Ans. (b)

The Part 8 of the Indian Constitution deals with 'The Union Territories'. The important provisions in it are-  
 Article 239 - Administration of Union Territories  
 Article 240 - Power of President to make regulations for certain Union Territories.  
 Article 241 - High Courts for Union Territories  
 Article 242 - Omitted/Repealed

26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists:

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>List - I</b>  | <b>List - II</b>                            |
| A. Article 76    | 1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India |
| B. Article 148   | 2. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court            |
| C. Article 75(1) | 3. Attorney General of India                |
| D. Article 131   | 4. Appointment of Union Ministers           |

Code :

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

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2015

Ans. (b)

The matched order is as follows:

<b>List-I</b>	-	<b>List-II</b>
Article 76	-	Attorney General of India
Article 148	-	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
Article 75(1)	-	Appointment of Union Ministers
Article 131	-	Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

27. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists :

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| <b>List - I</b>                               | <b>List - II</b> |
| (Provision under the Constitution)            | (Article number) |
| A. Equality before Law                        | 1. Article 42    |
| B. Right to Work                              | 2. Article 45    |
| C. Just and Humane conditions of work         | 3. Article 14    |
| D. Free and Compulsory Education for Children | 4. Article 41    |

Code :

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

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2015

Ans. (\*)

The matched list is as follows :

Equality before Law	-	Article 14
Right to Work	-	Article 41
Just and Humane conditions of work	-	Article 42
Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.	-	Article 45

Note : The Provision of Free and Compulsory education for children was originally mentioned in Article 45 under the Directive Principles of State Policy, but by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 it has been included as a Fundamental Right under Article 21A and in Article 45 it has been replaced by the provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.

28. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| <b>Article of the Indian Constitution</b> | <b>Related State</b> |
| (a) 371 A                                 | Nagaland             |
| (b) 371 B                                 | Assam                |
| (c) 371 C                                 | Meghalaya            |
| (d) 371 D                                 | Andhra Pradesh       |

M.P. P.C.S. (Pre) 2018

Ans. (c)

Article 371 C - Special provisions with respect to the state of Manipur, and not Meghalaya.



## Schedules

\*The Constitution of India at the time of its adoption had only 8 schedules but at present, there are 12 schedules in our Constitution.

\*First Schedule – States and Union Territories with territorial demarcation.

\*Second Schedule – Provisions relating to the salary, emoluments and allowances of the various office bearers of the Union of India.

\*Third Schedule – Forms of oaths and affirmations of the various office bearers of the Union of India.

\*Fourth Schedule – Allocation of seats in the Council of State to the States and Union Territories.

\*Fifth Schedule – Provisions relating to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.

\*Sixth schedule – Provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

\*Seventh Schedule – Division of powers between the Union and the States. It contains three lists-

- (i) Union List – Originally 97 subjects (presently 98) and only the centre has the power to make laws on these subjects.
- (ii) State list – Originally 66 subjects (presently 59) and only the States have the power to make laws on these subjects.
- (iii) Concurrent list – Originally 47 subjects (presently 52) and on these subjects the centre and the States both have the power to make laws.

\*Radio and Television, stock exchanges and future market, share market, Post Office, Banking, Census, Insurance, Defence, Railways and corporation taxes etc., come under the Union list. **\*Police, Public health and sanitation, gas, agriculture, railway police, prisons, Panchayati Raj or local Government and land reforms** etc., come under the State list. \*Economic and Social planning, Criminal procedure, population control and family planning, education, Forests, Marriage, Divorce and adoptions etc., come in the Concurrent List.

\*Eighth Schedule – Languages recognised by the Constitution. Originally, it had 14 languages, but presently, there are 22 languages.\* Sindhi was added by the 21<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 1967.\* Konkani, Nepali and Manipuri were added by the 71<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 1992 and Bodo, Dogri,

Maithili and Santhali were added by the 92<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 2003. Oriya was renamed as Odia by the 96<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2011.

\*Ninth Schedule – Validation of certain Acts and regulations (originally 13 but presently 282). \*It was added by the 1<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951.

\*Tenth Schedule – Provision relating to disqualification of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection. \*It was added by the 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act 1985. Also known as Anti-Defection Law.

\*Eleventh Schedule – Specifies the power, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. It has **29 subjects**. It was added by the **73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**.

\*Twelfth Schedule – Specifies the power, authority and responsibilities of municipalities. It has **18 subjects**. It was added by the **74<sup>th</sup> constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**.

1. **Total number of Schedules in the Constitution is –**

- (a) 12
- (b) 16
- (c) 8
- (d) 10

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 1990**

**Ans. (a)**

There are 12 Schedules in our Constitution. Originally there were only 8 Schedules but 4 Schedules were added by Amendment Acts. 9<sup>th</sup> Schedule was added by the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment Act, 1951, related to the Validation of certain Acts and Regulations. 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule was added by the 52<sup>nd</sup> amendment Act, 1985, which contains provisions of disqualification on the grounds of defection. 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule was added by the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment in 1992 and it contains provisions of Panchayati Raj. 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule was added by the 74<sup>th</sup> amendment Act, 1992 which contains provisions of the Municipal Corporation.

2. **Indian Constitution has -**

- (a) 9 Schedules
- (b) 12 Schedules
- (c) 10 Schedules
- (d) 11 Schedules

**M.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2010**

**Ans. (b)**

See the explanation of the above question.

3. **Consider the following statements:**

- 1. **The Constitution of India has 20 parts.**
- 2. **There are 390 Articles in the Constitution of India in all.**
- 3. **Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added to the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Amendment) Acts.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

I.A.S. (Pre) 2005

Ans. (c)

The Constitution of India has 22 Parts. Hence, statement (1) is incorrect. There are 395 Articles in the Constitution of India, therefore statement (2) is also incorrect. Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added to the Constitution of India by Constitutional (Amendment) Acts. Hence, statement (3) is correct. The Ninth Schedule added by the first Amendment Act, 1951 is related to land reforms and abolition of the Zamindari system, tenth schedule added by the 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1985, is related to Anti-defection provisions for members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures. By the Eleventh Schedule added through the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992; Panchayats have been given administrative control while in the Twelfth Schedule, added by the 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992 municipalities are given administrative control.

4. Which one of the following Schedules of the Indian Constitution lists the names of states and specifies their territories?

- (a) First (b) Second  
(c) Third (d) Fourth

I.A.S. (Pre) 2003

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2014

Ans. (a)

First Schedule	- This lists the states and territories of India.
Second Schedule	- This lists the salaries of officials holding public office, Judges and CAG.
Third Schedule	- Forms of Oaths or Affirmations
Fourth Schedule	- This details the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha.

5. If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution must be amended?

- (a) First (b) Second  
(c) Third (d) Fourth

I.A.S. (Pre) 2001

U.P. Lower Sub (Spl.) (Pre) 2008

Ans. (a)

The First Schedule comprises the States and Union territories; hence it must be amended if a new State/Union Territory is to be created.

6. Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with

- (a) Allocation of seats for the Council of States  
(b) Political defection  
(c) Panchayat system  
(d) Languages

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2015

Ans. (a)

The Fourth schedule of the constitution deals with the allocation of seats for the council of states.

7. Which of the following are enshrined in the third schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- Form of oath of office for a Minister for the Union.
- Form of oath to be made by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
- Form of oath of office for the President of India.
- Form of oath to be made by a Member of Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Code :

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

U.P.P.C.S. (Pre) 2017

Ans. (c)

The third schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with forms of oaths or affirmations to be made by the following:

- A Minister for the Union
- A candidate for election to Parliament
- A member of Parliament
- The Judges of the Supreme Court and the comptroller and Auditor - General of India.
- The State Ministers
- A candidate for election to the legislature of a state
- A member of the legislature of a state
- The Judges of a High court

The form of oath for the President of India has been given in Article 60 of the constitution, not in the third schedule.

Thus, option (c) is the correct answer.

8. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists.

List – I (Schedule) List – II (Subject)

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| A. Third Schedule  | 1. Allocation of seats in the Council of States |
| B. Fourth Schedule | 2. Forms of Oath or Affirmations                |