
UPSC & State Public Service Commission

INDIAN CONSTITUTION & POLITY

General Studies-1

Chapterwise & Sub-topicwise Solved Papers

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Complied by
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ANALYSIS OF QUESTION PAPERS

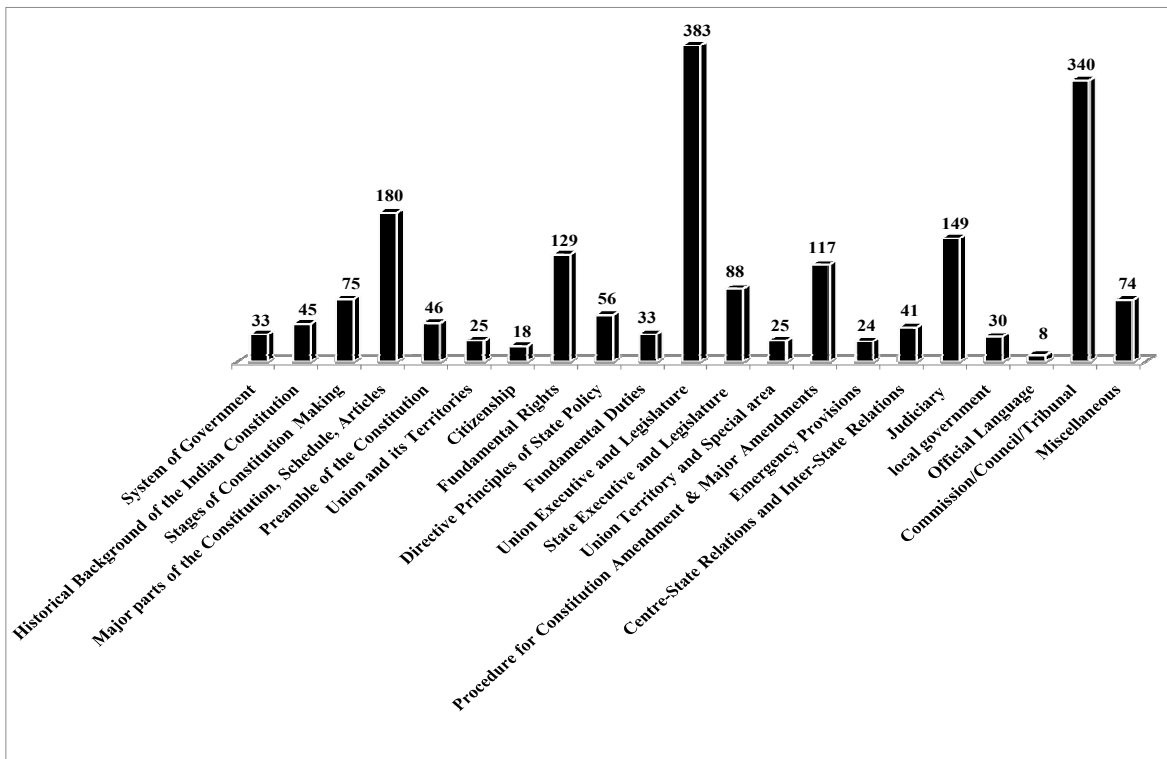
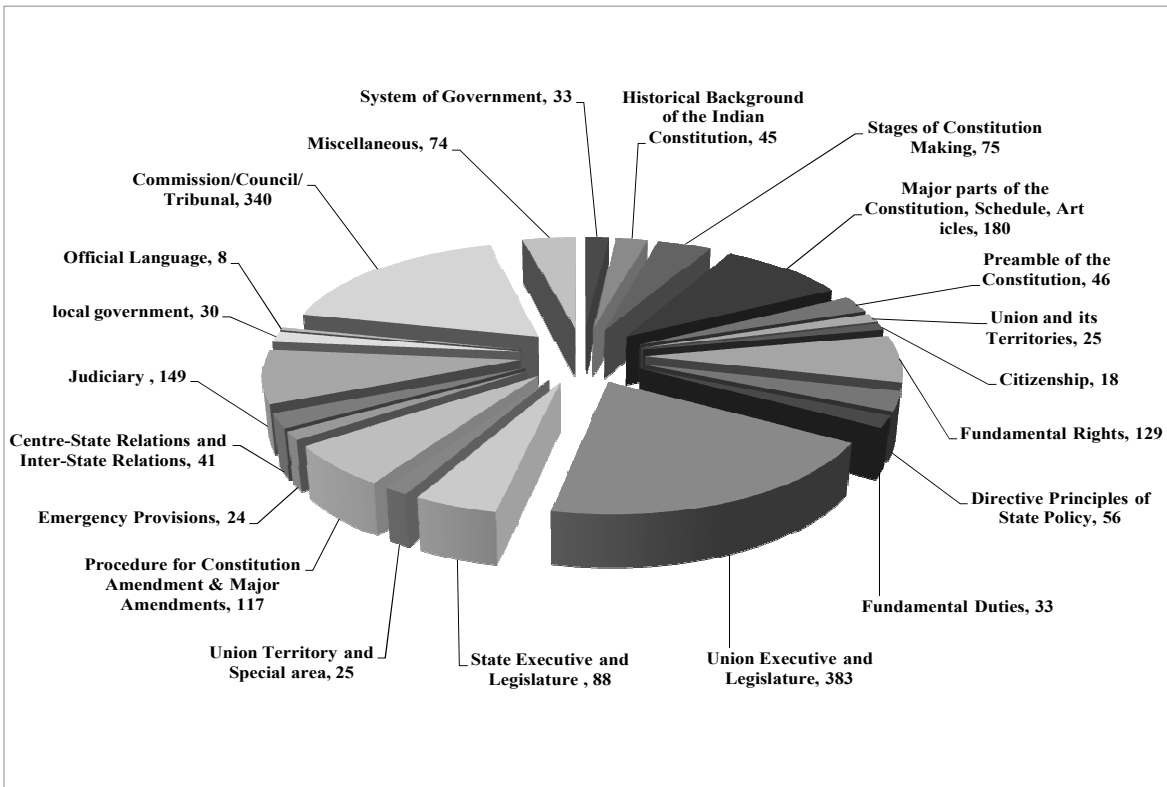
S.No.	Exam Name And Year	Total Exam Papers	Indian Constitution & Polity	
	Union Public Service Commission			
A.	UPSC I.A.S. (Pre)			
	Year 1993-2010	18×150 = 2700	369	
	Year 2011-2023	13×100 = 1300		
	UP Public Service Commission			
B.	UP P.C.S. (Pre)			
	Year 1991-1997	8 × 120 = 960	495	
	Year 1998-2023	26 × 150 = 4200		
	Year 2004 Spl., 2008 Spl., 2015 (Re-Exam)	3 × 150 = 450		
C.	UP P.C.S. (Mains)			
	Year 2002-2017 (2002, 2003 in 1-1 Paper & 2004-2017 in 2-2 Paper)	30 × 150 = 4500	469	
	Year 2004 Spl., 2008 Spl. (Every Year Two Papers)	4 × 150 = 600		
D.	UP UDA/LDA/RO/ARO (Pre & Mains) Exam.			
	U.P. UDA/LDA (Pre) 2001	1 × 150 = 150	101	
	U.P. UDA/LDA (Pre) 2006	1 × 100 = 100		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2010	1 × 120 = 120		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2010 Spl.	1 × 140 = 140		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2013	1 × 140 = 140		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2014	1 × 140 = 140		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2016	1 × 140 = 140		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2017	1 × 140 = 140		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2016 (Re. Exam 2020)	1 × 140 = 140		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2021	1 × 140 = 140		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2010	1 × 120 = 120	46	
	U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2010 Spl.	1 × 120 = 120		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2013	1 × 120 = 120		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2014	1 × 120 = 120		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2017	1 × 120 = 120		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2016	1 × 120 = 120		
	U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2021	1 × 120 = 120		
E.	UP Lower Subordinate (Pre & Mains) Exam.			
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 1998	1 × 100 = 100	116	
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2002	1 × 100 = 100		
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2002 Spl.	1 × 100 = 100		
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2003	1 × 100 = 100		
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2004	1 × 100 = 100		
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2004 Spl.	1 × 100 = 100		
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2008	1 × 100 = 100		
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2009	1 × 100 = 100		
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2013	1 × 150 = 150		
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2015	1 × 150 = 150		
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Mains) 2013	1 × 120 = 120		
	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Mains) 2015	1 × 120 = 120		
F.	UP PSC ACF/RFO Exam			
	U.P. PSC ACF Exam 2013	3 × 150 = 450		146
	U.P. PSC ACF Exam 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021	14 × 150 = 2100		

G.	UP PSC AE Exam		
	UP PSC AE Exam 2004, 2007(I), 2007(II), 2008, 2011, 2013, 2019, 2021	$8 \times 25 = 200$	23
H.	UP PSC (J) & APO Exam		
	UP PSC (J) 2003, 2006, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2022	$8 \times 150 = 1200$	41
	UP PSC APO 2002, 2006, 2007, 2007(Spl.), 2011, 2015, 2018, 2022	$8 \times 50 = 400$	47
I.	Uttarakhand Public Service Commission		
	Uttarakhand PSC Exam 2002-2016, 2021	$8 \times 150 = 1200$	68
	Uttarakhand UDA/LDA (Pre) Exam 2007 & 2015	$2 \times 150 = 300$	44
	Uttarakhand RO/ARO (Pre) Exam 2021, 2022	$2 \times 150 = 300$	21
	Uttarakhand UDA/LDA (Mains) Exam 2007, 2016	$2 \times 100 = 200$	24
	Uttarakhand Lower Subordinate (Pre) Exam 2010, 2016, 2021	$3 \times 150 = 450$	19
J.	MP Public Service Commission		
	MP Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 1990-2005-06	$4 \times 75 = 1050$	183
	MP Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2008-2010	$3 \times 150 = 450$	
	MP Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2012- 2022	$11 \times 100 = 1100$	
K.	Chhattisgarh Public Service Commission		
	Chhattisgarh Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2003 & 2004-05	$2 \times 75 = 150$	167
	Chhattisgarh Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2008	$1 \times 100 = 100$	
	Chhattisgarh Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2010-11	$1 \times 150 = 150$	
	Chhattisgarh Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2012 - 2022	$11 \times 100 = 1100$	
L.	Rajasthan Public Service Commission		
	Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 1992-2012	$12 \times 100 = 1200$	132
	Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2013-14, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2021, 2023	$6 \times 150 = 900$	
M.	Bihar Public Service Commission		
	Bihar Public Service Commission (Pre) 38th Exam 1992	$1 \times 100 = 100$	286
	Bihar Public Service Commission (Pre) 39th–69th Exam 1994- 2022 , 66th (Re-Exam) 2021, 67th (Cancel) 2021	$23 \times 150 = 3450$	
N.	Jharkhand Public Service Commission		
	Jharkhand Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2003, 2006, 2008, 2010	$4 \times 100 = 400$	62
	Jharkhand Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2013 (I, II), 2016 (I, II), 2021 (I, II)	$6 \times 100 = 600$	
O.	Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission		
	Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2010- 2023	$11 \times 100 = 1100$	108
P.	Haryana Public Service Commission		
	Haryana Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022	$4 \times 100 = 400$	38
Q.	Punjab Public Service Commission		
	Punjab Public Service Commission (Pre) 2015, 2018, 2020	$3 \times 100 = 300$	36
R.	Maharashtra Public Service Commission		
	Maharashtra Public Service Commission (Pre) Exam 2015-2021, 2022, 2023	$9 \times 100 = 900$	72

S.	Goa Public Service Commission		
	Goa Public Service Commission (Pre) 2022	$1 \times 75 = 75$	9
T.	Gujarat Public Service Commission		
	Gujarat Public Service Commission (Pre) (Paper-I, II) 2018, 2019, 2021	$6 \times 200 = 1200$	21
U.	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission		
	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (Pre) 2014-2019, 2021	$7 \times 50 = 350$	47
V.	Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission		
	Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission (Pre) (Group-I, Group-II) 2017, 2019, 2022	$4 \times 150 = 600$	35
W.	Karnataka Public Service Commission		
	Karnataka Public Service Commission (Pre) 2020	$1 \times 100 = 100$	6
X.	Kerala Public Service Commission		
	Kerala Public Service Commission (Pre) 2020 (Paper-I) (Paper-II)	$1 \times 100 = 100$ $1 \times 70 = 70$	11
Y.	Odisha Public Service Commission		
	Odisha Public Service Commission (Pre) 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022	$4 \times 100 = 400$	21
Z.	Telangana State Public Service Commission		
	Telangana State Public Service Commission (Pre) 2016, 2017, 2022, 2023	$4 \times 150 = 600$	26
AA.	West Bengal Public Service Commission		
	West Bengal Public Service Commission (Pre) 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022	$7 \times 100 = 700$	53
AB.	Arunachal Pradesh Public Service Commission		
	Arunachal Pradesh Public Service Commission (Pre) 2021	$1 \times 100 = 100$	19
AC.	Assam Public Service Commission		
	Assam Public Service Commission (Pre) 2021, 2022	$2 \times 100 = 200$	15
AD.	Manipur Public Service Commission		
	Manipur Public Service Commission (Pre) 2013, 2016, 2023	$3 \times 200 = 600$	22
AE.	Sikkim Public Service Commission		
	Sikkim Public Service Commission (Pre) 2017, 2022	$2 \times 100 = 200$	17
AF.	Meghalaya Public Service Commission		
	Meghalaya Public Service Commission (Pre) 2020	$1 \times 200 = 200$	13
AG.	Mizoram Public Service Commission		
	Mizoram Public Service Commission (Pre) 2015, 2017, 2018, 2021, 2022	$5 \times 100 = 500$	29
AH.	Nagaland Public Service Commission		
	Nagaland Public Service Commission (Pre) 2017, 2018, 2019	$3 \times 200 = 600$	8
AI.	Tripura Public Service Commission		
	Tripura Public Service Commission (Pre) 2019, 2020, 2022	$3 \times 200 = 600$	28
AJ.	J&K Public Service Commission		
	J&K Public Service Commission (Pre) 2018, 2021, 2022, 2023	$4 \times 100 = 400$	46
	Total Papers = 361		3539

Note : After due analysis of the above question papers, **3539 questions** related to **Indian Constitution & Polity** have been presented chapter wise. Questions of repetitive and similar nature have been included so that the technique of asking questions can benefit the competitors.

Trend Analysis of Fitter Through Pie Chart and Bar Graph



01.

System of Government

1. A Constitutional government by definition is a
- Government by legislature
 - Popular government
 - Multi party government
 - Limited government

IAS (Pre) G.S 2020

Ans. (d) A Constitutional Government is one which is organized, controlled and limited by the Constitution of the country and not operated by the views of any individual or any political party but regulated only by the law of the land.

2. Constitutional government means
- a representative government of a nation with federal structure
 - a government whose Head enjoys nominal powers
 - a government whose Head enjoys real powers
 - a government limited by the terms of the Constitution

UPSC (IAS-Pre) 2021

Ans. (d): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

3. The theory of Separation of powers was advocated by which of the following political and constitutional philosopher:
- Hobbes
 - Montesquieu
 - Locks
 - Mussolini

J & K PSC Pre 2022

Ans.(b): Montesquieu in his book 'The spirit of Laws' expressed his displeasure with the divine right of kingship. He advocated what we now know as separation of powers.

4. Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Indian federalism is called 'Quasi-federal'.

Reason (R): India has an independent judiciary with power of Judicial Review.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true, but R is false
- A is false, but R is true

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2020

Ans. (b) Quasi-federalism means an intermediate form of State between a unitary State and a Federation. Indian Constitution contains both features of a federal Constitution and unitary Constitution. Hence it is called Quasi-Federal. India has an independent judiciary with power of judicial review. Judicial review is the power of the Supreme Court and the High Courts to examine the Constitutionality of the Acts of the Parliament and State Legislatures, executive orders of both Centre and State Governments. Hence both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

1.

Parliamentary System of Government

5. The Parliamentary form of Government was first introduced in which country?

- Great Britain (UK)
- Belgium
- France
- Switzerland

UPPCS (Pre) G.S 2012

Ans: (a) The Parliamentary form of Government was first introduced in Great Britain (UK). The first British Parliament was convened in 1215 with the creation and signing of the 'Magna Carta'. The feature of Indian Parliamentary form of government has been borrowed from Britain.

6. We adopted Parliamentary democracy based on the British model, but how does our model differ from that model?

- As regards legislation, the British Parliament is supreme or sovereign but in India, the power of the Parliament to legislate is limited.
- In India, matters related to the Constitutionality of the Amendment of an Act of the Parliament are referred to the Constitution Bench by the Supreme Court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

UPSC IAS (PRE) 2021

Ans. (c): The Indian Parliamentary system is largely based on British Parliamentary system but it differ in following ways-

- The British Parliamentary system is based on the doctrine of the Sovereignty of Parliament while in India, Parliament is not supreme, in India Constitution is supreme. Indian Parliament enjoys limited and restricted power due to the world's largest written Constitution, federal system, judicial review and Fundamental Rights.
- Article 145(3) of the Constitution of India is related to "Constitution Bench". It is Chief Justice of India, who is constitutionally authorized to constitute a Constitutional Bench. A Constitution Bench, which looks into specific cases that require interpretation of the Constitution, must consist of minimum of five judges. Constitution Bench is set up to decide substantial question of law with regard to the interpretation of the Constitution. Hence both the statements are correct.

7. Which of the following is not correct regarding Indian political system?

- Secular State
- Parliamentary form of Government
- Union policy
- Presidential form of Government

UPPCS (Mains) SPL. GS. IInd Paper 2008

Ans. (d) India has Parliamentary form of government where head of the State is President. The executive authority of the President is exercised by the Prime Minister and his council of ministers. The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

8. Which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) Constitution of India is Presidential.
- (b) India is a virtual democracy
- (c) India is a noble democracy
- (d) India is a Parliamentary democracy

UPPCS (Pre) G.S., 2005

Ans. (d) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

9. The Indian Parliamentary system is different from British Parliamentary system in that India has

- (a) Both a real and a nominal executive
- (b) A system of collective responsibility
- (c) Bicameral legislature
- (d) The system of judicial review

IAS (Pre) G.S., 1998

Ans. (d) The system of judicial review in Indian Parliamentary system provides power to judiciary to review and determine the validity of a law. It has been taken from the Constitution of America. This special feature is not available in British Parliamentary system.

10. Which one of the following points differentiates the Indian Parliamentary system from the British Parliamentary system?

- (a) Collective Responsibility
- (b) Judicial Review
- (c) Bicameral Legislature
- (d) Real and nominal Executive

UPPCS (Mains) GS. IInd Paper 2010

Ans. (b) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

11. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the Parliamentary government?

1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
3. Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

IAS (Pre) G.S., 2013

Ans. (a) Head of the State in Parliamentary form of Government in India is President but Cabinet is headed by the Prime Minister. Hence statement 3 is not correct. All cabinet ministers should be member of either house of the Parliament. Hence statement 1 is correct. Ministers hold office till they enjoy confidence in the parliament. Hence statement 2 is also correct.

12. Under the Indian political system executive works under _____?

- (a) Judiciary
- (b) Legislature
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) Union Public Service Commission

BPSC (Pre.) G.S. 2002

Ans. (b) India adopted Parliamentary form of democracy in which executive works under legislature.

13. Which one of the following in Indian polity is an essential feature that indicates that it is federal in character?

- (a) The independence of judiciary is safeguarded.
- (b) The Union Legislature has elected representatives from constituent units.
- (c) The Union Cabinet can have elected representatives from regional parties.
- (d) The Fundamental Rights are enforceable by Courts of Law.

UPSC (IAS-Pre) 2021

Ans. (a): Federal feature of the Indian Constitution includes:

- Constitutional Government
- Division of Power
- Bicameral Legislature
- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Independent Judiciary

14. The federal feature of the Indian Constitution includes:

- (1) Constitutional Government
- (2) Division of Power
- (3) Bicameral Legislature
- (4) Single Citizenship

Select the correct codes given below :

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

Arunachal PSC (GS) 26-11-2021

Ans.(a): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

15. Which one of the following does not indicate a prominent federal feature of the Indian State?

- (a) Allocation of financial resources
- (b) Independent judiciary
- (c) Supremacy of the Constitution
- (d) Distribution of powers

APPSC Group-II 26.02.2017

Ans.(a): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

16. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism?

- (a) There is an independent judiciary in India.
- (b) Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.
- (c) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- (d) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

IAS (Pre) G.S., 2017

Ans.(d): The Constitution of India has described India as a 'Union of States', not a federation. It is not the result of an agreement of the States to join the federation. No State had the right to secede from it. The federation is a Union as it is indestructible. Rests of the options given are features of the Indian federalism.

17. There is a Parliamentary System of Government in India because the

- (a) Lok Sabha is elected directly by the people
- (b) Parliament can amend the Constitution
- (c) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
- (d) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha

IAS (Pre) G.S., 1997

Ans.(d) India has parliamentary system of government. In parliamentary system of government, government is responsible to Lok Sabha.

18. The Swaran Singh committee considered the question of

- (a) More authority to Punjab on the model of Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) The suitability of the Presidential form of Government in India
- (c) The precedence of Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights
- (d) Administrative reforms

IAS (Pre) G.S., 1993

Ans. (c) The Swaran Singh committee considered the question of the precedence of directive principles over Fundamental Rights. If there is conflict between Fundamental Rights (FR) and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) then DPSP under Article 39B and 39C has been given precedence over Fundamental Rights under Articles 14 and 19.

19. Parliamentary Government works on the principle of-

- (a) Division of power
- (b) Checks and balances
- (c) Close relationship between judiciary and executive
- (d) Control of judiciary over executive

Uttarakhand RO/ARO, 2016

Ans.(b) Parliamentary Governments work on the principle of checks and balances. The checks and balances is a system of horizontal distribution of power between the different organs of Government, such as legislature, executive and judiciary.

20. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding Parliamentary form of Government?

- (a) The legislature is responsible to Judiciary.
- (b) The Legislature is responsible to Executive.
- (c) The Legislature and the Executive are independent.
- (d) The President is responsible to Judiciary
- (e) None of the above/ More than one of the above

BPSG (Pre) G.S 2019

Ans. (e) The Parliamentary form of government works on the horizontal distribution of power, which means President, Legislature and Judiciary all are interdependent on each other and bounded by constitution.

Hence, None of above options are correct and the legislature controls executive, that means the executive is accountable to legislature.

21. In a Parliamentary system of the Government

- (a) Judiciary controls Executive
- (b) Executive controls Judiciary
- (c) Executive controls Legislature
- (d) Legislature controls Executive

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2010

Ans. (d) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

22. Which of the following is not characteristic of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Parliamentary Government
- (b) Presidential Government
- (c) Independent Judiciary
- (d) Federal Government

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2015

Ans.(b): India adopted Parliamentary form of Government, which works on principle of collective responsibility. In India, Judiciary is independent and Constitution of India describes India as 'Union of States'.

Some characteristics of Indian Constitution shows federal characteristics of the Government such as Division of Power Dual government and independent judiciary. The Presidential form of Government is not characteristics of the Indian Constitution. Hence, option (b) is correct.

23. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Assertion [A] : India is a democratic country.

Reason [R] : India has a Constitution of its own

Codes :

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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S, 2017

Ans. (b) India is a democratic country because Government is elected by people. India has its own constitution. Hence both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not correct explanation of (A).

2.

Presidential System of Government

24. Which of the following institutes are considered necessary to promote 'Unity among Diversity' in the Indian Federalism?

- (a) Inter-State Councils & National Development Council
- (b) Finance Commission & Regional Council
- (c) Unitary Judicial System & All India Services
- (d) All of above

Uttarakhand PSC (Pre) 2016

Ans. (d) Indian Federalism is a unique example of 'Unity among Diversity'. Constitution of India is supreme and power is divided between Centre and States. In case of any dispute between Centre and State, several provisions have been made by the Constitution.

Inter-State Council is a body set up for strengthening Centre-State and inter State relationship.

National Development Council is established for the proper distribution of resources among States. Finance Commission was created to define the financial relations between Centre and State Governments. Zonal Councils are advisory boards, meant to resolve irritants between Centre and States and amongst States through free and frank discussions and consultations.

Judicial system in India is independent and unitary in nature.

All India Services (IAS, IPS, IFS) also represent unity among diversity in Indian Federalism.

25. **A Federal polity involves**
1. Relations between Union & States.
 2. Relations among States
 3. Mechanism for coordination
 4. Mechanism for resolving disputes.

Select your correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes :

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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.IIInd Paper 2010

Ans. (a) Federalism is classically defined as a system of governance where there is distribution of power between two levels of government namely central and regional level. Each level of the Government has distinct powers and responsibilities and has a separate system of governance. The relationship between Union and State are well defined in written Constitution. The central and state governments both work together on a variety of issues and programs by mechanism of coordination. In case of a conflict between the Union and the State on any issue, the judiciary has the powers to resolve the disputes.

26. **With reference to the federal system in India, which of the statements is/are correct?**

1. States have no right to secede from the Union under the Constitution of India
2. Just advocacy of secession will have the protection of freedom of expression

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S., 2019

Ans: (a) Article 1 of the Constitution of India asserts that India is 'Union of States'. Here States have no right to secede from the Union under the Constitution of India. Hence statement 1 is correct. Just advocacy of secession will not have the protection of freedom of expression under Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

27. **The Constitution of India declares India as**

- (a) A voluntary Federation
- (b) A Confederation
- (c) A Union of States
- (d) A Federation

Uttarakhand RO/ARO, 2016

Ans: (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

28. **Which of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is Federal?**

- (a) A written and rigid Constitution
- (b) An independent judiciary
- (c) Vesting of residuary powers with centre
- (d) Distribution of powers between Centre and the States

Jharkhand PSC (Pre) G.S. 2006

IAS (Pre) G.S., 1994

Ans. (d) In the federal system, there is two tier of Government (Center and State) with well assigned power and functions. The Center and State Government work in coordination with each other.

29. **Which of the following features of federalism is/are not found in the Indian Constitution?**

- (i) Representation of the States
- (ii) Independent Judiciary
- (iii) Division of power between the Union and the State Governments
- (iv) Federal Judiciary

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Assam PSC (Pre) 2022

Ans. (a) : Kindly refer the explanation of above question.

30. **India is a federal State, how?**

- (a) Independent Judiciary
- (b) Division of power between Center and State
- (c) Residual power of Center
- (d) Formation of Finance Commission

Jharkhand PSC (Pre) G.S. 2008

Ans. (b) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

31. **India is an example of _____ state.**

- (a) Federal (b) Unitary
- (c) Quasi-Federal (d) Quasi-Unit

Mizoram PSC (Pre) 2023

Ans. (c) : India is an example of Quasi-Federal state.

32. **Which of the following is a feature common to both the Indian Federation and the American Federation?**

- (a) A single citizenship
- (b) Three lists in the Constitution
- (c) Dual judiciary
- (d) A federal Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution

IAS (Pre) G.S., 1993

Ans. (d) The Federation of India has taken the concept of a federal Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution from the Constitution of America.

33. **Which of the following is correct?**

The main feature of a Presidential form of Government is/are

- (a) The Head of the Executive is the President.
- (b) The President appoints his council of Ministers.
- (c) The President cannot dissolve the Legislature.
- (d) All of the above.

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2014

Ans. (d) In Presidential form of Government, President is the head of Government as well as the State. United States of America is an example of Presidential form of Government. The President can appoint the members of Cabinet and can be removed by him only. The Legislature (the house of representative) cannot be dissolved by the President.

02.

Historical Background of the Indian Constitution

1.

Under Company Rule (1773-1858)

Regulating Act, 1773

1. **Regulating Act 1773 was the first step due to which-**
- Emphasized the British Parliament to make legislature for India
 - Separation of Executive from Legislature
 - Separation of Executive from Judiciary
 - Centralization of legislation

IAS (Pre) G.S. 1993

Ans. (a) Regulating Act, 1773, a legislation passed by the British Parliament for the regulation of the British East India Company's in Indian territories. It was the first intervention by the British Government in the company's territorial affairs mainly due to East India Company's mis-governance in Bengal. It recognized political and administrative functions of the East India Company for the first time. It laid down the foundation of central administration in India. The main provisions of the Act were designation of the governor of Bengal as the governor general of Bengal with supervisory powers over the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. This Act provided for establishment of a Supreme Court, with four Judges (one Chief Justice and three other Judges) at Calcutta in 1774.

2. **Which of the following statements are correct regarding Regulating Act of 1773?**

- First time this Act recognized the administrative and political functions of the East India Company
 - It made the Governors of Bombay and Madras subordinates to the Governor General of Bengal.
 - This Act laid the foundation for the central administration in India
- (a) (1), (2) and (3) (b) (2) and (3) only
(c) (1) and (2) only (d) (1) and (3) only

GUJARAT PSC CIVIL PRE-PAPER-I (21-3-2021)

Ans.(a): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

3. **Under which of the following Act, Supreme Court was established in Calcutta?**

- Regulating Act -1773
- Pitts India Act, 1784
- Charter Act, 1813
- Charter Act, 1833

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2010

Ans.(a): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

4. **With reference to the establishment of Supreme Court, which of the statement is/are correct?**

- Supreme Court at Calcutta was established by the Regulating Act of 1773
- 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

UPPSC RO/ARO (Pre), 2016
(Held on 20/09/2020)

Ans. (a) The promulgation of Regulating Act of 1773 by the King of England paved the way for establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. The Supreme Courts at Madras and Bombay were established by King George – III on 26 December 1800 and on 8 December 1823 respectively. Hence statement 1 is correct. Sir Elijah Impey was appointed as the first Chief Justice of Supreme Court at Calcutta. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

Charter Act, 1813

5. **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

IAS (Pre) G.S. 2019

Ans.(a): The features of the charter Act 1813 were as follows :-

- It abolished the trade monopoly of company in India except trade in tea and trade with China.
- It asserted the sovereignty of British Crown over the company's territories in India.
- It allowed Christian Missionaries to come to India for the purpose of propagation of Christianity.

4. It provided for the spread of western education among the inhabitants of the British territories in India and granted one lakh for education in India for the first time.
5. It authorised the local governments in India to impose taxes on persons. They could also punish the person for not paying taxes.
6. Companies rule and trade in India extended for another 20 years.
- Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct while the statements 3 is incorrect.

6. What is not true in relation to the Charter Act, 1813?

- (a) It allowed Christian Missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightenment.
- (b) It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the company's territories in India.
- (c) This Act abolished the trade monopoly of the East India Company including its tea trade.
- (d) None of the above.

CGPSC Pre 2022

Ans.(c): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

7. Which Act of British Government granted One lakh for education in India for the first time?

- (a) Wood's dispatch 1854
- (b) Charter Act 1813
- (c) Charter Act 1853
- (d) Indian Council Act 1892

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2009

Ans. (c) See the above explanation

Charter Act, 1833

8. By which one of the following Acts was the Governor General of Bengal designated as the Governor General of India?

- (a) The Regulating Act
- (b) The Pitt's India Act
- (c) The Charter Act of 1793
- (d) The Charter Act of 1833

UPSC IAS (Pre) 2023

Ans. (d) : The Charter Act of 1833 renamed the position of the Governor-general of Bengal as the Governor-General of India. Lord William Bentinck became the first governor-general of India.

2.

Under Crown Rule (1858-1947)

Government of India Act, 1858

9. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Government of India Act of 1858?

- (1) It transferred the administration from the East India Company to the British Crown.
- (2) It ended the policy of annexation by the British Govt.

- (3) The Governor General became the Viceroy of India
- (4) It abolished the Mahalwari System
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Gujarat PSC Pre-2019 Paper-I

Ans. (c): Government of India Act, 1858 was the aftermath of 1857 revolt. Major changes, which were introduced by then British Government are as follows-

- The British Parliament transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs.
- A member of the British Cabinet was appointed Secretary of State for India and made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India. He was given a council to advise him, called the "India Council". The Governor-General of India was given the title of "Viceroy". Through these measures, the British government accepted direct responsibility for ruling India.
- All the rulers of then India were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. They were allowed to pass on their kingdoms to their heirs, including adopted sons.
- It was decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be reduced and the number of European soldiers would be increased.
- The land and property of Muslims was confiscated on a large scale and they were treated with suspicion and hostility due to suspicion of their involvement in 1857 revolt.
- The British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.
- Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars and give them security of rights over their lands but "Mahalwari System" was not abolished by this Act.

Source- NCERT

First Indian Councils Act, 1861

10. 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

UPPCS (Pre.) G.S. 2012

Ans. (d) The Indian councils Act of 1861 made a beginning of representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process. It thus provided that the viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council. In 1862, Lord Canning, the then viceroy, nominated three Indians to his legislative council, the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.

Third Indian Councils Act, 1909

11. Which of the following is not the main provisions of Morley-Minto Reform?

- (a) To increase the number of seats in Legislative Councils
- (b) Government majority in Imperial legislative Council
- (c) Communal and separate electoral system
- (d) Elected members were not permitted at Imperial legislative Council

MPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2017

Ans. (d) The Indian Councils Act, 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India. The main provisions of the Morley-Minto Reforms are :

- (i) The number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils was increased, the number of members in the central legislative council was raised from 16 to 60.
The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
It retained official majority in the central legislative council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non official majority.
- (ii) The elected members were to be indirectly elected. The local bodies were to elect an electoral college which in turn would elect members of provincial legislatures, who in turn would elect members of the central legislature.
- (iii) The Act introduced a system of communal representation by accepting separate electorates for the Muslims and legalized 'Communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the "Father of Communal Electorate".
- (iv) Powers of legislatures, both at the centre and in Provinces were enlarged and the legislatures could now pass resolutions (which may not be accepted), ask supplementary question, vote upon separate items in the budget but the budget as a whole could not be voted upon.
- (v) One Indian was to be appointed to the Viceroy's executive Council (Satyendra Sinha was the first to be appointed as a law member in 1909).

Government of India Act, 1919

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

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

UPPCS (Pre) 2023

Ans. (b) : The "Chamber of Princes" with 120 members was established in 1920, by King Emperor George-V's proclamation on 23 December 1919, after the Government of India Act 1919.

13. The purpose of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919) was.

- (a) To help general public
- (b) To provide dyarchy
- (c) To help Scheduled Tribes
- (d) To give special assistance to Hindus

UPPSC APO 2022

Ans.(a): The Montagu-Chelmsford were reforms introduced by the British Government in India to gradually introduce self-governance institutions in India.

Hence, the main purpose of Montagu-Chelmsford was to help general public.

14. 'Diarchy' was established in India by which of the following?

- (a) The Indian Council Act, 1909
- (b) The Government of India Act, 1935
- (c) The Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) None of the above

Maharashtra PSC (Pre) G.S 2013

Ans.(c): The Government of India Act 1919, was also known as Montagu Chelmsford Reforms. The features of Act 1919 were as follows :-

- 1. It introduced a system of diarchy (the system of dual governance).
- 2. It introduced bicameralism and direct election in the country.
- 3. It clearly defined the jurisdiction of central and provincial governments by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects and the central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. The provincial subjects were further divided into two parts Transferred and reserved subject. The transferred subjects were to be administered by Governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects on the other hand were to be administered by Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects basically includes police, land revenue and administration of justice.

15. The Government of India Act, 1919 was based upon:

- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Report
- (c) Ramsay MacDonald Award
- (d) Nehru Report

Haryana PSC (Pre) G.S. 2014

Ans. (b) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

16. 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

IAS (Pre) G.S, 2022

Ans.(c): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

17. Which Act during the British Colonial Era introduced 'Dyarchy' in British India?

- (a) Regulating Act, 1773
(b) Morley-Minto Reforms Act, 1909
(c) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms Act, 1919
(d) Government of India Act, 1935

Tripura PCS (NCS) Pre-2020

Ans. (c) : Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

18. The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined

- (a) The separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
(b) The jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments
(c) The powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy
(d) None of the above

IAS (Pre.) G.S. 2015

Ans. (b) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

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

1. Introduction of diarchy in the executive government of the provinces
2. 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) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

IAS (Pre.) G.S. 2012

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims came through Government of India Act 1909. Hence statement-3 is Incorrect while rest of Given Statements are correct.

20. The Indian Legislature was made bi-cameral 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

Himachal PSC (Pre) G.S 2010

Ans.(c): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

Government of India Act, 1935

21. Which of the following act was described by Jawaharlal Nehru as the 'Charter of Slavery'?

- (a) Government of India Act of 1909
(b) Government of India Act of 1919
(c) Government of India Act of 1935
(d) Government of India Act of 1947
(e) Answer not known

TNPSC (Pre) 2022

Ans. (c) : Jawaharlal Nehru denounced the Government of India Act 1935 as a new Charter of Slavery.

22. Federal Court of India was established in which year?

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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2015

Ans.(b): The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the establishment of Federal Court, which was setup in 1937.

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

List I	List II
A. Indian Council Act, 1909	1. Beginning of Diarchy
B. Indian Council Act, 1935	2. 1916
C. Lucknow Pact	3. Lord Minto
D. Indian Council Act, 1919	4. Provincial Autonomy

Code:

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

UP-UDA/LDA Spl. (Mains) G.S. 2010

Ans. (d): The correct match is as follows :-

List-I	List-II
Indian Council Act, 1909	– Lord Minto
Indian Council Act, 1935	– Provincial Autonomy
Lucknow Pact	– 1916
Indian Council Act, 1919	– Beginning of Diarchy

24. When was interim government formed under the leadership of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru?

- (a) July 1946 (b) August 1946
(c) September 1946 (d) October 1946

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2006

Ans. (c) The Interim Government under the leadership of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was formed on September 02, 1946, from the newly elected Constituent Assembly.

25. 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

MPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2017

Ans. (c) The Principle of 'Constitutional Autocracy' was introduced by the Act of 1935. By this Act, it vested the executive authority of provinces in the Governors. Similarity of the center, in the Governor general on the behalf of the British Crown.

26. Which Act provided for establishing a Public Service Commission for both the Union and each Provinces?

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

Tripura PCS (NCS) Pre-2020

Ans. (c) : The first Public Service Commission at the provincial level was the Madras Service Commission established in 1930 under 1929 Act of the Madras Legislature.

The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for Union and each Provinces.

Accordingly, under the 1935 Act, seven Public Service Commissions were established in 1937; for the Provinces of Assam (at Shillong), Bengal (at Calcutta), Bombay and Sindh (at Bombay) Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa (at Ranchi), Madras (at Madras), Punjab and North-West (at Lahore) and United Province (at Allahabad).

27. Which among the following was not a salient feature of the Government of India Act 1935?

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

RAS/RTS (Pre.) G.S. 2016

Ans. (d) The Government of India Act, 1935 introduced federal system in India. It abolished India Council. Residuary subjects was given to Viceroy not to the Provincial legislature. Its salient features are as follows:-

- (i) The India Act, 1935 proposed to set up All Indian Federation, comprising of the British Indian Provinces and Princely States. The States were absolutely free to join or not to join the proposed Federation. The act divided the powers between the centre and units in terms of three lists – Federal list, provincial list and concurrent list. Residuary powers were given to the viceroy (Governor General).
- (ii) Diarchy was abolished in the provinces and introduced Provincial autonomy in it's place.
- (iii) The India Act, 1935 introduced Diarchy at the Centre. The Federal Subjects were divided into two categories namely 'reserved' and 'transferred'. However, it did not came into operation at all.

(iv) It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes, women and labour.

(v) The India Act, 1935 provided for the establishment of a Federal Court.

(vi) The supremacy of the British Parliament remained intact under the Government of India Act, 1935. The Government of India Act, 1935 abolished the Council of the Secretary of State for India, which was created in 1858.

(vii) Burma was separated from India with effect from April 1937. The 1935 Act provided for the creation of two new provinces of Sindh and Orissa.

28. 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

7th JPSC (Pre) 2021 Paper-1

Ans.(c): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

29. By which of the following Acts was the India Council abolished?

- (a) Morley Minto Reform 1909
- (b) The Government of India Act 1919
- (c) The Government of India Act 1935
- (d) The Indian Independence Act 1947

UPPSC RO/ARO (Pre) G.S. 2016

(Held on 20/09/2020)

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

30. 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

IAS (Pre) G.S. 2018

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2008

Ans. (b) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

31. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935?

- (a) Diarchy at the Centre as well as in the provinces
- (b) A bicameral legislature
- (c) Provincial autonomy
- (d) An All-India Federation

IAS (Pre) G.S. 2000

Ans. (a) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

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

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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2014

Ans. (d) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

33. Which 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

UPUDA/LDA (Pre) G.S. 2010

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

34. A "federal system" and "diarchy" at the "center" 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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2013

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

35. 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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2012

Ans. (a) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

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

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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2011

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

37. The Provincial autonomy was constituted under which Government of India Act?

- (a) 1935 (b) 1932
- (c) 1936 (d) 1947

BPSC (Pre.) 2011

Ans. (a) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

38. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the

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

IAS (Pre.) G.S. 2012

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

39. Which one 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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2010

Ans. (a) The provision for the written Constitution for India was first mentioned during Cripps Mission in March 1942. Rest three provisions were made in Government of India Act, 1935.

40. Match the items given in List-A with those given in List-B.

List-A		List-B	
(a)	Members of Legislature gained the right of discussing about budget and questioning on administrative matters.	1.	1909 Act
(b)	Religious group interests were given excessive importance.	2.	1919 Act
(c)	Established dual government in the states.	3.	1935 Act
(d)	Established dual government at the Centre	4.	Indian Councils Act, 1892

Codes:

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

TSPSC Group-II Pre-11.11.2016 Paper-I

Ans.(c): The correct match is as follows :-

Provisions	Acts
Members of Legislature gained the right of discussing about budget and questioning on administrative matters.	Indian Councils Act, 1892
Religious group interests were given excessive importance.	1909 Act
Established dual government in the states.	1919 Act
Established dual government at the Centre	1935 Act

Cabinet Mission, 1946

41. The Cabinet Mission was sent to India for which of the following?

1. To establish a national government.
 2. To work out a constitutional arrangement for the transfer of power
 3. To work out the details of Jinnah's demand for Pakistan
- (a) 1 only
 (b) 2 only
 (c) 3 only
 (d) More than one of the above
 (e) None of the above

68th BPS 2022

Ans. (b): Cabinet Mission was sent to work out a constitutional arrangement for transfer of power. It was neither sent to establish the Government nor to work out details of Jinnah's demand for Pakistan.

Indian Independence Act, 1947

42. Which Act was sanctioned by British Parliament on 18th July, 1947?

- (a) Indian Partition Act
 (b) Indian Independence Act
 (c) Draft Constitution Act
 (d) Constitutional Amendment Act

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

- (a) Only (a) and (c) (b) Only (a) and (d)
 (c) Only (a) (d) Only (b)

MH PSC (Pre) 2022

Ans. (a) : On 18th July, 1947 Indian Independent Act was passed by British Parliament. This act also provided for the partition of India and creation of two independence dominians of India and Pakistan.

43. Match the Pairs :

Act	Provision
A. Indian Councils Act, 1909	I. The Crown no longer the source of authority
B. Govt. of India Act, 1919	II. Diarchy at the Centre
C. Govt. of India Act, 1935	III. First time, separate representation to the Muslim community
D. India Independence Act, 1947	IV. Diarchy in the Provinces

- | A | B | C | D |
|---------|-----|----|-----|
| (a) III | IV | II | I |
| (b) IV | III | II | I |
| (c) III | IV | I | II |
| (d) IV | II | I | III |

Maharashtra PSC (Pre) G.S. 2017

Ans.(a): The correct match is as follows :-

Act	Provisions
Indian Councils Act, 1909	– First time, separate representation to the Muslim community
Govt. of India Act, 1919	– Diarchy in the Provinces
Govt. of India Act, 1935	– Diarchy at the Centre
India Independence Act, 1947	– The Crown no longer the source of authority

44. The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act in :

- (a) January 1947 (b) June 1947
 (c) July 1947 (d) August 1947

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2012

Ans. (c) The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act in 1947, which was later sanctioned by the British crown on July 18, 1947.

45. Consider the following statements regarding changes made by the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in the position of the Constituent Assembly:

1. The Constituent Assembly was made a fully sovereign body.
2. The Constituent Assembly became the first Parliament of free India.
3. When the Constituent Assembly met as a Legislative body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
4. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly came down to 299 as against 389.

Answer Options:

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

Maharashtra PSC (Pre) G.S., 2019

Ans : (c) Elections were held for the Constituent Assembly in accordance with the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. Therefore, Constituent Assembly was a sovereign body. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

By Indian Independence Act 1947 the constituent assembly also became a legislative body which became First Parliament of Free India. Hence, statement 2 is also correct.

When Constitution Assembly met as legislative body it was chaired by G.V. Malvankar. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

As per the Cabinet Mission Plan, 292 members of the Constituent Assembly were to be elected from Provincial Legislative Assemblies, 93 members from Indian Princely States and 4 members from the Chief Commissioners Provinces. However, as a result of the partition under the Mountbatten Plan of 3 June, 1947, a separate Constituent Assembly was set up for Pakistan and representatives of some Provinces ceased to be members of the Assembly. As a result, the membership of the Assembly was reduced to 299. Hence, statement 4 is correct.

03.

Stages of Constitution Making

1. Who among the following scholars writes like this, "India as a secular state guarantees Constitutional freedom of religion to all persons and does not assign a special position to any particular religion"?

(a) C.F. Strong (b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Alexandrowicz (d) Gajendragadkar

Arunachal PSC (GS) 26-11-2021

Ans. (b): Dr. B.R. Ambedkar wrote, India as a secular State guarantees Constitutional freedom of religion to all persons and does not assign a special position to any particular religion.

2. Which of the following statements about the framing of the Indian Constitutions is correct?

1. Pt. Nehru's objective resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly had a bearing on the framing of the Constitution
2. The Preamble serves very important purposes.
3. The Constitution has been ordained by the people of India.
4. The Head of the State is elected directly by the people.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All the four

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2010

Ans. (a) As per the Constitution of India, Head of the State is President of India, which has been elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry. Hence President of India, which is head of the State, is not directly elected by the people. Hence statement 4 is incorrect. Rest all three statements are correct.

3. Consider the following statements in respect of the Constitution Day :

Statement-I : The Constitution Day is celebrated on 26th November every year to promote constitutional values among citizens.

Statement II : On 26th November, 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution of India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements :

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

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

UPSC IAS (Pre) 2023

Ans. (c) : The constitution day is celebrated in India on 26 November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India and also to promote the constitutional values among the citizen of India.

4. Which one of the following statements best reflects the Chief purpose of the 'Constitution' of a country?

- (a) It determines the objective for the making of necessary laws.
(b) It enables the creation of political offices and a government.
(c) It defines and limits the powers of government.
(d) It secures social justice, social equality and social security.

UPSC IAS (Pre) 2023

Ans. (c) : Function of a constitution is to set some limits on the functions of the government and what a government can impose on its Citizens in terms of rights. These limits are fundamental in the sense that the government may never trespass them.

5. 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) I, II, IV, III (b) IV, I, II, III
(c) IV, I, III, II (d) III, II, I, IV

UPPCS (Pre) 2023

Ans. (b) : The correct chronological order of the given events are as follows—

- First meeting of Constitution Assembly—09–December 1946
- Appointment of the Drafting Committee—29 August 1947
- Adoption and enactment of the Indian Constitution—26 November, 1949
- Date of commencement of the Constitution of India—26 January, 1950

6. The concept of Concurrent List in Indian Constitution was borrowed from

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

OPSC (OCS) Pre 2021 Paper-I
UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2011, 12, 14, 16
Jharkhand PSC (Pre) G.S. 2003

Ans. (b) Features that have been borrowed from the Constitution of other countries are-

Countries	Borrowed features
Canada	Idea of federation with a strong Center, Distribution of powers between Center and the States, Residuary powers with the Center
Japan	Concept of Procedure Established by law
United Kingdom	President as nominal head, Designation of Prime Minister, Cabinet System of Ministers, Parliamentary type of Government, Bicameral Parliament(Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha), Speaker in Lok Sabha, Council of Ministers responsible to Lok Sabha, Single Citizenship
Germany	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during the emergency
France	Concept of Republic, Ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
Australia	Concurrent list, Language of the Preamble, Provision regarding commerce and trade
Ireland	Concept of Directive Principles of State Policy, Election of President, Nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha
Russia (USSR)	Five year Plan, Fundamental Duties
United States	Preamble, Written Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Functions of the

South Africa

President and the Vice President, Independence of Judiciary, Judicial review, Removal of Supreme Court and High Court Judges
Election of members of the Rajya Sabha, Amendment of the Constitution

7. 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

69th BPSC (Pre) 2023

Ans. (b) : Kindly refer the explanation of above question.

8. Which of the following is/are correct pair/s with regard to acceptance in the Indian Constitution?

- A. America – Post of Vice President
B. Canada – The concept of 'Union' For the Central Government
C. South Africa – Election method of Rajya Sabha
D. Ireland – Nomination method of the member of the Rajya Sabha by the President who have done special work in specific area

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

MH PSC (Pre) 2023

Ans. (d) : Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

9. The concept of Fundamental Rights has been taken from the Constitution of which country?

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

UPUDA/LDA (Pre.) G.S., 2006, 2010
UP RO/ ARO (Pre) G.S., 2014

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

10. Concept of Directive Principles of State Policy of the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from the Constitution of which country?

- (a) Britain (b) U.S.A
(c) Ireland (d) Japan

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2005
69th BPSC (Pre) 2023
UPPCS (Pre.) G.S., 1994, 1988, 1999, 2000
U.P. Lower (Pre.) Spl. G.S. 2003, 2010
Jharkhand PSC (Pre) G.S. 2003, 2010
UPPCS (Mains) Spl. G.S. IInd Paper 2008

Ans.(c): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

11. Indian Federation closely resembles the Federation of

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

Uttarakhand RO/ARO (M) 2016

Ans. (d) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

12. The concept of Fundamental Duties in Indian Constitution has been taken from-

- (a) American Constitution
(b) British Constitution
(c) Russian Constitution
(d) French Constitution

UP Lower (Pre) G.S., 2003

Ans.(c): The correct match is :-

Provisions	Sources
Fundamental Right	USA
Directive Principles of State Policy	Ireland
Residual power of Center	Canada
Emergency power	Germany

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

- | (Provisions) | (Sources) |
|--|-------------|
| (a) Fundamental Rights | - USA |
| (b) Directive Principles of State Policy | - Ireland |
| (c) Residual Powers of Center | - Australia |
| (d) Emergency powers | - Germany |

UPPSC (Pre) G.S 2021

Ans. (c) : Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

14. Which one of the following pair is wrongly matched?

- (a) Emergency provisions -Weimar Constitution
(b) Concurrent List - Australia
(c) Office of Governor -Govt. of India Act, 1935
(d) Federal System with Strong Central Tendency - Austria

NAGALAND NCS PRELIMS, 2018

Ans.(a/d): Emergency provisions relating to suspension of Fundamental Rights were taken from Germany (Weimar Constitution) while emergency provisions are taken from Government of India Act, 1935. Hence both options (a) & (d) are wrongly matched.

15. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Single Citizenship-taken from Canada
(b) Preamble of the Constitution-taken from United Kingdom
(c) Concept of Republic-taken from France
(d) Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency-taken from Russia.

GUJARAT PSC CIVIL PRE-PAPER-I (21-3-2021)

Ans. (c): Republic, Ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble was borrowed from France. Single citizenship was borrowed from England. Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency was borrowed from Weimar Constitution, Germany.

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

List - I	List - II
(A) Directive Principle of State Policy	1. Australia
(B) Fundamental Rights	2. Canada
(C) Concurrent List of Union-State relations	3. Ireland
(D) India as Union of States with greater powers to center	4. United Kingdom
	5. U.S.A

Code:

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

IAS (Pre) G.S., 2003

Ans. (d) :

Directive Principle of State Policy		Ireland
Fundamental Rights		USA
Concurrent List of Union-State relations		Australia
India as Union of States with greater powers to center		Canada

17. 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 following codes

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are correct 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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S., 2015

Ans. (b) Constitution of India is the longest written Constitution in the world. So assertion A is correct. Fundamental Rights has been borrowed from the model of American Constitution. So reason R is also true but reason R is not the correct explanation of assertion A.

18. In giving representation to talent, experience and service in the composition of the Council of States, the Constitution makers of India were influenced by the example of -

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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S., 1998

Ans. (a) In giving representation to talent, experience and service in the composition of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha), the Constitution makers of India were influenced by Irish Republic.

19. Concept of Federation in India is based on which country?

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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2017

Ans. (b) The concept of the Federal system of the Indian Constitution is inspired by the Constitution of Canada. The Constitution of India gives a federal structure to the Republic of India, declaring it to be a 'Union of States'.

20. 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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S., 2017

Ans. (c) The concept of 'A Union of States' in the Indian Constitution has been derived from the British North American Act (Canada).

21. The system of judicial review exist in

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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S., 1998, 2008

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2006, 2012, 2013

Ans. (c) Judicial review is the power of the Supreme Court and the High Courts to examine the Constitutionality of the Acts of the Parliament and State Legislatures, executive orders of both Centre and State Governments. The system of judicial review exists in India and U.S.A. The concept of judicial review in Indian Constitution has been adopted from the Constitution of U.S.A.

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

List – I (Constitutional Provision)	List – II (Source)
(A) Fundamental Rights	1. British Constitution
(B) Directive Principle of State Policy	2. Canadian Constitution
(C) Cabinet Government	3. Irish Constitution
(D) Union-State relations	4. U. S. Bills of rights.

Code :

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

RAS/RTS (Pre) G.S. 2015

Ans. (d) The correct match is-

Fundamental Rights	-	U.S Bills of Rights
Directive Principle of State Policy	-	Irish Constitution
Cabinet Government	-	British Constitution
Union-State Relation	-	Canadian Constitution

23. Who has said it: 'I have not to beg pardon in connection with the allegation that in the draft of the Constitution, a major part of the Government of India Act, 1935, has again been reproduced'?

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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2015

Ans. (d) The above statement was quoted by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

24. What are true about Constituent Assembly?

- (i) Constituent Assembly's first meeting was held on 9th 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

CGPSC Pre 2022

Ans.(b): The permanent President of Constituent Assembly was Dr. Rajendra Prasad while Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was its temporary and first president as he was the eldest member. Hence statement-II is incorrect while rest of the statements are correct.

1.

Constitution of the Constituent Assembly, Sources, Process of Formation, Committees, Characteristics etc

25. "India, that is Bharat, shall be Union of States", (Indian Constitution). The word 'Union' is derived from the Constitution of which country?

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

UPPSC (J) 2023

Ans. (c) : India that is Bharat shall be Union of States. The word Union is derived from Constitution of Canada.

26. The idea of Indian Constituent Assembly was put forward for the first time by

- (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (b) C. R. Das
(c) G. B. Pant (d) M. N. Roy

APPSC (Pre) 2023

Ans. (d) : The Idea of Indian constituent Assembly was put forward for first time by M.N. Roy.

27. **Need for a constitution for free India was first suggested by**

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) M.N. Roy
- (c) Subash Chandra Bose
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- (e) Answer not known

TNPSC (Pre) 2022

Ans. (b) : Kindly refer to the explanation of above question.

28. **Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly of India.**

- (i) **The final session of the Constituent Assembly was held on 24th 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 attempt

RPCS (Pre) 2023

Ans.(b): The final session of the constituent assembly was held on 24th January, 1950 and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was declared to be duly elected President of India in this final session.

29. **On 13th December, 1946 _____ moved the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly of India.**

- (a) Sucheta Kripalani
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

MH PSC (Pre) 2022

Ans. (d) : Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru moved the objective resolution on 13th December, 1946. The objective resolution later came to be known as Preamble.

30. **On 13th December, 1946 _____ moved the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly of India.**

- (a) Sucheta Kripalani
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Maharashtra PSC 2022

Ans. (d) : On 13th December, 1946 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly of India.

31. **Constituent Assembly of India was set up-**

- (a) Under the recommendations of Cripps mission
- (b) Under the recommendations of Cabinet mission
- (c) Under the recommendations of Indian Independence Act
- (d) Under the recommendations of Mountbatten plan

UPPCS (Mains) Spl. G.S. IInd 2004, 2008

Uttarakhand PCS (Pre) 1st 2014

U.P. Lower (Pre.) G.S 2009

Ans. (b) The idea of Constituent Assembly was given by M.N. Roy in 1934. In September 1945, then newly elected Labour Government in Britain expressed their intention to create a Constituent Assembly for India to frame India's Constitution. The Cabinet Mission (three Cabinet Ministers namely Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander) was sent to India in March 1946 to process the formalities. The Cabinet Mission Plan was a statement made by the Cabinet Mission and then Viceroy, Lord Wavell on May 16, 1946, which contained proposals regarding the Constitutional future of India.

32. **The Constituent Assembly was composed roughly on the lines suggested by**

- (a) Mountbatten
- (b) Cripps Mission
- (c) Cabinet Mission
- (d) India Independence Act

APPSC GROUP-I (7-5-2017)

Ans. (c) : Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

33. **Which of the following statements is correct regarding the making of the Indian Constitution?**

- (1) Some of the Princely States were not represented in the Constituent Assembly.
 - (2) Elections to the Constituent Assembly were direct, but with a limited franchise
 - (3) The Constituent Assembly also functioned as a provisional Parliament
 - (4) Some of the Constitutional provisions came into effect before 26th January 1950
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Gujarat PSC Pre-2019 Paper-I

Ans. (b): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

34. **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

IAS (Pre) G.S., 2013

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

35. **When did the Constituent Assembly for Undivided India meet for the first time?**

- (a) 9th Nov 1946
- (b) 9th Dec 1946
- (c) 9th Oct 1946
- (d) 9th Sep 1946

TNPSC (Pre) G.S. 2016

Ans. (b) : Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

36. The members of the Constituent Assembly which drafted the Constitution of India were

- (a) Nominated by the British Parliament
- (b) Nominated by the Governor General
- (c) Elected by the Legislative Assemblies of various provinces
- (d) Elected by the Indian national Congress and Muslim League

IAS (Pre) G.S., 2002
UPPCS (Pre.) G.S., 1993

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

37. 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

MPPSC (Pre) 2020

Ans. (d) : On the medical grounds, Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, then temporary Chairman of Constituent Assembly, proposed the name of Frank Anthony as first temporary Deputy Chairman of Constituent Assembly, which was unanimously accepted by the Assembly.

38. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Constitution Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946.
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Jinnah and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were members of the Constituent Assembly of India.
- (c) The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in January, 1947.
- (d) The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January, 1950.

IAS (Pre) G.S., 2004

Ans. (a) The Constitution Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946. Except Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah, all the prominent political leaders of that time were members of the Constituent Assembly. The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held on December 09, 1946. Two hundred and seven representatives, including nine women were present at the inaugural session. Its temporary President was Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha. The second meeting of Constituent Assembly was held on 11th December, 1946. Its President was Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th November, 1949 and the members appended their signatures to it on the last meeting of the Constituent Assembly on 24th January, 1950. In all, 284 members actually signed the Constitution. The Constitution of India came to force on 26th January, 1950.

39. The Constitution of India was adopted on

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

UK RO/ARO (Pre) 2021

Ans. (c): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

40. The Indian Constitution was enforced on

- (a) 15th August 1947
- (b) 26th January 1947
- (c) 9th December 1950
- (d) 15th August 1950

Mizoram PCS (CCE) 2017

Ans. (*): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

41. 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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S., 2018

Ans: (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

42. Indian Constitution was adopted by Constituent Assembly on-

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

(UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2000, 2002, 2006)

BPSC (Pre) 1996

Ans. (a) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

43. 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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd 2012

Ans. (a) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

44. Who presided over the first meeting of Indian Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Sachchidananda Sinha

UPPCS (Pre.) G.S. 2006

Ans. (d) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

45. The first Session of the Constituent Assembly was held on

- (a) 16th August, 1947
- (b) 26th January, 1948
- (c) 9th December, 1946
- (d) 26th November, 1946

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. Ind 2009, 2011

UPPCS (Pre.) G.S., 1995

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

46. President of the Constituent Assembly was-

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. K.N. Katju
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

(U.P.PCS., 1998, 2000)

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

47. The inaugural session of Constituent Assembly was presided by-

- (a) Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr.Sachhidanand Sinha
- (c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
- (d) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2013

Ans. (b) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

48. Who headed the States Committee (for negotiating with states) under the constituent Assembly in the making of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Sardar Patel
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) A V Thakkar

J & K PSC 2021 Paper-(I)

Ans.(c): Jawahar Lal Nehru headed the States Committee (for negotiating with states) under the Constituent Assembly in the making of the Indian Constitution.

49. Match list-I with list-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below-

List-I (Constituent Assembly Committee)

- (A) Fundamental Rights
- (B) Steering
- (C) Union powers
- (D) Drafting

List-II (Chairman)

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

Code:

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

RPSC (RAS) (PRE.) 2021

Ans. (*): The Correct match should be as follows-

List-I (Constituent Assembly Committee)	List-II (Chairman)
Fundamental Rights	- Sardar Patel
Steering	- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Union Powers	- Jawaharlal Nehru
Drafting	- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Note- As none of the options are correct, the question was deleted by the RPSC.

50. Who among the following was the chairman of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Maulan Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

UPPSC ACF-RFO Mains (IInd Paper) 2019

Ans. (d) : Vallabhbhai Patel was the chairman of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights of the Constituent Assembly.

51. Who headed Provincial Constitution Committee of Constituent Assembly?

- (a) J.B. Kriplani
- (b) H.C. Mukherjee
- (c) A.V. Thakkar
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

TNPSC (Pre) G.S. 2019

Ans. (d) : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel headed Provincial Constitution Committee of Constituent Assembly.

52. As a member of the Constituent Assembly, Sardar Patel did not lead which of the following committees?

- 1. Committee on Tribal and Excluded Areas
 - 2. Committee on Minority Affairs
 - 3. Committee on Fundamental Rights
 - 4. Committee on Devolution of Power to the Union
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 - (c) 4 only (d) 2 and 4 only

Punjab PSC (Pre) G.S 2015

Ans. (c) : There was no such committee of Constituent Assembly called Committee on Devolution of Power to the Union. Rest of the committees were presided by Sardar Patel.

53. Who headed Steering Committee of Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) K.M. Mushsi
- (c) H.C. Mookerjee (d) Rajendra Prasad

TNPSC (Pre) G.S. 2016

Ans. (d) : Dr. Rajendra Prasad headed Steering Committee of Constituent Assembly.

54. Who was the chairman of the Ad hoc Committee on the National flag?

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

U.P. Lower (Pre.) G.S.2008

Ans. (b) Dr.Rajendra Prasad was the chairman of the Ad hoc Committee on the National flag.

55. 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

MPPSC (Pre) GS 1st Paper 2014

Ans. (b) Sardar Patel was the Chairman of Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities constituted by the Constituent Assembly.

56. Who among the following was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constitutional Assembly?

- (a) B.R.Ambedkar
- (b) J.B.Kriplani
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Aladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

IAS (Pre) G.S., 2005

Ans. (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constitutional Assembly.

57. Who among the following was appointed Constitutional adviser to the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) B.R.Ambedkar (b) K.T.Shah
(c) B.N.Rau (d) A.K.Ayyar

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

Ans. (c) Jurist B. N. Rau was appointed Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly. B.N. Rau prepared the original draft of the Constitution, which later was scrutinized by Drafting Committee. Drafting committee was set up on 29th August, 1947 under the chairmanship of Dr. B R Ambedkar. The Drafting Committee had seven members namely Alladi Krishna Swami Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami, B.R. Ambedkar, K.M Munshi, Mohammad Saadullah, B.L. Mittar and D.P. Khaitan. Later on B.L. Mittar and D.P. Khaitan were replaced by N. Madhava Rau and T.T. Krishnamachari respectively.

58. Who was the Chairman of Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) N. Gopalaswamy (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(c) K.M. Munshi (d) N. Madhya Rao

Manipur PSC-2016

Ans. (b) : Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

59. Who was the Constitutional advisor during the drafting of Indian Constitution?

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

UP Lower (Pre) G.S., 1998

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

60. First draft of the Indian Constitution was prepared by

- (a) B.R.Ambedkar (b) B.N.Rao
(c) K.Sanathanam (d) K.M.Munshi

U.P. Lower (Pre.) G.S. 2009

Ans. (b) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

61. The number of members included in the Constitution Drafting Committee was

- (a) Seven (b) Nine
(c) Eleven (d) Thirteen

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper, 2006

Ans. (a) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

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

- (a) Mohammad Sadullah
(b) K.M.Munshi
(c) A.K.Ayyar
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2012

Ans. (d) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

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

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

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :

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

UPPCS (Pre.) G.S., 2014

Ans. (c) Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

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

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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2008

Ans. (d) Drafting committee was set up on 29th August, 1947 under the chairmanship of Dr. B R Ambedkar.

65. Match list-X with list-Y and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list :

- | List-X | List-Y |
|--|------------------------|
| (A) First Vice President of the Constituent Assembly | (i) V.T.Krishnachari |
| (B) Originally the only Congress Member of Draft Committee | (ii) Jawahar Lal Nehru |
| (C) Member of the Constituent Assembly Representing Rajasthan's princely state | (iii) K.M.Munshi |
| (D) Chairman of Union Constitution Committee | (iv) H.C. Mukherjee |

Code :

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

RAS/RTS (Pre) G.S., 2013

Ans. (b) First Vice President of the Constituent Assembly was H.C.Mookerjee. K.M.Munshi was originally the only Congress member of Draft Committee while V.T.Krishnamachari was member of the Constituent Assembly representing Princely State of Rajasthan. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of Union Constitution Committee.

66. 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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2007

Ans. (a) Constitution Assembly took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to frame the Constitution of India.

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

- (a) 7
- (b) 11
- (c) 12
- (d) 15

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2005

Ans. (b) The Constituent Assembly took almost three years (two years, eleven months and eighteen days) to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India. During this period, it held eleven sessions, covering a total of 165 days. Of these, 114 days were spent on the consideration of the Draft Constitution.

68. Who said "The Assembly was the Congress and the Congress was India"?

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

UP RO/ARO (Pre) G.S., 2013

Ans. (a) Granville Austin in his book 'The Indian Constitution' wrote that "The Assembly was the Congress and the Congress was India".

69. "Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates?"

.....The British element is gone, but they have left mischief behind".

Who among the following said the above mentioned statement in the Constituent Assembly debates?

- (a) Somnath Lahiri
- (b) Jawarlala Nehru
- (c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (d) N.G. Ranga

UPPSC (Pre) G.S 2021

Ans. (c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel used the above-mentioned statement in the Constituent Assembly debates.

70. Who was the first Finance Minister of Independent India?

- (a) R K Shanmukhan Chetty
- (b) John Mathai
- (c) C. D. Deshmukh
- (d) Liaquat Ali Khan

Tripura TPSC (TCS) pre-2019

Ans. (a): R K Shanmukhan Chetty (1947-48) was the first Finance Minister of independent India. Liaquat Ali Khan (1946-47) was the Finance Minister of the interim government.

71. Which one of these was the first law minister of India?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
- (c) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- (d) T.T.Krishnamachari

UPPCS (Mains) G.s. Ist Paper 2012

Ans. (b) B.R.Ambedkar was the first law minister of India after independence.

Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of India.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was the First Education Minister of India.

T.T. Krishnamachari was Finance Minister from 1964-1966.

72. Who has termed Constitution a sacred document?

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Deendayal Upadhaya
- (d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

MPPCS (Pre.) G.S. 2015

Ans. (a) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar termed Constitution as sacred document. The Constituent Assembly on 29th August, 1947 formed a 7 member drafting committee in the leadership of B.R. Ambedkar.

73. The first general elections under the Indian Constitution was held in

- (a) 1949
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1953

MPPCS (Pre.) G.S. 2015

Ans. (c) The first general elections under Indian Constitution were held between October 25, 1951 to March 27, 1952. About 1874 candidates and 53 parties contested for 489 seats.

74. Who was the first Indian Governor General of India?

- (a) Mountbatten
- (b) C.Rajgopalachari
- (c) Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel

MPPCS (Pre.) G.S. 2010

Ans. (b) C. Rajagopalachari (1948-1950) was the first Indian Governor General of India. After that the post of Governor General was abolished. Lord Mountbatten was the last British Governor General of India and the first Governor General of Independent of India.

75. What was the duration in the making of the India constitution ?

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

68th BPSC 2022

Ans. (c): The duration in the making of the India constitution was 2 years 11 months and 18 days. The supreme laws of India was drafted by the Assembly from 1946 to 1950 and was finally adopted on 26th November 1949 with effect from 26th, January 1950

04.

Major parts of the Constitution, Schedule, Articles

1. Part

1. Match the pairs correctly.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Part –I | i. Fundamental Rights |
| B. Part –III | ii. Pachayat Raj |
| C. Part –IX | iii. Citizenship |
| D. Part –II | iv. The Union and its territory |

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

MH PSC (Pre) 2023

Ans. (d) : The correct match is as follows :-

- | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------------|
| Part-I | - | The Union and its territory |
| Part-II | - | Citizenship |
| Part-III | - | Fundamental Rights |
| Part-IX | - | Pnachayati Raj |

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

- Tribunals–Part XI
- The Union Territories–Part VIII
- The Scheduled and Tribal Areas–Part X
- Official Language–Part XVII

UPPCS (Pre) 2023

Ans. (a) : The correct match is are follows :-

- | Parts of Constitution | Provision |
|-----------------------|--|
| Part XI | Relation between the Union and the State |
| Part VIII | The Union Territories |
| Part X | The Scheduled and Tribal areas |
| Part XVII | Official Language. |

3. Which of the following (Part of Indian Constitution subject) is not correctly matched?

- Part-III-fundamental Rights
- Part-IV- Directive Principles of state Policy
- Part-V- Fundamental Duties
- Part-II-Citizenship

UPPSC (J) 2023

Ans. (c) : Kindly refer the explanation of above question.

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

	List-I		List-II
A.	Part XV of Constitution	1.	Official Language
B.	Part XVII of Constitution	2.	Elections
C.	Part XVIII of Constitution	3.	Amendment of Constitution
D.	Part XX of Constitution	4.	Emergency Provisions

Code -

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

UPPSC (J) 2023

Ans. (c) : The correct match is as follows:-

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Part XV of constitution | - | Elections |
| Part XVII of constitution | - | Official language |
| Part XVIII of constitution | - | Emergency provided |
| Part XX of constitution | - | Amendment of constitution |

5. Indian Constitution is divided in to how many parts?

- Sixteen parts
- Twenty two parts
- Twenty four parts
- Twenty five parts

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper 2012

U.P. Lower Pre. 2004-05

UPPCS (Mains) SPL. G.S. IInd 2008

Ans. (b) When the question was asked the Constitution of India was divided into 22 Parts. Further three sub Parts have been added namely IVA (Fundamental Duties), IX A (Municipalities) and XIVA (Tribunals). Now it contains 25 parts.

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

- Fundamental Duties – Part IVA
- The States – Part V
- Attorney General of India – Part XIII
- Services under the Union – Part XIV and States

UPPCS (Pre) G.S 2020

Ans.(c): Article 76 under Part V of the Constitution asserts that the President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney General for India. Rest is correctly matched.

7. 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) II, IV, I, III (b) I, III, IV, II
(c) III, I, II, IV (d) IV, II, III, I

UPPCS (Pre) G.S, 2022

Ans. (b): The correct sequential order of the given subjects, as mentioned in the Constitution is as follows-
Part I – The Union and its Territories (Article 1 – 4)
Part II – Citizenship (Article 5 -11)
Part III – Fundamental Rights (Article 12 – 35)
Part IV – Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 36 – 51)
Part IV A – Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)

8. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below-

List-I (Part of the Constitution)	List-II (Deals with subject)
(A) Part I	(1) Citizenship
(B) Part II	(2) Fundamental Rights
(C) Part III	(3) Directive
(D) Part IV	(4) The Union and its Territory

Code :

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

UPPSC ACF-RFO Mains (IInd Paper), 2019

Ans.(d): Kindly refer the explanation of the above question.

9. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched as per Constitution of India?

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

UPPSC RO/ARO (Pre), 2016
(Held on 20/09/2020)

Ans. (d) The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976 inserted **Part XIV A** in the Constitution consisting of Article 323A and 323B. Article 323A provides for the establishment of Administrative Tribunals for adjudication or trial of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and condition of service of persons appointed to public services. Article 323B makes provision for the creation of tribunals for adjudication or trial of disputes, complaints and offences connected with tax, foreign exchange, industrial and labour disputes, land reforms, ceiling on urban property, elections to Parliament and State Legislature. Whereas part X is related to the scheduled and Tribal Areas.

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

List – I	List –II
A. Part IX of the Indian Constitution	1. The Union Territories
B. Part VIII of the Indian Constitution	2. The Municipalities
C. Part IV A of the Indian Constitution	3. The Panchayats
D. Part IX A of the Indian Constitution	4. Fundamental Duties

Codes:

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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper, 2009

Ans. (a) Part IX of the Constitution is related to Panchayats, Part VIII of the Constitution is related to the Union Territories, Part IV A of the Constitution is related to Fundamental Duties and Part IX A of the Constitution is related to Municipalities.

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

List – I	List -II
A. Fundamental Rights	1. Part IVA, Constitution of India
B. Fundamental Duties	2. Part III, Constitution of India
C. Union	3. Part XVIII, Constitution of India
D. Emergency Provisions	4. Part V, Constitution of India

Codes:

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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. IInd Paper, 2013