

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

Historical Background of Indian Constitution

Think on these words

1. Colonial Legacy
2. Freedom Movement
3. Constitutional Development

Fill the following

1. First organization to demand self-rule in India was _____
2. Year when Indian National Congress was formed _____
3. Year of Partition of Bengal _____
4. First war of Independence took place in year _____

Important Acts - Write down the key provisions

1. Indian Councils Act 1861
2. Indian Councils Act 1892
3. Government of India Act 1919
4. Government of India Act 1935

Think

1. How did the national movement influence our constitution making?
2. What was the role of Cabinet Mission Plan in shaping our constitution?

Pick the right statements about Constituent Assembly

1. It was formed based on Cabinet Mission Plan
2. First meeting was held on December 9, 1946
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the permanent Chairman
4. Objective Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Assembly took 2 years, 11 months and 17 days to complete the constitution
6. Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949

Fact check - Constitutional Development

1. Regulating Act of 1773 established Supreme Court at Fort William
2. Charter Act of 1833 made Governor General of Bengal as Governor General of India
3. Indian Independence Act 1947 created two independent dominions
4. Constituent Assembly worked under legal framework of 1935 Act
5. Assembly had 299 members when constitution was signed
6. Constitution came into full effect on January 26, 1950

Major Committees of Constituent Assembly - Match the Chairman

1. Union Powers Committee
2. States Committee
3. Drafting Committee
4. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights
5. Steering Committee



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6. Rules Committee

Important Influences - Right or Wrong

1. Parliamentary government from Britain
2. Fundamental Rights from USA
3. Directive Principles from Ireland
4. Federal structure from Canada
5. Emergency provisions from Germany
6. Procedure for amendment from South Africa

Revolutionary Movements and Constitutional Development

1. Swadeshi Movement
2. Home Rule Movement
3. Non-Cooperation Movement
4. Civil Disobedience Movement
5. Quit India Movement

Important Organizations and their Constitutional Demands

1. Indian National Congress
2. Muslim League
3. Hindu Mahasabha
4. Communist Party
5. Forward Bloc

Schemes and Plans - Fill in key points

1. August Offer 1940
2. Cripps Mission 1942
3. Wavell Plan 1945
4. Cabinet Mission Plan 1946
5. Mountbatten Plan 1947

Evolution of Provincial Government

1. Dyarchy under 1919 Act
2. Provincial Autonomy under 1935 Act
3. Interim Government 1946
4. Provincial Governments under Indian Constitution

Identify correct statements about Indian Independence Act 1947

1. Ended British paramountcy over princely states
2. Created position of Governor General for each dominion
3. Empowered Constituent Assemblies to frame constitutions
4. Authorized division of Bengal and Punjab provinces
5. Established common Governor General for both dominions

Think and Answer

1. How did various freedom movement phases influence our constitutional values?
2. What aspects of Government of India Act 1935 were retained in our Constitution?
3. Why was January 26 chosen as the date for Constitution to come into effect?

4. How did Partition influence the making of our Constitution?

Right/Wrong about Constituent Assembly

1. Members were directly elected by people
2. Muslim League boycotted initial meetings
3. Assembly functioned as central legislature also
4. Constitution was passed by majority vote
5. Original constitution had 395 articles
6. Assembly ceased to exist on January 26, 1950

Making of the Indian Constitution

Think on these words

1. Constituent Assembly
2. Constitutional Democracy
3. Sovereign Republic
4. Social Revolution

Fill the following

1. Date of first meeting of Constituent Assembly ____
2. Total number of members in Constituent Assembly ____
3. Number of women members in the Assembly ____
4. Chairman of Drafting Committee ____
5. Date of adoption of Constitution ____

Important Committees - Write their functions

1. Drafting Committee
2. Union Powers Committee
3. Union Constitution Committee
4. States Committee
5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights
6. Rules of Procedure Committee

Think

1. Why was the Objective Resolution crucial for constitution making?
2. How did partition affect the work of Constituent Assembly?
3. What role did provincial representatives play?

Pick the right statements about Constituent Assembly members

1. Members were indirectly elected
2. Elections were held in July-August 1946
3. Congress won majority of seats
4. Muslim League initially boycotted
5. Members were from various backgrounds
6. Total 299 members signed final constitution

Fact check - Drafting Process

1. Constitution took 2 years, 11 months and 17 days to complete

2. Had 11 sessions spanning 165 days
3. Public suggestions were invited and considered
4. First Draft was presented in February 1948
5. The Assembly had 22 major committees
6. Cost Rs. 64 lakhs to make the constitution
7. Originally had 395 articles and 8 schedules
8. Dr. Rajendra Prasad signed in Hindi and English

Major Debates - Identify the issues discussed

1. Language Question
 - Official Language
 - Regional Languages
 - Script
2. Property Rights
 - Fundamental Right
 - Compensation
 - State Acquisition
3. Minority Rights
 - Separate Electorates
 - Reservations
 - Cultural Rights
4. Centre-State Relations
 - Distribution of Powers
 - Emergency Provisions
 - Financial Relations

Notable Contributors - Match their contributions

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Sardar Patel
4. B.N. Rau
5. K.M. Munshi
6. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar

Sources and Influences - Right or Wrong

1. Government of India Act 1935 - Administrative Structure
2. British Constitution - Parliamentary System
3. US Constitution - Fundamental Rights
4. Irish Constitution - Directive Principles
5. Canadian Constitution - Federal Structure
6. Australian Constitution - Concurrent List
7. Weimar Constitution - Emergency Provisions

Structure of the Draft Constitution

1. Parts

2. Articles
3. Schedules
4. Amendments during drafting
5. Reading stages

Critical Features Debate - Fill key points

1. Preamble
 - Sovereign
 - Republic
 - Democratic
 - Secular (added later)
2. Fundamental Rights
 - Originally proposed
 - Finally adopted
 - Major changes
3. Directive Principles
 - Nature
 - Scope
 - Implementation

Working Methods of Assembly

1. Committee System
2. Public Consultation
3. Expert Advice
4. Drafting Process
5. Three Reading Stage

Timeline - Important Dates

1. Cabinet Mission Plan -
2. First Meeting -
3. Objective Resolution -
4. Independence -
5. Draft Presentation -
6. Adoption -
7. Enforcement -

Right/Wrong about Assembly Procedures

1. Decisions were taken by consensus
2. English was the working language
3. Proceedings were published daily
4. Public galleries were always open
5. Committees worked independently
6. Expert advisors were consulted

Think and Answer

1. Why was the Committee System adopted?

2. How were conflicting interests balanced?
3. What role did provincial experiences play?
4. How were minority concerns addressed?
5. Why certain foreign provisions were adopted/rejected?

Special Features incorporated

1. Adult Suffrage
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Federal Structure
4. Independent Judiciary
5. Parliamentary Democracy

Important Compromises - Analyze

1. Language Issue
2. Property Rights
3. Minority Rights
4. Centre-State Relations
5. Fundamental Rights vs Directive Principles

Post-Draft Developments

1. Public Comments
2. Provincial Assembly Views
3. Expert Opinions
4. Final Modifications
5. Translation Process

Preamble of the Indian Constitution

Think on these words

1. Constitutional Identity
2. Spirit of Constitution
3. Key to Constitution
4. Living Introduction

Fill the following

1. Name of person who moved the Objective Resolution _____
2. Date of adoption of Objective Resolution _____
3. Word added by 42nd Amendment _____
4. Words added by 42nd Amendment _____
5. Case that declared Preamble as part of Constitution _____

Key Components of Preamble

Write the meaning and significance:

1. WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA
2. SOVEREIGN
3. SOCIALIST
4. SECULAR

5. DEMOCRATIC
6. REPUBLIC
7. JUSTICE
8. LIBERTY
9. EQUALITY
10. FRATERNITY

Think

1. How does Preamble reflect the aspirations of freedom movement?
2. Why is Preamble called the key to Constitution?
3. What is the relationship between Objective Resolution and Preamble?

Pick the right statements about Preamble

1. It is source of power for legislature
2. It is legally enforceable
3. It can be amended under Article 368
4. It is part of basic structure
5. It helps in interpretation of Constitution
6. Courts can strike down amendments violating basic features

Fact check - Evolution of Preamble

1. Based on American Constitution's Preamble
2. Emerged from Objective Resolution
3. Originally didn't contain words 'socialist' and 'secular'
4. Words added by 42nd Amendment in 1976
5. Cannot be challenged in court
6. Has been amended only once
7. Berubari Union case discussed its position
8. Kesavananda Bharati case made it part of basic structure

Important Cases - Write key points

1. Berubari Union Case (1960)
2. Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
3. LIC of India Case (1995)
4. S.R. Bommai Case (1994)
5. Minerva Mills Case (1980)

Objectives in Preamble - Match with provisions

1. Social Objectives
 - Justice - social, economic, political
 - Equality of status and opportunity
 - Fraternity
2. Political Objectives
 - Sovereign
 - Democratic
 - Republic

3. Economic Objectives
 - Socialist
 - Economic justice
 - Equality of opportunity

Sources of Preamble Elements - Right/Wrong

1. Sovereign - French Constitution
2. Socialist - USSR Constitution
3. Republic - US Constitution
4. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity - French Revolution
5. Justice - Japanese Constitution
6. Fraternity - Irish Constitution

Four Ideals of Justice

1. Social Justice
 - Meaning
 - Implementation
 - Challenges
2. Economic Justice
 - Definition
 - Measures
 - Issues
3. Political Justice
 - Concept
 - Application
 - Barriers
4. Equal Justice
 - Scope
 - Mechanisms
 - Limitations

Types of Liberty in Preamble

1. Liberty of thought
2. Liberty of expression
3. Liberty of belief
4. Liberty of faith
5. Liberty of worship

Dimensions of Equality

1. Civil Equality
2. Political Equality
3. Economic Equality
4. Social Equality
5. Legal Equality

Elements of Fraternity

1. Dignity of individual
2. Unity of nation
3. Integrity of nation

Important Questions

1. Why was 'socialist' added?
2. What makes India secular?
3. How is democracy ensured?
4. What makes India a republic?
5. How are justice and equality related?

Right/Wrong about Preamble's Nature

1. It is justiciable
2. It indicates objectives
3. It can override specific provisions
4. It helps in interpretation
5. It reflects basic features
6. It can be amended like other parts

Think and Answer

1. Why was Preamble amended only once?
2. How does it promote constitutionalism?
3. What role does it play in judicial interpretation?
4. How does it reflect India's diversity?
5. Why is it called 'identity card' of Constitution?

Key Differences

1. Original vs Amended Preamble
2. Indian vs US Preamble
3. Preamble vs Objective Resolution
4. Political vs Economic objectives
5. Individual rights vs Collective goals

Union and Its Territory

Think on these words

1. Quasi-federal
2. Territorial integrity
3. Cooperative federalism
4. Asymmetric federalism

Fill the following

1. Article defining territory of India ____
2. Number of States in India at independence ____
3. Current number of States ____
4. Current number of Union Territories ____
5. Latest State to be created ____

6. Latest Union Territory created _____

Constitutional Provisions

Write the significance:

1. Article 1 - India as Union of States
2. Article 2 - Admission of new States
3. Article 3 - Formation of new States
4. Article 4 - Laws for territorial changes
5. First Schedule - States and Territories

Think

1. Why India is called 'Union' and not 'Federation'?
2. How has reorganization of states shaped India's federal structure?
3. What is the rationale behind Union Territories?

Pick the right statements about Territory

1. Parliament can acquire foreign territory
2. States can cede territory to foreign country
3. State boundaries can be altered without state's consent
4. Union Territories are directly administered by Centre
5. New states can be created by simple majority
6. State can be created out of Union Territory

Fact check - Territorial Evolution

1. States Reorganization Act 1956 created 14 states
2. Andhra was first state created on linguistic basis
3. Bombay was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat
4. Goa became state in 1987
5. Delhi got special status through 69th Amendment
6. Jammu & Kashmir reorganized in 2019
7. Ladakh became Union Territory in 2019

Important Cases - Write key points

1. Berubari Union Case (1960)
2. In Re Berubari Case
3. State of West Bengal v. Union of India
4. U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi
5. S.R. Bommai Case

Types of Territories - Match with characteristics

1. States
 - Full statehood
 - Own legislature
 - Governor
2. Union Territories
 - Central administration
 - Lt. Governor/Administrator

- Parliament's control
- 3. Acquired Territories
 - Article 368
 - International agreements
 - Special provisions

Parliament's Powers - Right/Wrong

1. Can create new states
2. Can alter state boundaries
3. Can change state names
4. Can acquire foreign territory
5. Can cede Indian territory
6. Can create Union Territory

State Formation Process

1. President's Reference
2. State Assembly Resolution
3. Parliamentary Bill
4. Simple Majority
5. Presidential Assent

Important Reorganizations

1. Linguistic Reorganization (1956)
2. North Eastern Reorganization (1971)
3. Punjab Reorganization (1966)
4. Creation of new states (2000)
5. J&K Reorganization (2019)

Special Categories of Territories

1. Scheduled Areas
2. Tribal Areas
3. Disturbed Areas
4. Border Areas
5. Strategic Areas

Administration of Different Territories

1. States
 - Governor
 - Legislature
 - Council of Ministers
2. UTs with Legislature
 - Lt. Governor
 - Assembly
 - Council of Ministers
3. UTs without Legislature
 - Administrator

- Central control
- Special provisions

Right/Wrong about Territorial Changes

1. State consent necessary for boundary change
2. Parliament alone can create new states
3. Simple majority needed for state creation
4. President must give assent
5. Supreme Court can review changes
6. International treaties need constitutional amendment

Think and Answer

1. Impact of linguistic reorganization
2. Need for new states
3. Future of Union Territories
4. Role of States Reorganization Commission
5. Balance between unity and regional aspirations

Constitutional Amendments Related to Territory

1. 7th Amendment (1956)
2. 14th Amendment (1962)
3. 27th Amendment (1971)
4. 69th Amendment (1991)
5. 100th Amendment (2015)

Special Administrative Arrangements

1. Sixth Schedule Areas
2. Fifth Schedule Areas
3. Article 371 Provisions
4. Border Area Development
5. Inter-State Council

Evolution of States

1. Part A States
2. Part B States
3. Part C States
4. Union Territories
5. Modern States

Current Administrative Units

1. States (28)
2. UTs with Legislature (3)
3. UTs without Legislature (5)
4. National Capital Territory
5. Scheduled Areas

Citizenship of India

Think on these words

1. Natural Citizens
2. Naturalized Citizens
3. Single Citizenship
4. Statelessness

Fill the following

1. Articles dealing with citizenship in Constitution ____
2. Year of Citizenship Act ____
3. Latest amendment to Citizenship Act ____
4. Number of ways to acquire citizenship ____
5. Minimum years of residence for naturalization ____

Constitutional Provisions

Write the significance:

1. Article 5 - Citizenship at commencement
2. Article 6 - Rights of migrants from Pakistan
3. Article 7 - Rights of migrants to Pakistan
4. Article 8 - Rights of Indians abroad
5. Article 9 - Voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship
6. Article 10 - Continuance of citizenship rights
7. Article 11 - Parliamentary power to regulate citizenship

Think

1. Why did India choose single citizenship?
2. How does citizenship differ from nationality?
3. What challenges does dual citizenship pose?

Pick the right statements about Citizenship

1. Citizenship Act 1955 provides for acquisition and termination
2. Constitution defines citizenship permanently
3. State can deny citizenship on grounds of public good
4. Overseas citizenship is a form of dual citizenship
5. NRI status affects citizenship rights
6. Parliament has exclusive power over citizenship

Fact check - Acquisition of Citizenship

1. By Birth
 - Before 1987
 - 1987-2004
 - After 2004
2. By Descent
 - Registration requirements
 - Time limits
 - Restrictions
3. By Registration
 - Eligible categories

- Conditions
- Procedure
- 4. By Naturalization
 - Residency requirement
 - Qualifications
 - Process
- 5. By Incorporation of Territory
 - Government notification
 - Rights granted
 - Conditions

Loss of Citizenship - Write conditions

1. Renunciation
2. Termination
3. Deprivation

Important Cases - Write key points

1. Izhar Ahmad Khan v. Union of India
2. State Trading Corporation v. CTO
3. D.S. Nakara v. Union of India
4. Chairman, Railway Board v. Chandrima Das

Overseas Citizens of India (OCI)

1. Eligibility
2. Rights
3. Restrictions
4. Difference from PIO
5. Registration process

Right/Wrong about Citizenship Rights

1. All citizens have equal fundamental rights
2. Some rights are available only to citizens
3. Right to property is citizenship right
4. Right to vote depends on citizenship
5. Government service requires citizenship
6. Protection abroad based on citizenship

Special Categories

1. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)
2. Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)
3. Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs)
4. Stateless Persons
5. Illegal Migrants

Citizenship Amendment Act 2019

1. Key provisions
2. Affected communities

3. Cut-off date
4. Special provisions
5. Implementation status

Think and Answer

1. Citizenship and fundamental rights relationship
2. Impact of migration on citizenship
3. Role of domicile in citizenship
4. Evolution of citizenship laws
5. Future challenges to citizenship

Documents for Citizenship

1. Birth Certificate
2. Passport
3. Registration Certificate
4. Naturalization Certificate
5. Domicile Certificate

International Aspects

1. Bilateral Agreements
2. SAARC provisions
3. International Conventions
4. Refugee Status
5. Asylum Seekers

Citizenship Verification Process

1. National Register of Citizens (NRC)
2. National Population Register (NPR)
3. Verification procedures
4. Appeal process
5. Documentation requirements

Rights and Duties

1. Rights exclusive to citizens
 - Electoral rights
 - Public employment
 - Constitutional posts
2. Rights available to all
 - Basic human rights
 - Legal protection
 - Economic rights

Problem Areas

1. Statelessness
2. Illegal migration
3. Refugee status
4. Dual citizenship claims

5. Documentation issues

Recent Developments

1. CAA 2019
2. NRC implementation
3. OCI regulations
4. International agreements
5. Supreme Court judgments

Comparative Study

1. Single vs Dual citizenship
2. Citizenship by birth vs descent
3. Natural vs Naturalized citizens
4. PIO vs OCI status
5. State vs Central role

