

IYACHAMY ACADEMY

GROUP I PRELIMS - 2026

VINAITHITPAM BATCH

WORKBOOK - 01

**Topic: Historical Background, Making of the Constitution,
Objective Resolution**

Subtopics:

Company Rule (1773-1858) | Crown Rule (1858-1947)

Fundamental Legal Concepts | Types of Constitutions

Demand for Constituent Assembly | Constituent Assembly

Committees of CA | Objective Resolution | Enactment & Enforcement

Think on these words

Write a brief note on each of the following key terms:

1. Regulating Act 1773

2. Charter Act 1833

3. Government of India Act 1858

4. Indian Councils Act 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)

5. Government of India Act 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)

6. Dyarchy

7. Government of India Act 1935

8. Simon Commission

9. Communal Award & Poona Pact

10. Constituent Assembly

11. Objective Resolution

12. Constitutionalism

13. Rule of Law

14. Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

15. Drafting Committee

Fill the following

1. The first definite step towards centralization in British India was the _____ of 1773.
2. The Charter Act of 1833 made the Governor-General of Bengal as the _____.
3. The concept of 'Portfolio System' was introduced by the _____.
4. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 is also known as _____.
5. The system of Dyarchy was introduced by the _____ Act.
6. The Government of India Act 1935 divided powers into _____ lists.
7. The Simon Commission was boycotted because it had _____.
8. The Communal Award was given by British PM _____ in 1932.
9. The Poona Pact was signed between _____ and _____.
10. The idea of a Constituent Assembly was first proposed by M.N. Roy in _____.
11. The Cabinet Mission Plan came to India in the year _____.
12. The Constituent Assembly was formed under the scheme of _____.
13. The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was _____.
14. The Objective Resolution was moved by _____ on December 13, 1946.
15. The Constitution was enacted on _____ and enforced on _____.
16. The Drafting Committee had _____ members and was headed by _____.
17. The Constituent Assembly held _____ sessions over _____ years.
18. An Ordinance is a temporary law issued by the _____ when Parliament is not in session.
19. Louis Henkin identified _____ principles of Constitutionalism.
20. The Indian Independence Act 1947 created two new dominions: _____ and _____.

Short Answer Questions

Answer the following in 5-6 lines each:

1. What were the key provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773?

2. Explain the significance of the Charter Act of 1833 in the constitutional history of India.

3. What was Dyarchy? Why did it fail?

4. Describe the main features of the Government of India Act 1935.

5. What was the Communal Award? How did the Poona Pact resolve the crisis?

6. Explain the composition and working of the Constituent Assembly of India.

7. What is the Objective Resolution? List its key declarations.

8. Distinguish between Rule of Law and Constitutionalism.

9. What are the differences between Written and Unwritten Constitutions?

10. Describe the role and composition of the Drafting Committee.

Write down

Write down all the major Acts during Company Rule (1773-1858)

List each Act with its year and one key provision:

Write down all the major Acts during Crown Rule (1858-1947)

List each Act with its year and one key provision:

Write down the 8 Principles of Constitutionalism (Louis Henkin)

Write down the Key Committees of the Constituent Assembly with their Chairmen

Right or Wrong - Acts and Their Provisions

Identify whether the provision mentioned is correctly matched with the Act:

S.No	Act	Provision Given	Right / Wrong?
1	Regulating Act 1773	Established Supreme Court at Bombay	
2	Pitt's India Act 1784	Created Board of Control	
3	Charter Act 1813	Ended East India Company's trade monopoly with India	
4	Charter Act 1833	Created Governor-General of India	
5	Charter Act 1853	Introduced open competition for civil services	
6	Indian Councils Act 1861	Introduced communal electorate	
7	Indian Councils Act 1909	Also known as Morley-Minto Reforms	
8	GoI Act 1919	Introduced Dyarchy at the Centre	
9	GoI Act 1935	Provided for an All India Federation	
10	Indian Independence Act 1947	Abolished the office of Secretary of State	
11	Regulating Act 1773	Made Governor of Bengal as Governor-General of Bengal	
12	Charter Act 1793	Extended Company's rule by 20 years	

Fact Check

Write Right or Wrong for each statement:

1. The Regulating Act 1773 established the Supreme Court at Calcutta. []
2. The Charter Act of 1853 introduced the portfolio system for the first time. []
3. The Indian Councils Act 1892 introduced the principle of election for the first time. []
4. The Morley-Minto Reforms introduced Dyarchy in the provinces. []
5. The Simon Commission (1927) had all British members and no Indian members. []
6. The Government of India Act 1935 had 321 sections and 10 schedules. []
7. The Constituent Assembly was established under the Indian Independence Act 1947. []
8. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held on December 9, 1946. []
9. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was elected as the permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. []
10. The Objective Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru. []
11. The Constitution of India was handwritten by Prem Behari Raizada. []
12. The total expenditure on making the Constitution was Rs. 46 lakh. []
13. The Constituent Assembly adopted the national flag on July 22, 1947. []
14. B.N. Rau served as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly. []
15. India has an unwritten and flexible constitution. []
16. The concept of Rule of Law was propounded by A.V. Dicey. []

Match the following - Acts and Key Features

S.No	Act / Reform	S.No	Key Feature	Answer
1	Regulating Act 1773	A	Introduced separate electorate	
2	Pitt's India Act 1784	B	Established dual government	
3	Charter Act 1833	C	Open competition for civil services	
4	Indian Councils Act 1909	D	Provided for All India Federation	
5	GoI Act 1919	E	Created Governor-General of Bengal	
6	GoI Act 1935	F	Dyarchy in provinces	
7	Charter Act 1853	G	Abolished East India Company rule	
8	Indian Independence Act 1947	H	Made GoG-B as GoG of India	

Match the following - Committees and Chairmen

S.No	Committee	S.No	Chairman	Answer
1	Union Powers Committee	A	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	
2	Drafting Committee	B	Jawaharlal Nehru	
3	Union Constitution Committee	C	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	
4	Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights	D	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
5	Provincial Constitution Committee	E	Jawaharlal Nehru	
6	Steering Committee	F	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
7	Rules of Procedure Committee	G	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	

Right / Wrong - Constituent Assembly Facts

Write Right or Wrong for each statement:

1. The Constituent Assembly was constituted under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. []
2. The Constituent Assembly initially had 389 members. []
3. Dr. Sachidanand Sinha was the first permanent President of the Constituent Assembly. []
4. The Constituent Assembly took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to frame the Constitution. []
5. The total expenditure on making the Constitution was Rs. 64 lakh. []
6. The Constituent Assembly had 11 sessions. []
7. The Constitution was enacted on January 26, 1950. []
8. The national anthem was adopted on January 24, 1950. []
9. Elephant was chosen as the symbol on the seal of the Constituent Assembly. []
10. The original Constitution was preserved in a helium-filled case. []

Right / Wrong - Types of Constitutions

Write Right or Wrong for each statement:

1. India has a written and rigid constitution. []
2. The British Constitution is an example of a written constitution. []
3. A rigid constitution can be amended by ordinary legislative process. []
4. India follows a Presidential system of government. []
5. A federal constitution divides power between centre and states. []
6. India is a secular republic with a parliamentary system. []
7. A theocratic state has no official religion. []
8. The USA has a rigid and written constitution. []
9. Unitary constitutions concentrate all powers in the central government. []
10. India's constitution is often described as quasi-federal. []

Identify the correct statements - Objective Resolution

S.No	Statement	Right / Wrong?
1	The Objective Resolution declared India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic.	
2	The Objective Resolution was moved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.	
3	The Objective Resolution was adopted on January 22, 1947.	
4	The Objective Resolution guaranteed justice, equality, and freedom to all citizens.	
5	The Objective Resolution provided for adequate safeguards for minorities.	
6	The Objective Resolution maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic.	
7	The Objective Resolution was later modified to include the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular'.	
8	The Objective Resolution forms the basis of the Preamble to the Constitution.	
9	The Objective Resolution was adopted unanimously without any debate.	
10	The Objective Resolution provided for the ancient rights of India over land, sea and air.	

Which of the following - Identify the correct Act

S.No	Feature	Option A	Option B	Option C	Answer
1	All India Federation	GoI Act 1909	GoI Act 1919	GoI Act 1935	
2	Dyarchy in Provinces	GoI Act 1919	GoI Act 1935	Charter Act 1833	
3	Separate Electorate	Indian Councils Act 1861	Indian Councils Act 1909	Charter Act 1853	
4	Supreme Court at Calcutta	Regulating Act 1773	Charter Act 1793	Pitt's India Act 1784	
5	Open Competition for Civil Services	Charter Act 1833	Charter Act 1853	Indian Councils Act 1861	
6	Board of Control	Regulating Act 1773	Pitt's India Act 1784	Act of 1786	
7	Portfolio System	Charter Act 1833	Indian Councils Act 1861	Indian Councils Act 1892	
8	Provincial Autonomy	GoI Act 1919	GoI Act 1935	Indian Independence Act 1947	

Think

Reflect critically on the following questions:

1. Why is January 26 chosen as Republic Day even though the Constitution was enacted on November 26, 1949?

2. Why was the Government of India Act 1935 considered a landmark despite never being fully implemented?

3. What role did the Objective Resolution play in shaping the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

4. Compare the Regulating Act 1773 and the Pitt's India Act 1784 in terms of controlling the East India Company.

5. Why is India's Constitution described as both 'rigid' and 'flexible'? Explain with examples.

Fill the following - Exam Quick Points

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers:

1. The Regulating Act 1773 established the Supreme Court at _____.
2. The Charter Act 1833 made the Governor-General of Bengal as the _____.
3. The Indian Councils Act 1909 introduced _____ for Muslims.
4. The Government of India Act 1919 introduced _____ at the provincial level.
5. The Government of India Act 1935 established _____ at the Centre and _____ in provinces.
6. The Constituent Assembly was formed under the _____ of 1946.
7. The first session of CA was chaired by Dr. _____ as temporary President.
8. Dr. _____ was elected as permanent President of the Constituent Assembly.
9. The Drafting Committee was headed by _____.
10. The Constitution has borrowed the concept of Fundamental Rights from the _____.
11. The Constituent Assembly adopted the National Flag on _____.
12. The National Anthem was adopted on _____.
13. The National Song was adopted on _____.
14. The original Constitution was handwritten by _____.
15. The calligraphy pages were decorated by artists from _____.
16. The Constituent Assembly spent _____ on making the Constitution.
17. The total number of amendments considered by the CA was approximately _____.
18. The Constitution originally had _____ articles and _____ schedules.

DAY SHEET - 01