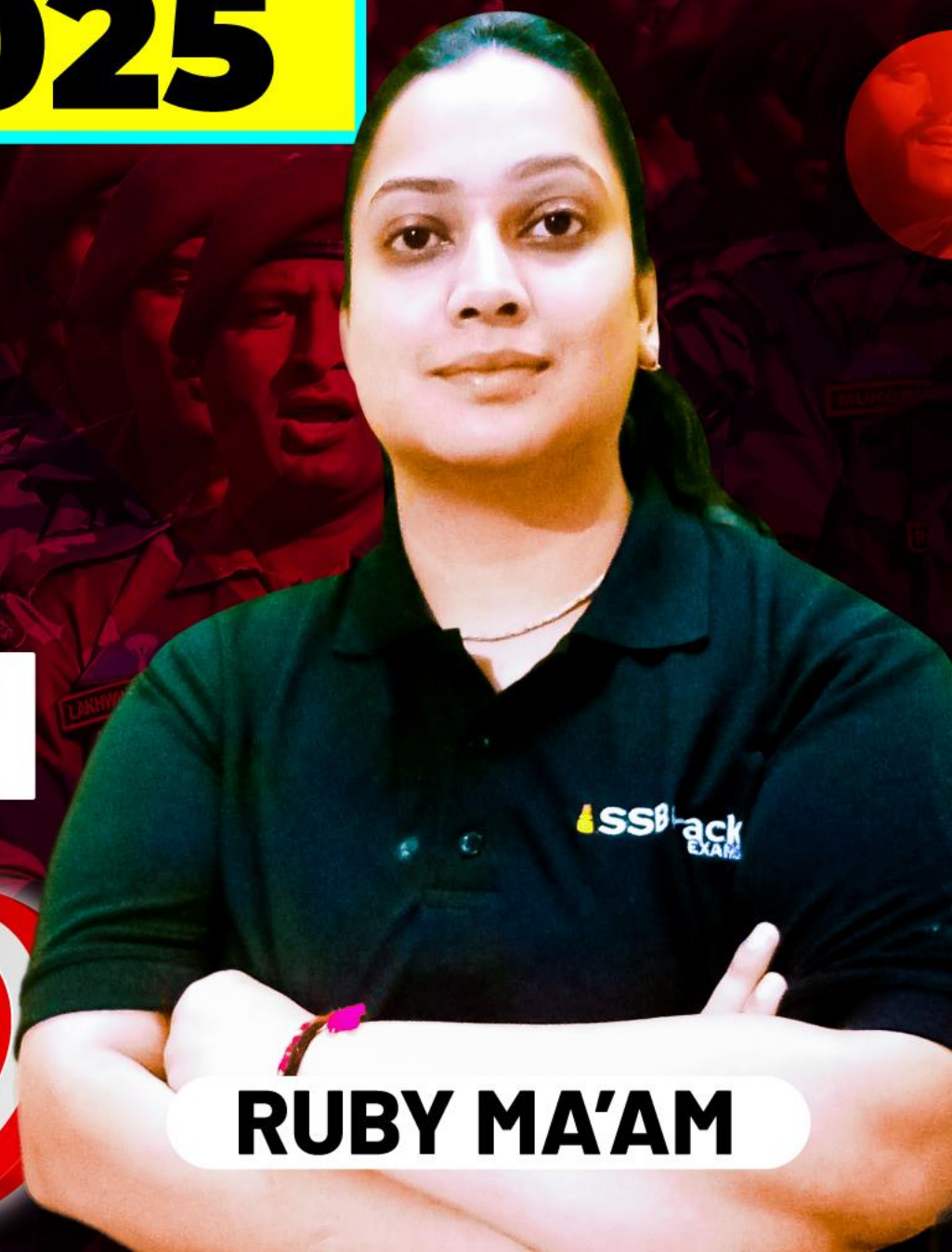


NDA-CDS 1 2025

GK

LIVE

CONSTITUTION



RUBY MA'AM



10 Oct 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	10 OCTOBER 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	10 OCTOBER 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

NDA 1 2025 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - POLITY - CONSTITUTION	RUBY MA'AM
1:00PM	BIOLOGY - MCQ - CLASS 3	SHIVANGI MA'AM
4:00PM	MATHS - TRIGONOMETRY - CLASS 3	NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 1 2025 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - POLITY - CONSTITUTION	RUBY MA'AM
1:00PM	BIOLOGY - MCQ - CLASS 3	SHIVANGI MA'AM
7:00PM	MATHS - AVERAGE - CLASS 2	NAVJYOTI SIR

AFCAT 1 2025 LIVE CLASSES

4:00PM	STATIC GK - GI TAGS	DIVYANSHU SIR
7:00PM	MATHS - AVERAGE - CLASS 2	NAVJYOTI SIR



WHAT WILL WE STUDY?

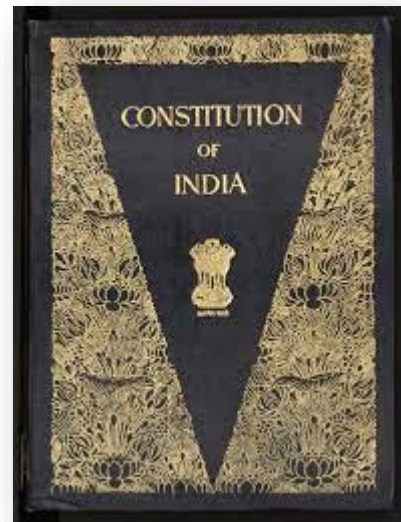
- MAKING OF CONSTITUTION
- SALIENT FEATURES
- STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION



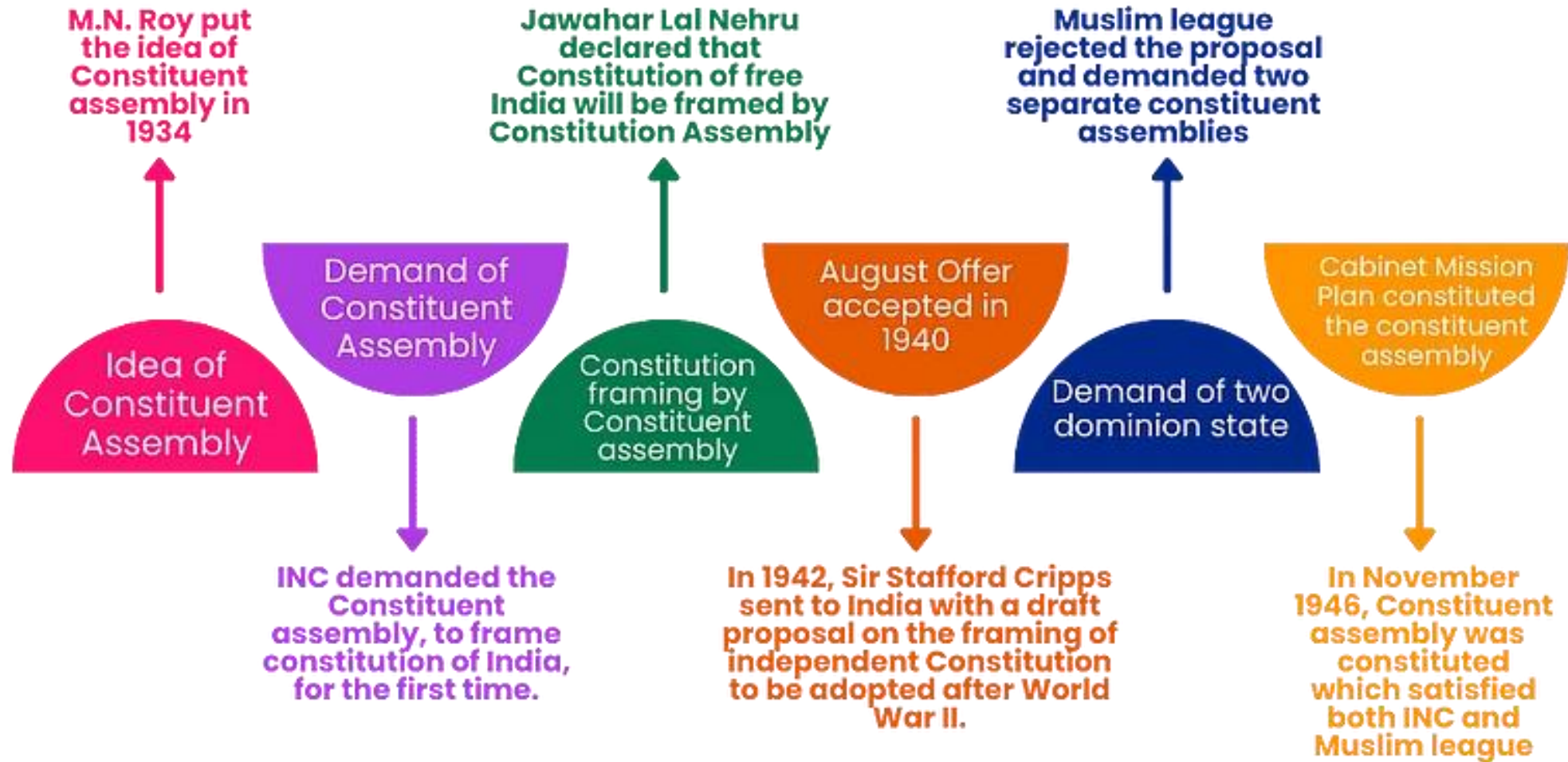
What Is Polity?

The **Scheme Or System Of Government** Is Called Polity. The Subject Polity Completely Deals With The **Functioning Of The Government** In The Country.

This Gives An In-Depth Understanding Of The Country's **Executive, Legislative, And Judicial Systems**, And Various Constitutional Authorities.



Demand For Constituent Assembly



Formation Of A Constituent Assembly

Formed On **6 December 1946** Under The Scheme Formulated By The **Cabinet Mission Plan 1946**. Temporary **President** Of The Assembly - **Dr. Sachidanand Sinha** Later **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** Was Elected. **Vice President** - **H.C. Mookerjee** & **Constitutional Advisor To The Assembly** - **Sir B.N. Rau**.

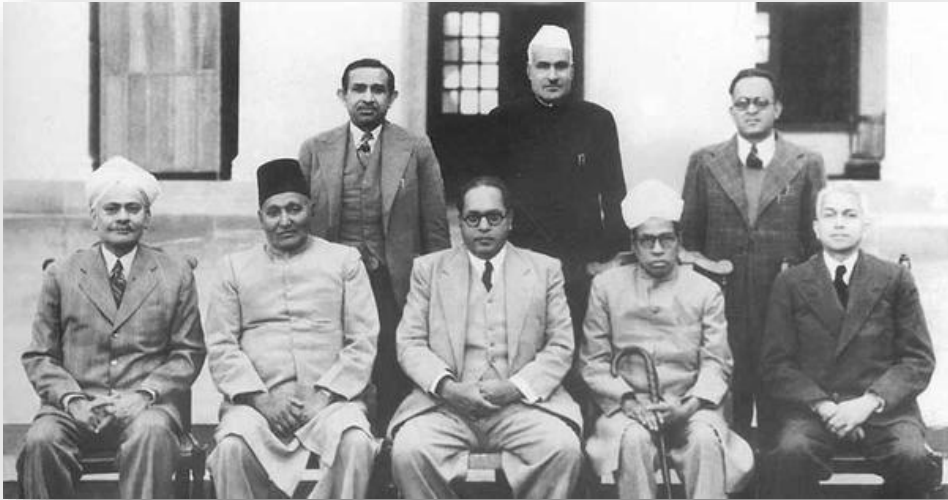


Important Committees

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN
Drafting Committee	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Flag Committee	J. B. Kriplani
Union Constitution Committee	Jawahar Lal Nehru
Provincial Constitution Committee	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
Union Powers Committee	Jawahar Lal Nehru
Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
Special Committee to Examine the Draft Constitution	(Chairman: Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer)
Expert Committee on Financial Provisions	
Ad-hoc Committee on Supreme Court	S. Varada Chariar
Ad-hoc Committee on National Flag	Rajendra Prasad

Drafting Of The Indian Constitution

The Constituent Assembly Took **2 Years, 11 Months & 18 Days** To Create Our Constitution. It Was **Adopted On Nov. 26, 1949**, and Contained A **Preamble, 395 Articles & 8 Schedules**. Now, It Increased To **448 Articles & 12 Schedules**. It Came Into Force On **January 26, 1950**, Celebrated As **The Republic Day**.



1. B R Ambedkar (Chairman)
2. N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
3. K M Munshi
4. T Krishnamachari
5. Syed Mohammad Sadullah
6. Madhav Ran
7. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar

Drafting Of The Indian Constitution

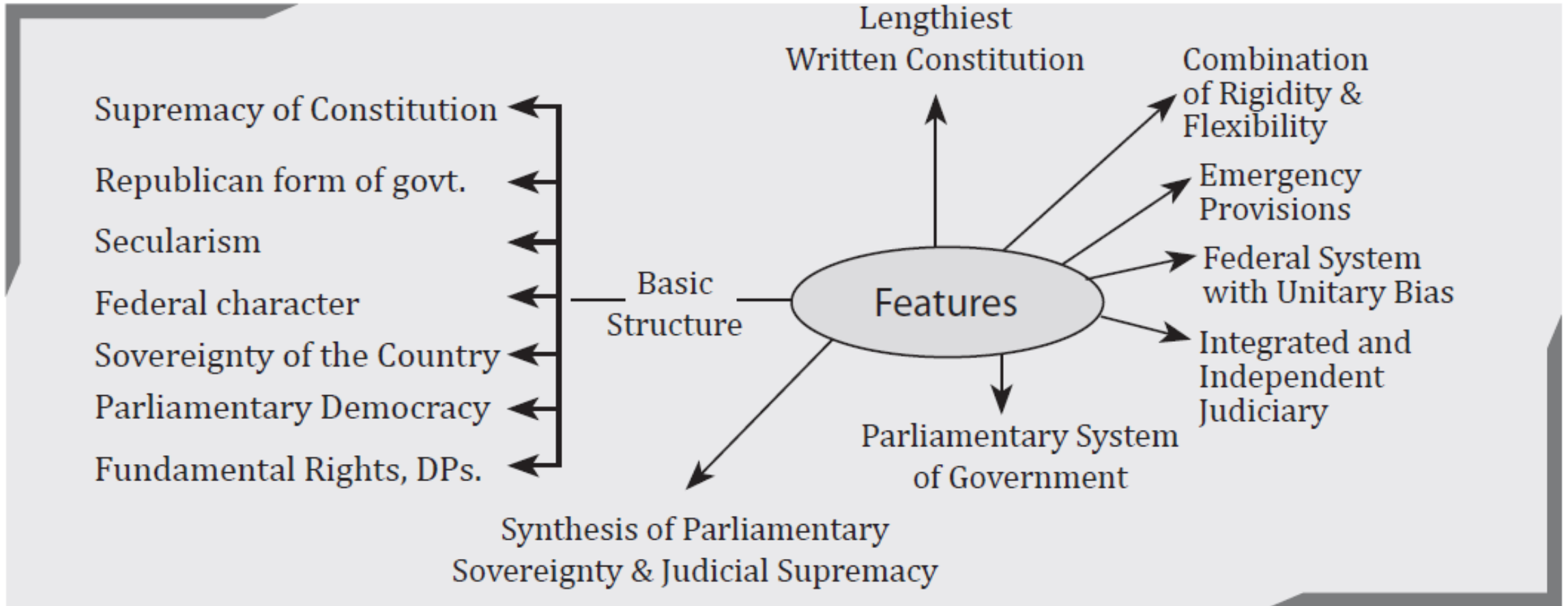
The Constituent Assembly Adopted:

- **National Flag On July 22, 1947**
- **National Song And National Anthem On January 24, 1950.**
- **National Emblem On 26 January 1950**
- **Official National Calendar On March 22, 1957**



सत्यमेव जयते

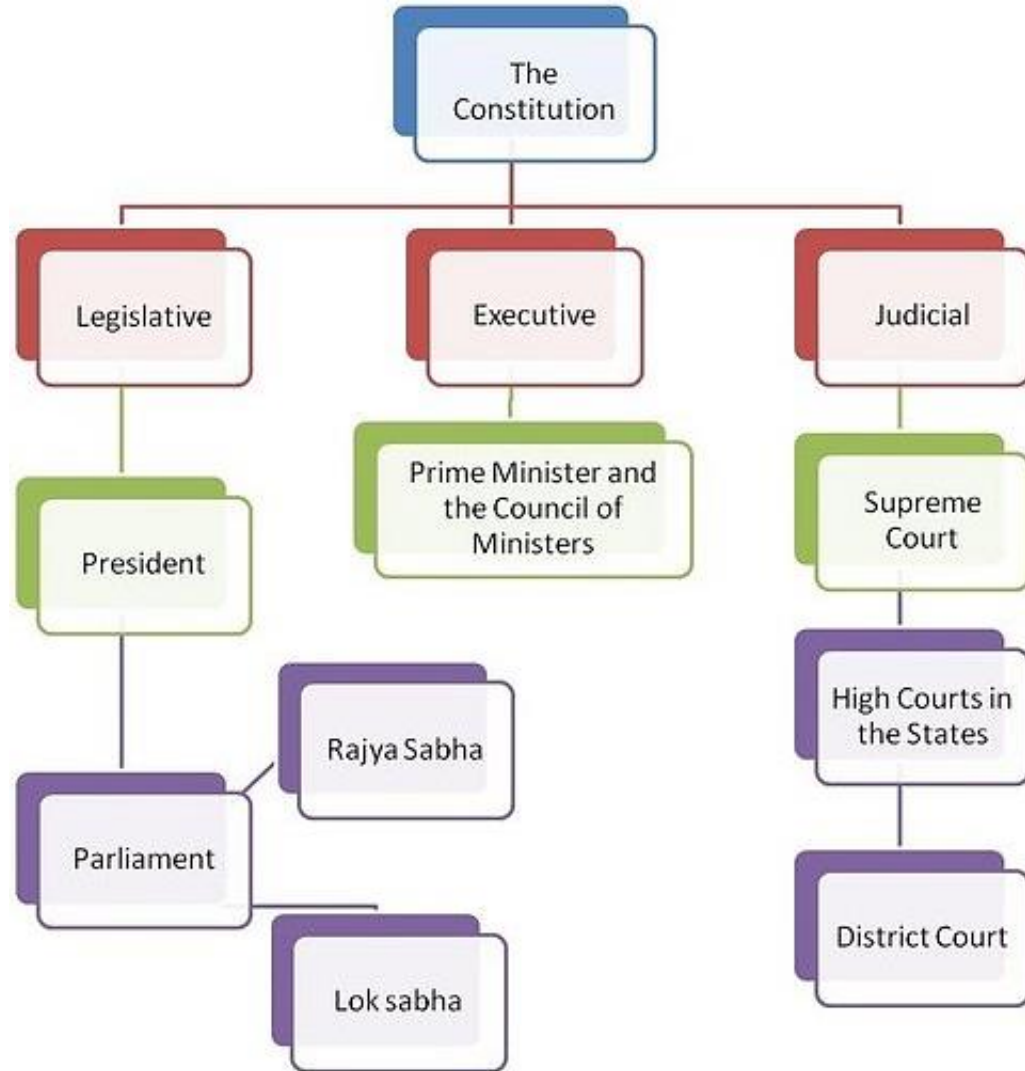
Salient Features Of The Indian Constitution



Sources Of Indian Constitution

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Features Borrowed</i>
1. Government of India Act of 1935	Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency provisions and administrative details.
2. British Constitution	Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.
3. US Constitution	Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
4. Irish Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of president.
5. Canadian Constitution	Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, appointment of state governors by the Centre, and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
6. Australian Constitution	Concurrent List, freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course, and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
7. Weimar Constitution of Germany	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.
8. Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)	Fundamental duties and the ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble.
9. French Constitution	Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble.
10. South African Constitution	Procedure for amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha.
11. Japanese Constitution	Procedure established by Law.

Structure Of Indian Constitution



PREAMBLE

Meaning	Introduction or preface to the Constitution. Summary or essence of the Constitution
Components	Source of Authority – People of India Nature of Indian State – Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic & Republican. Objectives of Constitution –Justice, Liberty, Equality & Fraternity.
Amendment	42 nd Amnd Act 1976 added 3 new words – Socialist, Secular & Integrity.
Part of the Constitution	In Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973), Supreme Court held that Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

- The Preamble of Indian Constitution is based on the Objectives Resolution drafted by Pandit Nehru and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.
- The idea of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity has been taken from the French Revolution.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a '**SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**' and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec. 2, for 'Sovereign Democratic Republic' (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec. 2, for 'Unity of the Nation' (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

Parts of the Indian Constitution

PARTS	SUBJECTS	ARTICLES
PART I	THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY	Art.(1-4)
PART II	CITIZENSHIP	Art.(5-11)
PART III	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	Art.(12-35)
PART IV	DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY	Art.(36-51)
PART IVA	FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES	Art.(51A)
PART V	THE UNION	Art.(52-151)
PART VI	THE STATES	Art.(152-237)
PART VII	THE STATES IN PART B OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE	Art.(238)
PART VIII	THE UNION TERRITORIES	Art.(239-243)
PART IX	PANCHAYATS	Art.(243-243O)
PART IXA	MUNICIPALITIES	Art.(243P-243ZG)
PART IXB	COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES	Art.(243ZH-243ZT)
PART X	THE SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS	Art.(244-244A)
PART XI	RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE STATES	Art.(245-263)
PART XII	FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND SUITS	Art.(264-300A)
PART XIII	TRADE,COMMERCE AND INTERCOURSE WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF INDIA	Art.(301-307)
PART XIV	SERVICES UNDER THE UNION AND THE STATES	Art.(308-323)
PART XIVA	TRIBUNALS	Art.(323A-323B)
PART XV	ELECTIONS	Art.(324-329A)
PART XVI	SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES	Art.(330-342)
PART XVII	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	Art.(343-351)
PART XVIII	EMERGENCY PROVISIONS	Art.(352-360)
PART XIX	MISCELLANEOUS	Art.(361-367)
PART XX	AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION	Art.(368)
PART XXI	TEMPORARY, TRANSITIONAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS	Art.(369-392)
PART XXII	SHORT TITLE,COMMENCEMENT,AUTHORITATIVE TEXT IN HINDI AND REPEALS	Art.(393-395)

12 Schedules of Indian Constitution

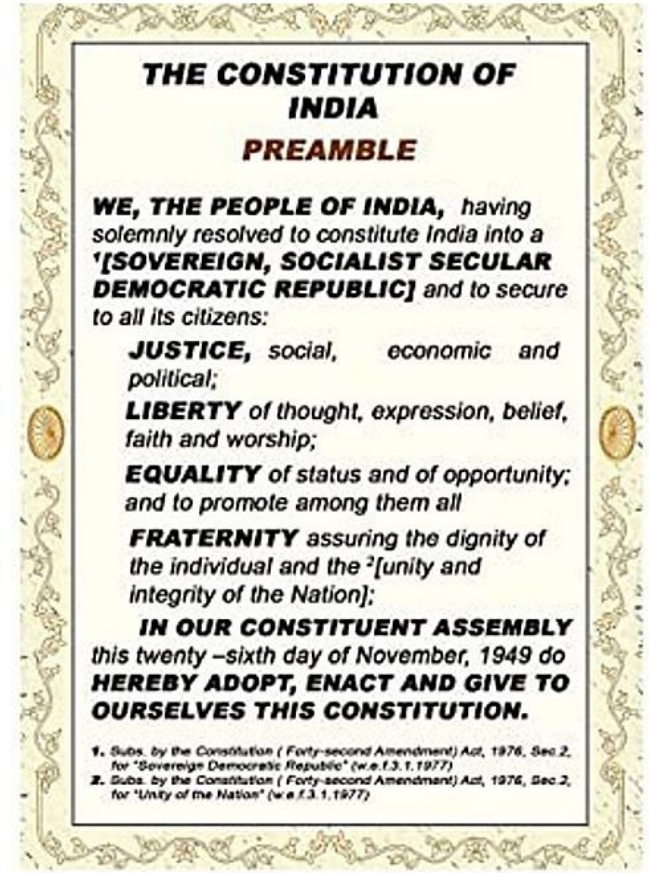
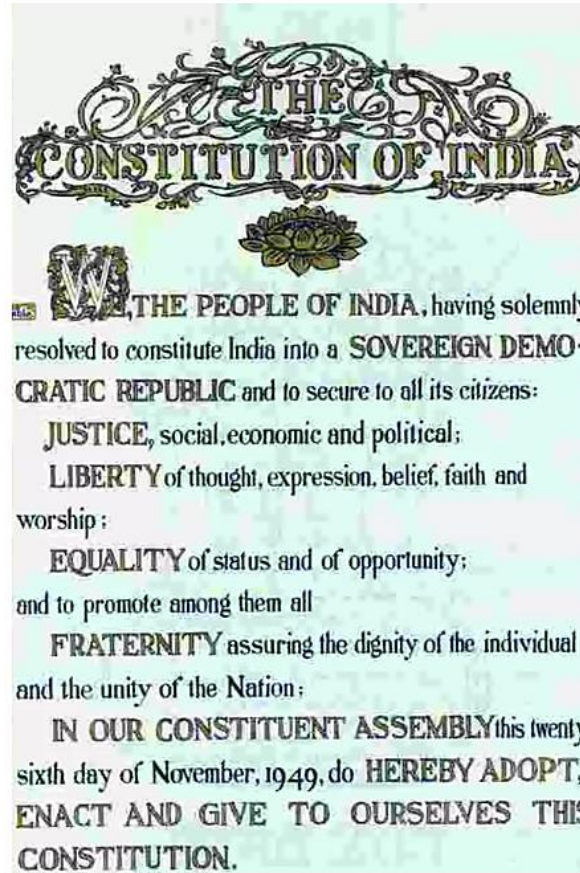
Schedules	Details
Schedule 1	State and Union Territories Name and their Boundary details
Schedule 2	Special Powers and Salary details of President, Governors of state, Speakers and Deputy speakers of Rajiya sabha and Lok sabha, Supreme court and High Court Judges.
Schedule 3	Oath and Promises of All authority except President, and vice president.
Schedule 4	Rajiya Sabha MP count of state and Union Territories
Schedule 5	Scheduled Area and scheduled Tribes Administration and control Law Details
Schedule 6	States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram Tribal areas Administration and control law details
Schedule 7	Detailed List about Union and State Government Power and Concurrent List
Schedule 8	Official Languages
Schedule 9	Validation of certain Acts and Regulations.
Schedule 10	Details about Party changes and disqualification of MP/MLA
Schedule 11	Responsibilities and Powers of Panchayat
Schedule 12	Responsibilities and Powers of Municipalities

Q. The _____ States That The Constitution Derives Its Authority From The People Of India.

- A. Preamble
- B. Fundamental Rights
- C. Directive Principles
- D. Schedules

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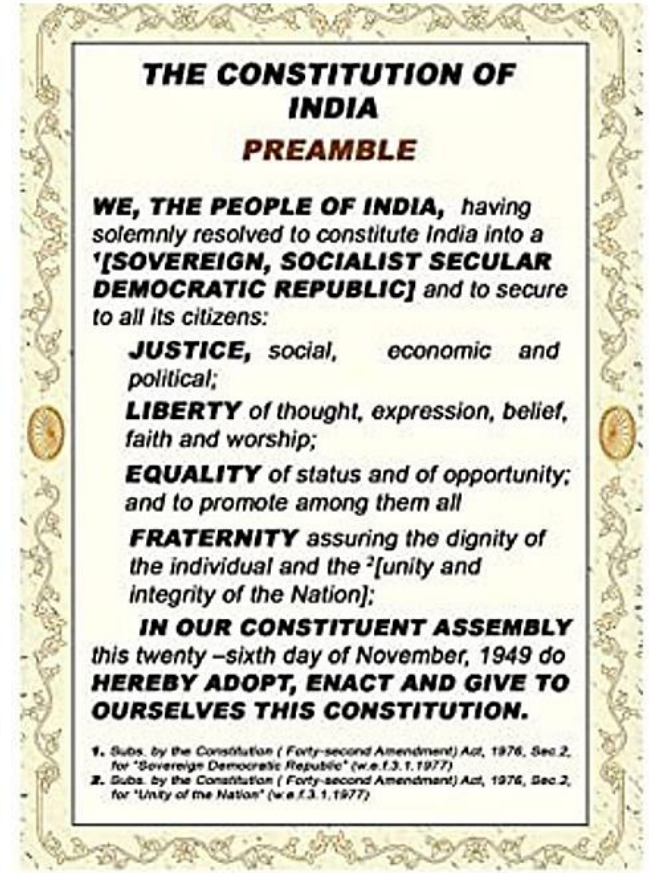
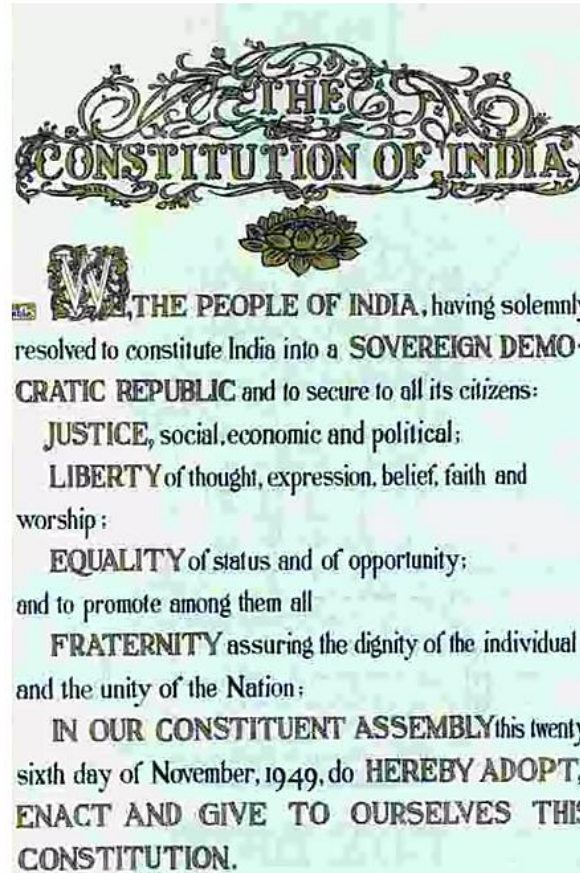


Q. ____ Is Not Among The Nature Of The Indian State As Described In The Preamble?

- A. Sovereign
- B. Republic
- C. Secular
- D. Dictator

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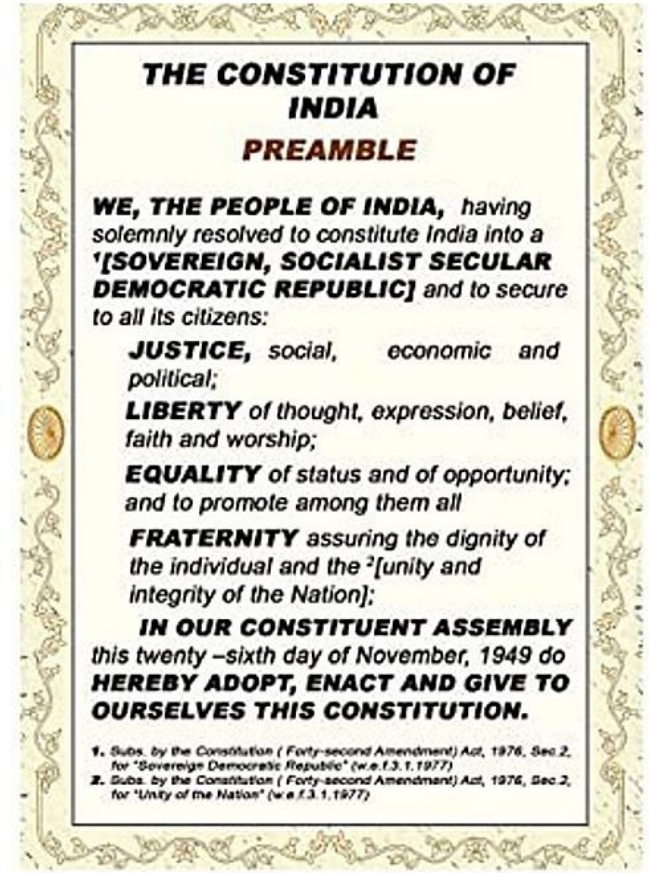
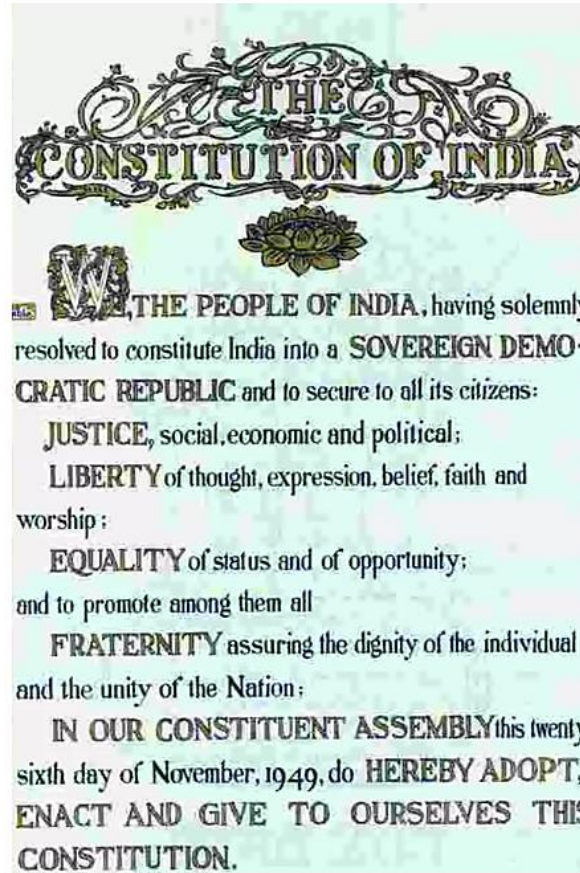


Q. Objectives Of The Constitution As Described In The Preamble?

- A. Justice
- B. Liberty
- C. Fraternity
- D. All The Above

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Q. Constitution Day Also Known As 'Samvidhan Divas', Is Celebrated In Our Country On

- A. 26 January
- B. 15 August
- C. 26 November
- D. 25 December

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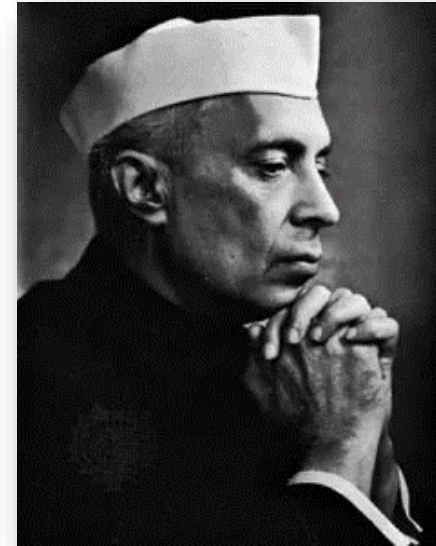


Q. The Preamble To The Indian Constitution Is Based On The 'Objectives Resolution', Drafted And Moved By _____.

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. Dr Rajendra Prasad

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Q. The System Of Judicial Review Originated In.

- A. Germany
- B. India
- C. Russia
- D. U.S.A.

Q. The System Of Judicial Review Originated In.

- A. Germany
- B. India
- C. Russia
- D. U.S.A.**

Judicial review is the doctrine under which legislative & executive actions are subject to review (and possible invalidation) by the judiciary. It is an example of the separation of powers in a modern governmental system.

Q. Formation Of A Constituent Assembly Was Done On The Recommendation Of _____?

- A. Cripps Mission
- B. Cabinet Mission
- C. August Offer
- D. Mountbatten Plan

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Q. How does the Constitution of India describe India as :

- A. A Union of States
- B. A federation of States & Union Areas
- C. Bharatvarsh
- D. A federated nation

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With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern & contemporary Republic of India & it replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document.

Q. Which among the given exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution –

- A. US Constitution
- B. British Constitution
- C. Irish Constitution
- D. The Government of India Act, 1935

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- C. Irish Constitution

D. The Government of India Act, 1935

Features such as the federal scheme, office of governor, power of federal judiciary, emergency powers, rule of law, system of single citizenship, parliamentary government etc. were taken from **GOI act 1935**.

Q. Indian National Flag Was Adopted On

- A. July 22, 1947
- B. January 24, 1950
- C. January 26, 1950
- D. March 22, 1957

Q. Indian National Flag Was Adopted On

- A. July 22, 1947**
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Q. Consider the following:

- 1. Steering Committee - Pandit Nehru**
- 2. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee - J.B. Kripalani**
- 3. Union Constitution Committee - Jawahar Lal Nehru.**
- 4. Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Vallabhai Patel**

Which among the above is wrongly matched?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 4 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 Only

Q. Consider the following:

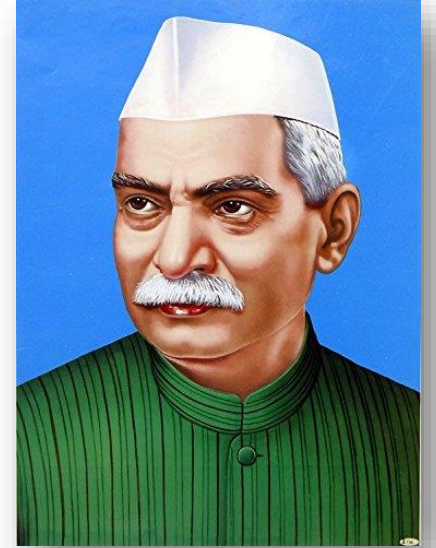
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Which among the above is wrongly matched?

- 1 and 2 only**
- 4 only**
- 2 and 3 only**

D. 1 Only

Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad



Q. The provisions of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India shall not apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas & Scheduled Tribes in

- 1. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha**
- 2. Assam and Tripura**
- 3. Meghalaya and Mizoram**

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- A. 1 only
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Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only**
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Q. National Emblem Was Adopted On

- A. July 22, 1947
- B. January 24, 1950
- C. January 26, 1950
- D. March 22, 1957

Q. National Emblem Was Adopted On

A. July 22, 1947

B. January 24, 1950

C. January 26, 1950

D. March 22, 1957

Q. Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Constitution and state which of them are correct with the help of given codes:

- 1. The objective resolution proposed by Pt. Nehru ultimately became the Preamble.**
- 2. It is not justiciable in nature.**
- 3. It can be amended.**
- 4. It cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.**

- A. Only 1 and 2
- B. Only 1, 2 and 4
- C. Only 1, 2 and 3
- D. All The Above

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In Keshvanand Bharti it was laid down by the Supreme Court that the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is amended only those parts of the preamble which contain basic features could not be amended.

Q. The Preamble of the Indian constitution adopted on 26th Nov 1949 had the terms :

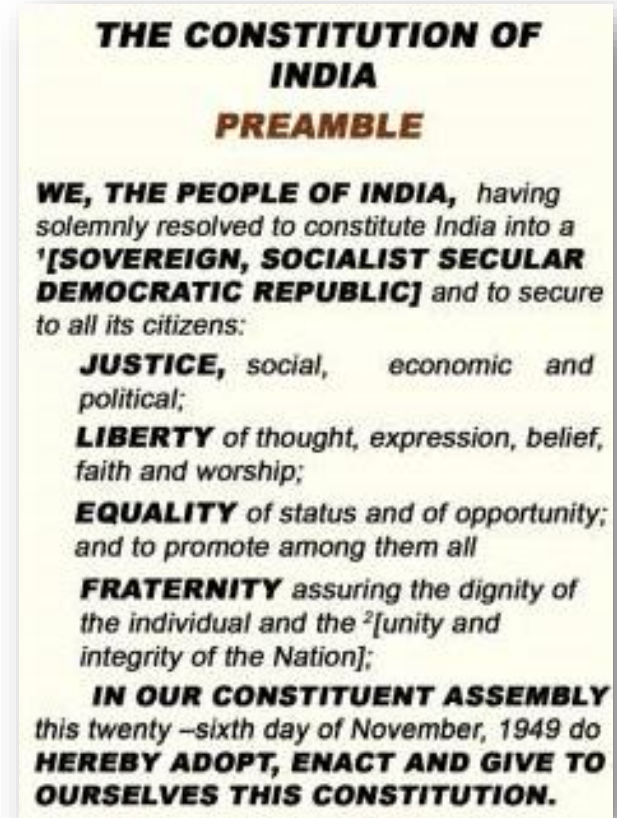
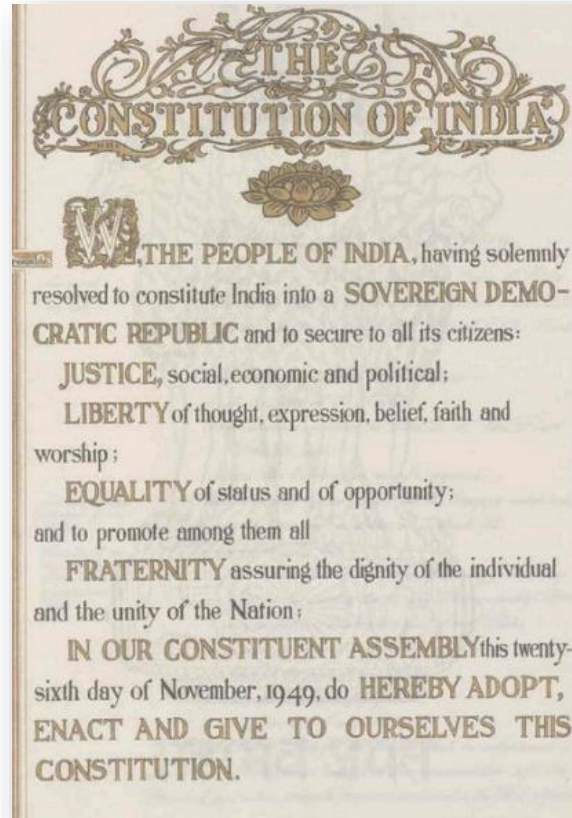
- 1. Socialist**
- 2. Secular**
- 3. Integrity**
- 4. Republic**

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 2, 3 and 4
- C. 1, 2 and 4
- D. 4 Only

Q. The Preamble of the Indian constitution adopted on 26th Nov 1949 had the terms :

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- C. 1, 2 and 4
- D. 4 Only



Q. The Preamble is useful in constitutional interpretation because it:

- A. uses value loaded words
- B. contains the real objective and philosophy of the constitution makers
- C. is a source of power and limitation
- D. gives and exhaustive list of basic features of the Constitution

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The preamble is useful in constitutional interpretation because it contains the real objective and philosophy of the constitution makers.

Q. National Song And National Anthem Was Adopted On

- A. July 22, 1947
- B. January 24, 1950
- C. January 26, 1950
- D. March 22, 1957

Q. National Song And National Anthem Was Adopted On

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C. January 26, 1950

D. March 22, 1957

Q. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution –

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. J. B. Kripalani
- C. J. L. Nehru
- D. B. R. Ambedkar

Q. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution –

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. J. B. Kripalani
- C. J. L. Nehru
- D. B. R. Ambedkar**



Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N Gopala swami Iyengar, B L Mitter, Md. Saadullah & D P Khaitan were rest of members.

Q. The _____ Schedule contains a list of central and state laws which cannot be challenged in courts.

A. 7th

B. 8th

C. 9th

D. 10th

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A. 7th

B. 8th

C. 9th

D. 10th

Added by the 1st CAA, 1951 it had 13 laws to the Schedule. Subsequent amendments in various years have taken the number of protected laws to 284 currently.

Q. With regard to the Constitution of India, which one of the following statements is *not* correct ?

- (a) The words — Socialist and Secular, were not originally part of the Constitution.
- (b) The Preamble states the objects of the Constitution of India.
- (c) The Preamble is enforceable in a Court of Law.
- (d) A Republic refers to the people as the source of all authority under the Constitution.

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- (d) A Republic refers to the people as the source of all authority under the Constitution.

ANSWER: C

The Preamble is not enforceable in a court of Law.

Q. From the Constitution of which country, the provision of Federation was borrowed while framing the Constitution of India –

- A. UK
- B. USA
- C. Canada
- D. Switzerland

Q. From the Constitution of which country, the provision of Federation was borrowed while framing the Constitution of India –

A. UK

B. USA

C. Canada

D. Switzerland

It was from the Canadian Constitution that India borrowed a quasi-federal form of government (a federal system with a strong central government) & the idea of Residual Powers.

Q. Choose Incorrect statements From The Following:

1. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly.

2. H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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Q. Which of the following provision(s) of the Constitution of India became effective from 26th January 1950?

- 1. Elections**
- 2. Citizenship**
- 3. Emergency provisions**
- 4. Appointment of the Judges**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 3 and 4

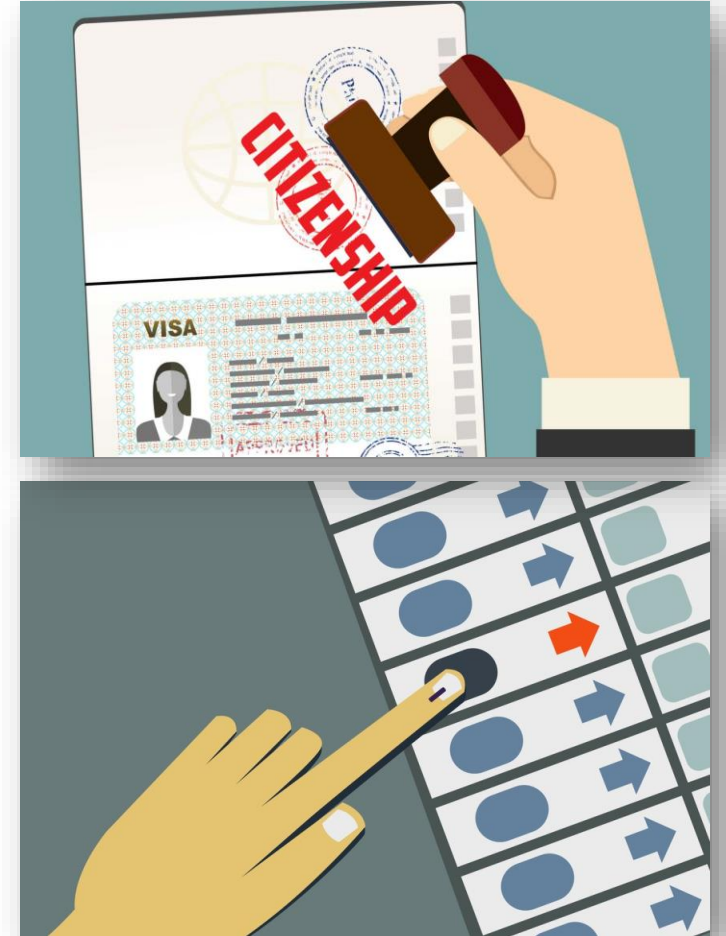
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- D. 3 and 4**

- Though, the constitution came into force on 26 January 1950, some provisions relating to Citizenship, Elections, provisional parliament, temporary & transitional provisions were given immediate effect on 26 November 1949.
- The articles which came into force on 26th Nov 1949 include articles 5, 6, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 372, 388, 391, 392 and 393.



Q. Which of the following statements about the formation of the Constituent Assembly is/are Incorrect?

- 1. The members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen based on the provincial elections of 1946.**
- 2. The Constituent Assembly did not include representatives of the Princely States.**
- 3. The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were not influenced by opinions expressed by the public.**
- 4. To create a sense of collective participation, submissions were solicited from the public.**

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3
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- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3**
- C. 3 and 4
- D. 1 and 4

Q. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (a) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : federalism is not dead in India.

Reason (R) : New regions are constantly demanding statehood.

- 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. (R) is true, but (a) is false

Q. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (a) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : federalism is not dead in India.

Reason (R) : New regions are constantly demanding statehood.

- 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. (R) is true, but (a) is false

Q. Which of the following statements relating to the historic objective resolution are correct which was adopted by constituent assembly is / are correct?

- 1. The objectives resolution inspired the shaping of the Constitution through all the subsequent stages.**
 - 2. It was not just a resolution, but a declaration of unresolved, and a pledge**
 - 3. It provided the underlying philosophy of our constitution**
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1 only
 - C. 1, 2 and 3
 - D. 2 and 3 only

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