

Polity Workbook – Week 1



Topics Covered –

1. Overview of Indian constitution
2. Making of constitution by constituent assembly
3. Union and its territories
4. President

Activity 1 Identify the role(s) of constituent assembly at different periods

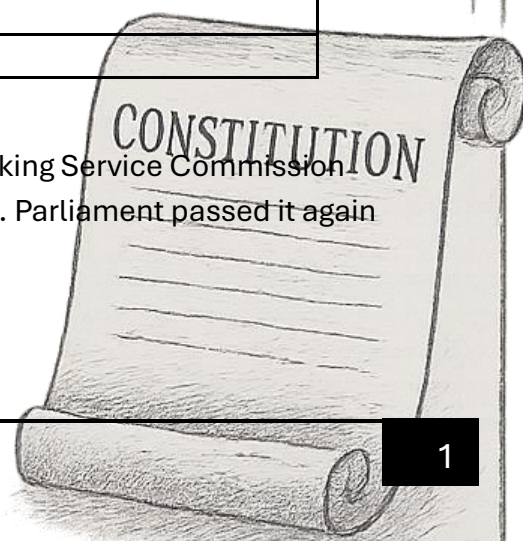
Role	From	to
As Legislative Assembly only		
As Constituent Assembly only		
As both		
As none		

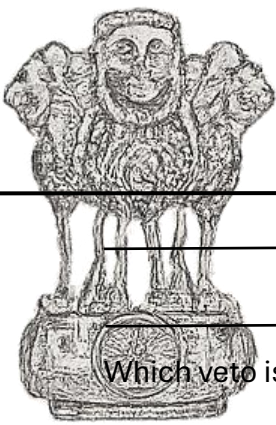
Activity 2 Arrange the formation of the following states in ascending order

State	Year
Gujarat	
Andhra	
Goa	
Chhattisgarh	
Meghalaya	
Haryana	
Sikkim	

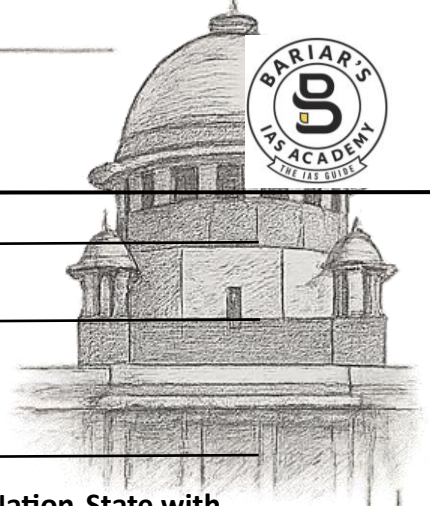
Activity 3 Case: In 1978, the President returned the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill to Parliament for reconsideration. Parliament passed it again and sent it back.

What must the President do next, as per the Constitution?





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Which veto is involved here?

Activity 5

Differentiate between the following Nation, State and Nation-State with one example for each citing what constitute them so.

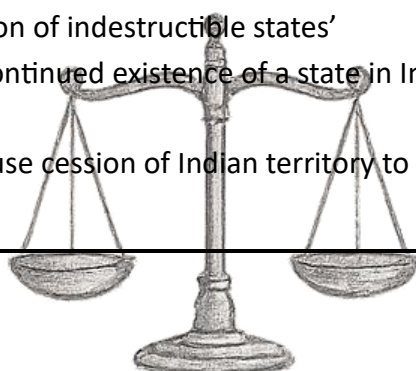
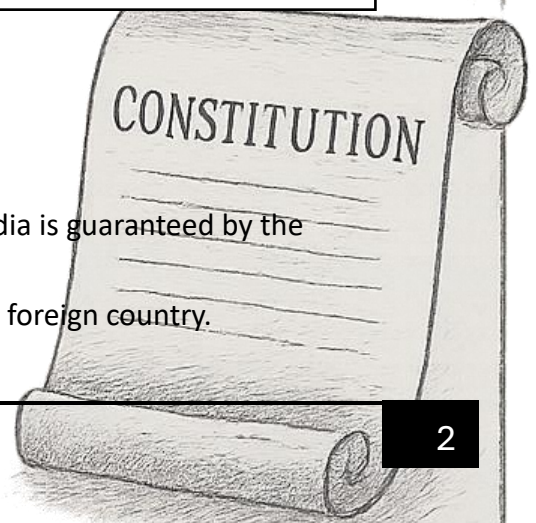
Activity 6

Write down the 4 steps involved in passing of a Bill for creation of new state in India. Which of the steps is inconsequential in nature?

Activity 7

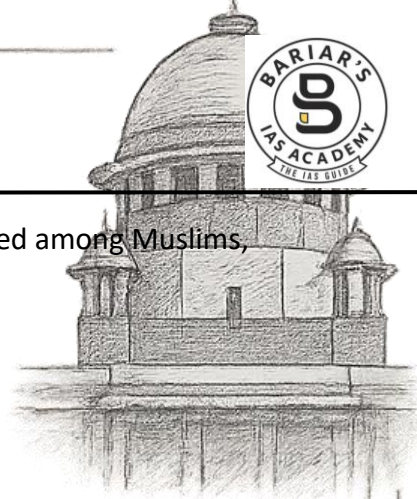
True/False

1. India-- 'a destructible union of indestructible states'
2. Territorial integrity and continued existence of a state in India is guaranteed by the constitution.
3. Parliament by law can cause cession of Indian territory to a foreign country.





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4. The seats in each province for Constituent Assembly were distributed among Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus in proportion to their respective populations
5. Mahatma Gandhi was not member of Constituent Assembly

Activity 8

Match the following committees with their respective chairpersons:

Committees	Chairpersons
A. Union Constitution Committee	1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
B. Provincial Constitution Committee	2. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Drafting Committee	3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
D. Rules of Procedure Committee	4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
E. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, etc.	5. J.B. Kripalani
F. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	6. H.C. Mookherjee
G. Minorities Sub-Committee	7. A.V. Thakkar
H. Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee	8. Gopinath Bardoloi

Activity 9

Match the following key decisions of the Constituent Assembly with their respective dates:

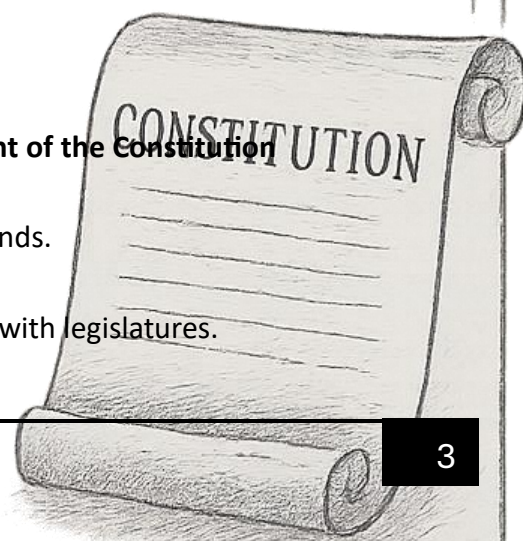
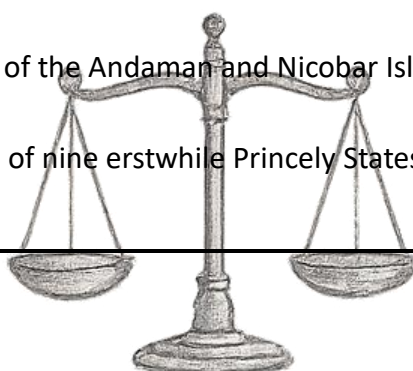
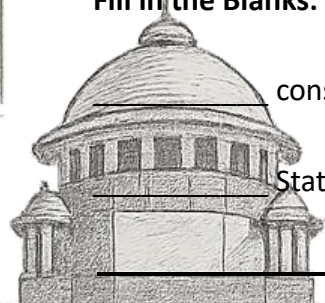
Column A	Column B
A. Ratified India's membership of the Commonwealth	1. January 24, 1950
B. Adopted the National Flag	2. July 22, 1947
C. Adopted the National Anthem	3. May 1949
D. Adopted the National Song	4. January 24, 1950

Activity 10

Fill in the Blanks: Classification of States at the Commencement of the Constitution

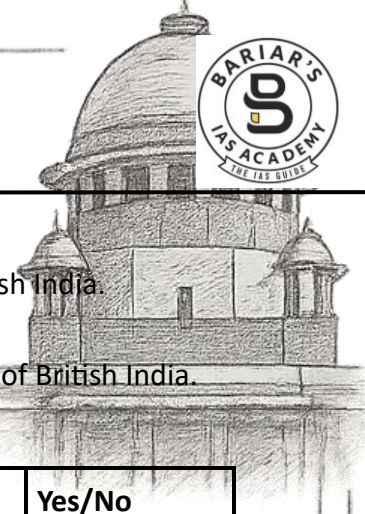
_____ consisted solely of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

_____ States consisted of nine erstwhile Princely States with legislatures.





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States comprised nine erstwhile Governor's Provinces of British India.

States consisted of erstwhile Chief Commissioner's Provinces of British India.

Self-Assessment Checklist	Yes/No
Do you know that constitutions are written in some countries and not in others?	
Do you know the story of shaping and reshaping of the Indian map?	
Can you describe all steps in the Presidential election?	
Do you know how ordinances are promulgated and what limits exist?	
Can you differentiate between absolute, suspensive, and pocket vetoes?	
Are you aware of the process and grounds for impeachment?	

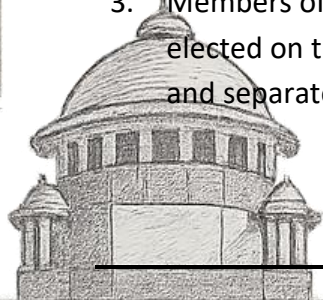
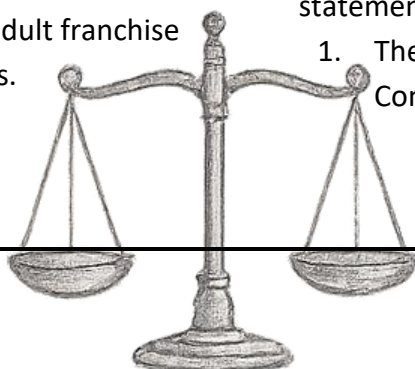
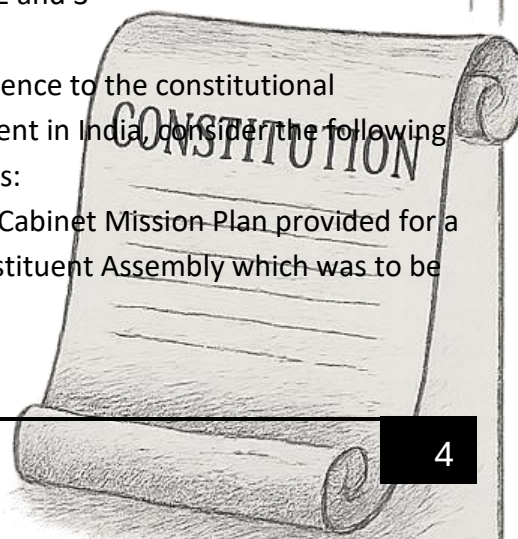
Practice Questions

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly:

1. The Constituent Assembly of India was a sovereign body not bound by the British Parliament after the Indian Independence Act, 1947.
2. The Assembly functioned both as a Constitution-making body and a provisional legislature
3. Members of princely states were elected on the basis of adult franchise and separate electorates.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
 - (e)
2. With reference to the constitutional development in India, consider the following statements:
1. The Cabinet Mission Plan provided for a Constituent Assembly which was to be





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- a sovereign body from the very beginning.
2. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 gave the Assembly unfettered power to frame the Constitution without any interference from the British Crown.
 3. The provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 continued to apply until the Constitution of India came into force in 1950.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements about the structure and working of the Constituent Assembly:

1. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26th November 1949, but it came into effect in its entirety on 26th January 1950.
2. The Draft Constitution was adopted with complete consensus and by all members.
3. B.N. Rau was Secretary to Constituent Assembly

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Constitution, although influenced by foreign constitutions, avoided adopting any institution that was not rooted in Indian political tradition
2. The principle of Parliamentary Sovereignty, as understood in the UK, was wholly rejected in favour of Judicial Supremacy.
3. Dr BR Ambedkar is known as Father of Indian Constitution

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

5. With reference to the composition and representation in the Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. The total membership of the Assembly changed between 1946 and 1950 due to the partition of India.
2. The Assembly had proportional representation for Minorities
3. Women members were not given representation in Assembly.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

6. Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible depending on the nature of the amendment involved.



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2. The term “federation” is explicitly used in the Constitution to describe India’s political structure.
3. The Constitution does not recognize secession by states, unlike in the Original U.S. Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

7. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 3 empowers Parliament to admit new states into Union of India
2. A Bill for the reorganisation of states under Article 3 can be introduced in Parliament without the President’s prior recommendation.
3. The views of the concerned State Legislature on such a Bill are binding on the Parliament.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None of the above

8. Consider the following statements regarding Article 2 and Article 3 of the Constitution:

1. Article 2 deals with the admission or establishment of new states not previously part of the Union of India.
2. Article 3 allows Parliament to increase the area of any state, including by merging it with territory outside India.

3. Both Article 2 and 3 require the consent of the concerned state for any territorial change.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

9. Consider the following statements:

1. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 reorganised states primarily on administrative efficiency and historical boundaries.
2. The Act led to the creation of linguistic states such as Kerala, and Karnataka.
3. The Act was based on the recommendations of the Fazl Ali Commission.

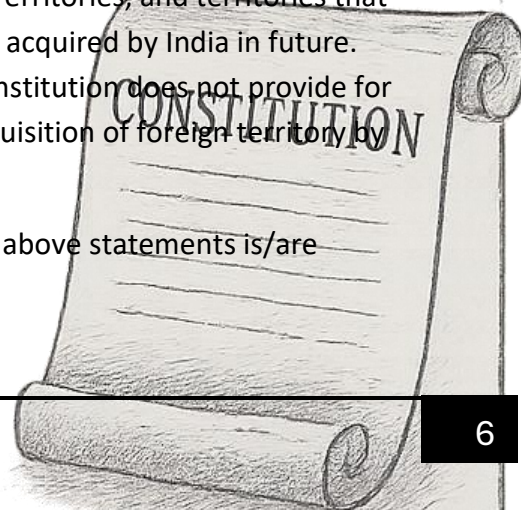
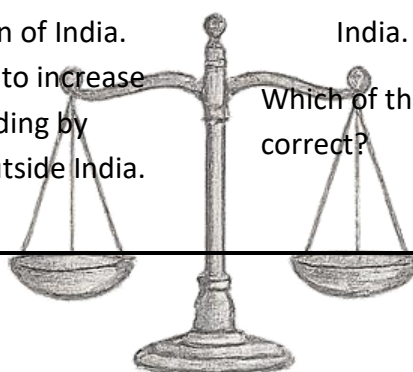
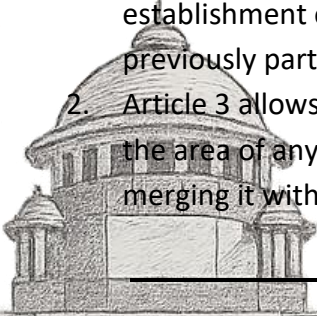
Which of the statements is/are correct?

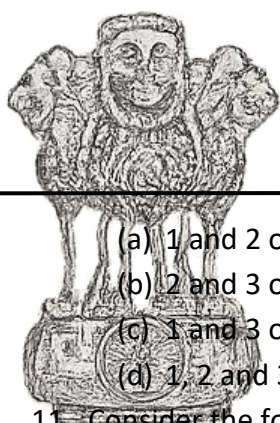
- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

10. Consider the following statements:

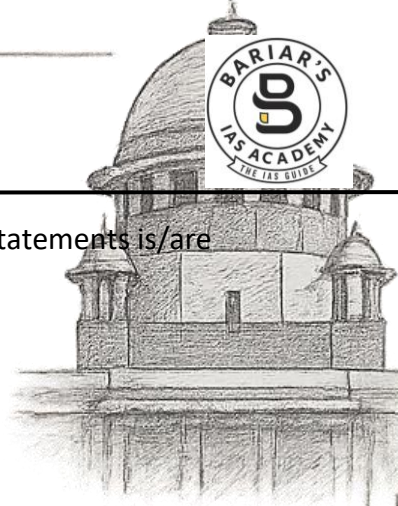
1. The expression “Union of India” in Article 1 includes both States and Union Territories.
2. The territory of India includes States, Union Territories, and territories that may be acquired by India in future.
3. The Constitution does not provide for the acquisition of foreign territory by India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?





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

11. Consider the following statements:

1. The renaming of a state under Article 3 requires a constitutional amendment under Article 368.
2. The Constitution allows Parliament to change the name of any state after obtaining the view of the concerned state.
3. The President must refer any renaming proposal to the Election Commission for approval.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

12. Consider the following statements:

1. The demand for linguistic states emerged even before independence and was supported by the Congress in principle.
2. The JVP Committee (Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya) recommended immediate reorganisation of states on linguistic lines.
3. The violent movement for Andhra state in the 1950s was triggered by the death of Potti Sriramulu.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

13. Consider the following statements regarding the election of the President:

1. The value of the vote of an MLA depends on the population of the state as per the 2011 Census.
2. The value of the vote of an MP is the same across both Houses of Parliament.
3. Nominated members of State Legislative Assemblies do not participate in the Presidential election.

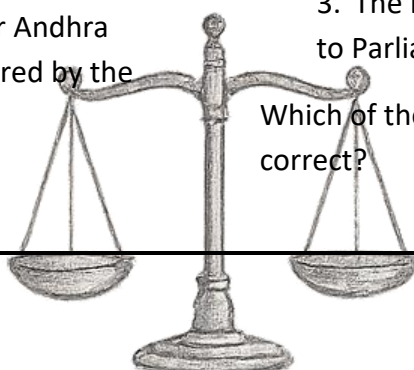
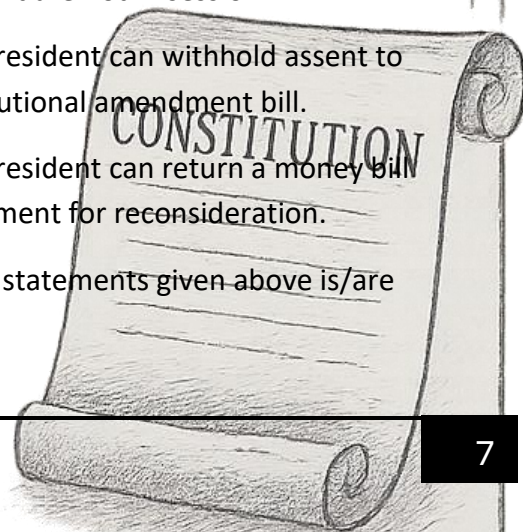
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

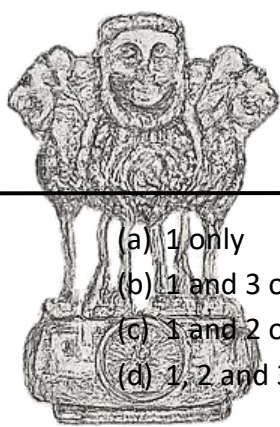
- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

14. Consider the following statements regarding the President's powers:

1. The President can promulgate an ordinance when both Houses of Parliament are not in session.
2. The President can withhold assent to a constitutional amendment bill.
3. The President can return a money bill to Parliament for reconsideration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?





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

15. Consider the following statements:

1. The President is the head of the state
2. The President exercises powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
3. The President has Real Powers

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

16. Consider the following statements:

1. The President holds office for a term of five years from the date of entering office.
2. The President is eligible for re-election for any number of terms.
3. A person who is eligible to be a Rajya Sabha member is also eligible to contest for President.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

17. Consider the following statements regarding the election of the President of India:

1. The value of vote of each MLA of a state is determined based on the 1971 Census.
2. Elected members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha vote in the Presidential election.
3. Nominated members of both Houses and Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories are excluded from the electoral college.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

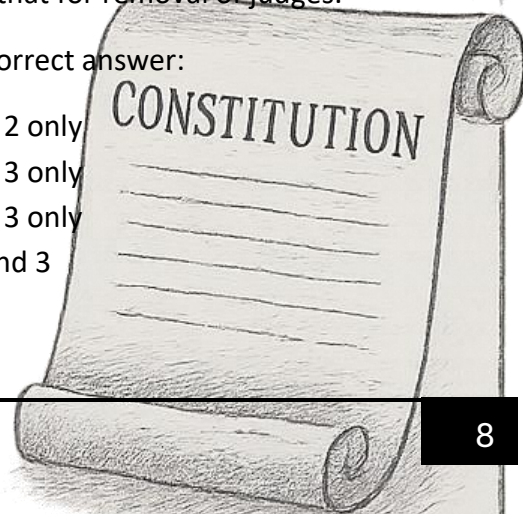
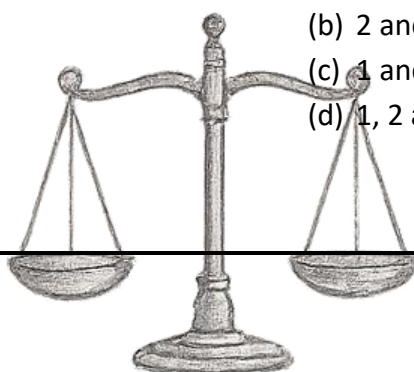
18. Regarding the impeachment of the President, consider the following:

1. Impeachment requires a two-thirds majority of the total membership of both Houses.
2. The process can be initiated in either House of Parliament.
3. The grounds for impeachment are the same as that for removal of judges.

Choose the correct answer:

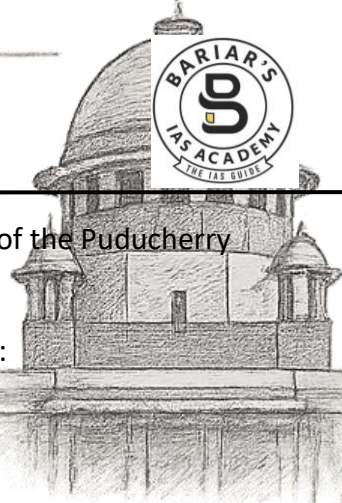
- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

CONSTITUTION





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19. Consider the following statements about the President's term and vacancy:

1. In case of vacancy due to resignation, the Vice President acts as President until a new one is elected.
2. An election to fill the vacancy must be held within six months.
3. The President's resignation is addressed to the Chief Justice of India.

Which of the statements are correct?

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

20. With respect to the Presidential election, consider the following statements:

1. The election is held through open ballot voting.
2. Proportional representation by means of single transferable vote is used.
3. The Presidential election is conducted by the Election Commission of India.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

21. Which of the following are excluded from the electoral college of the President?

1. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha
2. Elected members of the Delhi Legislative Assembly

3. Elected members of the Puducherry Legislative Assembly

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 only
- (d) None of the above

22. In case of a dispute in the Presidential election, who is the final authority to decide it?

- (a) Election Commission
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) President himself

23. Which of the following correctly describes the President's election process?

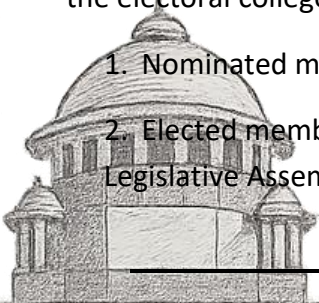
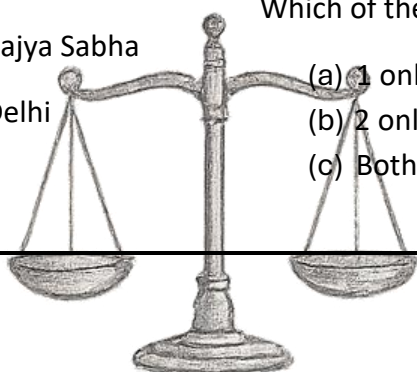
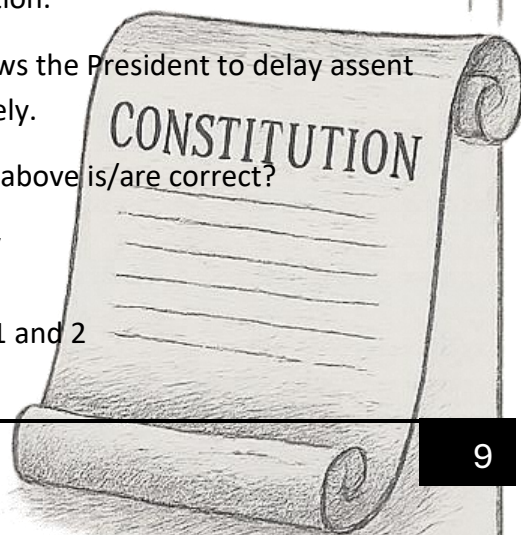
- (a) Each voter casts one vote, and the candidate with majority wins.
- (b) Each vote carries equal value across all states.
- (c) Elected members of State Legislative Councils participate.
- (d) Value of votes of MPs is equal but different from that of MLAs.

24. Consider the following statements about the Pocket Veto in India:

1. It is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution.
2. It allows the President to delay assent indefinitely.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2





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(d) Neither 1 nor 2

25. The Suspensive Veto of the President of India can be overridden by:

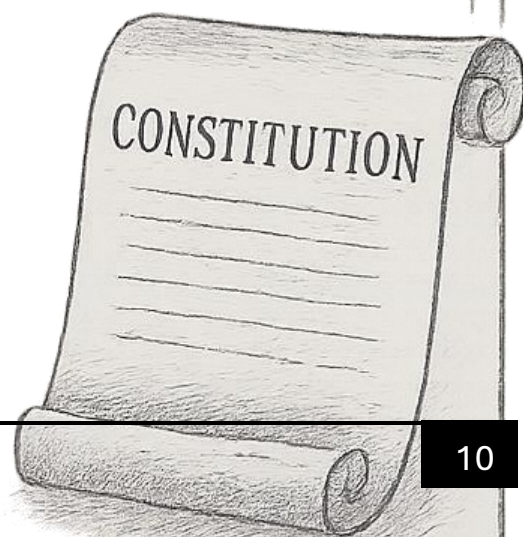
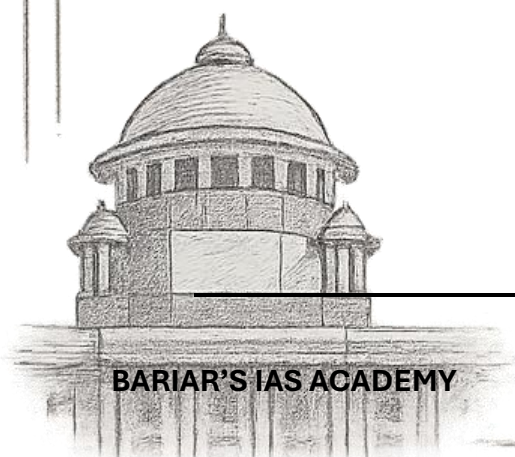
- (a) A joint sitting of Parliament
- (b) A simple majority in both Houses
- (c) A two-thirds majority in either House
- (d) Presidential discretion

Instructions: Fill the circles completely using a blue or black ballpoint pen.

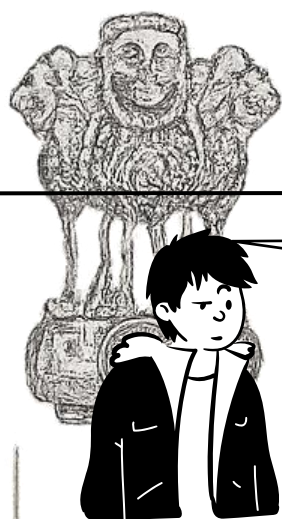
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Q02 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q03 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q04 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q05 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q06 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q07 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q08 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q09 (A) (B) (C) (D)

- Q10 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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Q12 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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Q15 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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Q23 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q24 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q25 (A) (B) (C) (D)



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What Did I Learn This Week?

*** One fact I found fascinating...** (Write something that surprised or amazed you)

- Why did it stand out to me?

- How can I connect this to a real-world example or current affairs?

? One concept I still want clarity on... (Write any topic you're still confused about)

- What exactly confuses me about it?

- What will I do to resolve this confusion?
 - ☐ Revisit class notes
 - ☐ Ask a doubt in class
 - ☐ Watch a video/diagram explanation
 - ☐ Solve related PYQs

⊗ How well did I understand this week's topics?

Code	Concept	My Understanding
1	Constitution and its making	☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Needs Revision
2	State reorganisation	☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Needs Revision
3	President: Election, term, impeachment.	☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Needs Revision
4	President: Veto power	☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Needs Revision
5	President: Ordinance-making power	☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Needs Revision