CONSTITUTION OF INDIA · PART I · ARTICLES 1–4

Answer Key with Explanations

The Union and its Territory · 32 questions · 1 mark each

Quick marking grid

1 **A**	2 **D**	3 **C**	4 **B**	5 **B**	6 **A**	7 **D**	8 **C**
9 **C**	10 **B**	11 **A**	12 **D**	13 **D**	14 **C**	15 **B**	16 **A**
17 **A**	18 **D**	19 **C**	20 **B**	21 **B**	22 **A**	23 **D**	24 **C**
25 **C**	26 **B**	27 **A**	28 **D**	29 **D**	30 **C**	31 **B**	32 **A**

Score bands

30–32 Constitution Pro

24–29 Strong — almost there

16–23 Getting there

0–15 Rewatch and try again

Exam simulation (optional): 25 minutes for all 32. UPSC-style marking takes away ⅓ mark for each wrong answer; a blank costs nothing.

Revise by section

Section	Questions	Starts at
Article 1: India, that is Bharat	Q1, Q2	4:17
Article 1: A Union, not a Federation	Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9	5:36
Article 1: What counts as India	Q10, Q11, Q12	7:39
Article 2: Admitting or creating new States	Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18	11:43
Article 3: Changing the States already in India	Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25	21:40
Article 4: The helper article	Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30	29:06
Putting Part I together	Q31, Q32	21:40

Answers checked automatically against the Part I test paper, and every explanation comes from the Part I study notes, built from the official text of the Constitution of India (Legislative Department, Government of India).

Article 1: India, that is Bharat

Q1 **Article 1 begins: "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States." What does "India, that is Bharat" tell us?**

(A) India and Bharat are two official names for the same country ✓ answer
(B) Bharat is the official name and India is just a nickname
(C) Bharat is an old name that India has now replaced
(D) India is the whole country and Bharat is only its northern part

Why: The Constitution gives our one country two names. Both are official and mean exactly the same thing.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 4:17 in the Part I video`

Q2 **Article 1 is the very first sentence of the Constitution. Why does it make sense to start here?**

(A) It lists every right that each citizen of India is promised
(B) It explains how the Prime Minister is chosen by the people
(C) It sets out the punishments for breaking the country's laws
(D) It first says what India is, before saying how it is run ✓ answer

Why: Before a rulebook explains how a country is governed, it must say what that country is. Article 1 names India and says it is a Union of States.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 4:17 in the Part I video`

Article 1: A Union, not a Federation

Q3 **In the summary, a federation is like a league of separate schools that signed an agreement to join. What follows from that picture?**

(A) Each school must stay forever because leagues can never break up
(B) The league existed first and then created the schools inside it
(C) Since each school joined by choice, each could also choose to leave ✓ answer
(D) No school has any say in the league because it has no agreement

Why: In a federation the parts existed first and came together by a deal. A deal you chose to join is one you might also walk out of.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 5:36 in the Part I video`

Q4 **India is compared to one big school with Red, Blue and Green Houses. What is this picture meant to show?**

(A) The States compete with each other and the strongest one rules
(B) The States are parts of one whole and cannot simply decide to leave ✓ answer
(C) The States are separate countries that only share a common flag
(D) The States signed a deal to join and can cancel it whenever they wish

Why: The houses did not sign an agreement to join the school, so they cannot walk out. In the same way, India's States are parts of one Union.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 6:06 in the Part I video`

Q5 **Dr. Ambedkar said the Indian Union is a Union "because it is indestructible." What did he mean?**

(A) The Union government can never be voted out at an election
(B) States made no deal to join, so there is no deal to break ✓ answer
(C) The borders of the States can never be changed in any way
(D) The Constitution can never be changed by anyone at all

Why: Because India was not formed by States signing an agreement, no State has a right to break away. The Union as a whole cannot be broken up.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 6:33 in the Part I video`

Q6 **What does "secession" mean?**

(A) A part of a country breaking away to become independent ✓ answer
(B) A State changing its name with the approval of Parliament
(C) Two States joining together to form one larger State
(D) A new area joining the country and becoming a State

Why: Secession means breaking away. Under the Indian Constitution, no State has a right of secession.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 8:18 in the Part I video`

Q7 **Suppose a State Legislature passes a resolution declaring that the State is leaving India. What would happen?**

(A) The State would leave once its own Governor signs the resolution
(B) The State would leave if most people in that State voted for it
(C) The State would become a Union Territory as a kind of punishment
(D) It would have no effect, because no State has any right to leave ✓ answer

Why: India is an indestructible Union, and nothing in the Constitution gives a State a right to secede. So such a resolution has no constitutional effect.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 9:06 in the Part I video`

Q8 **Does being part of an "indestructible Union" mean the States have no power at all?**

(A) Yes, all decisions in every State are made only by the Centre
(B) Yes, State governments are appointed by Parliament, not elected
(C) No, States have elected governments and share work with the Centre ✓ answer
(D) No, States are fully independent and the Centre has no power over them

Why: States have real powers and elected governments, and the Constitution divides work between the Centre and the States. But the Union has a strong place, so India is a Union with a strong Centre.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 7:05 in the Part I video`

Q9 **In one case the Supreme Court said that the Centre's use of its power to dismiss a State government can be checked by the courts, and that federalism is a basic feature of the Constitution. What principle does this show?**

(A) The Centre can dismiss any State government without giving a reason
(B) Courts have no role in disputes between the Centre and the States
(C) Even a strong Centre has limits, and the courts can check it ✓ answer
(D) States can ignore the Centre whenever they disagree with it

Why: India has a strong Centre, but its power has limits. Courts can review how it uses power over States, which protects the balance between the Union and the States.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 10:33 in the Part I video`

Article 1: What counts as India

Q10 **Article 1 says the territory of India has three parts. Which list matches the idea?**

(A) The States, the Union Territories, and all neighbouring countries
(B) The States, the Union Territories, and any land India acquires later ✓ answer
(C) Only the States, since Union Territories are not truly part of India
(D) The States and the capital city, but no land acquired in the future

Why: India's territory is the States, the Union Territories, and any other territory India may acquire. The Constitution leaves room for India to grow.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 7:39 in the Part I video`

Q11 **What is a Union Territory?**

(A) An area run directly by the Centre or in a special way set by law ✓ answer
(B) A State that has more powers than the other States in India
(C) An area that belongs to India and another country at the same time
(D) An area that has left India but still trades with the Union

Why: A Union Territory is part of India but is not a full State. It is governed directly by the Union, or in a special way that Parliament sets by law.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 8:42 in the Part I video`

Q12 **Why does the Constitution keep a list (the First Schedule) of all the States and Union Territories and their areas?**

(A) So that each State can decide for itself whether to stay on it
(B) So that the courts can choose which States to keep each year
(C) So that the list can never be changed once it has been written
(D) So there is one clear, official record of what makes up India ✓ answer

Why: The First Schedule is the official table of India's States and Union Territories. Having one clear list avoids confusion about what India is made of.

`Article 1 · Rewatch at 8:42 in the Part I video`

Article 2: Admitting or creating new States

Q13 **What question does Article 2 answer?**

(A) How an existing State can change its name or borders
(B) How a State can leave India if its people want to
(C) How the President is chosen by the Members of Parliament
(D) How a new area can join India and become a State ✓ answer

Why: Article 2 is about new territory coming into India. Changing States already in India is the job of Article 3.

`Article 2 · Rewatch at 14:24 in the Part I video`

Q14 **Who can admit or establish a new State under Article 2?**

(A) The State Legislature next to the new area
(B) The people of the area, by holding a vote
(C) Only Parliament, by passing an ordinary law ✓ answer
(D) The Supreme Court, by giving a judgment

Why: Admitting a new State concerns the whole country, so only Parliament (the President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha together) can do it. A State government cannot.

`Article 2 · Rewatch at 12:56 in the Part I video`

Q15 **Parliament can admit a new State "on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit." What does this mean?**

(A) The new State writes its own rules and Parliament must accept them
(B) Parliament sets the rules that will apply to that new State ✓ answer
(C) Every new State must get exactly the same rules as all others
(D) The new State has no rules until the courts decide on them

Why: Parliament decides the terms for each new State. This lets it fit special needs, like the special provisions made for Sikkim.

`Article 2 · Rewatch at 11:43 in the Part I video`

Q16 **Article 2 lets Parliament bring land INTO India. Can Parliament use Article 2 or 3 to give Indian land away to another country?**

(A) No, giving land away needs an amendment of the Constitution ✓ answer
(B) Yes, Parliament can give away any land by an ordinary law
(C) Yes, but only if the State where the land lies agrees to it
(D) No, India can never give away land, even by an amendment

Why: The Supreme Court said these Articles are for adding and rearranging, not for giving away. Handing over Indian territory is so serious that it needs the special amendment process.

`Articles 2 & 3 · Rewatch at 15:01 in the Part I video`

Q17 **Sikkim was given special seats for certain communities when it became a State. The Supreme Court upheld them, but warned of a limit. What was that limit?**

(A) The terms cannot go against the basic features of the Constitution ✓ answer
(B) The terms for a new State must be exactly the same as for older States
(C) The terms for a new State can never include any special provisions
(D) The terms for a new State can be anything at all that Parliament likes

Why: Parliament has wide freedom to set terms for a new State, but not unlimited freedom. The basic features of the Constitution still bind it.

`Article 2 · Rewatch at 17:18 in the Part I video`

Q18 **Why is it sensible that admitting a new State can be done by an ordinary law of Parliament?**

(A) It means no one at all needs to vote on bringing in a new State
(B) It lets the President add a new State alone without Parliament
(C) It allows any State Legislature to admit a new State on its own
(D) It keeps things simple, while Parliament still debates and votes ✓ answer

Why: An ordinary law is easier than a constitutional amendment, so India can welcome new territory without a heavy process. Parliament is still in charge and must pass the law.

`Article 2 · Rewatch at 17:57 in the Part I video`

Article 3: Changing the States already in India

Q19 **Which of these is NOT something Parliament can do under Article 3?**

(A) Join two States together to form one new State
(B) Make a State smaller by moving part of it to another
(C) Let a State break away and leave India ✓ answer
(D) Change the name of an existing State

Why: Article 3 lets Parliament create, enlarge, shrink, reshape or rename States inside India. It never lets a State leave India.

`Article 3 · Rewatch at 21:40 in the Part I video`

Q20 **The power to redraw State borders is given to Parliament, not to the States themselves. What does this show about India?**

(A) The States are stronger than the Union and control its borders
(B) The Union is strong, and States exist as parts of it ✓ answer
(C) Each State owns its land like a separate country does
(D) Borders in India can never be changed once they are drawn

Why: Because Parliament can reshape States, the States are not independent partners. This fits the idea of India as one Union with a strong Centre.

`Article 3 · Rewatch at 21:40 in the Part I video`

Q21 **Before a Bill to change a State's area, borders or name is introduced, the President must send it to that State's Legislature for its views. Why?**

(A) So the State can cancel the Bill if it does not like it
(B) So the State most affected gets a fair chance to be heard ✓ answer
(C) So the State can write the Bill instead of Parliament
(D) So the courts can decide whether the Bill is needed

Why: The people of the affected State deserve to have their say. Asking their Legislature first is a safety step that makes the process fairer.

`Article 3 · Rewatch at 22:11 in the Part I video`

Q22 **A Bill proposes to rename a State. The State Legislature is asked for its views and votes AGAINST the Bill. After the time limit ends, what can Parliament do?**

(A) Pass the law anyway, since the State only has a right to be heard ✓ answer
(B) Parliament must drop the Bill, because the State has said no to it
(C) Parliament must wait until the State Legislature changes its mind
(D) Parliament must ask the Supreme Court to choose between them

Why: This is "consult, but not consent". The State's views must be heard, but they do not bind Parliament.

`Article 3 · Rewatch at 26:10 in the Part I video`

Q23 **The summary compares Article 3 to a class teacher who must ask students about a new seating plan. Which part of the picture matches the State Legislature?**

(A) The teacher, who makes the final decision on the seating plan
(B) The principal, who can overrule both the teacher and the students
(C) The parents, who must sign the seating plan before it can start
(D) The students, who are asked for their views but do not decide ✓ answer

Why: Parliament is like the teacher with the final say, and the State Legislature is like the students who are consulted. Being asked is not the same as deciding.

`Article 3 · Rewatch at 22:48 in the Part I video`

Q24 **Why must the President recommend a Bill under Article 3 before it can be introduced in Parliament?**

(A) It lets the President make the law alone without Parliament
(B) It means the State Legislature no longer needs to be asked
(C) It is a safety check so that big changes are not rushed ✓ answer
(D) It allows the Bill to skip any voting in the two Houses

Why: Changing a State's map affects millions of people. The President's recommendation is one of two safety steps, along with hearing the State, before Parliament debates the Bill.

`Article 3 · Rewatch at 22:11 in the Part I video`

Q25 **Parliament plans to change the borders of a Union Territory. Must the Union Territory's legislature be asked for its views first?**

(A) Yes, and the Union Territory can stop the change by refusing it
(B) Yes, because a Union Territory has more say than a full State
(C) No, that step of asking first applies only to full States ✓ answer
(D) No, because Parliament has no power at all over Union Territories

Why: Parliament can reshape Union Territories too, but the rule about sending the Bill to the legislature first applies only to full States. Union Territories are run more directly by the Union.

`Article 3 · Rewatch at 23:24 in the Part I video`

Article 4: The helper article

Q26 **When Parliament creates a new State, why must the First and Fourth Schedules also be updated?**

(A) The new State must write its own Constitution to replace them
(B) The lists of States and Rajya Sabha seats must match the map ✓ answer
(C) All the old States must be removed from the lists completely
(D) The Schedules must be updated so that the Preamble changes

Why: The First Schedule lists the States, and the Fourth Schedule shows each State's seats in the Rajya Sabha. When the map changes, these lists must change too.

`Article 4 · Rewatch at 29:06 in the Part I video`

Q27 **Article 4 says the same law can deal with "consequential" matters. What are these?**

(A) Things that follow from the main change, like Assembly seats ✓ answer
(B) Matters that have nothing to do with creating or changing a State
(C) Matters that only the courts are allowed to decide on later
(D) Matters that must wait for a separate amendment of the Constitution

Why: Consequential means following as a result. When a State is created, things like its seats in Parliament and in its own Legislature need sorting out, and the same law can do it.

`Article 4 · Rewatch at 29:34 in the Part I video`

Q28 **A law under Article 2 or 3 changes the Schedules, but Article 4 says it is NOT treated as an amendment of the Constitution. What does this mean in practice?**

(A) It needs a special, larger majority in each House
(B) It must also be approved by half of the States
(C) It must be approved by the people in a national vote
(D) An ordinary majority in Parliament is enough ✓ answer

Why: Normally amending the Constitution needs a special majority, and sometimes the States' approval. Article 4 lets routine updates to the lists happen by an ordinary majority.

`Articles 2, 3 & 4 · Rewatch at 30:03 in the Part I video`

Q29 **The summary compares Article 4 to updating a school notice board when a new class section is created. What is the point of this picture?**

(A) Notice boards are more important than the school's main rules
(B) The students should decide which classes appear on the board
(C) Once a list is written, it should never be changed again
(D) Updating a list should not need a big, special meeting ✓ answer

Why: Changing the list of States follows naturally from the main decision. It would be silly to need the heavy amendment process just to update a list.

`Article 4 · Rewatch at 30:03 in the Part I video`

Q30 **When one State was split, the new law gave the new State's Assembly fewer members than the usual minimum. The Supreme Court upheld it. What idea does this show?**

(A) Every new State must follow every usual rule with no change at all
(B) The courts can always cancel any law that creates a new State
(C) Parliament may make the practical arrangements a new State needs ✓ answer
(D) Only the new State itself can decide how big its Assembly will be

Why: Setting up a new State involves practical adjustments. The Court said the power to make such provisions comes with Article 4 itself.

`Article 4 · Rewatch at 31:32 in the Part I video`

Putting Part I together

Q31 **Which pair correctly describes how Articles 2 and 3 differ?**

(A) Article 2 changes States already in India; Article 3 brings new land in
(B) Article 2 brings new land in; Article 3 changes existing States ✓ answer
(C) Article 2 lets States leave India; Article 3 lets them join again
(D) Article 2 is used by the States; Article 3 is used by Parliament

Why: Article 2 is about territory joining India. Article 3 is about reshaping, merging, splitting or renaming the States that are already part of India.

`Articles 2 & 3 · Rewatch at 21:40 in the Part I video`

Q32 **Part I lets Parliament reshape States, but it also builds in limits. Which of these is NOT one of those limits?**

(A) The affected State must agree before any change ✓ answer
(B) The affected State must be asked for its views first
(C) The President must recommend the Bill first
(D) Indian land cannot be given away without an amendment

Why: Part I balances a strong Union with safety steps: the President's recommendation, hearing the affected State, and needing an amendment to give land away. But the State's consent is not required.

`Articles 1–4 · Rewatch at 22:11 in the Part I video`