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Q38

In the Federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the (a) Federal Legislature (b) Governor General (c) Provincial Legislature (d) Provincial Governors Official key: B.

UPSC Civil Services Prelims 2018 · General Studies · 2 marks · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Ancient, medieval and modern Indian history - Prelims GS Paper I.

Explanation

(a)

(a) Federal Legislature. **Under the Government of India Act, 1935**, residuary powers were not vested in the federal legislature. This is not the key.

(b) Official key

(b) Governor General. **(b) Official key:** Residuary powers in the 1935 federation were assigned to the Governor-General. That is the stored key.

(c)

(c) Provincial Legislature. Provinces had a provincial list, not the residue. This is not the key.

(d)

(d) Provincial Governors. Governors did not hold residuary legislative power under the Act. This is not the key.

Summary

Official key is (b) Governor General. The 1935 Act's **three lists** left the residue with the Governor-General, unlike the Constitution, where residuary legislative power is with Parliament (Union). Honour the stored letter (b).

Related possible facts

These can be asked in a future Prelims paper.

GOI Act, 1935

All-India federation (partly implemented)

Three lists

Federal, Provincial, Concurrent

Residuary, 1935

Governor-General

Constitution residue

Article 248; Union Parliament

Dyarchy

Ended in provinces; attempted at the Centre

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