

Chapter- 2

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN**QUESTION BANK****MCQ**

1. For how many years Nelson Mandela remains in prison for treason?
 - (a) 25years
 - (b) 28 years
 - (c) 30 years
 - (d) 22 years

2. Which organisation led the struggle against the policies of segregation in South Africa?
 - (a) The African National Congress
 - (b) A gang South Africa
 - (c) United Democratic Government
 - (d) National Freedom Party

3. From which of the colonial laws the Indian Constitution adopted many institutional details and procedure?
 - (a) Government of India Act, 1858
 - (b) Indian Councils Act, 1858
 - (c) Charter Act, 1853
 - (d) Government of India Act, 1935

4. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly, which wrote the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) 199
 - (b) 273
 - (c) 299
 - (d) 229

5. The 'BILL of Rights' which inspired the Indian leaders is associated with which country?
 - (a) Ireland
 - (b) France
 - (c) Canada
 - (d) USA

6. The Constituent Assembly represented to whom?

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) Muslim League
- (c) The People of India
- (d) Princely States

7. Some basic values were accepted by all leaders much before the _____ met to deliberate on the Constitution.

- (a) Assembly
- (b) Party Meeting
- (c) Simon Commission
- (d) None of these

8. Young India was a

- (a) Political Party
- (b) Extremist group
- (c) magazine
- (d) moderate group

9. Who gave a historical speech 'Tryst with Destiny' on 15th Aug, 1947?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Shyam Prasad Mukherjee
- (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

10. The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values called the

- (a) Resolution
- (b) Preamble
- (c) Preface
- (d) Schedule

11. The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India on

- (a) 26 January 1950
- (b) 26 November 1949
- (c) 26 January 1949
- (d) 15 August 1947

12. Which of the following sentences is wrong about Dr B.R. Ambedkar?

- (a) He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- (b) He was born in Maharashtra.

- (c) He was law minister in post-independence India.
(d) He was the founder of the Republican Party of India.
13. Who among the following was not the member of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) T.T. Krishnamachari
(d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
14. Apartheid in South Africa was discrimination on the basis of
(a) gender
(b) religion
(c) race
(d) economic status
15. Which of the following terms is not included in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
(a) Liberty
(b) Equality
(c) Secular
(d) Religion
16. On what charges was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment?
(a) For treason
(b) For breaking the laws
(c) For corruption charges
(d) for possessing illegal property
17. when did South Africa become a democratic country?
(a) 26 April, 1995
(b) 26 April, 1994
(c) 24 March, 1994
(d) 27 April, 1996
18. Where was the 1931 session of Indian National Congress held?
(a) Nagpur
(b) Karachi
(c) Calcutta
(d) Delhi
19. which revolution in the world inspired the Indians to set up a socialist economy?
(a) French Revolution
(b) Turkish Revolution
(c) Russian Revolution
(d) American War of Independence
20. Who among these leaders was a bitter critic of Mahatma Gandhi?
(a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
21. Who among these leaders was a bitter critic of Mahatma Gandhi?
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- (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
22. which of these countries is/are examples of a Republic?
(a) USA
(b) India
(c) South Africa
(d) All the above
23. which of the following days is celebrated to mark the enforcement of the constitution?
(a) Republic Day
(b) Independence Day
(c) Gandhi Jayanti
(d) Constitution Enforcement Day
24. The Constituent Assembly met for how many days?
(a) 114
(b) 280
(c) 365
(d) 150
25. which of these positions is correct in relation to the 'Sovereign' status of India?
(a) USA can decide India's foreign policy
(b) USSR can support the CPI (M) in setting up its government here
(c) The Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies
(d) Pakistan can control India's Armed Forces

DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

1 MARK

1. What was apartheid?
2. What is the full form of ANC?
3. Where did Nelson Mandela spend his prison term?
4. Name the umbrella organisation that led the struggle against the policies, of segregation in South Africa.
5. Who was Nelson Mandela?
6. What is meant by Segregation?
7. Which type of tactics did the white racist government of South Africa use to continue to rule?
8. How many years of his life, Nelson Mandela spent in Jail?
9. When was the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa hoisted for the first time?
10. "I have cherished the idea of a democratic Asid free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities". Who said these words and to which country did – he belong

3 MARKS

11. What is meant by apartheid? How was it oppressive for the blacks?
12. Explain the term Apartheid. What were its implications?
13. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.” Justify by giving three reasons.
14. On what terms did the blacks agreed upon while making a Constitution for South Africa? Why did the South African people need a Constitution?
15. What compromises did the blacks and white make?

5 MARKS

16. Explain with five facts the transition from Apartheid to democracy and multi-racial government take place in South Africa.
17. What is meant by the Apartheid? How did the people of South Africa struggle against it?
18. What did Nelson Mandela have to say about the apartheid government coming to an end, paving way for the formation of a multi-racial government?
19. Why did the South African people need a Constitution?
20. “The South African Constitution inspires democrats all over the world” Comment.

WHY DO WE NEED CONSTITUTION? MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION**1 MARK**

1. What is a Constitution?
2. What is the Constituent Assembly?
3. Who played a key role in the making of the Indian Constitution?
4. Name any two prominent members of Constituent Assembly
5. What determines the rights of citizens and the powers of the government?
6. When did the process of the Making of the Indian Constitution begin?
7. What does the phrase ‘Service of India’ mean?
8. Who constituted the Constituent assembly?

9. Was Mahatma Gandhi a member of the Constituent Assembly?

3 MARKS

10. What is meant by 'Constituent Assembly Debates'?

11. Mention any one feature of a Foreign Constitution which inspired the constitution makers of the Indian Constitution

12. What do you mean by political equality? With reference to the Indian Constitution answer the following questions:

(i) When was it passed?

(ii) When was it enforced?.

(iii) Why was this date chosen?

13. "The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the constitution." Justify.

14. "Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible." Explain.

15. With reference to the Constituent, Assembly, answer the following questions:

(i) When were its elections held?

(ii) Who was its President?

(iii) Who was appointed the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?

(iv) When was the Constitution passed by the Constituent Assembly?

5 MARKS

16. What were the steps involved in the framing of the Indian Constitution?

17. Why do we need a Constitution?

18. What was the composition of the Constituent Assembly?

19. Assess the Constitution made by the Constitution Assembly to form the Indian Constitution?

20. Why was the making of the Indian Constitution not an easy affair?

21. Why should we accept the Constitution made by the Assembly more than fifty years ago?

22. Explain the major factors which contributed to the making of our Constitution.

23. What was Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to the Constitution of Indian?

24. "The Constituent Assembly was the representative body of the people of India." Explain with examples.

25. "The making of the Constitution for huge and diverse country like India was not an easy affair." Justify the statement.

GUIDING VALUES OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION, PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

1 MARK

1. What is meant by the term 'Preamble'?
2. What do you mean by the term 'sovereign'?
3. What do you mean by the term 'secular'?
4. Why is the Preamble called the soul of the Indian Constitution?
5. Who constituted the Constituent assembly?
6. What is secularism?
7. What do we call a state where head of the state is an elected and not a hereditary person?
8. Define 'Democratic Republic'.

3 MARKS

9. What is the significance of the phrase 'We the people of India' in the Preamble?
10. What are the four main ideals enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
11. What are constitutional amendments?
12. Indian Constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from different countries." Justify by giving examples.
13. Describe main features of Indian Constitution.
Or
How has the Indian Constitution embodied the basic values into its institutional arrangements? Explain.
14. Why did the Constitution-framers make provisions for amendments in the Indian Constitution? Give three reasons.

5 MARKS

15.What was the philosophy behind the Constitution?

16.What do you mean by Constitutional amendments? What is its importance? State their significance in a democratic country like India.

Or

What provision has been made to incorporate changes in the Constitution and why?

17.Explain the different key words used in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

18.India is a “Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.” Justify.

19.Describe any five values / goals of the Indian Constitution included in the Preamble.

20.Describe any five salient features of the Constitution of India.



3 MARKS

Q11:-The Constitution of India has made necessary provisions for ensuring independence of judiciary.” Justify your answer by giving two reasons.

Q15:-Explain the composition of the Council of Ministers.

Or

Q:-What is meant by council of Ministers? Explain the different categories of ministers.

Q16:-What is public interest litigation? What is its importance?

Q17:-Explain the discretionary powers of the President.

5 MARKS

Q19:-Explain the major powers and functions of the Parliament.

Q20:-Explain briefly the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.

Q22:-‘The Prime Minister is the head of the government.’ Justify the statement.

Or

Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.

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