



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE DEMOCRATIC POLITICS	Date of submission:
QUESTION BANK	Topic: CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN	Note: 2020-21

Multiple choice:

Q.1. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- (a) All countries that have constitutions are necessarily democratic
- (b) All countries that are democratic necessarily have constitution.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q.2. When did Motilal Nehru drafted a Constitution for India?

- (a) 1927 (b) 1926 (c) 1929 (d) 1928

Q.3. Where was the 1931 session of Indian National Congress held?

- (a) Nagpur (b) Karachi (c) Calcutta (d) Delhi

Q.4. Which of these features were accepted by all the Indian leaders much before they sat down to make the Constitution?

- (a) Universal adult franchise (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Protection of the rights of minorities (d) All the above

Q.5. According to which Act were the elections held to provincial legislatures in India in 1937?

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935 (b) Government of India Act, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1909 (d) None of the above

Q.6. Which of these inspired our leaders while framing the Constitution?

- (a) Ideals of the French Revolution (b) Parliamentary democracy in Britain
- (c) Bill of Rights in US (d) All the above

Q.7. 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

Q.8. Name the body which framed the Constitution of India?

- (a) General Assembly (b) Constituent Assembly
- (c) Constitutional Assembly (d) People's Assembly

Q.9. When did the Assembly adopt the Constitution?

- (a) 26 November, 1949 (b) 26 December, 1949
(c) 26 January, 1950 (d) 26 January, 1949

Q.10. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Abul Kalam Azad

Q.11. How many amendments were considered before adopting the Constitution?

- (a) Around 500 (b) Around 2000
(c) Around 1550 (d) Around 1000

Q.12. Who said the following?

“I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country In Which all communities shall live in perfect harmony?”

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Sarojini Naidu

Q.13. 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

Q.14. “The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from Every eye.” Who was Nehru referring to in his speech?

- (a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Q.15. The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. What is it called?

- (a) Preface (b) Preamble
(c) Introduction (d) Article

Q.16. Which of these countries is/are examples of a Republic?

- (a) USA (b) India
(c) South Africa (d) All the above

Q.17. What kind of ‘Justice’ does our Preamble provide?

- (a) Economic Justice (b) Political Justice
(c) Social Justice (d) All the above

Q.18. 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

Q.19. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

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

Q.20. 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

ANSWERS:

1(b) 2 (d) 3 (b) 4 (d) 5 (a) 6(d) 7 (c) 8 (b) 9 (a) 10 (c) 11 (b) 12 (a) 13 (c) 14 (b) 15 (b) 16(d) 17 (d)
18(c) 19 (b) 20(a)

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

1. Explain the Constitution made by the Constitution Assembly to form the Indian Constitution.:

- It worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner.
- Basic principles were decided. Drafting Committee prepared a draft.
- Discussions of several rounds occurred clause by clause.
- They worked for 114 days and spread over three years.
- Every document was recorded and preserved to form twelve bulky volumes of Constituent Assembly debates.

2. “Indian Constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from different countries.” Justify by giving examples.

- India adopted the principle of liberty, freedom and justice from the French Constitution.
- We have adopted bill of Rights from the United States of America.
- The practice of Parliamentary democracy has been adopted from Great Britain.

3. “The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the constitution.” Justify.

- a. First some basic principles were decided and agreed upon. Then a Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a draft constitution for discussion.
- b. Several rounds of thorough discussion took place on the Draft Constitution, clause by clause.
- c. The above-mentioned points prove that the Constituent Assembly maintained a democratic attitude.

4. “Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible.” Explain.

The Indian Constitution is neither wholly rigid nor wholly flexible.

- a. This is called rigid because some ideals in the constitution like equality, secularism, democracy, sovereignty etc. cannot be changed. This is because the rulers could not misuse their powers.

- b. On the other hand, it is also called flexible because there is a provision for amendments. Some of the articles can be changed if the people demand so. That is, there are some rules that can be amended by a simple majority while some need two-third majority. So, it is, called partly rigid and partly flexible.

5. Describe main features of Indian Constitution.

Or

How has the Indian Constitution embodied the basic values into its institutional arrangements?

Explain.

- The Indian Constitution is a detailed document. It needs to be amended to keep it updated. It has provisions to incorporate changes from time-to-time. These changes are called constitutional amendments.
- It lays down the procedure for choosing persons to govern the country.
- It defines “who will have how much power to take a particular decision’s.
- It also limits the powers of the government by providing some rights to the citizens which cannot be violated.

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

Or

Describe the main features of Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

OR

Write any five guiding values of the Indian Constitution.

The Constitution of India lays down certain Basic Features or the Basic Structure, which cannot be amended, altered or modified by any legitimate authority in India.

The Constitution declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic. India is Sovereign, as it is independent of any foreign control.

It is Socialist, as it aims at social and economic equality. It is Secular, as there is no State religion in India.

It is Democratic, as the government is elected by the people directly after every five years.

It is a Republic, because the Head of the State in India, namely, the President, is elected for five years by the members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.

7. 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?

Ans: A change in the Constitution made by the supreme legislative body in: the country is known as Constitutional amendment. In India, it is called the Parliament or “Sansad”.

- Constitution can be changed according to needs and aspirations of the people.
- Major shortcomings of the constitution can be removed.

Significance:

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- India is a major democratic country and has a long and detailed Constitution.
- Therefore, it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated,
- The makers of the Indian Constitution did not see it as sacred, static and unalterable law.
- As a 'Living Document', it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society.

8. Describe the basic ideas that were accepted by almost everyone in India even before the Constitution Assembly met to frame the Constitution?

Or

“Some basic values were accepted by all leaders much before the Constituent Assembly met to deliberate on the Constitution.”

- In India although there were sharp differences of opinion within the freedom struggle about the path India should take after independence yet some ideas had to be accepted by almost everyone:
- In 1928 Motilal Nehru and 8 Congress leaders drafted a constitution that is known as Nehru Report.
- Again in 1931 the resolution in the Karachi Session dealt with the future constitution of Independent India.
- These two documents-Nehru Report and Resolution at the Karachi session included Universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and protecting the rights of the minorities.

9. What is a Preamble? Why is it called the “soul of the Indian Constitution”?

- The constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. This is called the Preamble to the constitution.
- Taking inspiration from American model most countries begin their constitution with a Preamble.
- It contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the Indian Constitution.

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