

## Constitutional Design

Question 1.

What does a Republic mean?

- (a) King has the power to decide
- (b) The head of the state is hereditary
- (c) Dictatorship
- (d) The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary positions.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary positions. The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position. It is the true definition of a Republic prescribed by our constitution.

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Question 2.

Who framed Indian Constitution?

- (a) Ordinary Citizens
- (b) Governor General of India
- (c) British Parliament
- (d) Constituent Assembly

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Constituent Assembly

India has a written constitution. Cabinet Mission recommended the creation of Constituent Assembly. Constitution was discussed and adopted by Constituent Assembly.

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Question 3.

When were elections of Constituent Assembly held?

- (a) June, 1946
- (b) July, 1946
- (c) August, 1946
- (d) September 1946

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) July, 1946

Members of the Constituent Assembly were elected member peoples representatives and nominees from the native states. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July, 1946.

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Question 4.

President of constituent Assembly was .....

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar



- (b) B.N. Rao
- (c) K.M. Munshi
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Rajendra Prasad

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly.

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Question 5.

Who was the Chairman of Drafting Committee?

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Rajendra Prasad
- (c) K.M. Munshi
- (d) B.N. Rao

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) B.R. Ambedkar

Constituent Assembly had certain committees. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of Drafting Committee.

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Question 6.

The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on ..... .

- (a) September, 1946
- (b) October, 1946
- (c) November, 1946
- (d) December, 1946

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) December, 1946

Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July, 1946 and first meeting was held in December, 1946.

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Question 7.

How much time did framing of constitution took?

- (a) 3 years, 11 months, 18 days
- (b) 2 years, 11 months, 18 days
- (c) 1 years, 11 months, 18 days
- (d) 1 year, 11 months, 16 days

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 2 years, 11 months, 18 days

The Constitution of India was discussed and adopted by Constituent Assembly. First meeting of Constituent Assembly was held in December, 1946. On 26 November, 1949 the Constitution was adopted and enacted by Constituent Assembly.

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Question 8.

When was Indian Constitution adopted?

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 26 November, 1949

On 26th November, 1949 the Constitution was adopted.

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Question 9.

Which article of the Indian Constitution, the procedure of amendment of constitution is mentioned?

- (a) Article 366
- (b) Article 367
- (c) Article 368
- (d) Article 369

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Article 368

Constitution to has be flexible and adaptable to the changing circumstances and needs. Therefore certain provisions are there in the constitution by which changes can be incorporated in the constitution. Article 368 of the Constitution provides procedures for these amendments.

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Question 10.

When was the first amendment to the Indian Constituent made?

- (a) In 1950
- (b) In 1951
- (c) In 1952
- (d) In 1953

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) In 1951

First amendment was made in 1951. Provisions for reservation, abolition of land lordism and imposition of reasonable restrictions and individual freedom.

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Question 11.

To which country does Nelson Mandela belong?

- (a) Namibia
- (b) Uganda
- (c) South Africa
- (d) Zimbabwe

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) South Africa

South Africa, a factual based question. Later he (Nelson) became the President of South Africa.

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Question 12.

System of 'Apartheid' was prevalent in which country?

- (a) Ghana
- (b) India
- (c) Gold Coast
- (d) South Africa

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) South Africa

In South Africa, it is totally prevalent.

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Question 13.

What is the full form of A.N.C.?

- (a) Asian National Congress
- (b) African National Congress
- (c) African National Contest
- (d) American National Congress

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) African National Congress

A factual based observation.

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Question 14.

Who was the president of Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
- (c) Sh. B.N. Rao
- (d) Mahatama Gandhi

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, others are irrelevant name.

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Question 15.

Who framed Indian constitution?

- (a) Governor General
- (b) Ordinary Citizens
- (c) Constituent Assembly
- (d) British Parliament



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Governor General

Governor General and British parliament are the symbol of colonial administration while we all are ordinary citizens.

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Question 16.

When was Indian Constitution adopted and enacted?

- (a) 26th January, 1950
- (b) 26th November, 1949
- (c) 15th August, 1947
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 26th November, 1949

A factual based question.

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Question 17.

Apartheid was a system in which discrimination was done on the basis of:

- (a) Caste
- (b) Religion
- (c) Region
- (d) Colour

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Religion

Religion. Caste, Region and Colour are other reference of another concept.

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Question 18.

Who was the Chairman of Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
- (c) Sh. B.N. Rao
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, others are not valid reason.

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Question 19.

When did Constitution of India came into force?

- (a) 26th January, 1950
- (b) 26th November, 1949
- (c) 15th August, 1947
- (d) 26th January, 1930



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 26th January, 1950  
26th Jan., 1950, a political concept and Historical fact.

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Question 20.

Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have?

- (a) Powers of the head of the state
- (b) Name of the head of the state
- (c) Powers of the legislature
- (d) Name of the country

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Name of the head of the state  
Name of the head of the state is not a valid reason.

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Question 21.

What is the name of the autobiography of Nelson Mandela?

- (a) Freedom of Midnight
- (b) Tryst with Destiny
- (c) The Long walk to freedom
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) The Long walk to freedom  
The long walk to freedom others are not books written by him.

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[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Economic Justice means that there is no discrimination on the basis of social status of the citizen.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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2. Sovereign means a nation which is free from foreign dominance or interference.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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3. A constitution is a set of rules by which a country is governed.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: True

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4. British rulers introduced English and Modern education.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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5. Democracy in India is a gift of the British rulers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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6. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the chairman of Drafting Committee.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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7. The basic rights guaranteed in the constitution are called Fundamental Rights.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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8. A constitution is about Institution not about values.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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9. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution starts with word 'We the people'.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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10. In Parliamentary system legislature has control over Executive.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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11. Social Reform Movements were directly related to freedom struggle.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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12. India has an unwritten constitution.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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13. Most leaders during the freedom movement wanted India to be ruled by Representative of the people.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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14. Economic Justice means that there will be no discrimination on the basis of economic status of the citizens.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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15. The Directive Principles are guidelines and directions by the constitution to citizens.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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16. At the time of Independence, India was mainly an agrarian economy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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17. The Ideals mentioned in the Preamble to the constitution are—India is Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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18. The Constitution does not define powers and jurisdiction of different organs of the state.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False



19. The Indian government can ignore the rights of the citizens.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. The word, Secular, in Indian Constitution means that all religions command equal respect and recognition from the state.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. Formation powers and working of different organs has been laid down in the constitution.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) Sovereign	(i) Head of the state is an elected person.
(b) Republic	(ii) Government will not favour any religion.
(c) Secular	(iii) People have the supreme right to make decisions

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Sovereign	(iii) People have the supreme right to make decisions
(b) Republic	(i) Head of the state is an elected person.
(c) Secular	(ii) Government will not favour any religion.

2.

Column A	Column B
(a) B.R. Ambedkar	(i) Chairman of Advisory Committee of Constituent Assembly.

(b) Rajendra Prasad	(ii) Chairman of Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly.
(c) B.N. Rao	(iii) President of Constituent Assembly.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) B.R. Ambedkar	(ii) Chairman of Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly.
(b) Rajendra Prasad	(iii) President of Constituent Assembly.
(c) B.N. Rao	(i) Chairman of Advisory Committee of Constituent Assembly.

3.

Column A	Column B
(a) Judiciary has a right to review a law passed by Legislature.	(i) Secular state
(b) All citizens will have right to participate in political process.	(ii) Judicial Review
(c) The government does not formulate policies which discriminate between various religious communities of India.	(iii) Political Justice

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Judiciary has a right to review a law passed by Legislature.	(ii) Judicial Review
(b) All citizens will have right to participate in political process.	(iii) Political Justice
(c) The government does not formulate policies which discriminate between various religious communities of India.	(i) Secular state

4.

Column A	Column B
(a) The elections to Constituent Assembly were	(i) December, 1946

held	
(b) First meeting of Constituent Assembly held	(ii) 26 Nov, 1949
(c) Indian Constitution adopted and enacted on	(iii) July, 1946

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) The elections to Constituent Assembly were held	(iii) July, 1946
(b) First meeting of Constituent Assembly held	(i) December, 1946
(c) Indian Constitution adopted and enacted on	(ii) 26 Nov, 1949