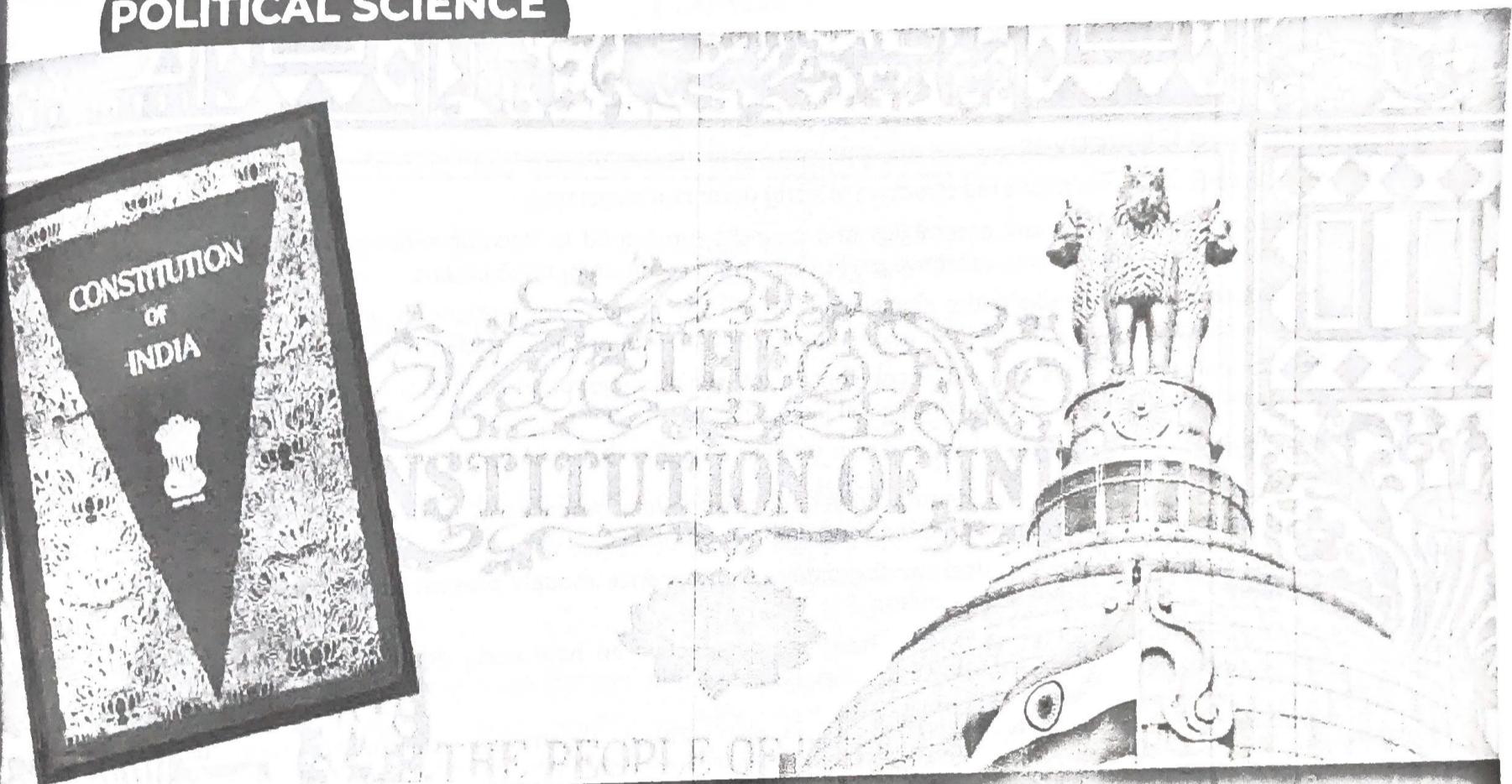


2

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Constitutional Design

Democratic Politics - I
(NCERT Book)



With a new experiment, the executive, judicial, legislative, and administrative branches all function as a single, cohesive structure. Which set of rules do they all adhere to? Which document governs the operations of all government branches? Where does the right to education come from for students like you?

Topic Notes

- Early Experiments
- Why Do We Need a Constitution?
- Making of India's Constitution
- Guiding Values of the Indian Constitution

The framers of the constitution were aware that the constitution has to be in accordance with the changes in society and people's aspirations. They neither considered nor presented it as an unalterable or static document. Thus, provisions have been incorporated to update it changes from time to time.

Important

→ Changes that are made to the constitution in due course of time are called constitutional amendments.

The institutional arrangements are described by the constitution as very formal. It could be quite difficult to understand the constitution in the first go. However, it is not very difficult to understand the basic institutional design. The Indian constitution lays down procedures to elect the people who are supposed to govern the nation.

It also makes the distribution of legislative and decision-making powers clear. It puts limitations on the powers of the government to rule through the fundamental and other Constitutional rights provided by the Indian Constitution to the citizens.



Glossary

- (1) **Constitutional amendment:** Modifying the constitution of a country by the authorised body.
- (2) **Draft:** A preliminary version of any document such that it can be modified to arrive at the final document.
- (3) **Treason:** The offence of betraying one's own country, especially by attempting to overthrow or kill the sovereign government, either elected or otherwise.
- (4) **Tryst:** An appointment or meeting place between two persons or things.



Who's Who?

- (1) **Mahatma Gandhi:** He is endeared as the "father of the nation". He led the national struggle for freedom after his return from South Africa.
- (2) **Subhash Chandra Bose:** He led the "Indian National Army" in its conquest for India's freedom from foreign rule. He is endeared as "Netaji".
- (3) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** He is the pioneering force behind India's constitution, so much so that he is endeared as the "father of the Indian constitution".
- (4) **Vallabhbhai Jhaveribhai Patel:** He led the Bardoli Satyagraha and played a decisive role in integrating the princely states and provinces into an independent India. He was India's first deputy Prime Minister.
- (5) **Abul Kalam Azad:** He was an educationist, author and Theologian. He opposed Muslim separatist movements. He was the education minister of Independent India.
- (6) **T.T. Krishnamachari:** He was a member of the drafting committee of the Constitution Assembly. He also served as the first finance minister of India.
- (7) **Rajendra Prasad:** He was the first President of India and the Constituent Assembly.
- (8) **H.C. Mookherjee:** He was the governor of West Bengal, vice chairman of the Constituent Assembly and a reported author.
- (9) **Jaipal Singh:** He was the captain of the first Indian national hockey team. He was also the founder and President of Adivasi Mahasabha.
- (10) **G. Durgabai Deshmukh:** She was the founder of Andhra Mahila Congress.
- (11) **Baldev Singh:** He was the defence minister of the Indian cabinet post-Independence. He was also a successful entrepreneur.
- (12) **K.M Munshi:** He was a Gandhi Loyalist. He was also the founder of the Swatantra Party.
- (13) **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee:** He was active in Hindu Mahasabha. He was the founder of Bharatiya Jan Sangh.
- (14) **Sarojini Naidu:** She was the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and one of the foremost women leaders of the Indian National Congress.
- (15) **Somnath Lahiri:** He was the leader of the Communist party of India.



Chronology

- (1) **9th December 1946:** The Constituent Assembly met for the first time.
- (2) **13th December 1946:** Jawaharlal Nehru presented the "Objective Resolution" in the Constituent Assembly. It later became the basis of the Preamble of the Constitution of India.
- (3) **22nd January 1947:** The objectives resolution was unanimously passed by the assembly.
- (4) **15th August 1947:** India achieved its Independence.
- (5) **26th November 1949:** The Constituent Assembly passed and adopted the Indian Constitution.
- (6) **26th January 1950:** Constitution of India came into force in its entirety.

OBJECTIVE Type Questions

[1 mark]

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land. In this context, which of the following are determined by the constitution?
 - (I) Powers of the government
 - (II) Values of the Indian administration
 - (III) Code for relationships with International organisations
 - (IV) Duties of the citizens

Options:

 - (a) (I) and (II) only
 - (b) (I), (II) and (III)
 - (c) (I) and (III) only
 - (d) (I), (II) and (IV)

Ans. (d) (I), (II) and (IV)

Explanation: It is true that the Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land. It performs the following functions:

- (1) The Constitution delineates the powers of the government and its elected leaders and appointed officials.
- (2) The Constitution provides certain rights to the citizens.
- (3) The Constitution explains the procedures through which the government machinery has to function.

The Indian Constitution does not describe in detail the regulations and code for building relationships with international organisations. It only highlights the duties and rights ensured to the citizens.



Related Theory

- "Part 3" of the Indian Constitution talks about "Fundamental Rights" that are ensured to Indian citizens.

2. What kind of equality does our Preamble provide?
 - (a) Job and opportunity
 - (b) Law and status
 - (c) Status and opportunity
 - (d) Of luxury and social status

[Mod. DIKSHA]

Ans. (c) Status and opportunity

Explanation: The Preamble to the Indian Constitution explicitly mentions that it provides to all citizens, the equality of status and of opportunity. There is no equality of job opportunities. It is based on merit.

3. India drafted its constitution after the Britishers left. The task of drafting the Indian Constitution was very difficult and tiring. Choose the statement that explains the most appropriate reason for the given assertion.

- (I) Indian society was diverse.
- (II) Religious tensions were rising.
- (III) The length and breadth of the country were vast.

- (IV) India was incapable of self-governance.

Options:

- (a) (I), (II) and (III)
- (b) (II), (III) and (IV)
- (c) (I), (II), III and (IV)
- (d) (II) and (III)

Ans. (a) (I), (II) and (III)

Explanation: India is very large and populous and thus drafting a constitution becomes difficult because numerous groups based on language, caste, religion, etc., live in India. Their demands have to be considered while framing the constitution. Their goals and aspirations were often conflicting and contradictory. Religious tensions were erupting at that time. Thus, it became all the way more difficult to frame the constitution of a country as diverse as India.

4. There have been various leaders of the National Freedom Struggle that have left a mark on history. Among the leaders of the freedom struggle, identify the leader given in the image.



- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans. (c) Vallabhbhai Patel

Explanation: Vallabhbhai Patel is also known as the "Iron Man of India." He was the former Deputy Prime Minister of India. He played a pioneering role in integrating the princely states into India. He was a Gandhi loyalist.

5. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Kanhaiyamachari - Finance minister of India
- (b) Nehru - wrote Young India
- (c) Vallabhbhai Patel - Led Bardoli Satyagraha
- (d) Sarojini Naidu - Governor of Uttarakhand

Ans. (c) Vallabhbhai Patel - Led Bardoli Satyagraha

Explanation: Vallabhbhai Patel led Bardoli Satyagraha and was also the first Deputy Prime Minister of Independent India.



Caution

- It is important for the students to learn the contribution of the leaders mentioned in the chapter. Students can make a list like the one mentioned towards the end of the chapter to memorise these details quickly.

6. Choose the odd one out.

- (a) German political system under Hitler
- (b) Parliamentary practices in Britain
- (c) Bill of Rights of the USA
- (d) Ideals of the French Revolution

Ans. (a) German political system under Hitler

Explanation: The German political system was not an inspiration for the framers of the Indian Constitution, unlike other options.



Related Theory

- The parliamentary democracy of Britain was a benchmark for democracy and India adopted it with modifications.

Caution

It is important for the students to remember major sources which influenced the making of the Indian Constitution. Students must not be confused between Britain's political practices and the German political system under Hitler.

7. The British ruled undivided India before independence. After the independence, the princely states had to be integrated into the union of India. However, the British gave these provinces different options. Which of the following is an option given to these provinces?

- (I) They can join India.
- (II) They can join Pakistan.
- (III) They can remain independent.
- (IV) They can exist as an ally to Pakistan.

Options:

- (a) (I) and (III)
- (b) (II), (III) and (IV)
- (c) (I), (II), (III) and (IV)
- (d) (I), (II) and (III)

Ans. (d) (I), (II) and (III)

Explanation: The British government gave three options to the provinces and princely states of India while passing the act of Independence in 1947. They could join India or Pakistan or they could remain independent and form their nations.

8. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement (I): Sabhas played a crucial role in decision-making, especially in matters related to governance, justice, and community welfare.

Statement (II): Ancient political systems reflect a level of political awareness among the populace.

- (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- (b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- (c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect.
- (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

Ans. (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

Explanation: These systems not only facilitated local administration but also laid the groundwork for democratic principles that continue to resonate in contemporary Indian politics.

9. Which of the following was exhibited by the Untouchability system?

- (a) Political exclusion
- (b) Economic inclusion
- (c) Social exclusion
- (d) Religious inclusion

Ans. (c) Social exclusion

Explanation: "Social exclusion" is a phenomenon in which a section of people is discriminated against by the society as a whole. The people of the so-called "lower castes" have been discriminated against by the so-called "upper castes" in India.

10. Various dates are important in India's history due to various important events. Arrange the following events that lead to the celebration of 26th January 1950?

- (I) Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held.
- (II) Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India.
- (III) Gained experience from elections for Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India.
- (IV) The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like.

Options:

- (a) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
- (b) (II), (IV), (III), (I)
- (c) (IV), (II), (III), (I)
- (d) (IV), (III), (II), (I)

Ans. (b) (II), (IV), (III), (I)

Explanation: 1928 - Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India.

1931 - The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian

National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like.

1937 - Gained experience from elections for Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India.

1946 - Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held.



Related Theory

→ The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950. Since then, 26th January is celebrated as Republic Day every year. India became independent on 15th August 1947. The Constituent Assembly met for the first time on 9th December 1946.

11. The Indian Constituent Assembly consisted of representatives from almost all fractions of the population. It was quite a representative body. Almost all towering personalities of the freedom struggle were part of it. Which of the following leaders was a member of it?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) S.C. Bose
- (c) Nelson Mandela
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans. (d) Rajendra Prasad

Explanation: Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India and also the president of the Constituent Assembly. He played an important role in organising the Champaran Satyagraha.



Related Theory

→ Mahatma Gandhi led the freedom struggle from the front but he was not a part of the Constituent Assembly that framed the constitution.



Caution

→ It is important for the students to learn the contribution of the leaders mentioned in the chapter. Students can make a list like the one mentioned towards the end of the chapter to memorise these details quickly.

12. Numerous countries have written their constitutions in the past, however, all of them did not have similar experiences. What are the possibilities after a country has framed and adopted a constitution?

- (I) The Constitution is rejected by the members of the next generation.
- (II) It is not followed substantially.
- (III) It is widely accepted.
- (IV) It is burned down.

Options:

- (a) (I) and (III)
- (b) (II), (III) and (IV)
- (c) (II) and (III)
- (d) (I), (II) and (III)

Ans. (c) (II) and (III)

Explanation: There have been no recorded incidents of borrowing a constitution by just one country. A country gets inspired by many other countries and then frame their own constitution. And amend it time to time to remain applicable.

France framed a constitution after the French Revolution. However, it was not accepted by all. They had to frame a new constitution shortly afterwards. There are also examples where the constitutions remain only on paper.



Related Theory

→ There are successful constitutions too that are accepted and followed by people at large. India is an example where the constitution has been accepted by all political parties and social groups.

- 13.** The debates of the Constituent Assembly have been preserved to date. They form 12 bulky volumes. What purpose do they serve now?
- They provide the rationale behind various provisions of the Indian Constitution.
 - They interpret the legal codes in a country.
 - These debates just give us an insight into the social issues faced by Indian society of the time.
 - These debates help us understand the political parties of India before independence.

Ans. (a) They provide the rationale behind various provisions of the Indian Constitution.

Explanation: The debates of the Constituent Assembly have been preserved. They are very valuable.

- They state what went through the minds of assembly members while they were framing the constitution.
- They provide the reasons behind the provisions and regulations of the Constitution.
- They express what goals were to be achieved through which provision of the constitution.
- They also help the people to interpret the constitution in the right way.



Related Theory

→ Even the Supreme Court of India takes help from these debates while interpreting various laws.

- 14.** Which of the following leaders have been remembered as the "Father of the Indian Constitution"?

- B. R. Ambedkar
- Mahatma Gandhi
- Rajendra Prasad
- Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans. (a) B. R. Ambedkar

Explanation: B. R. Ambedkar is known as the "Father of the Indian Constitution". He is given the title due to his unparalleled contribution to the framing of the Indian Constitution. He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of

the Constituent Assembly. His arguments were very articulate during the assembly debates and he was among the leading figures in the Constituent Assembly.

- 15.** Shreya is very keen on reading about the people associated with the freedom struggle and those who contributed to the framing of the Constitution across the world. However, she could not remember the name of Magazine, written not by the makers of the Indian Constitution but framed how constitution should look like. Identify the magazine.
- Discovery of India
 - Autobiography of a Yogi
 - Young India
 - Long Walk to Freedom

Ans. (c) Young India

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi was not the one of the maker of the Indian Constitution but, he wrote a magazine Young India in 1931, in which he imagined how the Constitution of India should look like. And many members of the drafting committee followed his vision as well.

- 16.** Read the data given below and answer the question.

Country	Vision of Constitution
France	Equality of classes
India	Protecting rights of minorities

As per the data given above, why the mentioned vision of India is the basis of its constitution?

- They does not care about majorities.
- It is all because of the protests by minorities.
- Majority does not comes under Constitution of India.
- Minorities rights need to be protected.

Ans. (d) Minorities rights need to be protected.

Explanation: Constitution is made according to the situations which is different in different countries. In India, minorities were always deprived of their rights.

- 17.** The Constituent Assembly works in a consensual, systematic and manner.

- closed
- open
- authoritarian
- elective

Ans. (b) open

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly did not function in an authoritarian manner. It functioned in an open, systematic, and consensual manner. The leaders were respectful towards the principles of openness of debates. Everything was thoroughly discussed and deliberated in the assembly.

Related Theory

→ Several rounds of discussion took place in which the draft constitution was deliberated clause by clause. The amendments considered numbered more than two thousand.

18. The preamble to the Constitution of India provides important information about the constitution. Which of the following does the Preamble describe as the source of the power in the constitution of India?

- (a) People of India
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Ancient scriptures
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

Ans. (a) People of India

Explanation: The preamble of the Indian Constitution starts from the line "We the people of India". Thus, it makes it clear that the source of all political power in the Indian Constitution is the people of India themselves.

19. was among the first constitutions, to begin with a preamble.

- (a) French constitution
- (b) American constitution
- (c) Russian constitution
- (d) Indian constitution

Ans. (b) American constitution

Explanation: The American constitution was the first constitution in the world, to begin with a preamble. It was adopted in 1787. According to it, America is a Constitutional Presidential Federal Republic.

20. Magazines and newspapers were the media through which the leaders of the freedom struggle propagated their views to the masses at large. Which of the following were brought out by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Young India
- (b) Annihilation of caste
- (c) Discovery of India
- (d) All three were brought out by Gandhi

Ans. (a) Young India

Explanation: "Annihilation of Caste" was a book written by B.R. Ambedkar. He advocated

for the total destruction of the caste system. "Discovery of India" is a famous book written by Nehru. It is translated into many languages and is widely read. "Young India" was brought out by Mahatma Gandhi. It was a weekly journal and Gandhiji propagated his ideas of truth and non-violence through it.

21. Why Is 26th November 1949 important for India?

- (a) India became independent.
- (b) The Constituent Assembly met for the 1st time.
- (c) The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution.
- (d) First General Elections took place.

Ans. (c) The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution.

Explanation: It is true that the Constitution came into force on 26th January 1950. India became independent on 15th August 1947. The Constituent Assembly met for the first time on 9th December 1946. The significance of 26th November 1949 is that the Constituent Assembly passed and adopted the Constitution on this day.

Related Theory

→ Lahore Session of Congress of 1929 was presided over by Jawahar Lal Nehru and it passed the "Poorna Swarajya Resolution".

22. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement (I): India is a secular country because everyone has a right to practice or profess a religion of their choice.

Statement (II): The head of the nation is chosen by the people themselves. Thus, India is a republic.

- (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- (b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- (c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect.
- (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

Ans. (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

Explanation: India is a republic and the preamble also describes India as one. It means that the head of the country is directly or indirectly chosen by the people themselves. The position is not hereditary.



23. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Justice - of status
- (b) Liberty - of opinion
- (c) Fraternity - of one community
- (d) Equality - of regions

Ans. (b) Liberty - of opinion

Explanation: The preamble ensures the citizens- liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and opinion.

 **Related Theory**

→ Social, Economic and Political justice has been ensured to the Indian citizens by the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.

It also ensures equality of status and opportunities.

24. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement (I): B.R. Ambedkar was India's first Law Minister.

Statement (II): He was against the existence of the caste system itself.

- (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- (b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- (c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect.
- (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

Ans. (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

Explanation: Ambedkar vehemently opposed the practice of untouchability and he was of the view that annihilation of the caste system was necessary to get rid of the practice of "untouchability".

 **Related Theory**

→ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

25. Identify the leader using the following hints:

- (I) He was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution.
- (II) He said that the country was going to enter a life of contradictions after the Constitution came into effect.
- (III) He was the founder of the Republican party.

Options:

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

Ans. (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

26. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement (I): Elections in India are free and fair.

Statement (II): Leaders elected through these elections have absolute authority to do whatever they decide.

- (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- (b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- (c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect.
- (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

Ans. (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect

Explanation: Elections in India are free and fair and the leaders elected through these elections have to do what the constitution instructs and enables them to do.

27. Elections did take place in India even before independence and till now. Choose the statements which are not correct in relation to it:

- (I) Elections before Independence were based on Universal Adult Franchise.
- (II) Had no traces of representation of people.
- (III) Elections were held in 1937.
- (IV) Voting rights were given to very few people.

Options:

- (a) (I) and (II) only (b) (I), (II) and (III)
- (c) (I), (II) and (IV) (d) (III) only

Ans. (a) (I) and (II) only

Explanation: The political system before India's independence had legislative systems in place which had representation from people. It was introduced by the British. It was half-hearted and the representation of people was distorted. There was no universal adult franchise. Voting rights were given to very few people.

28. After reading the chapter, Kian wants to know why a country needs a constitution at all. What could be the correct answer for this?

- (a) It generates a degree of trust and coordination.
- (b) It specifies how the independence is achieved.

- (c) It lays down limits on the powers of the citizens.
- (d) It expresses the aspirations of the elected representative about creating a good society.

Ans. (a) It generates a degree of trust and coordination.

Explanation: Broadly these are the common goals of having a constitution:

- (1) It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.
- (2) It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions.
- (3) It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens.
- (4) It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.

29. The Indian Constitution not borrowed many institutional procedures and details from

- (a) ancient political systems
- (b) America
- (c) Italy
- (d) colonial laws

Ans. (b) America

Explanation: The framers of the Indian constitution borrowed heavily from colonial laws, institutions, and procedures. The framers also borrowed from other Constitutions in the world and through ancient political systems from various kingdoms.

Related Theory

→ The Government of India Act of 1935 has had a significant impact on our Constitution.

30. Identify the leader using the given hints:

- (I) He was the successful entrepreneur.
 - (II) He became the defence minister in union cabinet.
 - (III) He was the leader of the Panthic Akali Party
- Options:**
- (a) Jaipal Singh
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Baldev Singh
 - (d) Bhimrao Ambedkar

Ans. (c) Baldev Singh

Explanation: He was the successful entrepreneur and leader of the Panthic Akali Party in the Punjab Assembly. A nominee of the Congress in the Constituent Assembly.

Later he became the Defence Minister in the Union Cabinet.

31. Column A Column B

America	Bill of Rights
Russia

- (a) Principles of Parliament
- (b) Fascist regime
- (c) Ideals of the Revolution
- (d) Socialist Revolution

Ans. (d) Socialist Revolution

Explanation: Bill of Rights in the US is an influence upon the making of the Indian Constitution. The ideals of the Socialist Revolution inspired Indian leaders to adopt the concept of socialism in India.



Related Theory

→ The term Socialist was added to the Preamble to the Indian Constitution in 1976.

32. Match the items given in Column A to those in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(A) Nehru	(I) Swatantra Party
(B) Durgabai Deshmukh	(II) INC
(C) Jaipal Singh	(III) Andhra Mahila Congress
(D) KM Munshi	(IV) Adivasi Mahasabha

Options:

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
- (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
- (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
- (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Ans. (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

33. Match the items given in Column A to those in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(A) Justice	(I) Status
(B) Fraternity	(II) Economic
(C) Equality	(III) Expression
(D) Liberty	(IV) Dignity of individual

Options:

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
- (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
- (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
- (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Ans. (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)

Explanation: The Preamble of the Indian Constitution mentions these terms.

It ensures the following:

JUSTICE- social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and opportunity;
and promote FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

34. Match the items given in Column A to those in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(A) There can be no room in India for the curse of untouchability	(I) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) We shall continue to deny the principle of one man, one vote, one value.	(II) Gandhi
(C) The future is of incessant striving	(III) Ambedkar

Options:

- (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I)
- (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III)
- (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III)
- (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I)

Ans. (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I)

Assertion-Reason (A-R)

In the following questions, two statements in the form of an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

35. Assertion (A): Indians live peacefully under the Constitution despite the diversity of ethnicities and lifestyles.

Reason (R): There is acceptance of the basic ideals of the Constitution across the political and social spectrum.

Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation: It is true that there were differences among Indians before independence

regarding the direction that independent India should take. Some differences still exist among various parties and groups. However, India continues to grow peacefully under the Constitution. The major reason for this is that the basic ideas and values of the Constitution are accepted by people across the social and political spectrum.

36. Assertion (A): Indians have already had some experience in democratic processes and institutions even before independence.

Reason (R): Elections held in 1937 were based on universal adult franchise and people voted in huge numbers.

Ans. (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

37. Assertion (A): Indian Constitution is completely borrowed.

Reason (R): India did not borrow the provisions completely but modified them according to its needs.

Ans. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Explanation: The Indian Constitution is not completely borrowed. It is true that it has borrowed some provisions from other countries. However, the framers of the Constitution were not simply copying the features of other political systems, instead, they adequately modified the features to suit India's needs.

38. Assertion (A): India is a Republic state.

Reason (R): Governmental policies must regulate the ownership of resources to reduce socio-economic differences between people.

Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation: It is true that India is a republic but it is because India's head is elected by the people themselves.

39. Assertion (A): The Constituent Assembly represented the people of India.

Reason (R): The representatives of the assembly were chosen by people directly on the universal adult franchise.

Ans. (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly was not chosen by the people of India directly. Citizens voted to elect members to legislative

assemblies and those representatives elected members to the Constituent Assembly. However, the Constituent Assembly did represent the whole of India.

40. Assertion (A): India is described as a Sovereign country.

Reason (R): People of India are the final authority to make decisions on all matters.

Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation: India is a sovereign country. Being 'sovereign' means that the final authority to make decisions on all matters lies with the people themselves. No external authority can decide on India's matters. The people of India decide everything on their own directly or indirectly.

CASE BASED Questions (CBQs)

[4 marks]

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

43. On the 26th of January 1950 we are going to enter a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognising the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril.

(A) Identify the person who said this?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (b) Gandhiji
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

(B) Which of the following is a characteristic feature of democracy?

- (a) Unity is diversity.
 - (b) Government is based on the will of the people.
 - (c) Social justice is prevalent.
 - (d) Documents ensure quality life to all citizens.

4.1. Assertion (A): Ambedkar had a different understanding than Gandhi about how inequalities could be removed.

Reason (R): He prioritised political democracy above social and economic democracy.

Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

42. Assertion (A): Values like justice, equality etc., guide the articles of the Indian Constitution.

Reason (R): Indian Constitution has no preamble.

Ans. (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

Explanation: Indian Constitution begins with the preamble. It reads like a poem on democracy.

(C) Which of the following statements conveys the status of people in this country?

- (a) We the people recognise the injustice of our past
 - (b) We believe that the land we live in belongs to everyone
 - (c) Every citizen is equally protected by law.
 - (d) We adopt this Constitution.

(D) Shanaya reads the given extract and tries to identify another country for which the promises given above stand true. Identify the country that she can most likely say has a philosophy underlying its constitution.

- (a) Pakistan (b) China
 (c) UK (d) India

Ans. (A) (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar



Related Theory

- American and Indian Preambles also begin with the phrase, We, the people. In democracies, the constitution is generally given by the people to themselves.



Caution

- It is important that the students read all the pictures given in these chapters. Questions can be directly asked them.



- (B) (b) Government is based on the will of the people.

Explanation: This statement expresses the foundational value/feature of any democratic government- that it has been elected by the people and remains in office for as long as the people want them.

- (C) (c) Every citizen is equally protected by law.

- (D) (d) India

Explanation: Both Pakistan and China do not have well-functioning democracies. Their constitutions have not been followed diligently. The UK does not have a written or codified constitution.

44. Pushpa lives in a country named "XYZ". Every citizen of XYZ is free to worship gods or goddesses of her choice. There is no compulsion to worship regarding any particular religion. Each citizen is also free to profess the religion she follows. The state does not have a particular religion, that is, there is no official religion. Each religion has equal rights and obligations. The state also looks at every religion through the same lens. The state does not discriminate between people belonging to different religions. From the information given above, we can be sure that XYZ has a characteristic of modern states.

- (A) Identify which value of the Indian constitution described in the source.
(B) Who looks at every religion through the same lens? Why?
(C) What is the difference between 'secularism' and 'communalism'?

Ans. (A) Secularism

Explanation: The country allows its citizens to be free to practise the faith they follow. The state does not favour a particular faith over another. Each faith is equal in the eyes of the state. Thus, XYZ is a "secular" state.



Related Theory

- India is a good example of a secular state.
(B) The state looks at every religion with the same lens. This is because the state separates itself from religion through the principle of secularism. It doesn't discriminate between people based on their religion or faith.

(C) Communalism is a system in which different ethnic groups form their communes. The principle of secularism entails the separation of state affairs from religious and traditional beliefs. Religious institutions, teachings, and so on are not taken into account in the nation's governance and decision-making. Communalism encourages people to think along the lines of religion and base their opinions of society and their interests along those lines.

45. The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner. 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. Several rounds of thorough discussion took place on the Draft Constitution, clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. When printed, these debates are 12 bulky volumes! These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the Constitution.

[Delhi Gov. QB 2022]

- (A) Who was the head of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(B) In how many years was the Indian Constitution written?
(C) Under what name all the proposals and debates of the Constituent Assembly were published?

Ans. (A) Dr B.R. Ambedkar was the head of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly.

- (B) The Indian Constitution was written/drafted in 2 years and 11 months. (About 114 days spread over 3 years).
(C) All the proposals and the debates of the constituent assembly were published as the Constitutional Assembly debates. These debates were printed as 12 bulky volumes.

They provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution.

SHORT ANSWER Type-I Questions (SA-I)

[2 marks]

46. Indians were deliberating on their future constitution way before India got independence. Provide evidence to support this statement.

Ans. Our national movement was a struggle against a foreign and also a struggle to rejuvenate our country and to transform our society and politics.

- (1) In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress taken on how independent India's Constitution should look like.
- (2) Motilal Nehru was a significant leader of the freedom struggle and under his leadership, some Congress leaders drafted a Constitution for India in 1928.



Related Theory

→ Britishers appointed an all-white commission to frame a Constitution for India's future governance. This Drafting of the Constitution by Motilal Nehru and others was against this commission which believed that Indians cannot frame for themselves a Constitution.

47. On what basis can we say that India has a democratic form of government? [DIKSHA]

Ans. India has a democratic form of government because its people enjoy equal rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. Additionally, it ensures freedom of speech and expression, allowing citizens to voice their opinions and participate in decision-making.

48. Throw some light on the contribution of T.T. Krishnamachari to India post-independence.

Ans. T.T. Krishnamachari was the former Finance Minister of India. He was a supporter of socialist policies and implemented many during his tenure. He was the first Finance Minister to impose estate duty and wealth tax.

49. Why is the Preamble to the Indian Constitution called its soul?

Ans. The preamble to the Indian Constitution states the philosophy around which the Constitution has been framed. It works as a benchmark to examine the actions and laws of the government. It is the Constitution's soul.

50. When did the establishment of Constituent Assembly held?

Ans. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution had

299 members. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949, but it came into effect on 26 January 1950.

51. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the constitution?

[Delhi Gov. QB 2022]

Ans. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution. He played a crucial role in shaping the fundamental rights and guiding principles of the Constitution. His efforts ensured social justice, equality, and democratic values in independent India.

52. 'During Jawahar Lal Nehru's speech in tryst in destiny. He said freedom and power bring responsibility.' Substantiate the statement with illustrations.

Ans. According to him, when India got freedom from Britishers power comes to fulfill all the desires and also brings responsibility and aspirations of all citizens for now having a dignified life.

53. 'Constitution of India describes India as a democratic country'. Justify the statement.

Ans. The preamble of the Indian Constitution describes India as a democratic nation.

(1) The Constitution has provisions like the Universal Adult Franchise and other fundamental rights that ensure a democratic political setup in the country exists and flourishes in India.

(2) The preamble to the Indian Constitution mentions that the constitution has been given by the people to themselves which shows that people are the ultimate source of power in the Indian polity which is one of the foundational principles of democracy.

54. Why does the preamble describe the "people of India" as the source of the Constitution?

Ans. The preamble to the Indian Constitution describes the "people of India" as the source of the constitution because:

(1) The people chose representatives to provincial legislative assemblies who chose the representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

(2) The people were the ultimate authority behind the constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly.

55. Throw some light on the matters highlighted by Nehru in his speech after India attained independence.

Ans. Nehru said in his speech titled "Tryst with destiny" the following things:

- (1) The responsibility to cure all the pains of labour experienced by the citizens of India under the colonial government rested with Nehru and the Constituent Assembly.
- (2) Ending of poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity is a service to India.

56. A Constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. Do you agree? Support your stand using two points.

Ans. Yes, a Constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. It also includes the following:

- (1) It embodies the principle values of foundational democracy into institutional arrangements.
- (2) It underlines the rights and duties of people as citizens of India.

SHORT ANSWER Type-II Questions (SA-II)

[3 marks]

57. What were the factors that helped the Indian leaders to develop the Constitution? Explain any three. [DIKSHA]

Ans. The three factors that helped the Indian leaders to develop the Constitution were:

- (1) The familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule helped to develop an agreement over the institutional design of the Constitution.
- (2) Our leaders were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution.
- (3) The practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US influenced our leaders to provide the most extensive rights to Indian citizens.

58. The preamble to Indian Constitution describes India as a secular country. Analyse the political and social situation in India and infer whether India is a secular country or not.

Ans. The preamble describes India as a secular nation:

- (1) It means that the citizens are free to practice profess and propagate any religious faith of their choice.
- (2) There is no incentive or disincentive to favour a particular faith.
- (3) The government and other citizens are not allowed to discriminate among the citizens based on their race, caste, creed, religion, etc, when it comes to employing them or providing them any sort of education.

59. 'Justice as a value enshrined in the Indian Constitution! Give any three examples to prove the statement.

Ans. The preamble to the Indian constitution speaks about providing justice to the citizens.

- (1) It speaks about providing social, economic, and political justice.

(2) Justice means that people must be treated in a just and fair manner.

(3) The Indian Constitution makes provisions for equal justice and free legal aid to the citizens.

60. How does the Indian Constitution manage to stay up to date with changing political opinions and trends?

Ans. The Constitution is a very detailed and long document. However, the Constitution often needs amendments to keep it updated.

- (1) The framers of the constitution were aware that the constitution has to be in accordance with the changes in society and people's aspirations.
- (2) They neither considered nor presented it as an unalterable and static document.
- (3) Provision has been incorporated in the constitution to make changes from time to time. Such changes that are made to the constitution in due course of time are called constitutional amendments. They follow a procedure and require proper consensus.

61. The preamble to the Constitution of India describes India as a state with a socialist character. Analyse the implications of the socialist tendencies and philosophy upon the country's polity.

Ans. The preamble uses the word "socialist" to describe the Indian polity.

- (1) It means that the government and institutions must regulate the ownership of resources to reduce socio-economic differences between people.
- (2) Nation's income, resources and wealth collectively belong to the people.
- (3) The policies of the government must be such that they establish equality among the people of the country.

62. What was Ambedkar's perspective with respect to political equality established by the Indian Constitution and the status of disadvantaged classes in India? Highlight any three points.

Ans. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar played a pioneering role in framing the Constitution of India. However, he was apprehensive of the social and economic inequalities that exist in Indian society.

- (1) He said that despite political equality provided by the Constitution, India will continue to have social and economic inequality.
- (2) This, he said, will put even the political democracy in danger.
- (3) He argued that Indians must establish equality in social and economic spheres to save political democracy.

Related Theory

→ Gandhiji wanted to remove untouchability from the caste system while Ambedkar wanted nothing less than the annihilation of caste itself.

63. Why do we need a Constitution?

[Delhi Gov. QB 2022]

Ans. We need a Constitution because it performs the following functions:

- (1) It generates a degree of trust and coordination that helps establish a peaceful and harmonious society.
- (2) It limits the powers and authority of the government in the favour of the citizens.
- (3) It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a responsible and developing society.

LONG ANSWER Type Questions (LA)

[5 marks]

64. What are the values that inspire us to form democratic governance? Describe any three values.

[DIKSHA]

Ans. Democratic governance inspires us with the following values:

- (1) **Justice:** Every citizen of India will have social, economic and political justice. Citizens cannot be discriminated against on the grounds of caste, religion and gender.
- (2) **Equality:** All are equal before the law the government ensures equal opportunity for all.
- (3) **Fraternity:** All the citizens of India have been assured about the dignity of individuals as well as the unity and integrity of the nation. All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family.

65. Highlight the political situation and opinions of people during the drafting of the Indian Constitution.

- Ans.** (1) When the constitution was being drafted, Indians were deliberating the values and ideals on which their future Constitution will be based.
- (2) In 1931 at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress, a resolution was passed that dealt with how independent India's constitution must look like.
- (3) These documents had certain commonalities regarding basic ideas on which independent India would be based.

(4) These ideas included universal adult franchise, rights of minorities, and the right to equality and freedom.

(5) Way before the Constituent Assembly met to deliberate on the Indian Constitution, some basic ideas and values were already accepted by people and various leaders.

66. Analyse five features of India that Gandhiji envisioned in his journal, Young India.

Ans. Five features of India that Gandhi envisioned in his journal, Young India were:

- (1) He wanted an India in which the poorest feel safe and included.
- (2) He envisioned India as a classless and stateless society. All communities must live in complete harmony.
- (3) There shall be no untouchability.
- (4) Women and Men will have equal status and responsibilities in the India of Gandhi's dreams.
- (5) He also wanted a country that is free of the menace of drugs and alcohol.

67. It has been said in the chapter that India borrowed many provisions in its constitution from various places. Mention some sources from which India has borrowed and what are your views on them?

Ans. India has borrowed good constitutional ideas from many places. Some of the examples are given below:

- (1) The parliamentary practice of Britain inspired many in India. India too adopted a system of parliamentary democracy.

- (2) The Bill of Rights of the USA was also very ideal. It provided basic rights to the people of the USA. India's Constitution also contains a long and exhaustive list of fundamental rights that are inspired partly by the Bill of Rights.
- (3) The ideals of the French Revolution fired the imagination of people across the globe including India. India also adopted the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity in the Constitution for its citizens.
- (4) A large section of leaders was inspired by the Russian socialist revolution at that time. Due to this the Indian constitution also has a substantive socialist character.

The list is quite exhaustive and there are quite a few mentions of where the Indian constitution was inspired.

68. During a debate competition in school, students in oppose to democratic system of government argue that how despite being not chosen by adult franchise, Constituent

Assembly of India became the representative of diverse population.

Support the argument by giving any five reasons.

Ans. The Constituent Assembly of India was chosen by the members of existing provincial legislatures.

- (1) It ensured a quite fair selection of members from all geographical regions of the country.
- (2) Indian National Congress led the struggle for freedom the constituent assembly too was dominated by it.
- (3) Congress was a heterogeneous group that consisted of various political opinions and groups.
- (4) There were many members present in the assembly who belonged to other regional parties and groups.
- (5) The assembly has great social representation too. There were members belonging to various religions, castes, classes, occupations, and language groups.

SELF ASSESSMENT

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Identifying the personality choose the statement said by him.



- (a) We, the people of India, adopt this constitution.
 - (b) Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny.
 - (c) How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions?
 - (d) Women will enjoy the same rights as men, I shall be satisfied with nothing else.
- (Understand) 1

2. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Defence minister of the Union Cabinet after Independence - Jaipal Singh
 - (b) Ministry of Industry and Supply - S.P. Mukherjee
 - (c) Education Minister - T.T Krishnamchari
 - (d) Home Affairs - Rajendra Prasad
- (Remember) 1

3. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement (I): The Constitution is only for the countries.

Statement (II): It determines relationship between people and government.

- (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - (b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
 - (c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect.
 - (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.
- (Understand) 1

4. Match the items given in Column A to those in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(A) Jaipal Singh	(I) Founder President of Bharatiya Jansangh
(B) Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi	(II) Founder of Jharkhand Party
(C) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	(III) Leader of the Communist Party of India
(D) Somnath Lahiri	(IV) Founder of Swatantra Party

Options:

- (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
- (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

Assertion-Reason (A-R)

In the following questions, two statements in the form of an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

5. Assertion (A): Most countries in the contemporary world have chosen to begin their constitutions with a preamble.

Reason (R): The Indian Constitution was the first constitution in the world to begin with a Preamble. (Analyse) 1

6. Assertion (A): Motilal Nehru and Eight others drafted a Constitution for India in 1945.

Reason (R): The resolution of the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like. (Analyse) 1

Case Based Question

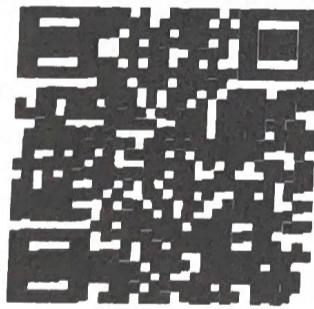
7. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Why should we accept the Constitution made by this Assembly more than six decades ago? We have already noted one reason above. The Constitution does not reflect the views of its members alone. It expresses a broad consensus of its time. Many countries of the world have had to rewrite their constitution afresh because the basic rules were not acceptable to all major social groups or political parties.

In some other countries, the Constitution exists as a mere piece of paper. No one actually follows it. The experience of our Constitution is different. Over the last half a century, several groups have questioned some provisions of the Constitution. But no large social group or political party has ever questioned the legitimacy of the Constitution itself. This is an unusual achievement for any constitution.

The second reason for accepting the Constitution is that the Constituent Assembly represented the people of India. There was no universal adult franchise at that time.

- (A) Why is the Constitution accepted by society? (Understand) 1
(B) When was the Indian Constitution adopted? (Remember) 1



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- (C) How did the Constituent Assembly represent the people of India when there was no universal adult franchise at the time of the adoption of the Indian Constitution? (Understand) 2

Short Answer Type-I Questions

8. Constitution generates degree of trust and coordination. Justify the statement. (Understand) 2
9. Highlight any two features of the preamble to the Indian Constitution. (Analyse) 2

Short Answer Type-II Questions

10. Examine any three terms mentioned in the preamble to the Indian Constitution. (Analyse) 3

11. Underline any three issues faced by the leaders while creating a draft of the Indian Constitution. (Understand) 3

Long Answer Type Question

12. During a classroom discussion, the teacher asks students why a country needs a constitution. One student argues that it is just a set of rules, while another says it plays a much bigger role in governing a nation. Highlight the key functions of a constitution which make it essential for a country. (Understand) 5