

## **MCQ's**

**1. When the Britishers come to India for trading purpose?**

Ans-1600

**2. When our constitution was adopted ?**

Ans- 26 Nov 1949

**3. When our constitution was brought?**

Ans-26 Jan 1950

**4. who is the chairman of the drafting committee of Indian constitution?**

Ans- Dr. B.R Ambedkar

**5. How many total articles, schedules, and parts are there in Indian constitution?**

Ans-395 Article, 12 schedule, 25 parts

**6. Who are the members in drafting committee along with Dr. B.R Ambedkar ?**

Ans-(from ppt) jawaharlal nehru, Rajendra Prasad , sardar patel, etc.

**7. Our constitution was prepared by?**

Ans-SN. Mukharjee

**8. Design of National flag of India was adopted on?**

Ans-22<sup>nd</sup> July, 1947

**9. What the period of drafting of the new constitution 5 stage here write only one**

Ans- 1947-1950

**10. What the period was taken for drafting of the Indian constitution ?**

Ans- 2 years, 11 months, 18 days

**11. Who is the president of the constitute assembly?**

Ans- Dr. Rajendra Prasad

## Short questions

### 1. What is the constitution and the constitution law?

#### Constitution and Constitutional Law

##### Constitution

- **Definition:** A constitution is a set of fundamental laws that govern a nation or state. It establishes the basic principles of government, defines the structure and powers of government institutions, and outlines the rights and freedoms of citizens.
- **Key Features:**
  - **Supreme Law:** The constitution is the highest law of the land, and all other laws must comply with it.
  - **Framework of Government:** It outlines the structure and powers of the government, including the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.
  - **Fundamental Rights:** It guarantees certain fundamental rights and freedoms to citizens, such as the right to life, liberty, and property.
  - **Limits on Government Power:** It places limits on the power of the government to protect individual rights and prevent abuses of power.

##### Constitutional Law

- **Definition:** Constitutional law is the body of law that interprets and applies the constitution. It is concerned with the relationship between the government and its citizens, as well as the relationship between different branches of government.
- **Key Areas:**
  - **Interpretation of the Constitution:** Constitutional law involves interpreting the meaning and scope of constitutional provisions.
  - **Protection of Rights:** It protects the rights of citizens from government infringement.
  - **Separation of Powers:** It ensures that the powers of government are divided among the three branches to prevent concentration of power.
  - **Judicial Review:** It gives the judiciary the power to review laws and government actions to determine their constitutionality.

**In summary, the constitution is the fundamental document that establishes the framework of a government, while constitutional law is the body of law that interprets and applies the constitution.**

### 2. What is difference between federal and unitary constitution?

#### Federal vs. Unitary Constitutions

##### Federal Constitution

- **Division of Powers:** Power is divided between a central government and constituent units (states or provinces).

- **Written Constitution:** Usually has a written constitution that outlines the division of powers.
- **Dual Government:** Both the central government and constituent units have their own governments with specific powers.
- **Supremacy of Constitution:** The constitution is the supreme law, binding on both levels of government.
- **Examples:** United States, Canada, India

### Unitary Constitution

- **Centralized Power:** All power is concentrated in the central government.
- **No Formal Division:** There is no formal division of power between central and local governments.
- **Central Government Supremacy:** The central government has absolute authority over local governments.
- **Local Governments as Agents:** Local governments are considered agents of the central government.
- **Examples:** United Kingdom, France, China

Feature	Federal Constitution	Unitary Constitution
Power Division	Divided between central and local governments	Concentrated in the central government
Constitution	Written and detailed	May be unwritten or less detailed
Government Structure	Dual government	Centralized government
Supremacy	Constitution is supreme	Central government is supreme
Examples	United States, Canada, India	United Kingdom, France, China

### 3. Write about the background of Indian constitution from 1947-1950.

#### Ans- Background of Indian Constitution (1947-1950)

- **Independence and Need for a New Constitution:** India gained independence in 1947, but it needed a new constitution to govern the newly formed nation.

- **Constituent Assembly:** The Constituent Assembly, formed in November 1946, was tasked with drafting the constitution.
- **Initial Limitations:** The Constituent Assembly was initially limited by the Cabinet Mission Plan. However, the Indian Independence Act of 1947 granted it full sovereignty.
- **Members and Leadership:** The Constituent Assembly was composed of prominent leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected its chairman.
- **Drafting and Public Consultation:** A draft constitution was published in January 1948, and the public was given time to provide feedback and suggestions.
- **Adoption and Enactment:** The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on November 26, 1949, and it came into force on January 26, 1950.

#### 4. Why the Indian constitution is the lengthiest constitution in the world?

#### Ans- Why the Indian Constitution is the Lengthiest in the World

- **Federal Structure:** India is a federal country with a division of powers between the central government and state governments. This requires detailed provisions to outline the responsibilities and limits of each level of government.
- **Extensive Fundamental Rights:** The Indian Constitution guarantees a wide range of fundamental rights to its citizens, including the right to equality, liberty, and life. These rights are protected in detail, leading to a lengthy document.
- **Directive Principles of State Policy:** These principles are guidelines for the government to follow in order to promote social and economic justice. They are included in the constitution to ensure that the government works towards the welfare of the people.
- **Emergency Provisions:** The constitution includes detailed provisions for dealing with emergencies, such as national emergencies and state emergencies. These provisions are necessary to ensure the security of the nation.
- **Historical Context:** The Indian Constitution was drafted during a time of significant social and political change. It needed to address the diverse needs and aspirations of a newly independent nation. This led to a comprehensive and detailed document.

#### 5. Fundamental right is one of the salient features of the Indian constitution. Explain ( Article 12 to Article 35)

#### Ans- Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution (Article 12 to Article 35)

**Article 12:** Defines the state.

**Article 13:** Laws inconsistent with fundamental rights are void.

**Article 14:** Equality before the law and equal protection.

**Article 15:** Prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

**Article 16:** Equality of opportunity in public employment.

**Article 17:** Abolishes untouchability.

**Article 18:** Prohibits titles.

**Article 19:** Six fundamental freedoms: speech, assembly, association, movement, residence, profession.

**Article 20:** Protection against ex post facto laws and double jeopardy.

**Article 21:** Right to life and liberty.

**Article 22:** Protection of arrested or detained persons.

**Article 23:** Prohibits forced labor and trafficking.

**Article 24:** Prohibits child labor.

**Article 25:** Freedom of conscience and religion.

**Article 26:** Freedom of religious denominations to manage affairs.

**Article 27:** Prohibits state promotion of religion.

**Article 28:** Prohibits religious instruction in state educational institutions.

**Article 29:** Protects minority rights to conserve culture, language, and script.

**Article 30:** Protects minority rights to establish educational institutions.

**Article 31:** Property acquisition by the state.

**Article 32:** Right to constitutional remedies.

**Article 33:** Restrictions on fundamental rights for armed forces, police, etc.

**Article 34:** Laws relating to the procedure for enforcing fundamental rights.

**Article 35:** Authorizes Parliament to make laws to give effect to fundamental rights.

## **6. Write short note on adult suffrage**

### **Ans- Adult Suffrage in India**

- **Definition:** Adult suffrage is the right to vote for all adults, regardless of gender, race, or education.

- **Historical Context:** Before independence, India had a limited franchise system, where only a small percentage of the population was eligible to vote.
- **Constitutional Provision:** Article 326 of the Indian Constitution guarantees adult suffrage to all citizens of India who are 18 years of age or older.
- **Implementation:** The first general elections under adult suffrage were held in 1951, marking a significant milestone in Indian democracy.
- **Significance:** Adult suffrage has empowered the masses and made the Indian government more representative of the people.
- **Challenges:** Despite the constitutional guarantee, there have been challenges in ensuring effective implementation of adult suffrage, such as voter suppression, lack of awareness, and difficulties in reaching remote areas.
- **Efforts:** The Indian government has taken various measures to promote voter participation, including voter education campaigns, simplifying the registration process, and providing facilities for voters in remote areas.

## 7. Indian judiciary is independent or not?..If Yes, than how?

### Ans- Independence of the Indian Judiciary

#### Yes, the Indian judiciary is independent

- **Constitutional Basis:** The Constitution guarantees independence through separation of powers, tenure of judges, removal procedure, and financial independence.
- **Judicial Review:** The judiciary has the power to examine the constitutionality of laws and government actions.
- **Contempt of Court:** The judiciary can punish those who violate its authority or dignity.
- **Public Confidence:** The judiciary has generally enjoyed public confidence.
- **Overall:** The Indian judiciary is independent, ensuring the rule of law and protection of fundamental rights.

## 8. Parliamentary form of government and Presidential form of government. Write about it.

### Ans- Parliamentary vs. Presidential Forms of Government

#### Parliamentary Form of Government

- **Fusion of Powers:** The executive and legislative branches are fused.
- **Prime Minister:** The head of government, chosen by the majority party in the legislature.
- **Collective Responsibility:** The government is collectively responsible to the legislature.
- **Vote of No Confidence:** The legislature can remove the government through a vote of no confidence.
- **Examples:** India, UK, Canada

## Presidential Form of Government

- **Separation of Powers:** The executive, legislative, and judicial branches are separate.
- **President:** The head of state and government, directly elected by the people.
- **Fixed Term:** The president serves a fixed term, regardless of the performance of the government.
- **Checks and Balances:** The three branches have checks and balances over each other.
- **Examples:** United States, France, Brazil

**9. Directive principles of the State policy is one of the salient feature of Indian constitution.**

**Ans- Directive Principles of State Policy**

- **Definition:** Guidelines for the government to follow in formulating policies and laws.
- **Purpose:** To promote social, economic, and political justice, and to secure a just and equitable society.
- **Non-Justiciable:** These principles are not enforceable by courts, but they serve as guidelines for the government.
- **Examples:**
  - Ensuring social justice, equality, and fraternity.
  - Providing free legal aid to the poor.
  - Promoting the welfare of workers.
  - Protecting the environment.
  - Ensuring the education and welfare of children.
- **Significance:** These principles have played a crucial role in shaping India's development policies and have influenced the country's social and economic progress.

**10. Who were the members of drafting committee ( only name).**

**Ans- Members of the Drafting Committee:**

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Vallabhbhai Patel
4. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
5. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar
6. K.M. Munshi
7. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
8. Syed Mohammad Sahabuddin
9. D.P. Khaitan
10. T.T. Krishnamachari
11. B.N. Rau (Adviser)

