

MCQS / FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1)How many total articles scedules and parts included in ic?

Ans:395 articles 12 schedules and 25 parts

2)when tha ic was adapted?

A)26 Nov 1949

3)when constitution was ineccted

26 jan 1950

4)how many years ,months,and days were taken for drafting of ic

A)2 years 11 months 18 days

5)in which year the Britisher came in india foe trading purpose with tha name of east India company

A)1600

6)what was the period for the framing of the new constitution

A)1947 to 1950

7)who was the chairman of drafting commite of ic

A)Dr BR Ambekar

8) who prepared the final draft of the ic?

A) s.m.mukharji

9)who was the president of the constitute assembly?

A)DR Rajendra Prasad

10)the design of national flag of India was adapted by the constitute assembly on

A) 22nd July 1947

QUESTION AND ANSWER :

Q-1: what is the constitution and constitutional law?(definition)

Ans- **Constitution:** A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is governed. These principles collectively form the legal basis for the organization and operation of the government, defining the structure, powers, and duties of government institutions, as well as the rights and duties of citizens.

Constitutional Law: Constitutional law refers to the body of law which defines the relationship between different entities within a state, namely, the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. It also encompasses the protection of the rights and liberties of individuals. Constitutional law derives from the constitution itself and encompasses the interpretation and implementation of the constitution by courts.

Q-2: difference BTW federal constitution and unitary constitution?

Ans- **Federal Constitution:**

- **Division of Powers:** Powers are divided between a central authority and various constituent units (states or provinces).
- **Dual System:** Presence of dual government - federal government and state governments, each with its own set of laws and regulations.
- **Constitutional Rigidity:** Amendments usually require the approval of both the federal and state governments.
- **Example:** United States, India, Australia.

Unitary Constitution:

- **Centralized Power:** All powers are concentrated in a single central authority, with administrative divisions (if any) operating under the central government's control.
- **Single System:** Only one government system, with no division of powers between central and regional authorities.
- **Constitutional Flexibility:** Amendments can be made relatively easily by the central authority.
- **Example:** United Kingdom, France, Japan.

Q-3:)write about the historical background of the ic from 1947 to 1950.

Ans- The struggle for independence ended on 15th August 1947.

- Independence marked the need for a new constitution.
- Constituent Assembly was formed in November 1946 as per the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- Members were elected indirectly by Provincial Assemblies.
- Out of 296 seats for British India:
 1. Congress captured 211 seats.

2. Muslim League captured 73 seats.
3. Remaining seats were unfilled.
 - The Constituent Assembly initially lacked sovereignty, created and limited by the British Government.
 - It operated within the framework of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
 - The Indian Independence Act of 1947 removed these limitations.
 - Post-Act, the Constituent Assembly became a sovereign body, free to frame any constitution independently of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Q-4:)who were the member of drafting committee of ic?(names only)

Ans- Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Sardar

- Patel, Maulana Azad, Gopalaswami Ayyangar,
- Govind Ballabh Pant, Abdul Ghaffar Khan,
- T.T. Krishnamachari, Alladi Krishnaswami,
- Ayyar, H.N. Kunzru, Sri H.S. Gour, K.V. Shah,
- Masani, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar,
- Dr. Radha Krishnan, Dr. Jaykar

Q-5: Why is the Indian Constitution the Longest Constitution in the World?

Ans-**Comprehensive Nature:** It covers all aspects of governance and rights, addressing the complexities of India's diverse society.

- **Detailed Provisions:** It includes detailed procedures for government functioning, administration, and judiciary to avoid ambiguities.
- **Inclusion of State Constitutions:** Incorporation of provisions specific to the states and their relationship with the central government.
- **Blend of Borrowed Ideas:** It amalgamates ideas from various constitutions worldwide, such as the US, UK, and Ireland.
- **Amendments and Schedules:** Extensive use of schedules and numerous amendments to adapt to changing socio-political contexts.

Q-6: write about fundamental rights is one of the salient feature of the ic?

Ans- Fundamental Rights are essential elements enshrined in the Indian Constitution to protect the liberties and rights of the citizens against any arbitrary actions by the state. These rights are outlined in Part III of the Constitution and include:

- **Right to Equality:** Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- **Right to Freedom:** Includes freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and the right to practice any profession.
- **Right Against Exploitation:** Prohibition of human trafficking, forced labor, and child labor.

- **Right to Freedom of Religion:** Freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion.
- **Cultural and Educational Rights:** Protection of the interests of minorities to conserve their culture and establish educational institutions.
- **Right to Constitutional Remedies:** Allows individuals to approach the Supreme Court or High Courts to enforce these rights.

Q-7: short note : 1) Indian judiciary is independent? if yes then how?
2) adult suffrage

Ans- **1. Indian Judiciary is Independent:** Yes, the Indian judiciary is independent. This independence is ensured through several provisions:

- **Security of Tenure:** Judges have a fixed tenure and can only be removed by an impeachment process, protecting them from arbitrary dismissal.
- **Salary and Allowances:** These are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and cannot be reduced except during a financial emergency.
- **Appointment Process:** Judges are appointed by the President based on recommendations from a collegium of senior judges, reducing political influence.
- **Prohibition of Practice:** After retirement, judges are prohibited from practicing in any court of law, ensuring their decisions are impartial and free from external influences.

2. Adult Suffrage: Adult suffrage means that every adult citizen has the right to vote in the elections, regardless of their sex, caste, religion, or education. In India, this principle is established under Article 326 of the Constitution, which grants voting rights to all citizens aged 18 and above, ensuring a democratic process where the government is elected by the people.

Q-8: Difference Between Parliamentary Government and Presidential Government?

Ans- **Parliamentary Government:**

- **Executive-Legislative Relationship:** The executive is derived from the legislature and is accountable to it. The head of government (Prime Minister) is a member of the legislature.
- **Head of State vs. Head of Government:** The roles are separate. The head of state (President/Monarch) has a ceremonial role, while the head of government (Prime Minister) handles executive functions.
- **Example:** United Kingdom, India.

Presidential Government:

- **Executive-Legislative Relationship:** The executive is independent of the legislature. The President is both the head of state and the head of government.

- **Fixed Tenure:** The President has a fixed term and is not dependent on the legislature's confidence to stay in power.
- **Example:** United States, Brazil.