

1. The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India was set up in :

- (a) 1947
  - (b) 1949
  - (c) 1945
  - (d) 1946
- (d) 1946

2. The Constitution of India was adopted by the ?

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

3. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in :

- (a) July, 1947
  - (b) August, 1947
  - (c) July, 1948
  - (d) July, 1950
- (a) July, 1947

4. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up:

- (a) By the Indian National Congress
  - (b) Through a resolution of the provisional government
  - (c) Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
  - (d) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
- (d) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

5. A set of statements with respect to the constitution of a country are given below. Select the one that is not applicable

- (a) Constitution grants the citizen to get right to equality with discrimination
  - (b) Constitution lays down certain principles that help in the decision making of a country.
  - (c) The rules and laws are specially created to suit the needs of a country
  - (d) Constitution provides laws to protect the minority
- (a) Constitution grants the citizen to get right to equality with discrimination

6. The Indian Constitution was enforced on :

- (a) 15th Aug, 1947
- (b) 26th Nov, 1949
- (c) 26th Jan, 1950

(d) 30th Jan, 1950

► (c) 26th Jan, 1950

7. A constitution not only includes the type of government, but also an agreement on certain \_\_\_\_\_ that they all believe the country should uphold.

(a) Individuals

(b) Societies

(c) Ideals

(d) Civilisations

► (c) Ideals

8. The idea of the Constitution of India was first of all given by :

(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Shri M.N. Roy

(d) Mahatma Gandhi

► (c) Shri M.N. Roy

9. Jurisdiction of which among the following high courts covers the Union Territory of Lakshadweep ?

(a) Tamil Nadu High Court

(b) Kerala High Court

(c) Calcutta High Court

(d) Bombay High Court

► (b) Kerala High Court

10. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution :

(a) Rajendra Prasad

(b) C. Rajagopalachari

(c) Tej Bahadur Sapru

(d) B.R. Ambedkar

► (d) B.R. Ambedkar

11. Select the date on which the Indian Constitution was passed by the Constituent Assembly.

(a) On 26 March 1950

(b) 26 January 1950

(c) On 26 September 1949

(d) None of the above

► (d) None of the above

12. A few key features of the Indian constitution are given below. Pick out the inappropriate one.

(a) Indian Constitution defines the powers of Indian legislature, executive and judiciary

- (b) Indian constitution cannot be amended.
- (c) Indian Constitution is one of the lengthiest constitutions of the world.
- (d) It also contains special provisions to safeguard the interests of the weaker sections of backward classes of the society.

► (b) Indian constitution cannot be amended.

13. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946?

- (a) K.M. Munshi
- (b) J.B. Kripalani
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

► (c) Mahatma Gandhi

14. Which of the following Acts gave representation to the Indians for the first time in legislation ?

- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1919
- (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (c) Govt of India Act, 1919
- (d) Govt. of India Act, 1935

► (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909

15. How long did the Constituent Assembly take to finally pass the Constitution ?

- (a) About 6 months in 1949
- (b) About 2 years since Aug 15, 1947
- (c) Exactly a year since Nov 26, 1948
- (d) About 3 years since Dec 9, 1946

► (d) About 3 years since Dec 9, 1946

16. Name the President of the Constituent Assembly who appointed a drafting committee to frame the Constitution

- (a) Lal bahadur Shastri
- (b) Dr B R Ambedkar
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Dr Rajendra Prasad

► (d) Dr Rajendra Prasad

17. The members of the Constituent Assembly were :

- (a) Elected by Provincial Assemblies
- (b) Only representatives of the princely states.
- (c) Elected directly by people.
- (d) Nominated by the government.

► (a) Elected by Provincial Assemblies

18. What was the huge task that the members of the Constituent Assembly before them?

- (a) The population of India was quite high
  - (b) The members of the Constituent Assembly always fought each other
  - (c) India was made up of different communities with different languages, religions, culture etc.
  - (d) There were no proper architects to frame the Constitution
  - (c) India was made up of different communities with different languages, religions, culture etc.
19. Who was the first Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) Sachchidananda Sinha
  - (b) C. Rajagopalachari
  - (c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - (a) Sachchidananda Sinha
20. The Constitution of India was promulgated on January 26, 1950 because :
- (a) It was an auspicious day.
  - (b) This day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929.
  - (c) It was the wish of the framers of the Constitution.
  - (d) The British did not want to leave India earlier than this date.
  - (b) This day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929.
21. Which statement from the following is in the Preamble of Indian Constitution ?
- (a) India is a sovereign democratic republic.
  - (b) India is a sovereign, secular democratic republic.
  - (c) India is a sovereign, socialist, secular republic.
  - (d) India is a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic.
  - (d) India is a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic.
22. Define the term Sovereign as referred to in Indian Constitution.
- (a) Equal opportunities to every one in the country
  - (b) People of India govern themselves through their elected representatives
  - (c) No discrimination on the basis of religion
  - (d) An independent India, no longer governed by any external authority
  - (d) An independent India, no longer governed by any external authority

## Question 2

Write a brief note on the making of the Indian Constitution.

Solution:

The Indian Constitutional Assembly was convened in December 1946. The members of this Assembly were only Indians. This Assembly started drafting the Constitution for Independent India. Dr. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Constitution drafting committee.

The constitution declares India to be a sovereign, democratic republic and establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties, of the government and duties of citizens.

The 308 members of the Assembly signed two hand-written copies of the document (one each in Hindi and English) on the January 24, 1950. Two days later, on January 26, 1950, the Constitution of India became the law of all the Indian lands.

#### Question 3

In Nepal, when did the Interim Constitution come into effect?

Solution:

In Nepal, the Interim Constitution came into effect from January 15, 2007.

#### Question 4

Write a brief note on the struggle for freedom in Nepal.

Solution:

In Nepal, there was a people's struggle for freedom in 1990. Democracy was established and it lasted for 12 years until 2002.

In October 2002, King Gyanendra began taking over the government with the assistance of the army. In 2005 King Gyanendra took over as the head of the government.

In 2006 people's movement for democracy began gaining immense force. In April 2006 the King restored the Third Parliament and asked the political parties to form a government. In 2007, Nepal adopted an Interim Constitution and Nepal gained political freedom.

#### Question 5

What are the negative points of a democratic society?

Solution:

In a democratic society Power can be misused. Sometimes the Majority can undermine minority. The citizens need certain rules to save themselves from folly.

#### Question 6

How can a leader misuse power in a democratic country?

Solution:

A leader misusing his power may send his security guards to beat up his neighbours for a personal reason or ask the police not to take action against a relative who has committed a crime.

#### Question 7

How does the Indian Constitution safe guard the minorities of the country?

Solution:

The Indian constitution ensures that the dominant group does not use its power against other, less powerful people or groups.

The Constitution contains rules that ensure that minorities are not excluded from

anything that is routinely available to the majority. It also prevents the domination of the majority over the minority.

Question 8

Mention the key features of the Indian Constitution.

Solution:

The key features of the Indian constitution are:-

Federalism

Parliamentary Form of Government

Separation of Powers

Fundamental Rights

Secularism

Question 9

What are the factors the drafting committee had to take into consideration while drafting the constitution?

Solution:

The committee had to keep in mind that India was a land of many communities, languages and many religions. India was a land of diverse cultures and the Princely states in India had to be considered. The partition of the country into India and Pakistan was about to happen and the drafting committee had to bear this in mind. Finally the biggest consideration was the socio-economic condition of a majority of Indians which was in a bad state.

Question 10

What were the highlights of the text prepared by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who was the Chairman of the constitution drafting committee?

Solution:

Highlights of the Text prepared by Dr. Ambedkar are:-

Constitutional guarantees and protections for individual citizens

Freedom of religion

Abolition of untouchability

Outlawing of all forms of discrimination

Economic and social rights for women

Reservations of jobs in the civil services, schools and colleges for members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Question 11

What is universal adult franchise?

Solution:

Universal adult franchise is every adult citizen having a right to vote irrespective of sex, caste, creed, education and financial status.

Question 12

What do you mean by the legislature, the executive and the judiciary?

Solution:

The legislature refers to our elected representatives.

The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.

The judiciary refers to the system of courts in this country.

Question 13

What are the key components of fundamental rights?

Solution:

The key components of **Fundamental rights** are:-

Right to Equality

Right to Freedom

Right against Exploitation

Right to Freedom of Religion

Cultural and Educational Rights

Right to Constitutional Remedies

Question 14

What is secularism?

Solution:

Secularism is the right of the citizens to practice any religion. A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

## Very Short Answers Type

Question 1.

What is a Constitution?

Answer:

A written document in which we find rules that are formulated through consensus is called a Constitution.

Question 2.

Is it necessary that all countries having a Constitution are democratic?

Answer:

No, it is not necessary that all countries having Constitution are democratic.

Question 3.

During which time period did the Constituent Assembly draft a Constitution for independent India?

Answer:

Between December 1946 and November 1949.

Question 4.

Define Right to Freedom of Religion.

Answer:

Religions to Freedom of Religion is provided to all citizens. Every person has the right to practise, profess and propagate the religion of his choice.

Question 5.

What is meant by the major change in the Constitution?

Answer:

The major change in the Constitution means a change in fundamental nature of the country.

Question 6.

Define the term Ideal.

Answer:

A goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form.

Question 7.

When did the Interim Constitution come into effect in Nepal?

Answer:

In Nepal, The Interim Constitution came in effect from 2007.

Question 8.

Name the 3 organs of state as per the separation of power done in Indian constitution.

Answer:

(i) The legislative

(ii) The Executive

(iii) The Judiciary

Question 9.

From what does the Fundamental Rights protects the citizens?

Answer:

The Fundamental Rights protect the citizens against any arbitrary exercise of power by the state.

Question 10.

What does a good constitution never allows any whims?

Answer:

A good constitution never allows any whims to change it basic structure.

Question 11.

Define Sovereign.

Answer:

Sovereign means possessing supreme or ultimate power.

Question 12.

What does legislative refers to?

Answer:

Legislative refers to the elected representatives.



Question 13.

Define Tyranny.

Answer:

The cruel and unjust use of power or authority.

Question 14.

What do you understand by the term Federation?

Answer:

Federation refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.

Question 15.

Which is known as the 3rd tier of the Government?

Answer:

Panchayati Raj is the 3rd tier of the government.

Question 16.

What does a secular state never officially promotes?

Answer:

A secular state is a state which never officially promotes any type of Religion as the state Religion.

Question 17.

When was constituent assembly was founded?

Answer:

Constituent assembly was founded in 1946.

Question 18.

In what sense Indian constitution defines the power of each government?

Answer:

The Indian constitution defines the power of each government at each level and at every tier.

Question 19.

In which Right does the Right to Equality is being guranted by the Indian constitution? Answer:

Right to equality is one of the Fundamental Right.

## **Short Answers Type**

Question 1.

How does the Constitution define the nature of a country's political system?

Answer:

The Constitution defines the nature of a country's political system. As in countries that have adopted a democratic form of government or polity, the Constitution plays a crucial role in laying out certain important guidelines that govern decision making within societies. Nepal's earliest Constitution stated that

the country was to be ruled by the king and his Council of Minister. This shows how the Constitution defines the political nature of a country.

Question 2.

How can we say that the Constitution saves us from ourselves?

Answer:

This can sound strange but this is true to say as this means that we might feel strongly about an issue that might go against larger interest and the Constitution helps us to guard against this.

Constitution also helps to protect us against certain decisions that we might take that could adversely effect on larger principle that the country relies in. Therefore a good Constitution does not allow these whims to change its basis structure.

Question 3.

What is meant by the concept of separation of power.

Answer:

According to the Constitution there are 3 organs of the state. There are the legislature, the Executive and the judiciary. In order prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of the state the Constitution says that each of these organs should exercise different powers. Through this, each organ acts as a check on the other organs of the state and this ensures the balance of power between all three.

Question 4.

Name the Fundamental Rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Answer:

The Fundamental right in the Indian Constitution includes:

Right of Equality

Right to Freedom

Right against Exploitation

Right to Freedom of Religion

Cultural and Educational Rights

Right to Constitutional Remedies

Question 5.

What was the Indian National Movement?

Answer:

The Indian National Movement emerged the 19th Century India and saw 1000's of men and women coming together to fight the British. The Indian National Movement has a series of activities whose ultimate aim was to end the British Rule from India.

Since its beginning Indian National Congress was an organization which played an important role in Indian National Movement. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Rabindranath Taroge, Bal Gangadhar Tilak etc. are some examples of the leaders who lead the movement time to time.

# Long Answers Type

Question 1.

Define Secularism and Separation of Power as the key feature of the Indian Constitution?

Answer:

Secularism: A secular state is one which does not officially promote any one religion as the state

religion. The Constitution plays crucial role in laying out the ideals that we would like all citizens of the country to adhere to.

Separation of Power:

According to the Constitution, there are 3 organs of the state. These are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The legislature refers to our elected representatives. The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for the implementation of the laws and running the government, the judiciary refers to the system of courts in this country.

In order to prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of the state, the Constitution says that each of these organs should exercise different powers. Each organ acts as a check on the other organs of the state through the separation of powers and this feature also ensures the balance of power between all three.

Question 2.

Describe how the Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon through the example of Nepal’.

Answer:

A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed. This includes not only the type of government but also an agreement on certain ideals that they all believe the country should uphold.

Examples of Nepal shows the meaning of the above concept.

Nepal is a country that borders India on the North. Until quite recently, Nepal was a monarchy. The previous Constitution of Nepal, adopted in 1990 reflected the fact that the final authority rested with the king.

A people’s movement in Nepal fought for several decades to establish democracy and in 2006 they finally succeeded in putting an end to the powers of the king.

Now the people have to write a new Constitution to establish Nepal as a democracy.

The reasons that they do not want to continue with the previous Constitution is because it does not reflect the ideals of the country that they want Nepal to be and that the citizens have fought for.

Nepal by moving from monarchy to democratic government needs to change all its constitutive rules in order to usher in a new society. This is why the people of Nepal are in the process of writing a new Constitution for the country.

Picture Based Questions



Question:

1. Whom does the picture refers to?
2. What was the believe of Dr. Ambedkar about the scheduled castes?

Answer:

1. Baba Sahab Dr. Ambedkar is shown as the Father of Indian Constitution.
2. Dr. Ambedkar believed that his participation in the constituent assembly helped the scheduled castes get some safeguards in the draft constitution.



Question 1.

What does the picture shows?

Answer:

1. This shows about people standing in line to cast their votes.

## Map Skills

Look at the map given below and answer the following Questions

Question 1.

Mark the following in such a way by colouring them with your desired colour so that we all could easily differentiate their boundaries.

- (i) India
- (ii) Nepal
- (iii) Bangladesh

Answer:

