**CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN**

**Q.1. Multiple choice questions –**

1. Who among the following was not the member of the constituent assembly but his vision was followed by the members?

Answer: (d) Mahatma Gandhi

2. Which of the following constituent assembly members expressed his anxiety about the constitution of India in the following manner: ‘ On 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.’

Answer: (c) Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar

3. Which of these positions is correct in relation to the sovereign states of India?

Answer: (c) the Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies.

4. The Indian constitution has borrowed from

(i) Ideas from French revolution

(ii) The British constitution

(iii) The bill of rights of the US

(iv) Israeli constitution

Answer: (b) (i), (ii) , (iii)

5. Which of the following was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of democratic constitution of South Africa?

Answer: (b) difference between the white minority and the black majority.

6. The preamble to the constitution of India declares it to be a

Answer: (b) sovereign socialist secular democratic republic.

7. What is constitutional amendment?

Answer: (b) change in the constitution made by the supreme legislative body in a country.

8. Match the columns –

Column A Column B

A. Motilal Nehru (i) president of the constituent assembly

B. BR Ambedkar (ii) member of the constituent assembly

C. Rajendra Prasad (iii) chairman of the drafting committee

D. Sarojini Naidu (iv) prepared a constitution for India in 1928

Answer : (a) A – iv, B – iii, C – i, D – ii

9. Assertion (A) : the apartheid system was particular operation for the blacks in Africa.

Reason (R) : black School not form association of protest against the terrible treatment.

Answer : (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

10. Assertion ( A) : the constitution is a supreme law of the country.

 Reason (R) : it states the rights and duties of the citizen

Answer : (b) Assertion(A) and Reason(R) are true but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**VERY SHORT ANSWER –**

**1. What does constitution include ?**

Answer : The constitution includes the rights of citizens, the powers of the government and how the government should function.

**2. How did apartheid end in South Africa?**

Answer : As protest and struggle against apartheid increased the government realised that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression. Finally at midnight of 26th April 1994 South Africa got freedom from apartheid.

**3. What is the appeal made by the blacks to their follow blacks about being democratic?**

Answer : Blacks appealed to the fellow blacks that they forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed while in power.

**4. What was the state of princely states when the British left India?**

Answer : The British had left it to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether they wanted to be with India or with Pakistan or remain independent.

**5. Why did the constitution come into effect on 26th January 1950?**

Answer : The constitution came into effect on 26th January 1950 because the constitution makers wanted to give importance to the date 26th January as Jawaharlal Nehru declared independence day of India on 26th January.

**6. Write the significance of constituent assembly debates**.

Answer : the constituent assembly debates provide the reason behind every provision of constitution. They are used to interpret the constitution.

**SHORT ANSWER –**

**1. What do you know about Nelson Mandela?**

Answer : (a) Nelson Mandela was a South African reader who was tried for treason by the white South African government.

(b) He along with 7 others were sentence to write imprisonment in 1964 for daring to oppose the apartheid regime in South Africa.

(c) He spent 28 years in the Robin Iceland South Africa's most dreaded prison.

(d) He was released after 28 years from jail. At the midnight of 26th April 1994 South Africa become independent and Nelson Mandela became its first president.

**2. mention any three changes that we abroad abroad in the constitution of South Africa after 1994.**

Answer : The three changes that were brought in the constitution of South Africa where as follows –

(a) Discriminatory lost where repealed.

(b) Ban on political parties and restrictions on media were lifted.

(c) Nelson Mandela was released after 28 years of imprisonment.

**3. Describe the steps taken to form the constituent assembly. Or**

 **How was the Indian constituent assembly formed?**

Answer : The Indian constituent assembly was formed for the tax of framing the constitution for independence India. The elections to the provisional legislative assembly were held in July 1946. The elected members of the provisional legislative assembly elected the members of the constituent assembly through proportional representation system. There were in total 389 members in the constituent assembly. Letter with the partition of India into India and Pakistan 299 members wrote the constitution. It included 70 members from princely states and 9 women. 284 present members gave their assent and the Indian constitution was passed.

**4. Write a note on the drafting committee of the Indian constitution.**

Answer – (a) It was a committed that prepared a draft of the constitution for discussion.

(b) Its chairman was Dr B.R Ambedkar

(c) This web several round of through discussion on the draft of the constitution clause by clause

(d) the members walked for one 114 days spread over 3 years.

 Later it was presented to the public to get their opinion.

**5. Write a short note on the constituent assembly debates.**

Answer : The proceeding of the constituent assembly have been recorded and preserved such as every document presented and preserved and this are known as constituent assembly debates. The three characteristics of this debates are:

(a) These debates provide the reason behind every provision of the constitution.

(b) These are used to interpret the meaning of the constitution.

(c) When printed the debates constitute 12 bulky volumes.

**6. Describe the philosophy of the Indian constitution.**

Answer - The basic values have been included in the preamble to the constitution. It contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution has been built.

(a) The preamble provides a standard two exam in evaluate any law and action of government. It is the soul of the constitution.

(b) The preamble mentioned people as a sources of constitution.

(c) It states that India is a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic. It provides justice, liberty, equality and fraternity for the people.

**LONG ANSWER –**

**1. How was apartheid system practiced in South Africa?**

Answer - The apartheid was practiced in South Africa in the following ways :

(a) The system of apartheid divide the people on the basis of the colour of the skin.

(b) The non - whites were treated as inferiors and were deprived from their rights to vote by the whites.

(c) They were forbidden from living in white areas.

(d) They could work in white areas only if they had a permission.

(e) Trains versus taxi hotels schools library cinema halls beaches swimming pools where all separate for the white and black.

(f) The black could not worship in the churches where the white worshipped.

(g) Black could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment meted out to them.

**2. Explain how did the white minority and the black majority agree to draw up a common contribution for South Africa.**

Answer – The white minority and the black majority agreed to draw up a common constitution for South Africa and the following ways –

(a) The white regime changed it repressive policies and repealed it discriminatory laws.

(b) Ban on political parties and restrictions on media were lifted.

(c) The black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to forgive the whites for the atrocities committed by them.

(d) There were long sessions of debates and discussion and they searched a solution to the existing problems.

(e) It was agreed that everyone should be a part of the solution is respective of the difference and whatever

they had done or represented in the past.

**3. Explain five major factors which contributed to the making of our constitution. Or**

**India emerged as independent country amidst heavy turmoil. Justify the statement.**

Answer - To make a constitution for huge and diverse population like India was not an easy affair. The falling

factors contributed to the making of our constitution:

(a) A constitution drafted by Motilal Nehru and other Congress leader's in 1928 gave an insight of what an

Indian constitution should look like.

(b) The people of India where emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizen.

(c) The country had a traumatic experience of partition based on religious identities. There was a need to

ensure unity. It was thus necessary to frame guidelines that could give equal representation to each section

of the society.

(d) The rulers of the princely states where free to decide whether they wanted to merge with India or

Pakistan or remain independent.

(e) The familiarity with the political institutions of colonial rule also played an important role in urging the

leaders to developer document containing the format on how the affairs of India would be carried on.

(f) The leaders were vested with responsibility of transforming society and politics. A well define political

model was to be adopted that suited the Indian conditions. The school only be achieved through a set of

guidelines to the elected members of the governance.

(g) India face the challenge of social discrimination. Principles like equality, liberty and justice irrespective of

caste class and religion were required to cope with this challenge.

**4. Assess the contribution made by constituent assembly to form the Indian Constitution.**

Answer - The following were the contributions made by the constituent assembly to form the Indian constitution.

(a) It reflected the brought consensus of its time, that is its provision we accepted by all major social groups and political parties.

(b) Represented the people of India. Its formation ensured a fair geographical share of the members from all regions of the country.

(c) It accommodated the position in a fair way and give opportunities to raise their concern before arriving at a conclusion.

(d) It worked in a systematic and open way. First basic principles where decided and agreed upon and then the draft was prepared.

(e) Several rounds of long debates and discussions were held. Every document presented and words spoken was carefully recorded and preserved. This was done to keep a record for further reference.

**5. Explain any five major ideals enshrined in the preamble to the constitution of India.**

Answer - The following are the five major ideals in enshrined in the preamble to the constitution of India :

**(a) Sovereign**: People of India have supreme Power and authority to decide on internal and external matters concerning the country. The government cannot be dictated by any external power.

**(b) Secular**: there is no state religion of India. At the same time citizens of India free to practice and profess any religion or faith of their choice. No government machinery can discriminate against or favour any religion or faith and its followers.

**(c) Democratic:** In India it is the people who choose the leaders who form the government. The government has to function according to certain basic rules ensuring maximum welfare of the people.

**(d) Justice:** Discrimination of the citizens on any ground is legally prohibited.

**(e) Liberty:** It refers to freedom of the activities of citizens of India. No unreasonable restriction can be established on the way they think express and follow up their thoughts in action.