



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is apartheid?

A. A system of racial discrimination

B. Discrimination of caste

C. Discrimination on education

D. Discrimination on economy

Answer: A



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2. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for whom?

A. Blacks

B. Whites

C. Coloured

D. None of these

Answer: A



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3. Why was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment?

A. Apartheid

B. For treason

C. Against blacks

D. None of these

Answer: B



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4. By which way the system of apartheid discriminate the South Africans?

A. Segregation of public facilities

B. Equal use of public places

C. Only schools were separate

D. Only offices were separate

Answer: A



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5. Why did the white regime decide to change its policies?

A. protests and struggles increased

B. People support white regime

C. People stopped struggles

D. None of these

Answer: A



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6. What is the full form of ANC?

A. Asian National Congress

B. African National Congress

C. Anglo African Congress

D. None of these

Answer: B



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7. The most important feature of the South Africa Constitution is

A. Clause of Rights

B. Preamble

C. Clause of Citizenship

D. None of these

Answer: B



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8. The name of the autobiography of Nelson Mandela is

A. The Long walk to freedom

B. The Freedom

C. The Country and the Freedom

D. None of these

Answer: A



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9. Indian National Congress adopted the Resolution for the Indian Constitution is

A. 1928, Delhi

B. 1929, Lahore

C. 1930, Lucknow

D. 1931, Karachi

Answer: D



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10. A constitutional body which makes decision regarding the elections in India in

A. UPSC

B. Election Commission

C. Supreme Court

D. Cabinet mission

Answer: B



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11. The correct meaning of 'Republic of India' is

A. Hereditary ruler

B. Head of the state is elected

C. Head is nominated

D. None of these

Answer: B



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12. Sarojini Naidu was appointed as the
Governor of

A. Uttar Pradesh

B. Bihar

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Kerala

Answer: A



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Fill In The Blanks

1. Apartheid was the name of a system of

_____.



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2. After 28 years of imprisonment, _____ walked out of the Jail as a free man.



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3. All countries that have Constitutions are not necessarily _____ .



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4. The _____ of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country.



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5. In 1928, _____ and eight other Congress leaders drafted a Constitution for India.



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6. The Constitution of India was framed by the

_____ .



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Match The Columns

1. Match the column A with the column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Dec. 1946	(a) Elections to the constituent assembly were held in
(ii) July 1946	(b) The Constitution of India was adopted on
(iii) 26th Jan., 1950	(c) The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held in
(iv) 26th Nov., 1949	(d) The Constitution of India came into effect on



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Correct And Rewrite

1. Nelson Mandela spent 26 years in South Africa's most dreaded prison, Robben Island.



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2. The apartheid system was particularly possessive of Blacks.



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3. Since the 1940s, the whites, coloured and Indians fought against the apartheid system.



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4. At the midnight of 27 April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world.



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Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A): The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.

Reason (R): They were allowed living in white areas.

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 true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C



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2. Assertion (A) : Since 1950, the blacks, coloured and Indians fought against the apartheid system.

Reason (R): They launched protest marches and strikes.

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 true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: A



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3. Assertion (A) : The South African constitution inspired democrats all over the world.

Reason (R): A state denounced by the entire world till recently as the most democratic one is now seen as a model of non-democratic system.

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 true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C



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4. Assertion (A): All countries that have constitutions are not necessarily democratic.

Reason (R) : But all countries that are democratic will have constitutions.

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 true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: A



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5. Assertion (A) : After two years of discussion and debate they came out with one of the finest constitutions the world has ever had.

Reason (R) : The preamble to the South African Constitution sums up this spirit.

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 true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: B



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Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who was Nelson Mandela?



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2. Who were called 'blacks' in South Africa?



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3. How non-whites were treated in South Africa?



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4. What was ANC?



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5. With which rules trust was built between blacks and whites in South Africa?



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6. What is this set of basic rules called?



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7. What is a 'Constitution'?



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8. Why is Constitution considered the Supreme law?



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9. How difficult it was for India to frame a constitution for united India after independence?



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10. Who was the first one to draft a constitution for India?



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11. What resolution was made in 1931, Karachi session?



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12. What was 'Constituent Assembly?



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13. In which manner Constituent Assembly worked?



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14. Why was a drafting committee formulated?
Who was its Chairman?



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15. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?



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16. What features formed the foundation for India's democracy?



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17. What is Preamble?



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18. What does 'Sovereign' mean?



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19. What does 'Socialist in a democratic Constitution mean?



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20. What is the meaning of the form 'Secular'?



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21. What does 'democratic' mean?



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22. What does 'Equality' term mean in the Indian Constitution?





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23. What does the term "Fraternity" signify in the Preamble?



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24. What are 'Constitutional Amendments'?



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[Short Answer Questions](#)

1. What does 'Segregation' mean in South Africa?



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2. How white racist continued their apartheid besides protests?



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3. When did apartheid end in South Africa?



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4. What policies were changed by white regime in South Africa?



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5. What compromises were made by whites minority in South Africa?



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6. What compromises were made by black majority in South Africa?



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7. Which basic values were incorporated in our constitution from these pre-independence decisions?



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8. What institutional details and procedures Indians derive from colonial laws?

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9. Which countries' constitutional features inspired Indian Constitution makers?

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10. Name some of the members of the Constituent Assembly?



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11. What do you know about Nelson Mandela?



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12. What do you understand by the term 'apartheid'?



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13. What basic rules are followed to form a Constitution?



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14. What documents were taken by the Constituent Assembly to form the Indian Constitution?



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15. How was the Constituent Assembly formed?



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16. When was the Constitution completed and why was it imposed on 26 January, 1950?



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17. Give reasons for accepting the Constitution made by the Constituent Assembly more than 50 years ago.



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18. What was the 'Drafting Committee'?



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19. What are 'Constituent Assembly Debates'?



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20. In which two ways can the philosophy of the Indian Constitution be understood?



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21. How did the blacks of South Africa fight against the practice of apartheid?



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22. What kind of inspiration do we get from South Africa?



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23. What were Nelson Mandela's views on the South African constitution?



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24. Who was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar? How did he play a key role in the making of Indian constitution?



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25. How values of freedom struggle were embedded in the Preamble of the Indian constitution?



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26. Why Preamble is called the preface of the Indian constitution?



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Long Answer Questions

1. How was 'apartheid' practised in South Africa?



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2. How did South Africa get independence?



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3. What problems were faced by the South Africans before the formation of the constitution?



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4. What steps were taken by the Constituent Assembly to form the Indian Constitution?



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5. What is a constitution? Why do we need a constitution for a country?



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6. What are the main functions of a constitution?



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7. "Most of the countries of the world keep changing their constitution as needed but the same Indian Constitution is accepted even today as it was at the time of preparation". Is it an unusual achievement for any constitution? Give reasons in support of your answer.



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Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Explain the necessity of a constitution in the newly born democracy in South Africa.



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2. How was a new constitution of South Africa formed?



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3. Outline the agreements made by both ethnic groups of South Africa for their constitution.



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4. Which were the factors that helped the Indian leaders to develop the constitution?



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5. India emerged as an independent country amidst heavy turmoil. Justify the statement by explaining the challenges before the constitution makers of India.



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6. How has Indian Constitution embodied the basic values into its institutional arrangements? Explain.



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7. Explain ideals of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.



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Ncert Corner Answers To Ncert Questions

1. Here are some false statements. Identify the mistake in each case and rewrite these correctly, based on what you have read in this chapter.

(a) Leaders of the freedom movement had an open mind about whether the country should be democratic or not after independence.

(b) Members of the Constituent Assembly of India held the same views on all provisions of the Constitution.

(c) A country that has a constitution must be a democracy.

(d) Constitution cannot be amended because it is the supreme law of a country.



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2. Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa?

A. Between South Africa and its neighbours

B. Between men and women

C. Between the white majority and the
black minority

D. Between the coloured minority and the
black majority

Answer: D



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3. Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have?

A. Powers of the head of the state

B. Name of the head of the state

C. Powers of the legislature

D. Name of the country

Answer: B



4. Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the Constitution:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (a) Motilal Nehru | (i) President of the Constituent Assembly |
| (b) B.R. 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 |



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5. Read again the extracts from Nehru's speech 'Tryst with Destiny' and answer the following:

(a) Why did Nehru use the expression "not wholly or in full measure" in the first sentence?

(b) What pledge did he want the makers of the Indian Constitution to take?

(c) "The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye". Who was he referring to?



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6. Here are some of the guiding values of the Constitution and their meaning. Rewrite them

by matching them correctly.

- (a) Sovereign
- (b) Republic
- (c) Fraternity
- (d) Secular

- (i) Government will not favour any religion.
- (ii) People have the supreme right to make decisions.
- (iii) Head of the state is an elected person.
- (iv) People should live like brothers and sisters.



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7. A friend from Nepal has written you a letter describing the political situation there. Many political parties are opposing the rule of the king. Some of them say that the existing constitution given by the monarch can be amended to allow more powers to elected representatives. Others are demanding a new

constituent assembly to write a republican constitution. Reply to your friend giving your opinions on the subject.



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8. Here are different opinions about what made India a democracy. How much importance would you give to each of these factors?

(a) Democracy in India is a gift of the British rulers. We received training to work with

representative legislative institutions under the British rule.

(b) Freedom Struggle challenged the colonial exploitation and denial of different freedoms to Indians. Free India could not be anything but democratic.

(c) We were lucky to have leaders who had democratic convictions. The denial of democracy in several other newly independent countries shows the important role of these leaders.



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9. Read the following extract from a conduct book for 'married women', published in 1912.

'God has made the female species delicate and fragile both physically and emotionally, pitiably incapable of self-defence. They are destined thus by God to remain in male protection - of father, husband and son all their lives. Women should, therefore, not despair, but feel obliged that they can dedicate themselves to the service of men'.

Do you think the values expressed in this Para reflected the values underlying our

constitution? Or does this go against the constitutional values?



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10. Read the following statements about a constitution. Give reasons why each of these is true or not true.

(a) The authority of the rules of the constitution is the same as that of any other law.

(b) Constitution lays down how different

organs of the government will be formed.

(c) Rights of citizens and limits on the power of the government are laid down in the constitution.

(d) A constitution is about institutions, not about values.



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Source Based Question

1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow: As far back as in 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India. In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like. Both these documents were committed to the inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities in the constitution of independent India. Thus, some basic values

were accepted by all leaders much before the Constituent Assembly met to deliberate on the Constitution.

The familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule also helped develop an agreement over the institutional design. The British rule had given voting rights only to a few. On that basis, the British had introduced very weak legislatures. Elections were held in 1937 to Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India. These were not fully democratic governments. But the experience gained by Indians in the working of the

legislative institutions proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them. That is why, the Indian constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act, 1935.

When did Motilal Nehru draft the Indian Constitution?



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What did the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwell on?



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