



SOCIAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL SOCIAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN, POPULAR STRUGGLES AND MOVEMENTS

Elementary Questions

1. Who was the Chairman (President) of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Vallabhai Patel
- B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Moti Lal Nehru
- D. Abdul Kalam Azad

Answer: B



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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: C



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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 legislature
- D. Name of the country

Answer: B



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

a. Motilal Nehru (i) President of the constituent

b. B.R. Ambedkar (ii) Member of the Constituent

- c. Rajendra Prasad (iii) Chairman of the
- d. Sarojini Naidu (iv) Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928

A. a-iv,b-ii,c-I,d-iii

B. a-iv,b-iii,c-I,d-ii

C. a-I,b-iii,c-iv,d-iii

D. a-iv,b-I,c-iii,d-ii

Answer: B



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5. Give here are some of the guiding values of the Constitution and their meaning. Match them correctly.

a. Sovereign (i) Government will not favour any religion

b. Republic (iii) People have the supreme right to make decisions

c. Fraternity (iii) Head of the state in an elected person

d. secular (iv) People should live like brothers and sisters.

A. a-iii,b-ii,c-iv,d-i

B. a-ii,b-iv,c-iii,d-ii

C. a-i,b-iii,c-iv,d-ii

D. a-ii,b-iii,c-iv,d-i

Answer: D



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6. Who was the first president of the new South Africa?

A. Desmond Toto

B. Nelson Mandela

C. Vinee Mandela

D. Tito Toto

Answer: B



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7. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?

A. Sarojini Naidu

B. Motilal Nehru

C. Abdul Kalam Azad

D. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: D



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8. When was the election for constituent assembly held?

A. 14732

B. 16984

C. 20637

D. 17168

Answer: B



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9. When was the first meeting of the constituent assembly held?

A. 17137

B. 20668

C. 20455

D. 18445

Answer: A



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10. How many amendments were considered while drafting the constitution?

- A. More than one thousand
- B. More than two hundred
- C. More than two thousand
- D. More than one hundred

Answer: C



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11. Democracy was re-established in Nepal in the year

A. 2005

B. 2006

C. 2007

D. 2008

Answer: B



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12. People's struggle in Bolivia was held for

A. The restoration of democracy in the country

B. For providing employment

C. For removal of poverty

D. To get the contract of water supply give by the government to a MNC.

Answer: D

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13. The water War in Bolivia was led by

A. Maoists

B. FEDECOR

C. BAMCEF

D. Socialists.

Answer: B

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14. Match the list -I with List -II using the codes given below the lists.

List-I

List -II

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Pressure groups | A. Narmada Bachao Andolan |
| 2. Long term movement | B. Asom Gana Parishad |
| 3. single issue movement | C. Women's movement |
| 4. Political party | D. Fertilizers dealers association |

A. 1-D,2-C,3-A,4-B

B. 1-B,2-A,3-D,4-C

C. 1-C,2-D,3-B,4-A

D. 1-B,2-D,3-C,4-A

Answer: A



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15. The following is not the characteristic of pressure groups:

- A. Organisation
- B. Common Interest
- C. Universal character
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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16. The following is a professional interest group:

- A. Akhil Bhartiya Vidhyarthi Parishad
- B. A.I.T.U.C
- C. Bhartiya Kisan Union
- D. All India Bar Association

Answer: D



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17. Medha Patekar is the leader of

- A. Narmada Bachao Andolan
- B. Women movement
- C. movement for the Restoration of Democracy
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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18. Two which of the following countries does FEDECOR belong?

- A. Nepal
- B. Northern ireland
- C. Belgium
- D. Bolivia

Answer: D



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19. Which polifical parth came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

- A. Democratic Party
- B. Socialist party
- C. Liberal Party
- D. Conservative Party

Answer: B



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20. Which of the following is an example of movements growing into political parties?

A. NAPM

B. FEDECOR

C. BAMCEF

D. Asom Gana Parishad

Answer: D



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1. Who amongst the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly of India?

A. Dr.Radjendra Prasad

B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

C. H.C. Mukherjee

D. Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: D



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2. Who among the following was the chairman of the Drafting Committee for making the Constitution of India?

A. Rajendra Prasad

B. Baldev Singh

C. H.C. Mukherjee

D. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: D



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3. Who was the President of the Indian Constituent Assembly?

A. Motilal Nehru

B. Rajendra Prasad

C. Sarojii Naidu

D. B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: B



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4. Which of the following days is celebrated to mark the enforcement of the constitution?

- A. Republic Day
- B. independence Day
- C. Gandhi Jayanti
- D. Constitution Enforcement Day

Answer: A



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5. Who was the first deputy Prime Minister of India?

- A. Choudhary Devi Lal

B. L K Advani

C. Sardar Vallabhai Patel

D. Choudhary Charan Singh

Answer: C



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6. Who prepared the Constitution for India in 1928?

A. Motilal Nehru

B. B.R. Ambedkaer

C. Dr.Rajendra Prasad

D. Jawaharlala Nehru

Answer: A



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7. How many members did the Constituent Assembly of India have?

A. 199

B. 299

C. 399

D. 279

Answer: B



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8. When did the Constituent Assembly adopt the Indian constitution?

A. 26thNov, 1949

B. 15 th August, 1947

C. 26th jan, 1950

D. 26th Jan, 1930

Answer: A



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9. Captain of the first national Hockey team who was also a member of the constituent assembly

A. Baldev Singh

B. Somnath Lahiri

C. Jaipal Singh

D. K.M. Munshi

Answer: C



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10. Mahatma Gandhi's vision about India constitution was published in which magazine?

A. Discovery of India

B. Young India

C. New India

D. Indian Gazette

Answer: B



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11. What was the aim of the extraordinary movement Nepal witnessed in 2006?

- A. Restoring Monarchy
- B. Restoring Military Rule
- C. Restoring Democracy
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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12. Which organisation was set up by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal?

- A. The Seven Party Alliance
- B. The Three Party Alliance
- C. One Party Rule
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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13. What was the Bolivian protest called?

A. Bolivia's Wood War

B. Bolivia's Fire War

C. Bolivia's Water War

D. None of these

Answer: C



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14. Which among the following is the special feature that distinguishes a pressure group from a political party?

A. Parties take political stances, while pressure groups do not bother about political issues.

B. Pressure groups are confined to a few people, while parties involve larger number of people.

C. Pressure groups do not seek to mobilise people, while parties do.

D. Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.

Answer: D



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15. Given an example of public interest group

A. DÉCOR

B. RECORD

C. FEDECOR

D. None of these

Answer: C



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16. How did people protest against the Kittiki-Hochchiko movements

A. By throwing stones on political leaders

B. By throwing flowers on political leaders.

C. By plucking eucalyptus trees and planting other saplings

D. None of these

Answer: C



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17. SPA is associated with which country?

A. Bhutan

B. Nepal

C. Tibet

D. None of these

Answer: B



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18. Which of the following roles is played by political parties?

- A. Direct participation in competitive politics
- B. Contesting elections
- C. Forming government
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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19. Consider the following statements about pressure groups and parties.

- I. Pressure groups are the organised expression of the interests and views of specific social sections.
- II. Pressure groups take positions on political issues.

III. All pressure groups are political parties. Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. I,II and III

B. III and II

C. I and II

D. I and III

Answer: C



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