

Constitution: Why and How? (Important MCQs for class 11th)

Description

Objective type questions

Let's understand in depth about the chapter 'Constitution: Why and How?' through mcqs.

Q.1 A constitution can best be described as:

- a) A collection of laws designed to restrict individual freedom
- b) A framework that facilitates coordination and assures peace among diverse groups
- c) A formal declaration that outlines the goals of a government
- d) A historical document that records past conflicts

Answer: b) A framework that facilitates coordination and assures peace among diverse groups

Q.2 Members of a diverse group may be characterized as:

- a) Individuals sharing similar economic backgrounds and religious beliefs
- b) A mix of people with varied professions, religious beliefs, and social standings
- c) People unified by a common interest in hobbies and entertainment
- d) Homogeneous individuals focused solely on education

Answer: b) A mix of people with varied professions, religious beliefs, and social standings

Q.3 Which of the following scenarios could lead to disputes within a diverse group?

- a) Decisions regarding communal entertainment venues
- b) Disagreements over property ownership and educational policies
- c) Conflicts about social media usage
- d) Choices about leisure activities

Answer: b) Disagreements over property ownership and educational policies

Q.4 To ensure peaceful coexistence, a diverse group requires:

- a) Strict enforcement of uniform rules
- b) Separation of distinct groups to minimize conflicts
- c) Mutual understanding and active cooperation among members
- d) A dominant majority to impose decisions

Answer: c) Mutual understanding and active cooperation among members

Q.5 The dynamics of a diverse group can be understood as:

- a) A competition among members to assert dominance and control
- b) Individuals functioning independently with no interactions
- c) A collaborative environment where members support one another's strengths
- d) A gathering focused solely on shared interests without diverse perspectives

Answer: c) A collaborative environment where members support one another's strengths

Q.6 Why are basic rules necessary for members of a group?

- a) To establish a hierarchy among members
- b) To create opportunities for disputes and conflicts
- c) To ensure safety and predictability in interactions among members
- d) To allow individuals to act independently without constraints

Answer: c) To ensure safety and predictability in interactions among members

Q.7 What does the constitution primarily provide to a society?

- a) A collection of traditions and customs
- b) A set of basic rules for minimal coordination
- c) A guideline for personal freedom and expression
- d) An outline for artistic and cultural pursuits

Answer: b) A set of basic rules for minimal coordination

Q.8 In a democratic constitution, who primarily gets to decide laws?

- a) A single monarch
- b) The ruling political party
- c) The citizens of the society
- d) A group of elite individuals

Answer: c) The citizens of the society

Q.9 What fundamental question does a constitution address regarding decision-making powers?

- a) Who should lead the society in discussions?
- b) How should the laws be enforced?
- c) Who gets to decide what the laws governing the society should be?
- d) What penalties should be imposed for breaking the rules?

Answer: c) Who gets to decide what the laws governing the society should be?

Q.10 What is one of the functions of a constitution?

- a) To impose restrictions on individual freedoms
- b) To establish a process for resolving disputes about laws
- c) To ensure that all members of society think alike
- d) To outline the entertainment preferences of society

Answer: b) To establish a process for resolving disputes about laws

Q.11 What role does Parliament play according to the Indian Constitution?

- a) It serves only as an advisory body
- b) It decides laws and policies for the society
- c) It has no power in law-making
- d) It solely focuses on international relations

Answer: b) It decides laws and policies for the society

Q.12 The second function of a constitution is to:

- a) Determine who can participate in elections
- b) Specify who has the power to make decisions in a society
- c) Dictate the economic policies of the government
- d) Establish cultural norms for the society

Answer: b) Specify who has the power to make decisions in a society

Q.13 Which of the following statements about citizens' rights is incorrect?

- a) Rights can be suspended during a national emergency under certain conditions
- b) Citizens have the right to conduct a trade or business without interference
- c) Citizens can be arrested arbitrarily without any reason provided
- d) Fundamental rights are protected and cannot be violated by the government

Answer: c) Citizens can be arrested arbitrarily without any reason provided

Q.14 If a government enacts laws that prevent people from practicing their religion, what does this reflect about the government's authority?

- a) The government is acting within the limits set by the constitution
- b) The government is exercising power that can be deemed unjust
- c) The laws are aligned with the aspirations of a just society
- d) The government is upholding the fundamental rights of all citizens

Answer: b) The government is exercising power that can be deemed unjust

Q.15 In which scenario is the government's action considered just according to constitutional values?

- a) Allowing only certain groups to access public resources
- b) Implementing measures to eliminate caste discrimination
- c) Banning specific songs to maintain public order
- d) Restricting freedom of speech during national crises

Answer: b) Implementing measures to eliminate caste discrimination

Q.16 Which of the following best captures the purpose of enabling provisions in a constitution?

- a) To limit government intervention in societal affairs
- b) To empower the government to take affirmative actions for equality
- c) To ensure that only wealthy citizens receive rights
- d) To establish that rights are only applicable during emergencies

Answer: b) To empower the government to take affirmative actions for equality

Q.17 Which statement regarding the rights of citizens is misleading?

- a) Rights are sometimes subject to limitations during emergencies
- b) All citizens have guaranteed rights that must not be violated
- c) Certain rights may vary in interpretation between different constitutions
- d) Citizens must always serve the government regardless of their rights

Answer: d) Citizens must always serve the government regardless of their rights

Q.18 What implication does a constitution have on a society striving for equality?

- a) It permits the government to create laws that favor specific groups
- b) It encourages proactive measures to address societal inequalities
- c) It focuses solely on preserving existing power structures
- d) It restricts government actions to purely regulatory functions

Answer: b) It encourages proactive measures to address societal inequalities

Q.19 What is the third function of a constitution according to the discussion?

- a) To grant unrestricted power to the ruling authority
- b) To define the specific roles of political parties in governance
- c) To set fundamental limits on the powers that the government can exercise over citizens
- d) To allocate decision-making authority solely to the judiciary

Answer: c) To set fundamental limits on the powers that the government can exercise over citizens

Q.20 How do constitutions differ across various nations?

- a) All constitutions include the same rights and protections for citizens
- b) They vary in their procedural details but often share similar democratic ideals
- c) Most constitutions are identical in their treatment of national identity
- d) Constitutions are not influenced by historical traditions or societal values

Answer: b) They vary in their procedural details but often share similar democratic ideals

Q.21 What is a significant challenge faced by many constitutions worldwide?

- a) The inability to define national identity in any form
- b) The existence of constitutions only on paper with no real impact on people's lives
- c) The overwhelming similarity of all constitutional documents
- d) The clear and effective enforcement of every constitutional norm

Answer: b) The existence of constitutions only on paper with no real impact on people's lives

Q.22 Which statement best describes the potential outcome of a constitution created by unpopular leaders?

- a) It will likely gain widespread support and compliance from all groups
- b) It may remain defunct due to a lack of popular support and acceptance
- c) It will always ensure justice for minority groups
- d) It will automatically become the foundation of a successful democracy

Answer: b) It may remain defunct due to a lack of popular support and acceptance

Q.23 How does the [Indian Constitution](#) ensure that no single institution can dominate?

- a) By allowing one institution to have ultimate power in all situations
- b) By horizontally fragmenting power across different institutions
- c) By merging the functions of the Legislature and Judiciary
- d) By providing unlimited power to the Executive branch

Answer: b) By horizontally fragmenting power across different institutions

Q.24 Which aspect of the Indian Constitution enhances its authority, despite not being subjected to a [referendum](#)?

- a) The sheer number of amendments it has undergone
- b) The backing of popular leaders who negotiated its provisions
- c) Its strict enforcement by military leaders
- d) Its publication in multiple languages to reach all citizens

Answer: b) The backing of popular leaders who negotiated its provisions

Q.25 In terms of societal agreement, what is essential for the provisions of a constitution?

- a) They must strictly adhere to traditional values only

- b) They should provide every citizen a reason to support and comply with them
- c) They need to focus primarily on individual freedoms without limits
- d) They must prioritize the rights of the elite over the majority

Answer: b) They should provide every citizen a reason to support and comply with them

Q.26 What does the term “living document” imply regarding the Indian Constitution?

- a) It can be changed at any time without any restrictions
- b) It is subject to rigid adherence to its original text
- c) It allows for adaptation while maintaining core principles
- d) It is irrelevant to current societal needs and contexts

Answer: c) It allows for adaptation while maintaining core principles

Q.27 When did the Constituent Assembly of India hold its first sitting?

- a) 14 August 1947
- b) 9 December 1946
- c) 26 November 1949
- d) 24 January 1950

Answer: B) 9 December 1946

Q.28 How many members did the Constituent Assembly have after the Partition?

- A) 292
- B) 299
- C) 284
- D) 93

Answer: B) 299

Q.29 Which community had the largest representation in the Constituent Assembly?

- A) Scheduled Castes
- B) Muslims
- C) Sikhs
- D) General community

Answer: D) General community

Q.30 What principle was unanimously agreed upon by the members of the Constituent Assembly?

- A) Centralized government
- B) Universal suffrage
- C) Proportional representation

D) Protection of property rights

Answer: B) Universal suffrage

Q.31 Who moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly?

- A) Sardar Patel
- B) B.R. Ambedkar
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Rajendra Prasad

Answer: C) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q.32 On what date was the Indian Constitution adopted?

- A) 26 January 1950
- B) 24 January 1950
- C) 9 December 1946
- D) 26 November 1949

Answer: D) 26 November 1949

Q.33 Which aspect of the Constitution did members debate extensively, reflecting their commitment to public reasoning?

- A) Rights of religious minorities
- B) Structure of government
- C) Citizenship rights
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Q.34 Which aspect of the Constitution did members debate extensively, reflecting their commitment to public reasoning?

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- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Q.35 How many days did the Constituent Assembly meet to discuss and draft the Constitution?

- A) 100
- B) 166
- C) 250
- D) 300

Answer: B) 166

Q.36 What was the third factor ensuring the effectiveness of the Constitution?

- a) Equal representation for all citizens

- b) Balanced arrangement of government institutions
- c) Strict adherence to traditional values
- d) Focus on economic growth

Answer: b) Balanced arrangement of government institutions

Q.37 Which form of government did the Constituent Assembly adopt after much deliberation?

- a) Presidential form
- b) Parliamentary form
- c) Monarchical form
- d) Dictatorial form

Answer: b) Parliamentary form

Q.38 What arrangement did the Constitution evolve to distribute governmental powers?

- a) Power divided between central government and military
- b) Power divided between executive, judiciary, and the legislature
- c) Power concentrated solely with the central government
- d) Power distributed between executive and local leaders

Answer: b) Power divided between executive, judiciary, and the legislature

Q.39 How did the makers of the Constitution approach learning from other countries' experiences?

- a) They strictly followed only British constitutional practices
- b) They borrowed ideas without modification
- c) They borrowed and adapted provisions to suit Indian needs
- d) They refused to learn from other countries' constitutions

Answer: c) They borrowed and adapted provisions to suit Indian needs

Q.40 What attitude did the framers of the Indian Constitution have toward borrowing ideas from other countries?

- a) They imitated ideas slavishly
- b) They were hesitant to borrow any ideas
- c) They selectively borrowed what suited Indian aspirations
- d) They completely rejected foreign ideas

Answer: c) They selectively borrowed what suited Indian aspirations

Q.41 Which provision was adapted from the British Constitution in the Indian Constitution?

- a) Charter of Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy

- c) First Past the Post system and Parliamentary Form of Government
- d) A quasi-federal form of government

Answer: c) First Past the Post system and Parliamentary Form of Government

Q.42 Which concept was borrowed from the United States Constitution?

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) Power of Judicial Review and independence of the judiciary
- c) Principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
- d) The idea of Residual Powers

Answer: b) Power of Judicial Review and independence of the judiciary

Q.43 From which country's constitution did India adapt the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a) United States
- b) Canada
- c) Ireland
- d) France

Answer: c) Ireland

Q.44 Which principle was taken from the French Constitution?

- a) A quasi-federal form of government
- b) Rule of law
- c) Principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
- d) Law-making procedure

Answer: c) Principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity

Q.45 The idea of a quasi-federal form of government with a strong central government was adapted from which country's constitution?

- a) Ireland
- b) France
- c) Canada
- d) United States

Answer: c) Canada

Q.46 What provision did India borrow from the Canadian Constitution?

- a) Parliamentary Form of Government
- b) Institution of the Speaker
- c) Residual Powers
- d) Rule of Law

Answer: c) Residual Powers

Q.47 What did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar suggest about the role of a Constitution framed later in history?

- a) It should strictly follow the examples set by other countries
- b) It must introduce entirely new concepts to govern society
- c) It should remove faults and accommodate the needs of the country
- d) It should limit the scope of individual freedoms

Answer: c) It should remove faults and accommodate the needs of the country

Q.48 Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q.49 Which quality did Dr. Rajendra Prasad attribute to Dr. Ambedkar and the Drafting Committee?

- a) They followed the British constitutional model strictly
- b) They worked with zeal and devotion despite challenges
- c) They drafted the Constitution without considering India's needs
- d) They hesitated to borrow ideas from other countries

Answer: b) They worked with zeal and devotion despite challenges

Q.50 What does social democracy, according to Dr. Ambedkar, mean?

- a) Separation of liberty, equality, and fraternity
- b) Liberty, equality, and fraternity treated as a trinity
- c) Liberty and equality can function without fraternity
- d) Only liberty is essential for democracy

Answer: b) Liberty, equality, and fraternity treated as a trinity

Q.51 What was the main issue in Nepal's constitution-making process?

- a) Introduction of multi-party competition

- b) The role of the monarchy in the government
- c) The inclusion of religious minorities
- d) Judicial review and independence

Answer: b) The role of the monarchy in the government

Q.52 Who led the struggle for a popularly elected Constituent Assembly in Nepal?

- a) The King of Nepal
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
- d) Nepalese Congress Party

Answer: c) Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

Q.53 How many constitutions has Nepal had since 1948?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) 2

Answer: b) 5

Q.54 Which form of government did some groups in Nepal advocate for during the constitutional debates?

- a) Absolute monarchy
- b) Limited monarchy
- c) Dictatorship
- d) Complete communist government

Answer: b) Limited monarchy

Q.55 What major issue arose during the writing of the new Iraqi constitution after Saddam Hussain's regime collapsed?

- a) Disagreements over foreign policy
- b) Conflicts between different ethnic groups
- c) Lack of international support
- d) Economic instability

Answer: b) Conflicts between different ethnic groups

Category

1. Class 11th

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