

Constitutional Design (Important MCQs for class 9th)

These questions will help you practice as possible mcqs of chapter 'Constitutional Design' (Political Science of class 9th) So, don't just wait for the exams to come near but study all these mcqs well.

Multiple choice questions with answers:-

Q.1 What was apartheid in South Africa?

- a) A system of economic policies
- b) A system of racial discrimination
- c) A type of government
- d) A form of cultural celebration

Answer: b) A system of racial discrimination

Q.2 Which organization led the struggle against apartheid in South Africa?

- a) African Union
- b) Indian National Congress
- c) African National Congress (ANC)
- d) United Nations

Answer: c) African National Congress (ANC)

Q.3 Which of the following groups were considered "non-whites" under apartheid?

- a) Only Black South Africans
- b) Only people of Indian descent
- c) Blacks, Coloureds, and Indians
- d) Only white South Africans

Answer: c) Blacks, Coloureds, and Indians

Q.4 What was the significance of [April 26, 1994](#), in South African history?

- a) The beginning of apartheid
- b) Nelson Mandela's release from prison
- c) The end of apartheid and the birth of a new democracy
- d) The formation of the African National Congress

Answer: c) The end of apartheid and the birth of a new democracy

Q.5 What did black leaders in South Africa ask fellow blacks to do after the end of apartheid?

- a) Retaliate against the whites
- b) Forget about democracy
- c) Forgive the whites and build a new nation
- d) Seek revenge for past atrocities

Answer: c) Forgive the whites and build a new nation

Q.6 What were the concerns of the white minority in the new South Africa?

- a) Establishing a monarchy
- b) Protecting their privileges and property
- c) Expanding the apartheid system
- d) Gaining majority rule

Answer: b) Protecting their privileges and property

Q.7 How did the South African Constitution address both the past and the future of the country?

- a) By promising to restore apartheid
- b) By ignoring the past completely
- c) By declaring not to repeat the racist past and transforming the country
- d) By focusing only on economic development

Q.8 What does the phrase 'rainbow nation' signify in the context of South Africa?

- a) The natural beauty of the country
- b) The cultural diversity and unity of the nation
- c) The political system of the country
- d) The economic policies of the government

Answer: b) The cultural diversity and unity of the nation

Q.9 What was the primary purpose of writing down the "rules of the game" in South Africa?

- a) To allow the majority to change the rules easily
- b) To maintain trust and prevent future conflicts
- c) To limit the power of the white minority
- d) To grant absolute power to the elected government

Answer: b) To maintain trust and prevent future conflicts

Q.10 What is the significance of having a constitution in a country?

- a) It ensures that the government can change rules at will
- b) It guarantees the ruler's authority over all citizens
- c) It establishes basic rules that are accepted by everyone
- d) It allows citizens to ignore the government's decisions

Answer: c) It establishes basic rules that are accepted by everyone

Q.11 Which of the following is *not* a function of a constitution ?

- a) Generating trust among different groups of people

- b) Specifying how the government will be constituted
- c) Allowing the government to rule without limitations
- d) Laying down the rights of citizens

Answer: c) Allowing the government to rule without limitations

Q.12 What makes a constitution “supreme”?

- a) It can be easily changed by the government
- b) No government can ignore or change it easily
- c) It is the most complex document in the country
- d) It grants absolute power to the ruling party

Answer: b) No government can ignore or change it easily

Q.13 How does a constitution help in creating a “good society” ?

- a) By focusing solely on economic growth
- b) By reflecting the aspirations of the people
- c) By granting all power to the government
- d) By eliminating all social and cultural differences

Answer: b) By reflecting the aspirations of the people

Q.14 Why was the making of the Constitution for India considered difficult?

- a) India was a small and homogeneous country
- b) India was emerging from the status of subjects to citizens
- c) The British directly controlled all parts of India
- d) There was no political experience among Indian leaders

Answer: b) India was emerging from the status of subjects to citizens

Q.15 What traumatic event occurred during the partition of India?

- a) The collapse of the British Empire
- b) The drafting of the Indian Constitution
- c) Widespread violence that killed at least ten lakh people
- d) The immediate unification of all princely states

Answer: c) Widespread violence that killed at least ten lakh people

Q.16 What choice was left to the rulers of princely states by the British?

- a) To remain independent or merge with either India or Pakistan
- b) To merge only with Pakistan
- c) To surrender their territories to British rule
- d) To create their own constitutions

Answer: a) To remain independent or merge with either India or Pakistan

Q.17 What concern did the makers of the Indian Constitution have at the time of writing it?

- a) Lack of diversity in the country
- b) Security and stability of the country's future

- c) Overwhelming support from all political groups
- d) Immediate and smooth governance

Answer: b) Security and stability of the country's future

Q.18 What was a significant advantage for the makers of the Indian Constitution compared to South Africa?

- a) They had a consensus on what a democratic India should look like
- b) They did not face any internal conflicts
- c) They had already established full democracy
- d) They had complete autonomy from the British rule

Answer: a) They had a consensus on what a democratic India should look like

Q.19 What did the documents drafted by Motilal Nehru and others in 1928 and 1931 emphasize for India's Constitution?

- a) Limited voting rights and restricted freedoms
- b) Universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality, and protection of minority rights
- c) Complete dominance of one political party
- d) Abolishing all traditional institutions

Answer: b) Universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality, and protection of minority rights

Q.20 How did familiarity with British colonial political institutions help in making the Indian Constitution?

- a) It led to the creation of completely new institutions
- b) It helped in developing agreement over the institutional design
- c) It made the Indian leaders reject any British influence
- d) It limited the scope of the Indian Constitution

Answer: b) It helped in developing agreement over the institutional design

Q.21 Which of the following events is associated with the drafting of a constitution for India before independence?

- a) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- b) The 1931 Karachi session of the Indian National Congress
- c) The partition of Bengal
- d) The Civil Disobedience Movement

Answer: b) The 1931 Karachi session of the Indian National Congress

Q.22 Which colonial law was a significant influence on the Indian Constitution?

- a) Government of India Act, 1919
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- d) Regulating Act, 1773

Answer: b) Government of India Act, 1935

Q.23 How did years of thinking and deliberation on the Constitution framework benefit Indian leaders?

- a) They imitated other countries' constitutions entirely
- b) They gained confidence to learn from other countries but on their own terms
- c) They rejected all foreign influences
- d) They immediately finalized the constitution without debates

Answer: b) They gained confidence to learn from other countries but on their own terms

Q.24 Which of the following revolutions inspired Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality?

- a) American Revolution
- b) French Revolution
- c) Industrial Revolution
- d) Socialist Revolution in Russia

Answer: d) Socialist Revolution in Russia

Q.25 What did the Constituent Assembly represent when it was formed?

- a) A specific political party
- b) The people of India
- c) Only the elite class of India
- d) The British government

Answer: b) The people of India

Q.26 When did the Constituent Assembly hold its first meeting?

- a) July 1946
- b) December 1946
- c) January 1950
- d) November 1949

Answer: b) December 1946

Q.27 How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution?

- a) 300
- b) 299
- c) 250
- d) 200

Answer: b) 299

Q.28 On which date was the Indian Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly?

- a) 15 August 1947
- b) 26 January 1950

- c) 26 November 1949
- d) 26 January 1949

Answer: c) 26 November 1949

Q.29 What day is celebrated as Republic Day in India, marking the implementation of the Constitution?

- a) 15 August
- b) 26 January
- c) 2 October
- d) 26 November

Answer: b) 26 January

Q.30 Which values formed the foundation for India's democracy?

- a) Economic values
- b) Values inspired and nurtured by the freedom struggle
- c) Social values of the 20th century
- d) Traditional values of ancient India

Answer: b) Values inspired and nurtured by the freedom struggle

Q.31 Whose speech is famously associated with the midnight of 15 August 1947?

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q.32 What does Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's concluding speech to the Constituent Assembly express?

- a) Confidence in immediate social equality
- b) Anxiety about contradictions in political and social life
- c) Support for Gandhian ideals
- d) Rejection of democracy

Answer: b) Anxiety about contradictions in political and social life

Q.33 Why does the Indian Constitution need to be amended regularly?

- a) To reflect people's aspirations and changes in society
- b) To correct errors made by the Constituent Assembly
- c) To remove outdated laws
- d) To follow international standards

Answer: a) To reflect people's aspirations and changes in society

Q.34 What is the primary role of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

- a) To provide a summary of the Constitution's articles
- b) To define the roles of government officials

- c) To outline the Constitution's basic values and philosophy
- d) To list the rights of citizens

Answer: c) To outline the Constitution's basic values and philosophy

Q.35 What was the inspiration for including a Preamble in the Indian Constitution?

- a) The British Constitution
- b) The American model
- c) The French Revolution
- d) The Russian Constitution

Answer: b) The American model

Q.36 What makes the Indian Constitution different from being a static, unalterable law?

- a) Its sacredness
- b) Its simplicity
- c) Its provisions for amendments
- d) Its lengthy and detailed content

Answer: c) Its provisions for amendments

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