

CHAPTER-2 | Constitutional Design

QUIZ
PART-03

1. Under what circumstances was the Indian Constitution drafted?
 A. Peaceful environment with no challenges
 B. After independence but under stable conditions
 C. Amidst partition violence, princely states' choices, and transition from subjects to citizens
 D. During British rule without public involvement (C)

Explanation: The Constitution was framed in difficult conditions—partition riots, integration of princely states, and India's transition to democracy.

2. Which committee drafted the first constitution for India in 1928?
 A. Drafting Committee under B.R. Ambedkar
 B. Motilal Nehru Committee
 C. Karachi Session Committee
 D. Indian National Army (B)

Explanation: In 1928, Motilal Nehru and other Congress leaders drafted the first constitution for India.

3. What important principles were emphasized in both the 1928 Nehru draft and the 1931 Karachi resolution?
 A. Dictatorship and monarchy
 B. Universal adult franchise, freedom, equality, minority rights
 C. Military rule and colonial authority
 D. Economic centralization only (B)

Explanation: Both documents stressed democracy, equality, universal voting rights, and minority protection.

4. Which colonial law influenced the procedures of the Indian Constitution?
 A. Indian Councils Act, 1909
 B. Government of India Act, 1935
 C. Regulating Act, 1773
 D. Charter Act, 1833 (B)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution borrowed several institutional details from the Government of India Act, 1935.

5. The Constituent Assembly was elected in:
 A. July 1946
 B. August 1947
 C. January 1950
 D. November 1949 (A)

Explanation: Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946.

6. When was the Indian Constitution formally adopted?
 A. 26 January 1950
 B. 15 August 1947
 C. 26 November 1949
 D. 15 August 1950 (C)

Explanation: The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949, though it came into effect on 26 January 1950.

7. How many members were in the Constituent Assembly that drafted the Indian Constitution?
 A. 200
 B. 250
 C. 299
 D. 350 (C)

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly consisted of 299 members who worked on drafting the Constitution.

8. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
 A. Mahatma Gandhi
 B. Jawaharlal Nehru
 C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 D. Sardar Patel (C)

Explanation: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee that prepared the draft of the Constitution.

9. For how many days did the Constituent Assembly deliberate to finalize the Constitution?
 A. 50 days
 B. 75 days
 C. 100 days
 D. 114 days over 3 years (D)

Explanation: The members of the Constituent Assembly deliberated for 114 days spread across 3 years.

10. Why does the Indian Constitution enjoy legitimacy?
 A. It was imposed by the British
 B. It reflects broad consensus, represented people, and was framed openly and systematically
 C. It was secretly drafted by a few leaders
 D. It was based only on foreign constitutions (B)

Explanation: The Constitution's legitimacy comes from its open debates, broad consensus, and representation of Indian people.