

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11

Constitution: Why and How?

Political Science · Chapter 1 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

| DATE | TOTAL MARKS 15 | DURATION 20 min | MARKING +1 / 0 | TARGET ≥ 12/15 |
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OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Constitution: Why and How? via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

Q1. The fundamental purpose of a constitution is best described as:

- (A) A list of citizens' duties only
- (B) The supreme body of fundamental rules by which a society is governed
- (C) A manual for conducting elections
- (D) A record of a country's history

PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q2. Which of the following is NOT one of the four functions of a constitution?

- (A) Allocating decision-making power
- (B) Setting limits on government power
- (C) Collecting taxes from citizens
- (D) Expressing the aspirations of the people

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q3. The Indian Constitution was framed by:

- (A) The British Parliament
- (B) The Constituent Assembly
- (C) The Supreme Court
- (D) A national referendum

PYQ 2019 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q4. The Constitution of India was ADOPTED on:

- (A) 26 January 1950
- (B) 15 August 1947
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 13 December 1946

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q5. The Constitution of India came into FORCE on:

- (A) 26 November 1949
- (B) 26 January 1950
- (C) 15 August 1947
- (D) 9 December 1946

PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q6. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was:

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

PYQ 2019 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q7. Who was elected the President of the Constituent Assembly?

- (A) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Sir B.N. Rau
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q8. The Objectives Resolution, which laid down the guiding ideals of the Constitution, was moved by:

- (A) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Sardar Patel

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q9. Which function of a constitution is performed mainly by the Fundamental Rights?

- (A) Allocating power
- (B) Setting limits on government
- (C) Collecting revenue
- (D) Conducting the census

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Q10. Members of the Constituent Assembly were:

- (A) Directly elected by all adult citizens
- (B) Nominated by the British Crown
- (C) Elected indirectly by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
- (D) Appointed by the Supreme Court

PYQ 2020 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q11. 'We, the People of India' in the Preamble signifies that the source of the Constitution's authority is:

- (A) The Parliament
- (B) The President
- (C) The people of India
- (D) The judiciary

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Q12. Which set of ideals does the Preamble promise to secure for all citizens?

- (A) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- (B) Power, Wealth, Status, Fame
- (C) Trade, Industry, Commerce, Profit
- (D) Defence, Police, Tax, Order

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q13. Why is a constitution harder to amend than an ordinary law?

- (A) Because it is shorter
- (B) Because its basic terms should not be altered casually by a temporary majority
- (C) Because only the President can amend it
- (D) Because it is written in English

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 45s

Q14. The main reason we should accept the authority of the Constitution is that:

- (A) It can be enforced by force alone
- (B) It was framed through a fair, inclusive process and has just content
- (C) It was written by the British
- (D) It can never be changed

PYQ 2024 · School Annual · 1m · 45s

Q15. In the Preamble, the word 'Republic' means that:

- (A) India has a state religion
- (B) The head of state is elected, not hereditary
- (C) Only one party can rule
- (D) The states have no powers

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

A constitution is the supreme set of fundamental rules and principles by which a state is governed — far more than a list of duties or an election manual.

Q2. Answer: C

Collecting taxes is an ordinary government activity, not a defining FUNCTION of a constitution. The four functions are allocate power, limit government, express aspirations, and provide a basic framework.

Q3. Answer: B

The Constituent Assembly, formed in 1946 and indirectly elected by the Provincial Assemblies, framed the Constitution. The British did not 'give' it to us.

Q4. Answer: C

It was adopted on 26 November 1949 (Constitution Day). It came into FORCE later, on 26 January 1950 (Republic Day).

Q5. Answer: B

It came into force on 26 January 1950, celebrated as Republic Day, chosen to honour the 1930 Purna Swaraj resolution.

Q6. Answer: C

Dr B.R. Ambedkar chaired the seven-member Drafting Committee and is honoured as the chief architect of the Constitution. Dr Rajendra Prasad was President of the Assembly.

Q7. Answer: B

Dr Rajendra Prasad presided over the Constituent Assembly as its President. Ambedkar chaired only the Drafting Committee.

Q8. Answer: B

Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution on 13 December 1946; it later inspired the Preamble.

Q9. Answer: B

Fundamental Rights set limits on what the government can do to citizens — the 'limiting government' function.

Q10. Answer: C

They were elected indirectly by the members of the existing Provincial Assemblies, since universal adult franchise was not yet in place.

Q11. Answer: C

The opening words declare that the ultimate authority of the Constitution flows from the people themselves — the basis of popular sovereignty.

Q12. Answer: A

The Preamble resolves to secure Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity — the four objectives expressing India's aspirations.

Q13. Answer: B

A constitution is entrenched deliberately — the fundamental terms of national life require a special, more demanding procedure to change, unlike an ordinary Act.

Q14. Answer: B

Its authority rests on legitimacy — a fair, consensus-based making process and just substantive content — not on raw force, and not on the false idea that it is unchangeable.

Q15. Answer: B

'Republic' signifies that the head of state (the President) is elected and the office is not hereditary, unlike a monarchy.