

# Political Science Class 11 Important Question Chapter 1 Constitution: Why And How?

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**Q1. What do you understand by the preamble of the constitution?**

**Ans.** The Preamble to the Constitution incorporates the democratic ideals, values of the Indian Constitution.

**Q2. What did the Cripps mission say about the Indian Constitution?**

**Ans.** The Cripps Mission suggested that the Union of India must be established by the Constitution which would be created by the Constituent Assembly.

**Q3. Indian Constitution is committed to whom?**

**Ans.** Our Constitution is committed to democratic values.

**Q4. Why does the state need to be interfered into religious matters?**

**Ans.** State and religion will stay away from the internal affairs of one another

**Q5. The constitution of which country is called as the Peace constitution?**

**Ans.** Japan

**Q6. What do you understand by mutual exclusion?**

**Ans.** Religion and state must be separated from each other's internal affairs.

**Q7. What is article 371-A?**

**Ans.** Nagaland has been given special status in Article 371a.

**Q8. Who opposed the ban on the freedom of press at the beginning of the 19th century?**

**Ans.** Raja Ram Mohan Roy

**Q9. What were the suggestions given by the Nehru Report regarding universal suffrage?**

**Ans.** Motilal Nehru report recommended human rights in 1928.

**Q10. Who was the permanent chairman of the Constituent Assembly?**

**Ans.** Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Q11. How much time was taken by the Indian constitution to be framed?**

**Ans.** It took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to frame the Indian Constitution and a total of 166 meetings were held.

**Q12. Which provisions were borrowed from the Constitution of France?**

**Ans.** From the Constitution of France, we adopted the principle of equality, freedom and fraternity.

**Q13. Why is constitution important?**

**Ans.** It plays an important role in creating a minimum coordination and cooperation among the members of the society

**Q14. What will happen, if there is no basic rules and regulations in the society?**

**Ans.** In the absence of constitution, every member of the society feels insecure. Because it will be difficult for the people about how to treat others.

**Q15. Write two functions of the Constitution.**

**Ans.** Constitution provides minimum coordination and trust among the members of the society. Constitution specifies the basic allocation of power in a society. It decides who gets to decide what the laws will be.

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**Q17. Briefly explain the constitutional draft committee.**

**Ans.** It drafted the constitution. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairperson of the Draft Committee.

**Q18. Write two ideals of objective resolution presented by Nehru in 1946.**

**Ans.** India will be an independent, sovereign and socialist state. All the people of India will be guaranteed fundamental rights like equality before law, socio economic and political justice.

**Q19. Explain the process of the composition of the Indian Constituent Assembly.**

**Ans.** Constituent assembly held its first meeting on 9th December, 1946. Vice chairperson was Sachidanand Sinha, Cabinet Mission. Dr. Rajender Prasad was the permanent chairperson of constituent Assembly. Members 389, total meetings 166.

**Q20. The Constitution is usually destroyed by the some members at the expense of others. In the context of this statement, what efforts have been made to strengthen the Indian Constitution?**

**Ans.** Decentralization of powers, division of powers between union list, State list, Concurrent list, and distribution of powers in legislature, executive and judiciary.

**Q21. What kind of fundamental provisions must be included for a successful constitution?**

**Ans.** Ensuring social security of minorities from the majority group, Providing basic facilities, strengthening the powers of small social groups, protecting the liberty of all in the society.

**Q22. Why Indian constitution framers adopted parliamentary form of government and federal structure?**

**Ans.** The Constituent Assembly was very thoughtful to establish a proper balance between the three organs of government and distribution of powers among the centre and state government.

**Q23. Why do we need a constitution? Explain**

**Ans.** Need of the constitution- To make the supreme law of the country; to form the government; specifications of decision making powers, limitations on the powers of the government, to fulfil the aspirations and goals of a society, provides fundamental identity of a people.

**Q24. Explain the main recommendations of Cabinet Mission Plan.**

**Ans.**

According to cabinet mission plan.

- Each province and each princely states or a group of states were allotted seat proportional to their respective population.
- The seats in each provinces were distributed among the three main communities Muslims, Sikhs and general in proportion to their respective population.

**Method of Single Transferable Vote system**

The method of selection in the case of representatives of princely states was to be determined by consultation

**Q25. Explain the main features of the Indian Constitution with the help of examples.**

**Ans. Features of the Indian Constitution**

Written constitution, Sovereign, democratic, socialist, secular, Republic, fundamental rights and fundamental, independent Judiciary, parliamentary system of government, directive principle of State Policy.

**Q26. The Indian Constitution is a blend of rigidity and flexibility. Explain with the help of examples.**

**Ans.** Indian constitution is a blend of flexibility and rigidity. Indian constitution accepts the necessity of modifications according to changing needs of the society. Indian constitution is a document made by human being and may need revisions, changes and re-examination. It is not so ordinary instrument that it can be modified just like any other ordinary law. So Indian Constitution framers were aware of this problem and so to strike a balance. Students can give examples of simple majority and special majority.