

The Indian Constitution

Choose the correct answer:

Question 1.

Constitution of a nation contains:

- (a) Rules (b) Laws (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Question 2.

What refers to a goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form?

- (a) Arbitrary (b) Ideal (c) Polity (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Ideal

Question 3.

By which time had the nationalist movement gained momentum?

- (a) Beginning of 20th century (b) Middle of 20th century (c) End of 20th century (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Beginning of 20th century

Question 4.

When did the King of Nepal finally take over as the head of government?

- (a) February, 2002 (b) February, 2005 (c) February, 2007 (d) April, 2003

Answer: (b) February, 2005

Question 5.

State governments have authority to make rules on subjects of

- (a) Asian concern (b) National concern (c) Both of these (d) None of these

Answer: (d) None of these

Question 6.

Who has a role to play in formation of government under Universal Adult Suffrage?

- (a) All adult Indians (b) Only males (c) All children (d) None of these

Answer: (a) All adult Indians

Question 7.

What kind of role citizens of India play in electing representatives?

- (a) Indirect (b) No Role (c) Direct (d) Submissive

Answer: (c) Direct

Question 8.

What refers to independent people in a democratic form of government?

- (a) Sovereign (b) Ideal (c) Polity (d) Trafficking

Answer: (a) Sovereign

Question 9.

If a 13-year old child is working in a factory, what is it called?

- (a) Freedom to education (b) Child labour (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Child labour

Question 10.

Which of the following are Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Right to equality (b) Right to freedom (c) Right against exploitation (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 11.

Secularism means that the state promotes

- (a) One religion (b) No religion (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer: (b) No religion

Question 12.

Who was the first Prime Minister of Free India

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Lai Bahadur Shastri (c) Mrs. Indira Gandhi (d) Guljari Lai Nanda

Answer: (a) Jawaharlal Nehru

Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(a) INC	(i) 15th August, 1947
(b) Constitution of India	(ii) 26th January, 1950
(c) A group of 300 people (d) Independence Day of India	(iii) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Independence Day of India	(iv) Doctors
(e) School	(v) Constitution Assembly in 1946
(f) Father of Nation	(vi) Teachers
(g) Republic Day	(vii) Indian National Congress
	(viii) Bhimrao Ambedkar

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) INC	(vii) Indian National Congress
(b) Constitution of India	(viii) Bhimrao Ambedkar
(c) A group of 300 people (d) Independence Day of India	(v) Constitution Assembly in 1946
(d) Independence Day of India	(i) 15th August, 1947
(e) School	(vi) Teachers
(f) Father of Nation	(iii) Mahatma Gandhi
(g) Republic Day	(ii) 26th January, 1950

State whether true or false:

1. The Indian Constitution was written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Answer: False

2. Nepal adopted an Interim Constitution in 2007.

Answer: True

3. The Constitution of India consists of the Fundamental Rights.

Answer: True

4. Nepal, was a Monarchy in 1990.

Answer: True

5. The Constitution of India came in force on 15th August 1947.

Answer: False

6. The 3rd significant purpose of the Constitution is to save us from ourselves.

Answer: True

7. Discrimination is the part of our Constitution.

Answer: False

Fill in the blanks:

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is known as the father of

Answer: Indian Constitution

2. refers to the cruel and unjust use of power or authority.

Answer: Tyranny

3. refers to a goal or a principle in its more excellent or perfect form.

Answer: Ideal

4. Buddhists in India are counted as

Answer: minority

Q1- In 1934, _____ demanded for a Constituent Assembly for the first time.

- A) Indian National Congress B) Swarajya Party C) Forward Block D) Communist Party

Q2- The Indian Constitution was drafted by _____.

- A) Congress B) Constituent Assembly C) Judicial Assembly D) Hindu Mahasbha

Q3- In Nepal, the struggle for democracy started in _____.

- A) 1990 B) 1991 C) 1992 D) 1994

Q4- The father of Indian Constitution is _____.

- A) B R Ambedkar B) Liaquat Ali Khan C) Rajendra Prasad D) S C Sinha

Q5- To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Constitution introduced

- A) Directive Principles of State Policy B) Fundamental Rights C) Judiciary Rights D) Executive Rights

Q6- _____ is a group of people who make laws and run the government.

- A) Congress B) Judiciary C) Government D) Executive

Q7- Shri Jagjivan Ram was the first _____ minister of India.

- A) labour B) health C) Parliamentary Affairs D) Home

Q8- The existence of more than one level of government in any country is called _____

- A) Democracy B) Federalism C) Universal Adult Franchise D) Monarchy

Q9- The Human trafficking and forced labour are prohibited under _____.

- A) Culture and Educational Rights B) Right against Exploitation

C) Right to freedom of Religion D) Right to Property

Q10- The Indian government is a _____ form of government.

- A) Monarchy B) Military C) Parliamentary D) Dictatorship

Q11- Right to Move Freely falls under _____.

- A) Right against Exploitation B) Right to Property

C) Right to freedom D) Culture and Educational Rights

Q12- The system of courts in the country is collectively referred as _____.

- A) Judiciary B) Congress C) Ministers D) Executive

Q13- _____ was the first Finance minister of India.

- A) Atal Bihari Bajpai B) John Mathai C) Maulana Azad D) Liaquat Ali

Q14- _____ were urged by B R Ambedkar to join government and civil services.

- A) Hindus B) Pashtuns C) Scheduled Castes D) Muslims

Q15- The first Health Minister of Independent India was _____.

- A) Aruna Asaf Ali B) Indira Gandhi C) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur D) C Rajaji

Q16- _____ was the first Prime Minister of independent India.

- A) Sardar Patel B) Mahatma Gandhi C) Jawaharlal Nehru D) Maulana Azad

Q17- The Indian Constitution was finally completed in _____.

- A) November 1946 B) September 1949 C) November 1949 D) August 1950

Q18- _____ was the President of the Constituent Assembly.

- A) Dr Rajendra Prasad B) S Radhakrishnan C) B R Ambedkar D) C Rajaji

Q19- The elected representatives in India are part of _____.

- A) Judiciary B) Legislature C) Executive D) Cabinet

Q20- 'Everyone is equal before law.' This right falls under _____.

- A) Right to Education B) Right to Vote C) Right to Equality D) Right to Study

Question 1.

In which year the Fundamental duties were included in the Constitution?

- (a) 1972 (b) 1976 (c) 1985 (d) 1970

Answer: (b) 1976

Question 2.

What is the significance of the Preamble in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) States the objectives of the president (b) States the objectives of the election
(c) States the objectives of the Constitution (d) None of these

Answer: (c) States the objectives of the Constitution

Question 3.

Which defines the set of rules to govern country?

- (a) Preamble (b) Sovereignty (c) Constitution (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Constitution

Question 4.

What are the Fundamental Rights provided by the Constitution of India?

- (a) Right to equality (b) Right to freedom (c) Right against exploitation (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Question 5.

What defines the introduction to our constitution?

- (a) Preamble (b) Sovereignty (c) Constitution (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Preamble

Question 6.

Which of the following includes in a parliamentary form of government?

- (a) The Council of Ministers exercises all powers headed by the Prime Minister.
(b) The head of the State, President, enjoys real powers.
(c) Union and States enjoy equal powers.
(d) Right to vote is limited.

Answer: (a) The Council of Ministers exercises all powers headed by the Prime Minister.

Question 7.

Which court issue the Writs?

- (a) District Courts (b) Panchayats
(c) Civil Courts/Criminal Courts (d) Supreme Court/High Courts

Answer: (d) Supreme Court/High Courts

Question 8.

Panchayati Raj is the tier of which government?

- (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

Answer: (c) Third

Question 9.

Right against exploitation does not include which prohibition?

- (a) Prohibition of trafficking
- (b) Prohibition of forced labor
- (c) Prohibition of employment of children below 14 years of age
- (d) Prohibition of untouchability

Answer: (d) Prohibition of untouchability

Question 10.

Define Preamble?

- (a) Idol of lion
- (b) Format of rules
- (c) Introduction to our constitution
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Introduction to our constitution

Question 11.

What do you mean by republican form of government?

- (a) No king in republic
- (b) No British in republic
- (c) No female in republic
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) No king in republic

Question 12.

What is Sovereignty?

- (a) Freedom to establish new country
- (b) Freedom to govern oneself
- (c) Peoples government
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Freedom to govern oneself

Question 13.

What is the name of the Kingship or rule of a king?

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Constitution
- (c) Monarchy
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Monarchy

Question 14.

What do you mean by secular state?

- (a) Don't have any official religion
- (b) Don't have any king
- (c) Don't have any preamble
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Don't have any official religion

Question 15.

What do you mean by Right to equality?

- (a) Rich people are higher than poorer
- (b) All are equal before law
- (c) Government officer are superior
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) All are equal before law

Question 16.

What implies all the citizens of a country are equal before law?

- (a) Parliamentary rule
- (b) Independence of the judiciary
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Fundamental rights

Answer: (c) Right to equality

Question 17.

When did our Constitution was adopted and was enforced?

- (a) 26 January, 1950
- (b) 15 August, 1947
- (c) 2 October, 1950
- (d) 26 November, 1949

Answer: (a) 26 January, 1950

Question 18.

Who is the father of the Indian Constitution?

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

Answer: (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Understanding Secularism

Choose the correct answer:

Question 1.

Where do Christians go for prayer?

- (a) Temple (b) Church (c) Mosque (d) Gurudwara

Answer: (b) Church

Question 2.

What happened in Hitler's Germany?

- (a) Several million people were killed (b) Bomb blast took place in Nagasaki
(c) Assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Several million people were killed

Question 3.

What does 'to force someone to do something' mean?

- (a) Coercion (b) Intervene (c) Interpret (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Coercion

Question 4.

Indian Constitution contains

- (a) fundamental rights (b) discrimination (c) inequality (d) all of these

Answer: (a) fundamental rights

Question 5.

What could the tyranny of majority result in?

- (a) Discrimination (b) Coercion (c) None of the above (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (d) Both (a) and (b)

Question 6.

What can we not do in government schools?

- (a) Sing national anthem (b) Sing Rashtriya Geet
(c) Celebrate any religious festival (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Celebrate any religious festival

Question 7.

What refers to the State's effort to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution?

- (a) Intervene (b) Coercion (c) Meditation (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Intervene

Question 8.

Which is the sect of Jainism?

- (a) Arya Samaj (b) Khalsa (c) Digamber (d) Sanatan Dharm

Answer: (c) Digamber

Question 9.

What is celebrated on 2nd October of every year?

- (a) Christmas Day (b) Children's Day (c) Gandhi Jayanti (d) Diwali

Answer: (c) Gandhi Jayanti

Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(a) Hindu	(i) Religious festival
(b) Muslim	(ii) Pooja, Meditation
(c) Sikh	(iii) National Festival
(d) Diwali	(iv) Mecca, Madina
(e) Republic Day	(v) Golden Temple

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Hindu	(ii) Pooja, Meditation
(b) Muslim	(iv) Mecca, Madina
(c) Sikh	(v) Golden Temple
(d) Diwali	(i) Religious festival
(e) Republic Day	(iii) National Festival

State whether true or false:

1. Qawwali is religious music of Christians.

Answer: False

2. Shabad Kirtan is the religious music sung by Sikhs.

Answer: True

3. Shiva and Vishnu are the God of Hindus.

Answer: True

4. Id-ul-Zuha is the religious festivals of Muslims.

Answer: True

Fill in the blanks:

1. Pooja sthal of Hindus is

Answer: temple

2. The form of prayer of is Namaj.

Answer: Muslims

3. is God of Muslim.

Answer: Allah

4. Holi is celebrated in the month of

Answer: March

5. Makkar Sakranti is celebrated on January every year.

Answer: 13th or 14th

6. Independence Day is festival of India.

Answer: national

Q1- Hitler had prosecuted _____ during his reign in Germany.

A) Muslims B) Christians C) Jews D) Hindus

Q2- Israel is a _____ majority state.

A) Hindu B) Jewish C) Islamic D) Christian

Q3- _____ is one of the former colonies of France.

A) Indonesia B) South Africa C) Morocco D) China

Q4- In Saudi Arabia, _____ can't practise their religion in public.

A) non-Muslims B) Muslims C) Government D) People

Q5- Separation of religion from the State is referred to as _____.

A) Monarchy B) Democracy C) Secularism D) Republic

Q6- All citizens are permitted by _____ to practise their own religion.

A) State B) Indian constitution C) Judiciary D) President

Q8- _____ are not allowed to celebrate the festivals of any particular religion to promote secularism.

A) Private schools B) Government schools C) madarsas D) Pathshalas

Q9- The tyranny of Majority people can result in _____ of religious minorities.

A) education **B) discrimination** C) freedom D) biasness

Q10- The Government of India does not support any one ____.

A) Democracy B) monarchy **C) religion** D) Judiciary

Q11- _____ is an example of government office.

A) Restaurants **B) Police stations** C) Housing society D) private schools

Q12- In _____, there are upper castes who dominate lower castes.

A) Jainism B) Judaism C) Parsis **D) Hinduism**

Q13- Indian Constitution allows religious minorities to set up their own ____.

A) Courts **B) Educational setups** C) Police stations D) government schools

Q14- _____ is a former colony of France.

A) South Africa **B) Algeria** C) China D) Indonesia

Q15- For Sikhs, wearing a ____ is an important part of religion. So, they can avoid helmets.

A) kurta **B) Turban** C) uniform D) shirts

Q16- _____ is a Republic country

A) Japan B) United Kingdom **C) United States of America** D) China

Q17- _____ is the main religion of Saudi Arabia.

A) Christianity **B) Islam** C) Judaism D) Hinduism

Q18- _____ are allowed to celebrate festivals.

A) Courts B) Parliaments **C) Private Schools** D) Police stations

Q19- Pledge of Alligiance' takes place in the schools of the ____.

A) China **B) USA** C) India D) Japan

Q20- Tunisia was a colony of _____ earlier.

A) Netherland **B) France** C) Spain D) United Kingdom

Question 1.

Who were persecuted in Hitler's Germany?

- (a) Jews
- (b) Christian
- (c) Muslims
- (d) Hindus

Answer

Answer: (a) Jews

Question 2.

What is referred to as the separation of religion from the State?

- (a) Diversity
- (b) Fraternity
- (c) Secularism
- (d) Discrimination

Answer

Answer: (c) Secularism

Question 3.

Which community in Indian society cannot be forced to wear Helmet as they wear Turban.

- (a) Muslims
- (b) Buddhist
- (c) Christians
- (d) Sikhs

Answer

Answer: (d) Sikhs

Question 1.

What is celebrated on 2nd October of every year?

- (a) Christmas Day (b) Children's Day (c) Gandhi Jayanti (d) Diwali

Answer: (c) Gandhi Jayanti

Question 3.

From where did immigrants come to France in 1960's?

- (a) Algeria (b) Tunisia (c) Morocco (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Question 4.

What was the names of the Muslim dominant former French colonies?

- (a) Tunisia (b) Morocco (c) Algeria (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 5.

What was the reason behind abolition of the evil practice of untouchability?

- (a) To end the Muslims in India (b) To end the discrimination
(c) To end the poverty (d) None of these

Answer: (b) To end the discrimination

Question 6.

Which one of the following is a fundamental right?

- (a) Right to freedom of religion (b) Right to property (c) Right to work (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Right to freedom of religion

Question 7.

The rights provided by constitution are called:

- (a) Governmental Rights (b) Optional Rights (c) Economic Rights (d) Fundamental Rights

Answer: (d) Fundamental Rights

Question 8.

In February 2004, which country has prohibited the wearing of conspicuous religious or political signs by the students?

- (a) France (b) India (c) America (d) None of these

Answer: (a) France

Question 9.

What refers to the State's effort to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution?

- (a) Intervene (b) Coercion (c) Meditation (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Intervene

Question 10.

What is the status of U.S legislature in the matters of the religion?

- (a) Prohibit making new gender law (b) Prohibit making new reservation law
(c) Prohibit making new religion law (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Prohibit making new religion law

Question 11.

What could the tyranny of majority result in?

- (a) Discrimination (b) Coercion (c) None of the above (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (d) Both (a) and (b)

Question 12.

What happened in Hitler's Germany?

- (a) Several million people were killed (b) Bomb blast took place in Nagasaki
(c) Assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Several million people were killed

Question 13. What was the names of two non-secular countries?

- (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Israel (c) Both a and b(d) None of these

Question 14.

Explain the meaning of coercion.

- (a) Force by legal authority (b) Force by parents (c) Force by Law (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Force by legal authority