

Basic of Constitution-Part (1)

1. The Constitution of India was framed by
 - (a) British Monarchy
 - (b) A Constituent Assembly
 - (c) British Parliament
 - (d) Indian Parliament
2. India is a secular state because
 - (a) there is no state religion
 - (b) every citizen has the right to adopt and practice any religion
 - (c) no discrimination can be made among citizens on the basis of religion all of the above
 - (d) All of the above
3. What does the word "Democratic" mean?
 - (a) absolutely independent,
 - (b) system of political economy that ensures equitable distribution of wealth and protects from exploitation
 - (c) having no official state religion and granting every citizen the right to freely follow any religion of his or her choice
 - (d) granting equal voting rights to every single citizen of the nation
4. In Indian Constitution, the idea of "A Union of States in the Indian Constitution" has been derived from
 - (a) Constitution of Belgium
 - (b) The Australian Constitution
 - (c) Constitution of Colombia
 - (d) Constitution of Bhutan
5. Who decides how the government will be constituted?
 - (a) Parliament
 - (b) Constitution
 - (c) Judiciary
 - (d) None of the above
6. What does the word "Republic" mean?
 - (a) absolutely independent,
 - (b) head of the state is elected by the citizens and is not hereditary.
 - (c) having no official state religion and granting every citizen the right to freely follow any religion of his or her choice
 - (d) having a democratic form of government that grants equal voting rights to every single citizen

7. What does the word "Secular" mean?
- (a) absolutely independent,
 - (b) system of political economy that ensures equitable distribution of wealth and protects from exploitation
 - (c) having no official state religion and granting every citizen the right to freely follow any religion of his or her choice
 - (d) granting equal voting rights to every single citizen of the nation
8. What is the date of adoption of the Constitution?
- (a) 26th November, 1949
 - (b) 26th January, 1950
 - (c) 15th August, 1947
 - (d) 30th January, 1960
9. What can be rightly said about the Indian Constitution?
- (a) It is fully rigid
 - (b) It is fully flexible
 - (c) Partly rigid, partly flexible
 - (d) Neither rigid, nor flexible
10. Choose among the following the law-making body at the central level:
- (a) Executive
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) President
 - (d) Cabinet Ministers

Answers.

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (d)
4. (b)
5. (b)
6. (b)
7. (c)
8. (a)
9. (c)
10. (b)