

Republic and Democracy

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)

Legislature

1. The Indian Parliament is:
 - (a) Unicameral
 - (b) Three Houses
 - (c) Bicameral
 - (d) Four Houses
2. Presently, how many Indian States have a bicameral state legislature?
 - (a) 12
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 18
 - (d) 3
3. Which state has the largest Legislative Assembly in terms of capacity?
 - (a) Bihar
 - (b) Madhya Pradesh
 - (c) Maharashtra
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh
4. What is the maximum gap between the two sessions of state legislature?
 - (a) 3 months
 - (b) 4 months
 - (c) 6 months
 - (d) 8 months
5. Which of the following is correct regarding the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) It is completely based on British Constitution
 - (b) It is made only on the basis of Government of India Act, 1935
 - (c) It is a mixture of several Constitutions
 - (d) It is original
6. A written instrument embodying basic principles and laws of a nation states or social group that determine the power and duties of the government and guarantee certain _____ to the people is called _____.
 - (a) School, written constitution
 - (b) Rules, oral constitution
 - (c) Education, constitution
 - (d) Rights, Constitution
7. The idea of the rule of law was adopted from _____ constitution?
 - (a) British Constitution
 - (b) Irish Constitution
 - (c) French Constitution
 - (d) United States Constitution

8. Indian constitution was created by _____

- (a) Draft committee
- (b) Independence committee
- (c) Constituent Assembly
- (d) None of these

9. Who among the following in the state legislature decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not?

- (a) Speaker of Legislative Assembly
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) Chairman of Legislative Council
- (d) Leader of Majority party

10. Germany has a

- (a) Unicameral legislature
- (b) Bicameral legislature
- (c) Dictatorship form of government
- (d) Autocratic form of government

Answers

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