

Civ - The indian constitution

1M

1. How a good constitution save us?

- (A) It is binding on us
- (B) It does not allow our whims to change its basic structure
- (C) We can hurt ourselves in wake of excitement
- (D) It ask legal basis of every action

1M

2. 'Right to Equality' is a

- (A) Fundamental Duty
- (B) Fundamental Right
- (C) Directive Principle
- (D) None of the above

1M

3. The Constitution prevents misuse of power through its guidelines by

- (A) The President
- (B) The Leaders
- (C) The Finance Minister
- (D) The Prime Minister

1M

4. The nature of political system in a country is decided by the

- (A) Supreme Court
- (B) Government
- (C) People
- (D) Constitution

1M

5. Whose authorities did the new Constitution of Nepal take away in 2006?

- (A) The King's
- (B) The President's
- (C) The Prime Minister's
- (D) The Council of ministers

1M

6. The Constitution helps to serve the rules and principles on them

(A) All people can fight

(B) All people can agree upon

(C) All people can agree for set-up of the type of country

(D) All leaders can agree

1M

7. How is the nature of political system affected by the Constitution? <

1M

8. The Constitution contains the rules that ensure that:-

(A) Majority is provided with the things, which minorities gets

(B) Minorities are included for anything that is available for majority

(C) Minorities are excluded for the things, which majority wants

(D) Majority is excluded from the things, which minorities gets

1M

9. Which of the following is the key feature of Indian Constitution?

(A) Presidential form of Government

(B) National Religion

(C) Federalism

(D) None of the above

1M

10. How many members of Constituent Assembly had decided about the Constitution of India?

(A) Around 550

(B) Around 400

(C) Around 60

(D) Around 300

1M

11. After the partition of India and Pakistan, which states future was not decided?

(A) The North-Western Frontier States

(B) The Muslim States

(C) The Princely States

(D) The Rajput States

1M

12. The Indian Union is a 'federal state' but it can be 'unitary state' during:-

- (A) The Presidential Rule
- (B) The Financial Emergency
- (C) The Emergency

(D) Never

1M

13. Federalism means

- (A) Division of power between parties
- (B) Division of power between Center and States
- (C) Division of power between State and Panchayats

(D) None of the above

1M

14. In India the people have direct involvement in electing their representatives because of

- (A) Universal Adult Franchise
- (B) Parliamentary System
- (C) Federalism

(D) Separation of powers

1M

15. The group of people which is responsible for implementing laws and making the government is:-

- (A) The leaders
- (B) The executive
- (C) The political parties

(D) The legislature

1M

16. Which of the following can cause injustice and chaos in society?

- (A) The misuse of authority by the leaders
- (B) The tussle between rich and poor
- (C) Reservation

(D) None of the above

1M

17. Which of following is not a fundamental right?

- (A) Right to Equality
- (B) Right to watch what you want on T.V.
- (C) Right to Freedom
- (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

1M

18. Name three organs of state according to the principle of 'Separation of Powers'?

1M

19. Which of the following made the Constitution of India

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Constituent Assembly
- (D) British Parliament

1M

20. When did Nepal adopt the Constitution before the new one in 2006?

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1990
- (C) 1970
- (D) 2000

1M

21. Whose authorities did the new Constitution of Nepal take away in 2006?

- (A) To make laws
- (B) To judge the matters
- (C) To execute laws
- (D) To modify laws

1M

22. India is a

- (A) Unitary State
- (B) Capitalist State
- (C) Socialist State

(D) Federal State

1M

23. The provisions to prevent social discrimination are mentioned in the:-

(A) Constitution

(B) Law Books

(C) Religious Books

(D) Political Theories

1M

24. The domination of one major community over other minor communities is

(A) Party domination

(B) Intra-community domination

(C) Inter-community domination

(D) Communalism

1M

25. The Directive Principles of the State Policy aimed for elimination of:-

(A) Rich Classes

(B) Poverty

(C) Private Ownership

(D) None of the above

1M

26. The domination of one community over other members of the society is

(A) Centre-State matter

(B) Autocracy

(C) Castism

(D) Intra-community domination

1M

27. The number of Fundamental Rights as mentioned in the Indian Constitution is:-

(A) Three

(B) Five

(C) Six

(D) Seven

1M

28. Which of the following is not the organ of the government?

- (A) Media
- (B) Legislature
- (C) Judiciary
- (D) Executive

1M

29. In India people choose their representatives to run the country, it is

- (A) Aristocracy
- (B) Unconstitutional
- (C) Selection
- (D) Democracy

1M

30. Who is known as the Father of Indian Constitution?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (C) Zakir Hussain
- (D) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

1M

31. According to Dr. Ambedkar the objectives of the Fundamental Rights are

- (A) Two-fold
- (B) Three-fold
- (C) One-fold
- (D) Four-fold

1M

32. If a child below 14 years is indulged in child labour then it is violation of the

- (A) Right to Freedom
- (B) Right to Equality
- (C) Right against Exploitation
- (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

1M

33. All the countries that have Constitution are democratic

- (A) It is necessary
- (B) No it is not necessary
- (C) It is wish of people
- (D) None of the above

1M

34. Who is the source of the constitution?

1M

35. The 'Government' is

- (A) Responsible for making laws
- (B) Responsible to protect the country
- (C) Responsible for governing the country and enforcing laws
- (D) None of the above

1M

36. The meaning of word 'State' is

- (A) A province of a country
- (B) The condition
- (C) people occupying condition
- (D) A political institution represents the people occupying a definite territory

1M

37. When did the Constituent Assembly of India was set up?

1M

38. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

1M

39. Name the King of Nepal against whom all protests for democracy took place.

1M

40. Which parliament did the king of Nepal restore in 2006?

1M

41. According to Dr B.R. Ambedkar- how many fold objectives are implemented in Fundamental rights?

1M

42. The principle of Universal Adult Franchise for India was adopted by

- (A) The British Government
- (B) The Constituent Assembly
- (C) The Interim government under Nehru
- (D) The Parliament of India

1M

43. The Constituent Assembly had drafted the Constitution of India during:-

- (A) December 1947 and December 1949
- (B) November 1946 and November 1949
- (C) December 1946 and January 1950
- (D) December 1946 and November 1949

1M

44. In November 2005, which party joined alliance of political parties against King Gyanendra and signed a 12-point agreement:-

- (A) Maoist Communist Party
- (B) Socialist Party (Maoist)
- (C) Nepali Congress Party
- (D) Nepali Labour Party

1M

45. The States according to the federalist feature of the Indian Constitution are:-

- (A) The coordinators of the Central government
- (B) Inbound agents of the Federal government
- (C) Not merely the agents of the Federal Government
- (D) Separate centres of power

1M

46. If a minority wants to set-up it's own cultural education institution then it will take place under:-

- (A) Right to Freedom
- (B) Cultural and Educational Rights
- (C) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

1M

47. A secular state is one which:

- (A) Promotes all religions
- (B) Promotes a particular religion
- (C) Remained against any religion
- (D) Follows policy of tolerance to all religion

1M

48. The Fundamental Rights are binding upon:-

- (A) All leaders
- (B) Indian Citizens
- (C) Authority who have power to make laws
- (D) The legislature

1M

49. Define the term 'Directive Principles of the State Policy'.

2M

50. Define 'Constitution'.

2M

51. Define the term 'Fundamental Rights'.

2M

52. What do the changes in the Indian Constitution replicate?

2M

53. Tell true or false.

- (i) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is known as the Father of Indian Constitution.
- (ii) Right to property is a Fundamental Right granted by the Indian Constitution.

2M

54. When did the Congress demanded for a Constituent Assembly and when did this demand got momentum?

2M

55. List the Fundamental Rights provided by the Constitution of India.

2M

56. Write the key features of Indian Constitution.

2M

57. What do you understand by the Parliamentary form of Government?

2M

58. Mention the powers of the three organs of state according to the principle of 'Separation of Power'.

3M

59. The Constitution prevents misuse of power. How?

3M

60. What did the change in the constitution of Nepal signify?

3M

61. Why do we need a Constitution?

3M

62. The struggle for freedom caused the evolution of democratic set-up in India. How?

3M

63. Define Secularism. What do you understand by 'Secular State'? <

3M

64. How did the Indian Constitution make?

5M

65. The Constitution prevents tyranny of majority in a democratic society. Discuss it with a suitable example.

5M

66. What do you understand by the federalism feature of the Constitution of India?

5M

67. The Constitution saves us from ourselves. Explain with example.