

HW
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Ch-2

Ideals and ideas of Democracy

Date _____
Page _____

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

Ans: (D) Communist Party

Q2. The Indian Constitution was drafted by _____

- A) Congress
- B) Constituent Assembly
- C) Judicial Assembly
- D) Shiksha Mahaksha

Ans: (B) Constituent Assembly

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

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

Q1. (A) 1990

Q4. The father of Indian Constitution is _____

- A) B. R. Ambedkar
- B) Bhaqat Ali Khan
- C) Rajendra Prasad
- D) S. C. Senka

Ans: (A) B. R. Ambedkar

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

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

Ans: (A) Directive Principles of State Policy

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

- A) Congress

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

Ans: (D) Executive

Q7. Shri Jagan Ram was the first _____ minister of India.

- A) Labour
- B) Health
- C) Parliamentary affairs
- D) Home

Ans: (A) Labour

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

Ans: (B) Federalism

Q9. The human trafficking and forced labour are prohibited under _____.

- A) Culture and Educational Right
- B) Right against Exploitation
- C) Right to Freedom
- D) Right to Property

Ans: (B) Right against Exploitation

Q10. The Indian government is a _____ form of government

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

Ans: (C) Parliamentary

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. (C) Right to freedom

Q13. The system of courts in the country is effectively referred as _____.

- A) Judiciary
- B) Legislature
- C) Ministers
- D) Executives

Q14. (A) Judiciary

Q15. _____ was the first Finance minister of India.

- A) P. V. Narayana Svaraj
- B) J. R. D. Tata
- C) Morarji Devasi
- D) Biju Patil

Q16. (D) Biju Patil

Q17. _____ were urged by B. R. Ambedkar to join government and civil services.

- A) Hindu
B) Postum
C) Scheduled caste
D) Muslim
- Q14. (C) Scheduled caste

Q15. The first Health Minister of independent India was _____.

- A) Acharya Debajit Ghosh
B) Indira Gandhi
C) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
D) E. Raja

Q16. (C) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Q17. _____ was the first Prime Minister of independent India.

- A) Jawahar Lal
B) Mahatma Gandhi
C) Jawaharlal Nehru
D) Narendra Modi

Ans: (C) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q17. The Indian Constitution was finally completed in _____.

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

Ans: (C) November 1949

Q18. _____ was the President of the ~~Constitution~~ Constituent Assembly.

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

Ans: (A) ~~Dr. B.R. Ambedkar~~ Dr. Rajendra Prasad

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

- A) Judiciary

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

Ans (B) Legislature

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

- A) Right to Education
- B) Right to vote
- C) Right to study
- D) Right to equality

Ans (D) Right to equality