

Chapter - 2 Ideas and Ideals of Democracy

Q1) In 1934, _____ demanded for a constituent for a assembly for the first time.

- a) Indian National Congress
- b) Swaraj Party
- c) Forward block
- d) Communist Party

Q2) The Indian constitution was drafted by

- a) Congress
- b) Constituent Assembly
- c) Judicial Assembly
- d) Hindu Mahasabha

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 makes law and run the government

- a) Congress
- b) Judiciary
- c) Government
- d) Executive

Q7) Shri Jagjivan Ram was the first minister

- a) Labour
- b) Health
- c) Parliament 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

09) The human traffick and force labour are prohibited under.

- a) Culture and Educational rights
- b) Right against Exploitation
- c) Right to freedom of religion
- d) Right to property

10) The Indian government is a _____ form of government

- a) Monarchy
- b) Military
- c) Parliament
- d) Dictatorship