

CIVICS

1. What is Constitutional Law?
 - (a) Provisions given in the Constitution
 - (b) Law to make Constitution
 - (c) Law to set up Constituent Assembly
 - (d) none of the above
2. The word 'Democracy' comes from the Greek word –
 - (a) Democracia
 - (b) Demokratia
 - (c) Demos
 - (d) Kratia
3. When did Zimbabwe attain independence and from whom?
 - (a) 1970, from Black minority rule
 - (b) 1880, from White minority rule
 - (c) 1980, from Americans
 - (d) 1980, from white minority rule
4. Which of these is permitted under the Rule of Law?
 - (a) Prime Minister can be punished for violating the Constitution.
 - (b) Police has a right to kill anybody.
 - (c) Women can be paid lesser salaries.
 - (d) President can rule for as long as he wants.
5. Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999?
 - (a) Benazir Bhutto
 - (b) Nawaz Sharif
 - (c) Pervez Musharraf
 - (d) None of the above
6. Which organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens?
 - (a) Executive
 - (b) Legislature
 - (c) Independent judiciary
 - (d) Police
7. Which of these is not an instance of broader meaning of democracy?
 - (a) Taking opinion of all the family members before taking a decision
 - (b) Being allowed to ask questions in the class
 - (c) Having no say in one's marriage plan
 - (d) None of the above
8. What kind of government is there in Myanmar?
 - (a) Government elected by the people
 - (b) Communist government
 - (c) Army rule
 - (d) Monarchy
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10. Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to:
- (a) African minority find it difficult to get the right to vote
 - (b) American minority find it difficult to get the right to vote
 - (c) Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote
11. Democracy must be based on
- (a) One-party system
 - (b) Free and fair election
 - (c) Choice from only the ruling party
 - (d) All the above
25. In which period did China face one of the worst famines that have occurred in the world?
- (a) 1932-36
 - (b) 1958-61
 - (c) 2001-2002
 - (d) 2004-2007
12. Which of these features is/are necessary to provide the basic rights to the citizens?
- (a) Citizens should be free to think
 - (b) Should be free to form associations
 - (c) Should be free to raise protest
 - (d) All the above
13. One person, one vote' means
- (a) One person is to be voted by all
 - (b) One person has one vote and each vote has one value
 - (c) A person can vote only once in his life
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
14. Which of these is not an instance of broader meaning of democracy?
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15. Why can the Chinese government not be called a democratic government even though elections are held there?
- (a) Army participates in election
 - (b) Government is not accountable to the people
 - (c) Some parts of China are not represented at all
 - (d) Government is always formed by the Communist Party
16. Who among the following was not the member of the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) T.T. Krishnamachari
 - (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
17. Which of the following terms is not included in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Liberty
 - (b) Equality
 - (c) Secular
 - (d) Religion
18. why did the white regime decide to change its policies?
- (a) Increase in protests and struggles
 - (b) Government realised that repression was becoming difficult

(c) Rise of sympathetic attitude in government for the blacks

(d) Both (a) and (b)

19. According to which Act were the elections held to provincial legislatures in India in 1937?

(a) Government of India Act, 1935

(b) Government of India Act, 1919

(c) Government of India Act, 1909

(d) None of the above

20. Which of these positions is correct in relation to the 'Sovereign' status of India?

(a) USA can decide India's foreign policy

(b) USSR can support the CPI (M) in setting up its government here

(c) The Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies

(d) Pakistan can control India's Armed Forces

21. Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have?

A. Powers of the head of the state

B. Name of the head of the state

C. Powers of the legislature

D. Name of the country

22. After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to.....?

A. Forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed

B. To take revenge on the whites

C. That the whites must leave the country

D. None

24. What does a constitution do?

A. The Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government.

B. It allows disputes and fights

C. It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions;

D. A & C

25. What do you mean by Sovereign?

A. People have the supreme right to make decisions

B. Head of the state is an elected person

C. People should live like brothers and sisters

D. The government will not favour any religion

ASSERTION /REASONING BASED

1. Assertion (A) : The Constitution of India has made the President the Supreme Commander of Armed Forces.

Reason (R) : Democracy maintains civilian supremacy over the military force.

A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

2. Assertion: In India political parties which formed the government represent the majority of seats secured in the elections to the House of the People at the Centre and the Legislative Assemblies in the States but not the Majority of votes.

Reason (R) : The elections based on the majority vote system decided the result on the basis of relative majority of votes secured.

A & R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

3. Assertion (A) : In India, the Judiciary is independent of the Executive.

Reason (R) : Judiciary favours the government and helps in the implementation of its plans.

Ans. A is true but R is false

4. India has a parliamentary system of government.

Reason (R) : Indian Parliament is bicameral. *Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A*

5. Assertion (A) : The Indian Constitution came into force with effect from 26th January, 1950.

Reason (R) : 26th January is celebrated as the Republic Day. *Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation*