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S.S.T.

Q. 1. In 1934, _____ demanded for a Constituent Assembly for the first time.

(a) Indian National Congress.

Q. 2. The Indian Constitution was drafted by

(b) Constituent assembly.

Q. 3. In Nepal, the struggle for democracy started in

→ (a) 1990

Q. 4. The father of Indian Constitution is _____

→ (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q. 5. To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Constitution introduced

→ (a) Directive Principles of state policy.

Q.6 → _____ is a group of people who make laws and run the government.

(d) Executive

Q.7 Jhri Jagevam was the first _____ minister of India.

(a) Labour

Q.8 The existence of more than one level of government in any country is called _____.

→ (b) Federalism

Q.9 The human trafficking and forced labour are prohibited under _____.

→ (b) Right against exploitation.

Q.10 The Indian government is a _____ form of government.

→ (c) Parliamentary

Q.11 Right to move freely falls under _____.

→ (c) Right to freedom

Q.12. The system of courts in the country is collectively referred as _____.

→ (a) judiciary.

Q.13. _____ was the first finance minister of India.

→ (b) J. B. Mathai

Q.14. _____ were urged by B. P. Ambedkar to join government and civil services.

→ (c) Scheduled Castes.

Q.15. The first Health Minister of Independent India was _____.

→ (c) Rajkumar Amrit Kaur.

Q.16. _____ was the first Prime Minister of Independent India.

→ (c) Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q.17. The Indian Constitution was finally completed in _____.

→ (c) November 1949

Q.18. _____ was the President of the Constituent Assembly.

→ (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Q:19 The elected representatives in India are part of
→ (b) Legislature.

Q:20 Everyone is equal before law. The right falls under _____.

→ (c) Right to Equality.