

CHAPTER-10 | The Constitution of India – An Introduction

QUIZ PART-01

1. What is the primary purpose of a constitution?
A. To set rules for sports competitions
B. To define the framework for the government
C. To explain historical events
D. To create economic policies (B)

Explanation: A constitution outlines the basic principles, laws, and framework of the government.

2. Who takes an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of India?
A. Only the President
B. Only the Prime Minister
C. Only the judges
D. The President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, and Judges (D)

Explanation: The President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, and Judges all pledge to uphold the Constitution.

3. What did Dr. Rajendra Prasad emphasize in his speech regarding the Constitution?
A. The importance of government stability
B. The need for hard work and moral regeneration for the Constitution's success
C. The benefits of strict laws
D. The economic reforms needed for the country (B)

Explanation: Dr. Rajendra Prasad highlighted that success requires hard work, mental labor, and moral regeneration to make the Constitution effective.

4. How many parts and schedules did the Constitution of India initially have when it came into effect?
A. 22 parts and 8 schedules
B. 25 parts and 12 schedules
C. 28 parts and 10 schedules
D. 30 parts and 14 schedules (A)

Explanation: Initially, the Constitution had 22 parts and 8 schedules when it came into effect on January 26, 1950.

5. Why do we need a constitution?
A. To decide the rules for a game
B. To define the framework for a country's government and ensure fairness
C. To manage international relations
D. To set up cultural traditions (B)

Explanation: A constitution is needed to set the framework for a country's government and ensure checks, balances, and fairness.

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the roles a constitution plays in governance?
A. Defining the framework of government
B. Setting up cultural ceremonies
C. Outlining citizens' rights and duties
D. Setting long-term goals and aspirations (B)

Explanation: A constitution is focused on governance, rights, duties, and national aspirations, not cultural ceremonies.

7. What was the significance of January 26, 1950, in India?
A. It marked the day India gained independence
B. It was the first Republic Day
C. It marked the coming into effect of the Indian Constitution
D. It was the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad (C)

Explanation: January 26, 1950, is significant because it is the day when the Indian Constitution came into effect.

8. How did the freedom struggle influence the Constitution?
A. It led to the creation of strict economic policies
B. It shaped the values and ideals like justice, equality, and freedom
C. It resulted in the formation of a monarchy
D. It did not affect the Constitution (B)

Explanation: The freedom struggle influenced the Constitution by shaping values such as justice, equality, and freedom, which are reflected in its principles.

9. What can be compared to the "rulebook" for a country?
A. A school textbook
B. A nation's constitution
C. A sports trophy
D. A historical document (B)

Explanation: A country's constitution serves as the rulebook by outlining the basic principles, laws, and governance framework.

10. Which of these values are commonly found in many constitutions, including India's?
A. Authoritarian rule
B. Equality and justice for all
C. Economic growth at any cost
D. Restriction of freedom (B)

Explanation: Many constitutions, including India's, emphasize values like equality, justice, fraternity, and freedom for all citizens.