

CHAPTER-2 | Constitutional Design

QUIZ
PART-04

1. Which part of the Constitution reflects the basic philosophy and ideals of the framers?
A. Directive Principles of State Policy
B. Fundamental Rights
C. Preamble
D. Citizenship provisions (C)

Explanation: The Preamble is regarded as the soul of the Constitution and expresses its guiding philosophy.

2. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was inspired by which country's model?
A. British
B. American
C. French
D. Russian (B)

Explanation: The Indian Preamble was influenced by the American model of constitutional philosophy.

3. What do the words "We the People of India" signify in the Preamble?
A. Authority of the king
B. Sovereignty of external powers
C. Constitution made by the people through representatives
D. Supremacy of the military (C)

Explanation: These words show that the Constitution derives authority from the people, not external powers.

4. What does "Sovereign" mean in the context of the Indian Constitution?
A. The king is supreme
B. No external power can dictate India's government
C. Only majority decisions matter
D. The judiciary is supreme (B)

Explanation: Sovereignty means India's government is free to decide internal and external matters without outside interference.

5. Which two terms were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment in 1976?
A. Democratic and Socialist
B. Socialist and Secular
C. Sovereign and Republic
D. Justice and Liberty (B)

Explanation: The words "Socialist" and "Secular" were incorporated through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.

6. What does the term "Secular" in the Preamble imply?
A. One official religion for the state
B. Equal respect for all religions by the government
C. Complete ban on religion
D. Religion controlling government policies (B)

Explanation: Secularism means there is no state religion, and all faiths are treated equally by the government.

7. Which feature of democracy is highlighted in the Preamble?
A. Hereditary head of state
B. Equal political rights and accountability of rulers
C. Rule of the army
D. Dictatorial governance (B)

Explanation: Democracy ensures that rulers are elected, accountable, and citizens enjoy equal political rights.

8. What does the term "Republic" in the Indian Constitution mean?
A. The head of state is an elected person, not hereditary
B. Rule of the monarch
C. Dictatorship of the army
D. Head of state chosen by religion (A)

Explanation: A Republic ensures that the head of state is elected, unlike monarchies where it is hereditary.

9. Which principle ensures that citizens cannot be discriminated against on grounds of caste, religion, or gender?
A. Liberty
B. Justice
C. Equality
D. Sovereignty (B)

Explanation: Justice ensures reduction of social inequalities and guarantees welfare for disadvantaged groups.

10. What does "Fraternity" in the Preamble emphasize?
A. Citizens must follow the same religion
B. People should treat each other as members of one family
C. Military should unite citizens
D. Political leaders alone ensure unity (B)

Explanation: Fraternity calls for unity, brotherhood, and equal respect among all citizens.