

CHAPTER-10 | The Constitution of India – An Introduction

QUIZ PART-05

1. What does the term “Republic” in the Preamble mean?

- A. The head of the state is hereditary
- B. The head of the state is elected
- C. The state is governed by a king
- D. The state is governed by external powers (B)

Explanation: “Republic” means that the head of the state is elected, not hereditary.

2. What does “Sovereign” mean in the context of the Indian Constitution?

- A. The government is controlled by foreign powers
- B. The government has supreme authority over both internal and external matters
- C. The government is only responsible for domestic matters
- D. The government is controlled by the king (B)

Explanation: “Sovereign” means that the people of India have supreme authority to make decisions without interference from external powers.

3. Which term was added to the Preamble through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976?

- A. Socialist
- B. Secular
- C. Democratic
- D. Both A and B (D)

Explanation: The terms “Socialist” and “Secular” were added to the Preamble in 1976 through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.

4. What does “Justice” mean in the context of the Indian Constitution?

- A. People can be discriminated based on caste, religion, or gender
- B. Social inequalities must be reduced, and government should work for the welfare of all
- C. Only certain people can enjoy political rights
- D. All citizens must be treated equally in the economy (B)

Explanation: “Justice” means that social inequalities must be reduced and the government should work for the welfare of all, especially disadvantaged groups.

5. What is the meaning of “Liberty” in the Preamble of the Constitution?

- A. Restrictions on what citizens can think and express
- B. Citizens have no rights to express their thoughts
- C. Citizens can express their thoughts and act freely without unreasonable restrictions
- D. The government controls all forms of expression (C)

Explanation: “Liberty” ensures that citizens have freedom of thought, expression, belief, and action without unreasonable restrictions.

6. What does “Secular” mean in the Preamble?

- A. Citizens must follow the same religion
- B. The government supports one religion
- C. Citizens are free to follow any religion, and the government treats all religions equally
- D. The government enforces religious beliefs (C)

Explanation: “Secular” means that the government treats all religions equally and that citizens have the freedom to follow any religion.

7. What does the term “Fraternity” in the Preamble emphasize?

- A. Citizens must respect their rulers
- B. People should behave as if they are part of the same family, treating others equally
- C. Citizens should follow the same traditions and customs
- D. The government should impose strict laws on behavior (B)

Explanation: “Fraternity” means that people should act like members of the same family, treating others with respect and equality.

8. What is the core value of “Equality” in the Indian Constitution?

- A. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all
- B. Some citizens should have special rights
- C. Discrimination based on religion is allowed
- D. People are not equal before the law (A)

Explanation: “Equality” ensures that all individuals are equal before the law and have equal opportunities.

9. Which of the following does the term “Socialist” in the Preamble refer to?

- A. Wealth should be concentrated in the hands of a few
- B. Wealth should be generated collectively and shared across society
- C. The government should control all industries
- D. Social inequalities should be maintained (B)

Explanation: “Socialist” refers to the idea that wealth should be generated collectively and shared to reduce socio-economic inequalities.

10. What does “Democratic” mean in the context of the Preamble of the Constitution?

- A. The government is ruled by one individual
- B. Citizens have equal political rights and elect their leaders
- C. The government is controlled by the military
- D. The government is ruled by religious leaders (B)

Explanation: “Democratic” means that the people have equal political rights, can elect their rulers, and hold them accountable.