

1. Universal suffrage means the right to vote is not restricted by race, belief, wealth, or social status. The first system to explicitly claim to use universal [MALE] suffrage was in France.

Consider the following statements in the context of universal adult franchise.

1. New Zealand is the first nation in the world to recognize universal, male and female adult franchise.
2. India adopted the concept of universal adult franchise before the adoption of United States of America.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 or 2

2. Consider the following information regarding Ghana. The first Prime Minister was a friend of Jawaharlal Nehru, an inspiration for democrats in Africa. But unlike, Nehru, he got himself elected president for life. Soon after, in 1966, he was overthrown by the military.

Which of the following are correct in the context of Ghana?

1. Ghana
2. Ghana became independent in 1957.
3. Ghana was the first country in Africa to gain.
4. Kwame Nkrumah is considered as the pioneering spirit in the independence of Ghana.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

3. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, abbreviated to USSR was a socialist state on the Eurasian continent that existed between 1922 and 1991. Consider the following statements regarding the USSR.

1. The Soviet Union down in 1991.
2. The Soviet Union comprised 15 Republics
3. All the constituent Republics emerged as independent countries.
4. Boris Yeltsin was the last President of the USSR.

Which of the statement(s) is / are correct?

- (a) 1,2 and 4 only
- (b) 1,3 and 4 only
- (c) 1,2,3 and 4
- (d) 1,2 and 3 only

4. The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization established on 24 October 1945 to promote international co-operation. The Security Council is charged with maintaining peace and security among countries. The Security Council has the power to make binding decisions that member states have agreed to carry out, under the terms of Charter Article 25. Consider the following statements about the UN Security Council.

1. The UN president is elected from among the representatives of the member countries. Who are the members of Security Council?
2. The ten non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly for a five- year term.

Which of the above statements(s) is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. Consider the following about Zimbabwe.

1. ZANU-PF is a prominent political party in Zimbabwe.
2. Zimbabwe attained independence from White majority rule in 1980.
3. ZANU- PF leader Robert Mugabe has been ruling the country since independence.

Which of the above statements(s) is/are not correct?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

6. Consider the following political parties and its corresponding countries.

1. CCP - China
2. PRI - Myanmar
3. NLD - Mexico
4. ANC - South Africa

Which of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

7. South Africa is a country located at the southern tip of Africa. South Africa is a multiethnic society encompassing a wide variety of cultures, languages, and religions. Its pluralistic makeup is reflected in the constitution's recognition of 11 official languages, which is among the highest

number of any country in the world. Consider the following statements.

1. The infamous Robben Island is located in South Africa.
2. An autobiography called “Long Walk to Freedom” is associated with the Nobel Peace Prize winner and South African activist, Archbishop Desmond Tutu.
3. IN 1994 Nelson Mandela was inaugurated South Africa’s first democratically elected President.

Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

8. Consider the following observations.

1. All countries having written or unwritten constitution are democratic countries.
2. In Britain, the progress towards democracy started before the French Revolution.
3. The British colonies in North America declared themselves independent in 1776.

Which of the above observation(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

9. The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are and also talks about creating a good society. Consider the following about an ideal constitution.

1. A constitution specifies how the government will be constituted.
2. Expresses the aspirations of the people.
3. Generates a degree of trust and coordination.
4. Determines the relationships among the people.

With which of the above, an ideal constitution is concerned about?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

10. Consider the following information about Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

1. He became the Deputy Prime Minister.
2. He was the leader of Champaran peasant satyagraha.
3. He was also instrumental in the integration.

4. He was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the Interim Government.

Which of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

11. Who of the following were Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Constituent Assembly, respectively?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad and H.C. Mookherjee
- (b) Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhai Patel
- (c) Rajendra Prasad and CR Das
- (d) None of the above

12. Consider the following in the context of first cabinet of post- independence India.

1. Baldev Singh- Industry and Supply.
2. Abul Kalam Azad – Education
3. T.T Krishnamachari- Finance.
4. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee – Defence.

Which of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1,2, 3 and 4

13. Consider the following.

1. Jaipal Singh- Founder of Jharkand Mukthi Morcha.
2. Durgabhai Deshmukh- Founder of Andhra Mahila Sabha
3. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar - Founder of Republican Party of India.
4. Kanhaiyalal Manikal Munshi - FOUNDER OF THE Swatantra Party.

Which of the above are correctly matched?

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

14. Consider the following statements.

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India in 1928.
2. The resolution at the Lahore session of the Indian NATIONAL Congress dwelt on the nature of the constitution in 1931.

Which of the above statement(s) is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 or 2

**15.** The constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 and it came into effect on January 26, 1950. Consider the following statements:

1. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946.
2. The constituent Assembly was also divided soon after the partition.
3. The constitution Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 389 members.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**16.** The preamble to the Constitution of India is a brief introductory statement. The Preamble of the Constitution contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution has been built. The opening words of the Preamble ('we the people of India') emphasise the ultimate authority of the people from whose will the constitution emerges. Consider the following statements.

1. The ideals mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is not enforceable in any court of law.
2. Through the Kesavananda Bhadrhi case, Supreme court declared that Preamble cannot be used to interpret ambiguous areas of the constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 or 2

**17.** The basic structure doctrine is an Indian judicial principle. This doctrine is based and, is evolved on the Supreme Court of India's decision in the most celebrated case of Keshavanada Bharti. This decision is not just a landmark, in the evolution of constitutional law, but a turning point in constitutional history. Consider the following statements.

1. The basic structure doctrine applies only to constitutional amendments.
2. Features of basic structure doctrine are explicitly defined by the Supreme court.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 or 2

**18.** Consider the following in the context of a Democratic Republic Constitution.

1. Spells out the powers vested with the head of the state.
2. Mentions the name of the head of the state.
3. Details the powers of the legislature.
4. Mentions the name of the country.

A Democratic Republic Constitution is not concerned about which of the above statements?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1,3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**19.** Consider the following statements.

1. A Democratic Constitution lays down how different organs of the government will be formed.
2. A constitution is concerned about creation of the institutions and Fundamental Rights. But not about the inculcation of values.

Which of the above statements(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 or 2

**20.** India is the largest democracy in the World. The modern Indian nation state came into existence on 15 August 1947. Since the free and fair elections have been held at regular intervals as per the principles enshrined in the Constitution, Electoral Laws and System. Election Commission of India is a permanent Constitutional body. The Election Commission was established in accordance with the Constitution on 25 January 1950. Consider the following statements in the context of Election Commission.

1. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners are appointed by the Cabinet Committee of Appointments.
2. Once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners are answerable only to the President.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**21.** According to Article 340 of the Indian Constitution, it is obligatory for the government to promote the welfare of the other Backward Classes (OBC). The President may by order appoint a commission,

consisting of such persons as he thinks, fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India. Such a commission has to make recommendations regarding the steps that should be taken by the union or any state to remove the difficulties and to improve the conditions of Backward Classes. Consider the following statements.

1. First Backward Classes Commission was set up in 1953 under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar.
2. The Second Backward Classes Commission was set up in 1979 under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal.

Which of the above statements(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**22.** Which of the following arguments favors democracy better than the other forms of Govt.?

1. Democratic governments are a more accountable form of government as the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people.
  2. Democracy enhances the dignity of the citizens as it is based on the principles of Political equality.
  3. Democracy is based on consultation and discussions hence Improves the quality of decision making.
  4. It allows us to correct its own mistakes as there is a space for public discussions on these mistakes.
- (a) 1,3 and 4
  - (b) 2 only
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**23.** Consider the following.

1. Appointment of the Executive.
2. Final authority for making laws.
3. Controlling the financial matters.
4. Acting as the highest discussion forum of national policy.

Parliament's functions are about with which of the above?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**24.** According to the Constitution of India, the union legislative body is called the Parliament.

Parliament has four primary functions: to make laws, to sanction government expenditure, to oversee the work of the government, and to

represent the interests of the people. Consider the following.

1. Lok Sabha
2. Rajya Sabha
3. The President

In India, Parliament consists of which of the above?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**25.** Here are some of the guiding values of the constitution and their meanings. Match them correctly.

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| A. Sovereign  | 1. Govt. will not favour any religion               |
| B. Republic   | 2. People have the supreme right to make decisions. |
| C. Fraternity | 3. Head of the state in an elected person.          |
| D. Secular    | 4. People should live like brothers and sisters.    |

- |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
|     | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

**Solutions**

<b>1</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>A</b>		
<b>7</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>A</b>		
<b>8</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>B</b>		
<b>9</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>A</b>		
<b>10</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>D</b>		