

A. Fill in the blanks with correct options from the bracket:

1. The _____ to the Constitution is called Preamble.
(introductory note, foot note, end note)
2. The word _____ envisages the goal of a 'Welfare State'.
(sovereign, secular, socialist)
3. The word _____ means equal respects for all religions.
(sovereign, secular, socialist) OR
The word _____ implies equal treatment to all religions.
(sovereign, secular, socialist)
4. _____ means that there will be representative and responsible system of government.
(Republic, Liberty, Democratic)
5. _____ means the head of the State (President) will be periodically elected by the people.
(Republic, Liberty, Democratic)
6. _____ justice gives universal adult franchise, equal opportunity to all citizens and protection to minority.
(Social, Economic, Political)
7. _____ justice means that everyone must have sufficient opportunity to earn daily bread and satisfy daily needs.
(Social, Economic, Political)
8. _____ justice aims at setting up of a society where there is equal social status for all and there is no discrimination on any grounds.
(Social, Economic, Political)
9. _____ means that individual has freedom of thought, belief, expression, faith and worship.
(Liberty, Equality, Democratic)
10. _____ of the individual means the personality of each individual should be recognized and respected.
(Liberty, Equality, Dignity)
11. There are _____ Parts in the structure of the Indian Constitution.
(22, 12, 32)
12. There are _____ schedules in the structure of the Indian Constitution that indicate the policy of the Government.
(22, 12, 32)
13. _____ of the Indian Constitution have been done for the purpose of variation, addition or cancellation of any provision made in the Constitution.
(Parts, Amendments, Schedules)
14. The _____ specifies the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and the procedure of it.
(Article 368, Article 344, Article 246)
15. Article 51 of the Constitution of India lists down _____ fundamental duties of the citizens of India.
(12, 11, 2)
16. _____ refers to the ability of a person to accept and respect the views, beliefs and practices of other that differ from one's own.
(Peace, Communal harmony, Tolerance)
17. _____ refers to freedom from disturbances and violence.
(Peace, Justice, Tolerance)

18. _____ means creating peace among a community.
(Tolerance, Justice, Communal harmony)
19. Most of the Articles can be amended by the Parliament by a _____ majority in each House of the Parliament.
(two-third, one-third, one-fourth)
20. The Constitution of India confers _____ citizenship.
(no, single, dual) OR
Indian Constitution provides _____ citizenship to the citizens of the India.
(single, dual, triple)
21. Prime Minister is the _____ head in India.
(executive, judicial, legislative)
22. _____ is the commander-in-chief of all forces in India.
(Prime Minister, Home Minister, President)
23. The Constitution of India came into effect on _____ 1950.
(26th Nov., 26th Dec., 26th Jan.)
24. Article _____ of the Indian Constitution is against untouchability.
(14, 17, 31)
25. _____ is the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.
(Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Acharya Kropelin)
26. As per Article 168 of the Indian Constitution, the house of State legislature can be unicameral or _____.
(bicameral, multicameral, tricameral)
27. According to the Indian Constitution, there are _____ types of emergency.
(two, three, four)
28. The Indian Constitution makes provision for positive discrimination via Article _____.
(15, 14, 17)
29. There are _____ Schedules in the Indian Constitution.
(12, 13, 14)
30. India is a _____ of States.
(union, federation, confederation)
31. The term “secular” was added to the Preamble by the _____ amendment.
(40th, 41st, 42nd) OR
The term ‘secular’ was added to the Preamble by the _____ Constitutional Amendment Act.
(42nd, 43rd, 44th)
32. Untouchability in India is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited by Article _____.
(15, 16, 17) OR
The practice of untouchability is prohibited in India by Article _____ of the Constitution.
(15, 16, 17) OR
Article _____ of Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability.
33. Indian Constitution has adopted _____ democracy.
(parliamentary, president, direct)
34. Article _____ of the Indian Constitution makes special provision for scheduled castes.
(14, 15, 18)
35. Fundamental Duties are incorporated in the Constitution by Article _____.
(50, 51, 51A)

36. The Constitution of India recognizes minority on the basis of _____.
(age and religion, caste and religion, language and religion)
37. Secularism in India means _____.
(equal treatments to all religions, power distribution among religious groups, state recognition of caste identities)
38. Right to Privacy is now a _____ in the Constitution.
(Fundamental Right, Fundamental Duty, Economic Policy)
39. _____ has the final power to interpret the Constitution.
(Legislature, Executive, Judiciary)
40. National emergency can be declared under Article ____ of the Constitution.
(352, 356, 360)

ANSWERS: -

- 1). Introductory note 2). Socialist 3). Secular 4). Democratic 5). Republic
- 6). Political 7). Economic 8). Social 9). Liberty 10). Dignity
- 11). 22 12). 12 13). Amendments 14). Article 368 15). 11
- 16). Tolerance 17). Peace 18). Communal harmony 19). Two-third 20). Single
- 21). Executive 22). President 23). 26th Nov. 24). 17 25). Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- 26). Bicameral 27). Three 28). 15 29). 12 30). Union
- 31). 42nd 32). 17 33). Parliamentary 34). 15 35). 51
- 36). Language and Religion 37). Equal treatment to all religion 38). Fundamental Right
- 39). Judiciary 40). 352