

The Constitution of India

I. Choose the correct Answer

Question 1.

The Constitution Day is celebrated on

- (a) January 26
- (b) August 15
- (c) November 26
- (d) December 9

Answer:

- (c) November 26

Question 2.

The Constituent Assembly accepted the Constitution of India in the year

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1949

Answer:

- (b) 1950

Question 3.

There are amendments made in the Constitution of India till 2016.

- (a) 101
- (b) 100
- (c) 78
- (d) 46

Answer:

- (a) 101

Question 4.

Which of the following is not a fundamental right?

- (a) Right to freedom
- (b) Right to equality
- (c) Right to vote
- (d) Right to education

Answer:

(c) Right to vote

Question 5.

An Indian citizen has the right to vote at

- (a) 14 years
- (b) 18 years
- (c) 16 years
- (d) 21 years

Answer:

(b) 18 years

II. Fill in the blanks

1. was selected as the chairman of the Constituent Assembly.
2. The father of the Constitution of India is
3. protects our fundamental rights.
4. The Constitution of India came into existence on

Answer:

1. Mr. Rajendra Prasad
2. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
3. Law of the country
4. 26th January 1950

III. Match the following

1	Independence day	a	November 26
2	Republic Day	b	April
3	Constitutional Day of India	c	August 15
4	Right to Education	d	January 26

	1	2	3	4
a)	c	a	d	b
b)	c	d	a	b
c)	d	b	a	c

Answer:

b) c d a b

IV. Answer the question given under the caption (Constituent Assembly)

Question 1.

In which year was the Constituent Assembly formed?

Answer:

Constituent Assembly was formed in the year 1946.

Question 2.

How many members were in the Drafting Committee?

Answer:

There are eight members in the Drafting Committee.

Question 3.

How many women were part of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer:

There were fifteen women participants in the constituent Assembly.

Question 4.

When was the Constitution of India completed?

Answer:

The Constitution of India was completed on 26th November 1949.

V. Answer the following questions**Question 1.**

Why was January 26 adopted as Republic day?

Answer:

1. When the Congress met at Lahore in 1929, the members of the Congress unofficially declared the same day as the Day of Purna Swaraj or the Day of complete self-governance.
2. The next year, 26th January 1930 was celebrated as Independence Day. That day has been observed as our Republic Day.

Question 2.

What is the Constitution of India?

Answer:

1. The constitution of India is the ultimate law.

2. We have to abide by it.
3. It explains the fundamental concepts of structure, methods, powers, and duties of Government bodies.
4. It also lists the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens.
5. Directive Principles are also mentioned in the constitution.
6. So it is holistic in nature.

Question 3.

List out the special features of the Constitution of India.

Answer:

1. The preface of the constitution is the Preamble.
2. According to it, India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular democratic republic.
3. The constitution has granted people the right to rule. Sovereignty refers to the ultimate power of the country.
4. The term secular refers to the freedom of worship.
5. The Constitution provides a Parliamentary form of Government, both at the center

Question 4.

What are the fundamental rights?

Answer:

Fundamental rights are the basic human rights of all citizens. They are

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against exploitation
- Right to freedom of Religion
- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Question 5.

List out the fundamental duties that you would like to fulfill.

Answer:

1. Respecting the National flag and National Anthem.
2. Respect and protect the Constitution.
3. Readiness to serve our country if the need arises.
4. Treating everyone as brothers and sister

5. Avoid violence.
6. Protect government property etc.

Question 6.

What is Preamble?

Answer:

1. The Preamble of our constitution stresses justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.
2. The preface of the constitution is the preamble. According to it, India is a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic.

Question 7.

What do you understand by Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity?

Answer:

1. The preamble of the Indian constitution clearly says that
2. To achieve Justice-social, economic and political
3. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship.
4. Equality of status and opportunity.
5. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Question 8.

Define: Sovereign

Answer:

1. The Constitution of India has granted the people the right to vote.
2. The members of the Parliament and the Legislative Assembly are elected by the people.
3. The right to decide is only in the hands of the representatives.
4. Sovereignty refers to the ultimate power of the country.
5. Sovereignty refers to India as an independent country.
6. India is not subject to any external power of influence.

VI. Projects and Activities

Question 1.

Let the students work individually or in a group to prepare rules for their class. From them discuss and form a list of rules and regulations for their class.

Answer:

1. Listen to the teacher
2. Respect each other
3. Respect other people's property
4. Listen to others
5. Take care of our equipment

Question 2.

List your duties at

- (a) School
- (b) Home and
- (c) Society

Answer:

(a) At School:

Participate in learning opportunities

Attend school regularly on time

(b) at Home:

Honour your father and mother

Simple hygiene – brush teeth, wash and dry hands, and brush hair.

c) At Society:

Teach the illiterate to read and write.

Take an active role in literacy campaigns

Question 3.

Discuss these topics:

1. Equality
2. Child labour
3. Right to Education

Answer:

1. Equality means equal rights for all the people and the abolition of all special rights and privileges.

2. Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives the children of their childhood.
3. The right to education is a fundamental human right. Every individual irrespective of race, gender, social origin, religion, or age are entitled to free elementary education.

Question 4.

Kailash Satyarti (India) and Malala Yusufsai (Pakistan) have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace (2014) Find out the reason why?

Answer:

“For their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education.

VII. Life Skill

Question 1.

Which of the fundamental rights do you like the most? Why?

Answer:

Fundamental rights and duties are guaranteed by the constitution. Look at the picture and share your opinions. Right against Exploitation. Traffic in Human beings and all forms of forced labour are prohibited.

Question 2.

Fundamental rights and duties are guaranteed by the constitution. Look at the picture and share your opinions. (For Students)

Answer:



I. Fill in the blanks Answer

1. The Constitutions of nearly countries have been adopted by our Constitution.

2. refers to the ultimate power of the country.
3. is collectively responsible to the legislature.
4. The chief architect of the Drafting Committee was
5. The Constitution of India provides a form of government both at the centre and the state.

Answer:

1. 60
2. Sovereignty
3. Executive
4. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
5. Parliamentary

II. Answer the following questions

Question 1.

What is the Universal Adult Franchise?

Answer:

Universal Adult Franchise is every Indian citizen's right to vote when they attain 18 years of age.

Question 2.

What are the Directive Principles?

Answer:

Directive Principles are certain guidelines to be followed while the government frame law.

Question 3.

What is Democracy?

Answer:

Democracy is a type of government in which representatives are elected by the people of that country.

Question 4.

What is Secular?

Answer:

Secular is a state which does not discriminate against anyone on a religious ground.

III. Mind map

