



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VIII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: Civics</b>
<b>Worksheet No:3</b>	<b>Topic: The Indian Constitution</b>	<b>Year: 2024-25</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>	
1	In 1934, _____ demanded for a Constituent Assembly for the first time. <b>A) The Indian National Congress</b> B) The Swarajya Party C) Forward Block D) The Communist Party	
2	In Nepal, the struggle for democracy started in _____. <b>A) 1990</b> B) 1991 C) 1992 D) 1994	
3	Human trafficking and forced labor are prohibited under _____. A) Culture and Educational Rights <b>B) Right against Exploitation</b> C) Right to freedom of Religion D) Right to Property	
4	To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Constitution introduced <b>A) Directive Principles of State Policy</b> B) Fundamental Rights C) Judiciary Rights D) Executive Rights	
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>	
5	_____ is known as the father of the constitution. <b>Dr. B.R. Ambedkar</b>	
6	_____ refers to the cruel and unjust use of power or authority. <b>Tyranny</b>	
7	_____ is responsible for administering and enforcing laws. <b>'Government'</b>	
8	_____ was the first Prime Minister of Free India. <b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b>	
9	_____ refers to a goal or a principle in its more excellent or perfect form. <b>Ideal</b>	
<b>III</b>	<b>Define the following: -</b>	
10	<b>Cultural and Educational Rights:</b> The Constitution states that all the minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.	
11	<b>Polity:</b> A society that has an organized political structure. India is a democratic polity.	
12	<b>Right to Constitutional Remedies:</b> This allows citizens to move the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State.	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer in brief: -</b>	
13	<b>Is it necessary that all countries having a Constitution are democratic?</b> Ans. No, it is not necessary that all countries having Constitution are democratic.	
14	<b>What is "federalism"?</b> Ans. Federalism refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.	
15	<b>Define 'Right to Freedom of Religion'.</b> Ans. Right to Freedom of Religion is provided to all citizens. Every person has the right to practice, profess and propagate the religion of his choice.	
16	<b>Define "Sovereign"?</b> Ans. Sovereign means possessing supreme or ultimate power.	
<b>V</b>	<b>Answer the following: -</b>	
17	<b>Name the Fundamental Rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.</b> Ans. The Fundamental right in the Indian Constitution includes: 1. Right of Equality	

	<p>2. Right to Freedom</p> <p>3. Right against Exploitation</p> <p>4. Right to Freedom of Religion</p> <p>5. Cultural and Educational Rights</p> <p>6. Right to Constitutional Remedies</p>
18	<p><b>What is meant by the concept of separation of powers?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the Constitution there are 3 organs of the state. They are the legislature, the Executive and the judiciary.</li> <li>• In order prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of the state the Constitution says that each of these organs should exercise different powers.</li> <li>• Through this, each organ acts as a check on the other organs of the state and this ensures the balance of power between all three.</li> </ul>
19	<p><b>Describe how the Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon through the example of Nepal’.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.</li> <li>• This includes not only the type of government but also an agreement on certain ideals that they all believe the country should uphold.</li> <li>• Examples of Nepal shows the meaning of the above concept. Nepal is a country that borders India on the North. Until quite recently, Nepal was a monarchy. The previous Constitution of Nepal, adopted in 1990 reflected the fact that the final authority rested with the king. A people’s movement in Nepal fought for several decades to establish democracy and in 2006 they finally succeeded in putting an end to the powers of the king. Now the people have to write a new Constitution to establish Nepal as a democracy.</li> </ul>
VI	<p><b><u>CASE STUDY.</u></b></p> <p><b>Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p>The section on Fundamental Rights has often been referred to as the ‘conscience’ of the Indian Constitution. Colonial rule had created a certain suspicion of the State in the minds of the nationalists and they wanted to ensure that a set of written rights would guard against the misuse of State power in independent India. Fundamental Rights, therefore, protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. The Constitution, thus, guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as against other individuals. The Constitution, therefore, also guarantees the rights of minorities against the majority. As Dr Ambedkar has said about these Fundamental Rights, their object is two-fold. The first objective is that every citizen must be in a position to claim those rights. And secondly, these rights must be binding upon every authority that has got the power to make laws.</p> <p><b>Q1. What is the main objective of Fundamental Rights?</b></p> <p>Ans. The first objective is that every citizen must be in a position to claim those rights.</p> <p><b>Q2. Define “arbitrary”.</b></p> <p>Ans. When nothing is fixed and is instead left to one’s judgment or choice. This can be used to refer to rules that are not fixed, or decisions that have no basis etc.</p> <p><b>Q3. Which section is often referred to as the ‘conscience of the Indian Constitution?’</b></p> <p>Ans. The section of Fundamental rights is often been referred to as the ‘conscience’ of the Indian Constitution.</p>

VII

**PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS.**

1.



**A. Identify the person?**

Ans. Baba Saheb Dr Ambedkar.

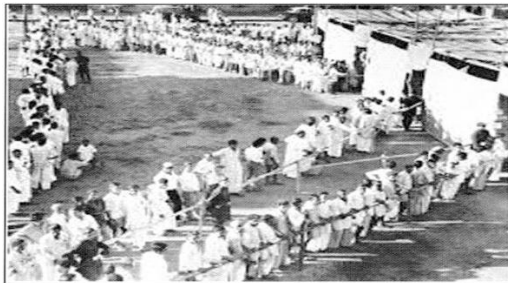
**B. What is he known as?**

Ans. He is known as “The Father of the Indian Constitution”.

**C. What was his demand for the scheduled castes?**

Ans. He demanded the schedule Castes have to be included in the formation of the government as well as in civil services.

2.



**A. What does the above picture show?**

Ans. The above picture shows that people are standing in a line to cast their votes.

**B. What is ‘universal adult franchise’?**

Ans. Universal Adult Franchise means the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without the discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender.

**C. What was the remark of Shri A.K. Ayyar, when the Constituent Assembly adopted the principle of Universal adult franchise?**

Ans. Shri A.K. Ayyar, a member in the Constituent Assembly, remarked that, “with an abundant faith in the common man and the ultimate success of democratic rule, and in the full belief that the introduction of democratic government on the basis of adult suffrage will bring enlightenment and promote the well-being, the standard of life, the comfort, and the decent living of the common man”.