



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Civics
Worksheet No:3	Topic: The Indian Constitution	Year: 2023-24

I	Multiple Choice Questions: -
1	The Indian constitution was adopted in a) 26th January 1950. b) 26 th October 1949. c) 15 th August 1945. d) 25 th December 1950.
2	Which year did the Indian National Congress make the demand for a Constituent Assembly? a) 1935 b) 1936 c) 1938 d) 1937
3	Every state enjoys power and works under the a) Monarchy. b) Dictatorship. c) Central government. d) None of these.
4	Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India? a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. b) Jawaharlal Nehru. c) Dr. John Mathai. d) Shri Jagjivan Ram
II	Fill in the blanks: -
5	In 2007, _____ adopted an Interim Constitution. Nepal.
6	A written document in which we find the rules formulated through conscience is called as _____ Constitution.
7	Constituent assembly was finally formed in the year _____. 1946
8	Constitution of India guarantees _____ for all its citizens. Universal Adult Franchise
9	_____ protects the Fundamental Rights of the people in India. Constitution.
III	Define the following: -
10	Arbitrary: 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.
11	Human Trafficking: The practice of the illegal buying and selling of different commodities across national borders. In the context of Fundamental Rights discussed in this chapter, it refers to illegal trade in human beings, particularly women and children.
12	Tyranny: The cruel and unjust use of power or authority.
IV	Answer in brief: -
13	What do you understand by monarchy? Ans. Monarchy is a form of government in which final authority rested with the King.
14	What does Federalism mean? Ans. Federalism refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.
15	What is a "State"? Ans. The State refers to a political institution that represents a sovereign people who occupy a definite territory.
16	What do you understand by a secular state? Ans. A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.
17	What is universal adult franchise?

	Ans. Universal Adult Franchise means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens who completed the age of 18 without any discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender.
V	Answer the following: -
18	<p>Describe the importance of Fundamental rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The Fundamental rights are referred to as the conscience of the Indian Constitution. ●They protect the citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state.
19	<p>What are the Directive Principles of State Policy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The Directive Principles of State Policy were designed by the members of the Constituent Assembly to ensure greater social and economic reforms in the country. ●They serve as a guide to the Indian States to institute laws and policies to help reduce poverty.
20	<p>What are the key features of the Indian Constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Federalism. ●Parliamentary form of Government. ●Separation of Powers. ●Fundamental rights. ●Secularism.
VI	<p><u>CASE STUDY</u></p> <p>Carefully read the passage and answer the questions that follow:</p>
	<p>The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Equality: All persons are equal before the law. This means that all persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country. It also states that no citizen can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste or sex. Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops etc. The State cannot discriminate against anyone in matters of employment. But there are exceptions to this that you will read about later in this book. The practice of untouchability has also been abolished. 2. Right to Freedom: This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form associations, the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country, and the right to practise any profession, occupation or business. 3. Right against Exploitation: The Constitution prohibits human trafficking, forced labour, and employment of children under 14 years of age. 4. Right to Freedom of Religion: Religious freedom is provided to all citizens. Every person has the right to practise, profess and propagate the religion of their choice. 5. Cultural and Educational Rights: The Constitution states that all minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture. 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies: This allows citizens to move the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State. <p>Answer the following:</p> <p>Which Fundamental Rights will be violated under the following situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If a 13-year old child is working in a factory manufacturing carpet. Right against Exploitation 2. If a politician in one state decides to not allow labourers from other states to work in his state. Right to Freedom 3. If a group of people are not given permission to open a Telugu-medium school in Kerala. Cultural and Educational Rights 4. If the government decides not to promote an officer in the armed force for being a woman. Right to Equality