**OUR CONSTITUTION**

1. **MCQs:**
2. **b)** Constitution
3. **c)** Constitution
4. **a)** Preamble
5. **d)** All of these
6. **a)** Sovereign
7. **a)** a secular system of government
8. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**
9. **What is meant by a Constitution ?**

**Ans**: The Constitution is a fundamental legal document according to which the country functions.

1. **Why do we say that the Indian Constitution is a living document ?**

**Ans**: Indian Constitution is a living document because it constantly grows and evolves according to needs and requirements of the people of the country.

1. **What would happen if there were no restriction on the power of elected representatives ?**

**Ans**: If there were no restriction on the power of elected representatives, they could misuse their authority.

1. **Define the term Republic.**

**Ans**: Republic means that the head of the nation i.e., the President is elected by the people.

1. **What is secularism ?**

**Ans**: Secularism means that all citizens, irrespective of their religious beliefs are equal before the law of the land.

1. **What do you mean by the Directive Principles of our Constitution ?**

**Ans**: Principles which help the government to make social and economic reforms in the country.

1. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**
2. **There is a provision of check and balance in our Constitution. Explain.**

**Ans**:

1. There are three organs of the government – The legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
2. The constitution not only defines the powers of each organ but also demarcates the responsibilities of each.
3. Each organ acts as a check on the other organs of the government that ensures the balance of power among all these three organs.
4. **Why do you think the laws mentioned in the Constitution are called the basic laws ? Explain.**

**Ans**:

1. A Constitution is a fundamental legal document according to which the country functions.
2. The laws written in the constitution act as the source according to which rules and regulations of governing a country are framed.
3. Every law enacted by the government has to be in conformity with the Constitution.
4. **What are the roles of a Constitution in a country ? Explain any two.**

**Ans**: **Roles of a Constitution:**

1. The constitution defines the power and responsibilities of each organ of the government – the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
2. It enumerates our rights and duties as citizens.
3. **Justify that India is a sovereign democratic republic.**

**Ans**:

1. **Sovereign:** India is a Sovereign country which means that it is free from external control and frames its own policies.
2. **Democratic:** India is a Democratic country where people elect their government at all the levels by the method of Universal Adult Franchise.
3. **Republic:** India is also a Republic which means that the head of the nation *i.e.,* the President is elected by people’s representatives.
4. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**
5. **Why does a democratic country need a Constitution ?**

**Ans**: **A democratic country needs a Constitution for the following reasons:**

1. It is the constitution in which citizens’ rights and duties are clearly defined and prevents the government to misuse its powers and safeguards the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.
2. It constantly grows and evolves according to the needs, requirements and aspirations of the people of the country.
3. The constitution lays rules that guard against misuse of power by political parties.
4. A constitution ensures that a dominant group does not use its power against other less powerful group. It prevents both the inter-community and intra-community domination.
5. **What are the various features of the Indian Constitution ?** (write any four points)

**Ans**: **The various features of the Indian Constitution are as follows:**

1. Our Constitution is the **lengthiest, written Constitution** in the world which comprises 25 parts, 448 Articles, and 12 Schedules.
2. The Constitution of India has **provisions of Amendment**. It is a living document constantly growing and evolving according to the needs and requirements of the people.
3. The Constitution declares India a **Sovereign Socialist, Secular Democratic Republic**. It means India is free from external control and people are entitled to elect their government and the head of nation.
4. The Constitution also has provisions to promote social, economic and political equality in India.
5. The Constitution of India is **federal** in nature. Accordingly, each state and each union territory of the country has its own government.
6. It consists of **parliamentary system, separation of power and fundamental rights.**
7. **Discuss about the Fundamental Rights mentioned in our Constitution.** (all the points are expected to be remembered & written)

**Ans**: Our Constitution has guaranteed six Fundamental Rights that are as follows:

1. **Right to Equality:** All citizens will be equally protected by the Law of the country.
2. **Right to Freedom:** Right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to move freely and the right to practise any profession, occupation or business.
3. **Right against Exploitation:** It prohibits trafficking forced labour and the children working under 14 years of age.
4. **Right to Freedom of Religion:** Every citizen in India has the right to worship, practise and propagate his/her religion. All religions are equal and everyone should respect other religions
5. **Cultural and Educational Rights:** All citizens have right to preserve and develop their language and culture.
6. **Right to Constitutional Remedies:** This gives authority to the citizens to move the High Courts and the Supreme Court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights has been violated by the state.
7. **STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ARE TRUE OR FALSE.**

**Ans**: **1.** TRUE **2.** FALSE **3.** FALSE **4.** FALSE **5.** TRUE

**ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**

1. **ONE-WORD ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**
2. **On which date the first Constituent Assembly held ?**

**Ans**: 11th December, 1946.

1. **What is the other name of Parliament ?**

**Ans**: Sansad.

1. **Name the three organs of the government.**

**Ans**: The legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

1. **Which Rights prohibits trafficking, forced labour and the working of children who are under 14 years of age.**

**Ans**: Right against Exploitation.

1. **Which constitution is the longest Constitution in the world ?**

**Ans**: Indian Constitution.

1. **FILL IN THE BLANKS:**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a fundamental legal document according to which the government of a country functions.**

**Ans**: Constitution.

1. **\_\_\_\_ enumerates our rights and duties.**

**Ans**: Our Constitution.

1. **Indian Constitution comprises \_\_\_\_\_ Parts, \_\_\_\_\_ Articles, and \_\_\_\_ Schedules.**

**Ans**: 25 Parts, 448 Articles, and 12 Schedules.

1. **Originally, our Constitution was divided into comprises \_\_\_\_\_ Parts, \_\_\_\_\_ Articles, and \_\_\_\_ Schedules.**

**Ans**: 22 Parts, 395 Articles, and 8 Schedules.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contains the ideals and basic principles of the Indian Constitution.**

**Ans**: The Preamble.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_refers to an introduction in which the purpose of the Constitution is given.**

**Ans**: Preamble.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the country free from external control.**

**Ans**: Sovereign

1. **India has governments in the state and at the centre that shows that it has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system of government.**

**Ans**: federal.

1. **Our Constitution sets up a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system of government that refers to the system in which there are more than one level of government in the country.**

**Ans**: federal.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_ says, “India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of states”.**

**Ans**: Article 1.

1. **The legislature in the centre is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans**: the Parliament.

1. **Our Constitution guarantees certain basic rights to every citizen of India which are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans**: Fundamental Rights.

1. **Poor people are often compelled to work without payment which is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans**: Forced Labour or Beggar.

1. **Right to Constitutional Remedies gives authority to move \_\_\_\_\_ if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State.**

**Ans**: the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help the governments to make social and economic reforms in the country.**

**Ans**: Directive Principles.