

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL

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CLASS: VIII

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: CIVICS

CH-1

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

4. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION.

(a) What is a constitution?

Ans.) The set of rules and regulations which helps in the smooth functioning of the state is termed as the Constitution.

(b) What are Rights?

Ans.) Rights are favorable conditions of life which are recognized by the society and implemented by the government.

(c) Define 'Preamble'.

Ans. The introduction to the constitution is known as preamble. It reflects the guidelines of the government.

(d) Why is federalism preferred in India?

Ans. India being a large country with diversity, the federal system is essential to safeguard and promote the unity of the country and to accommodate regional diversity.

(e) What is the parliamentary Form of government?

Ans. Parliamentary system is a system of govt. in which majority party in Parliament is responsible for governance in the country.

5. Very Short Type Questions.

(a) What do you mean by 'Federalism'?

Ans. 1. Federalism refers to the existence of more than one level of government.

2. In India, we do have two sets of government; at the centre level and at the state level.

3. In a federal state, the power is divided between a central authority and its various units.

4. The federal system has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote

the unity of the country and to accommodate regional diversity.

5. Each state enjoys autonomy in exercising the powers but they have to abide by the laws of the central govt.

(b) What do you understand by the division of powers?

Ans. When power is divided among different components so, that their interest may not clash, it is termed as division of powers.

The Indian Constitution provides for a clear separation of powers so that the states and the centre work in their respective areas and do not interfere in each other's functioning.

Legislature - Elected representatives who make laws.

Executive - A group of people who are responsible for implementing laws.

Judiciary - A system of courts which upholds laws in the country.

(c) What is a secular state?

Ans. A secular state does not interfere in the religious matters nor does it discriminate against the followers of a particular religion and does not promote any religion.

(d) List the fundamental rights enjoyed by the Indian citizen.

Ans. Following are the Fundamental Rights enjoyed under the Indian Constitution:

- 1) Right to Equality.
- 2) Right to Freedom.
 - Right to information.
 - Right to Education
- 3) Right to Freedom of Religion.
- 4) Right against Exploitation.
- 5) Cultural and Educational Rights.
- 6) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

(e) With 80% of Hindu population, India chose to be secular country. Why?

Ans. India chose to be a secular country because the leaders of India were very much aware of the religious diversity prevailing in India. They decided to give importance to all the religions and their followers. The Indian constitution allows individuals the freedom to adhere to their religious beliefs and practices and follow the norms of

the same.

● **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.**

(a) “India is a secular state.” Comment.

Ans. India is home for many religions. The state does not interfere in the religious matters nor does it discriminate against the followers of a particular religion.

The constitution of India promote secularism in following ways:

Article 25: It guarantees right to profess, propagate and practice propagate and practice religion but restrictions can be imposed by the state in the interest of public health and order.

Article 26: It guarantees the right to establish and maintain Institution for religious and charitable purposes, subject to public morality and health.

Article 27: It states that no taxes shall be levied on any religion

Article 28: It states that no religious instructions shall be propagated in any educational institution run wholly by government funds.

(b) Describe the importance of the constitution.

Ans. 1. Constitution informs its citizen about the society they live in and the govt. they have.
2. It states the rights and duties of its citizens and protects the same.
3. It regulates the relationship between the various organs of the government and the citizens,
4. Our constitution has a system of checks and balances.
5. The constitution establishes the rule of law, which everyone has to obey.

(c) Explain with an example why do we require a law.

Ans. Laws are necessary for the smooth working of the community. These laws are implemented by the legislature and must be followed. We require a law because of following reasons:-

1. It regularizes the civic life of the society.
2. It helps in good governance.
3. It is helpful in the maintenance of law and order.
4. It helps in curbing social evils.

(d) When the Indian constitution provides for equal rights and

opportunities to all what is need for special safeguards for some section of the society?

Ans. For some sections of the society like SC's & ST's are some special safeguards are required for boosting their low morals & for their upliftment. This can be done by way of reservation of seats in the field of education & employment. Some special concessions are also offered to them.

● **Multiple choice type Questions.**

- (a) (ii) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- (b) (iv) Article 32
- (c) (iii) 26 January, 1950
- (d) (ii) 1961
- (e) (ii) 1976

● **Fill in the blanks.**

- (a) Six, Eleven
- (b) 26th January, 1950
- (c) Religions
- (d) Lag, something
- (e) Duties

● **State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'.**

- (a) False
- (b) True
- (c) False
- (d) False
- (e) True