

JandK police public school, Miran Sahib

Assignment -3(2020-21)

Class -VIII

Subject -S. St(Civics)

Topic-The Indian Constitution

Teacher-Vandana (9797307825)

M. M-20

CHAPTER IN A NUT SHELL

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world. It is a set of rules by which the government rules our country. It is the Supreme law of land. It came in to effect on 26th January 1950. Our constitution is based on principle of democracy, socialism and secularism.

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar is known as “The Father of Indian Constitution “

Following are the key features of Indian constitution :-

- (1) Federalism-It refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.
- (2) Parliamentary Form of Government -This means every Citizen of the country irrespective of his/her social background have a direct role in electing their representatives.
- (3) Separation of Powers -There are three organs of the state
 - (I) The Legislature
 - (II) The Executive
 - (III) The Judiciary
- (4) Fundamental Rights -The fundamental Rights are referred to as the conscience of Indian constitution. There are six fundamental rights in the Indian constitution.

Q1.Multiple Choice Questions :- (5marks)

(1) What are the fundamental rights provided by the constitution of India?

- (I) Right to equality
- (II) Right to freedom
- (III) Right against exploitation
- (IV) All of the above

(2) What type of government India practised?

- (I) Monarchy
- (II) Democracy
- (III) Anarchy
- (IV) None of these

(3)What is the name of the kingship or rule of a king?

- (I) Democracy

- (II) Constitution
- (III) Monarchy
- (IV) None of the above.

(4) What do mean by Right

to Equality?

- (I) Rich people are higher than poorer
- (II) All are equal before law
- (III) Government officers are superior
- (IV) None of these

(5) What defines the introduction to our constitution?

- (I) Preamble
- (II) Sovereignty
- (III) Constitution
- (IV) None of these

Q2.Fill in the blanks (5marks)

- (I) _____ is known as the father of the Indian.
- (II) Indian constitution was adopted on _____.
- (III) A written document in which we find rules formulated through consensus is called a _____.
- (IV) _____ is responsible for administering and enforcing laws.
- (V) There are _____ fundamental rights in the Indian constitution.

Q3.Define the following : (2marks each)

- (I) Constitution
- (II) Universal Adult Franchise

Q4.Prepare a flow chart -shows six fundamental rights. (3marks)

Q5.Why does a democratic country needs constitution? (3marks)