

Grade VIII - Political Science
Lesson 1. The Indian Constitution

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

1. In which year did the Indian National Congress make the demand for a constituent Assembly.
a. 1934 b. 1936 c. 1935 d. 1937
2. In 2015 which country adopted an interim constitution?
a. Pakistan b. Nepal c. Sri Lanka d. Bhutan
3. The constitution is to _____ us from ourselves.
a. borrow b. Lend c. Send d. Save
4. He was the prominent member of the Constitution Assembly.
a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy b. Dayanand Saraswati
c. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel d. Jyotiba Phule
5. The Indian Constitution was adopted on.
a. 26 November 1949 b. 26 October 1949
c. 26 December 1949 d. 26 January 1949
6. Which among the following is not the key feature of the Indian Constitutions?
a. Federalism b. Monarchy c. Fundamental Rights d. Separation of powers
7. The Constitution divides the state into _____ organs.
a. One b. Three c. Two d. Four
8. Every state in India enjoys power and works under the
a. Monarchy b. Central Government
c. Dictatorship d. None of these
9. Which right guarantees equality to every person before law.
a. Right to freedom b. Cultural and educational rights
c. Right to equality d. None of these
10. Who was known as the father of the Indian constitution?
a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Jawaharlal Nehru c. B.R. Ambedkar d. lala Lajpat Rai

11. Which of the following is not an organ of government?

- a. Legislature b. Judiciary c. Executive d. Marxism

12. This right prohibits human trafficking, forced labour and child labour.

- a. Right to constitutional remedies b. Cultural and educational rights
c. Right to freedom of religion d. Right against exploitation

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. c	5. a	6. b	7. b	8. b	9. c	10. b	11. d	12. d
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II. Multiple choice questions

1. The Father of the Indian Constitution is

- a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c. Dr. Babasahib Ambedkar d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

2. The President of the Constituent Assembly was _____.

- a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Dr. Babasahib Ambedkar d. Mahatma Gandhi

3. Which one of the following is not a key feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a. Federalism b. Presidential form of Government
c. Secularism d. Separation of Power

4. This Fundamental Right allows citizens to move to the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the state.

- a. Right against Exploitation b. Cultural and Educational Rights
c. Right to Freedom of Religion d. Right to Constitutional Remedies

5. Nepal adopted an interim Constitution in the year

- a. 2002 b. 2005 c. 2015 d. 2008

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. c
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III. Multiple choice questions

1. Constitution of a nation contains.

- a. Rules b. Laws c. Both a and b d. None of these

2. What refer to a goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form?

- a. Arbitrary b. Ideal c. Polity d. None of these

3. By which time had the nationalist movement gained momentum?
 - a. Beginning of 20th century
 - b. Middle of 20th century
 - c. End of 20th century
 - d. None of these
4. When did the King of Nepal finally take over as the head of government?
 - a. February, 2002
 - b. February, 2005
 - c. February, 2007
 - d. April, 2003
5. State governments have authority to make rules on subjects of
 - a. Asian concern
 - b. National concern
 - c. Both of these
 - d. None of these
6. Who has a role to play in formation of government under Universal Adult Suffrage?
 - a. All adult Indians
 - b. Only males
 - c. All children
 - d. None of these
7. What kind of role citizens of India play in electing representatives?
 - a. Indirect
 - b. No Role
 - c. Direct
 - d. Submissive
8. What refers to independent people in a democratic form of government?
 - a. Sovereign
 - b. I deal
 - c. Polity
 - d. Trafficking
9. If a 13 year old child is working in a factory, what is it called?
 - a. Freedom to education
 - b. Child labour
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
10. Which of the following are Fundamental Rights?
 - a. Right to equality
 - b. Right to freedom
 - c. Right against exploitation
 - d. All of these
11. Secularism means that the state promotes
 - a. One religion
 - b. No religion
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
12. Who was the first Prime Minister of Free India?
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - c. Mrs. Indira Gandhi
 - d. Guljari Lal Nanda

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. b	5. d	6. a	7. c	8. a	9. b	10. d	11. b	12. a
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IV. Multiple choice questions

1. Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution in 1976 through the:
 - a. 38th Amendment
 - b. 42nd Amendment
 - c. 40th Amendment
 - d. 39th Amendment

2. Right against exploitation does not include
- Prohibition of trafficking
 - Prohibition of forced labour
 - Prohibition of employment of children below 14 years of age.
 - Prohibition of untouchability
3. A set of fundamental rules according to which the country functions is called.
- A law
 - An amendment
 - A constitution
 - A preamble
4. The father of the Indian Constitutions is
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Sardar Patel
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Our Constitution was enacted on
- 26th January, 1950
 - 15th August, 1947
 - 2nd October, 1950
 - 26th November, 1949
6. Trafficking in human beings means
- Buying and selling of human beings
 - Buying and selling of boys
 - Buying and selling of girls
 - Work with payment
7. Panchayati Raj is the _____ tier of the government.
- First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Fourth
8. When all the citizens of a country are equal before law, it implies:
- Parliamentary Rule
 - Independence of the Judiciary
 - Right to Equality
 - Fundamental Rights
9. Writs can be issued by
- District Court
 - Panchayats
 - Civil Courts/ Criminal Courts
 - Supreme Court / High Courts
10. In a parliamentary form of government
- The Council of Minister Exercises all power headed by the prime Minister
 - The head of the State, President, enjoys real powers
 - Union and State enjoy equal powers
 - Right to vote is limited

1. b	2. d	3. c	4. d	5. a	6. a	7. c	8. c	9. d	10. a
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I. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ means state being equal in all respects.
2. An agreement of all the people on an issue is called _____.
3. _____ is the third tier of the government.
4. _____ was the President of the Constituent Assembly.
5. _____ was the Deputy Prime Minister.
6. The three organs of government are _____, _____, _____.
7. _____ allow citizens to move to the court if their Fundamental Rights have been violated.
8. _____ is responsible for administering and enforcing laws.

1. Equality	2. Consensus	3. Panchayati Raj
4. Dr.Rajendra Prasad	5. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	6. Legislature, executive, judiciary
7. Right to Constitutional Remedies	8. The Government	

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The three organs of the State are the _____, the _____ and the _____.
2. The Indian State has a _____ form a government.
3. The Constitution of India guarantees _____ for all citizens.
4. Under the Right against Exploitation the Constitution prohibits _____, _____ and Children working under _____ year of age.
5. In 1934, the Indian National Congress made the demand for a _____.

1. Legislature; executive; judiciary	2. Democratic	3. Universal adult suffrage
4. Trafficking, forced labour under 14	5. Constituent Assembly	

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is known as the father of _____.
2. _____ refers to the cruel and unjust use of power or authority.
3. _____ refers to a goal or a principle in its more excellent or perfect form.
4. Buddhists in India are counted as _____.

1. Indian Constitution	2. Tyranny	3. Ideal	4. Minority
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IV. Fill in the blanks

1. The Indian state has a _____ form of government.
2. The President of the Constitution Assembly was _____.
3. The Father of the Indian constitution is _____.
4. The three organs of the state are _____.
5. Nepal adopted interim constitution in the year _____.
6. The Indian constitution guarantees _____ to all its citizens.

1. democratic	2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
4. Legislative, Executive, Judiciary	5. 2015	6. Fundamental Rights

I. Match the following

Column A	Column A
1. Shri Jagjivan Ram	a. Right to equality
2. Prohibits Forcel Labour	b. Labour minister
3. Equal before the law	c. Right to freedom
4. Freedom to speech and expression	d. Right against exploitation

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c
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II. Match the following

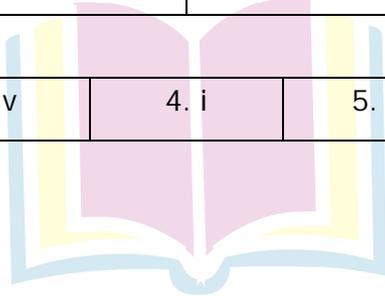
Column A	Column B
1. Panchayati Raj	a. Right to Equality
2. The state cannot discriminate against anyone in matters of employment	b. Cultural and Educational Rights
3. We have right to express our opinion	c. A third tier of government
4. Minorities have right to preserve their own culture	d. Right to freedom

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. b
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III. Match the following

1. INC	i. 15 th August, 1947
2. Constitution of India	ii. 26 th January, 1950
3. A group of 300 people	iii. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Independence Day of India	iv. Doctors
5. School	v. Constitution Assembly in 1946
6. Father of Nation	vi. Teachers
7. Republic Day	vii. Indian National Congress
	viii. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

1. vii	2. viii	3. v	4. i	5. vi	6. iii	7. ii
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Next Generation School

IV. Match the following

IV. Column A	Column B
1. Minorities have the right to preserve their culture	a. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Panchayati Raj	b. Cultural and educational rights
3. Father of the Nation	c. B.R. Ambedkar
4. Father of the Constitution	d. Third tier of the government

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c
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I. True or False

1. In 1934, the Indian National Congress made the demand for a general assembly.
2. Our constitution guarantees rights of majorities against the minority.
3. The Constitution comprises the section called directive principles of state policy.
4. The Constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru drafted the constitution.

1. False	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. False
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II. True or False

1. A secular state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.
2. Religious freedom is provided to all the citizens of the country.
3. The directive Principles of State Policy are not a part of the Indian Constitution.
4. The universal adult franchise was adopted much before the independence of India.
5. Our Constitution guarantees rights of minorities against the majority.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. True
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III. True or False

1. The Indian Constitution was written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
2. Nepal adopted an Interim Constitution in 2015.
3. The Constitution of India consists of the Fundamental Rights.
4. Nepal was a monarchy in 1990.
5. The Constitution of India came in force on 15th August 1947.
6. The 3rd significant purpose of the Constitution is to save us from ourselves.
7. Discrimination is the part of our Constitution.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. True	5. False	6. True	7. False
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IV. True or False

1. A secular state has no religions of its own.
2. Buddhists and Muslims in India are counted as minority.
3. Discrimination is an integral part of Indian Constitution.
4. Universal Adult Franchise was adopted much before India gained independence.
5. The Constitution of India was enforced on 15th August, 1947.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. False
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

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

[NCERT]

If there were no restrictions on the power of elected representative then there would be chaos, confusion anarchy.

2. What do you mean by constitution?

Constitution refers to a written document which contains the rules of governing a sovereign state.

3. What is democracy?

Democracy is a form of government in which people have the power of governance. In democracy, people choose their leaders, so that they can exercise power responsibly on their behalf.

4. Define fundamental rights.

Fundamental rights are the set of rights which ensure the life of dignity and honour to all who live in its jurisdiction.

5. What do you mean by federalism?

Federalism refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.

6. What do you mean by secularism?

Secularism means a system under which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

7. Define right to equality.

Right to equality ensures that all persons are equal before the law. All persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why does a democratic country need a constitution? [NCERT]

(i) In a democracy, people choose their leaders.

(ii) They can exercise the power responsibly on their behalf.

(iii) It is possible that the leaders can misuse the power, therefore, constitution provides safeguard against this. The constitution plays a crucial role in laying out important guidelines that govern decision-making within a democratic country.

2. Look at the wordings of the two documents given below. The first column is from the 1990 Nepal constitution. The second column is from the more recent interim constitution of Nepal. [NCERT]

1990 Constitution of Nepal Part '7 Executive	2015 Interim Constitution Part 5 Executive
Article 35: Executive power: The executive power of the kingdom of Nepal shall be vested in his Majesty and the council of ministers.	Article 37: Executive power: The executive power of Nepal shall be vested in the council of ministers.

What is the difference in who exercises 'Executive Power' in the above two constitution of Nepal. Keeping this in mind, why do you think Nepal needs a new constitution today?

(i) In the 1990 constitution of Nepal, the executive power was exercised by the king.

(ii) Whereas in the 2015 interim Constitution of Nepal, the executive power was executed by the Prime Minister.

3. Write a short note on right to freedom.

Right to freedom includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, the rights to form associations, the rights to move freely and reside in any part of the country, and the right to practise any profession, occupation or business.

4. What is the Directive Principle of State Policy?

Directive Principles of State Policy ensures greater social and economic reform and serves as a guide to the independent Indian state to institute laws and policies that help reduce the poverty of the masses.

5. Explain right against exploitation.

Rights against exploitation prohibits human trafficking, forced labour and children working under 14 years of age.

6. If any of our right is exploited, what can we do?

If our right is exploited, we can use the Right to Constitution Remedies which allows a citizen to report to the court if any of our Fundamental Rights have been violated by the state.

7. Explain Cultural and Educational Rights.

In Cultural and Educational Rights, the constitution states that all minorities, religions or linguistic can set up their institution in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

8. Describe the Indian National Movement.

The Indian National Movement emerged in the nineteenth century. India saw thousands of men and women coming together to fight the British rule, which culminated in India's independence in 1947.

9. What is human trafficking?

The practice of illegal buying and selling of people across national borders, In other words, it refers to illegal trade in human-beings, particularly women and children.

10. Define arbitrary.

When nothing is fixed and is left to one's judgement or choice, this can be used to refer to rules that are not fixed or decisions that have no basis is called arbitrary.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. In each of the following situations, identify the minority and write one reason why you think it is important to respect the views of the minority in each of these situations.

[NCERT]

(a) In a school with 30 teachers, 20 of them are male.

Female teachers are in minority. Female teacher also contribute to the standard of teaching and well-being of the school so they should get equal respect as male teachers.

(b) In a city, 5% of the population is Buddhist.

The Buddhist community is in minority. Their views must be respected because India is a secular country where all religions are equally respected.

(c) In a factory mess for all employees, 80% are vegetarians.

Non-vegetarians are in minority. Their eating habits should be taken care of because non-vegetarian is just another variety of food that can be made as suitable at best sometimes.

(d) In a class of 50 students, 40 belong to more well-off families.

The 10 students from poor or middle class family are in minority. Their views should be respected and looked after well as they are equal to others.

2. The first column lists some of the key features of the Indian Constitution. In the other column, write two sentences, in your own words, on why you think this feature is important.

[NCERT]

Key feature	Significance
1. Federalism	It refers to the government of a country at more than one level. It helps in managing a big country.
2. Separation of Power	It has three main organs—The legislative, the executive and the judiciary. Each organ keeps a check on each other and can prevent the misuse of power by any branch of the state.
3. Fundamental Rights	It helps in all round development of the citizen.
4. Parliamentary form of government	It provides the direct role to the people in electing their representatives.

3. Colour the following countries in the Indian political map:

[NCERT]

- (a) Colour India in red.
- (b) Colour Nepal in green.
- (c) Colour Bangladesh in yellow.

Do it yourself.

4. Describe briefly the key features of the Indian Constitution.

The key features of the Indian Constitution are as follows:

(i) **Federalism:** It refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.

(ii) **Parliamentary form of government:** It provides for the different tiers of government that consist of representatives who are elected by the people. The elected representatives are accountable to the people. It guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens.

(iii) **Separation of powers:** In constitution, there are three organs of state. The legislative which makes or forms laws, the executives which implement the law and the judiciary which maintain the law and order and resolves disputes.

(iv) **Fundamental Rights:** Fundamental Rights are referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution. They protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state.

(v) **Secularism:** It means to give respect to all the religions, a secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state's religion.

5. Elaborate the rights to equality.

Right to equality is among one of the fundamental rights:

- (i) All persons are equal before the law.
- (ii) All persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country.
- (iii) No citizen can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste or sex.
- (iv) Every person has access to all public places including playground, hotels, shops, etc.
- (v) The state cannot discriminate against anyone in matters of employment.
- (vi) The practice of untouchability has been abolished.