

Assignment : Class:-VIII Subject:- Civics Teacher Name:- Mrs. Harmeet Kaur Sodhi
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Chapter: - 1 (The Indian Constitution)

Questions/Answers

- 6) Briefly explain the key feature of Indian constitution?
- **Federalism:** - This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India we have governments at the state level and the center & panchayati raj is the third tier of government that work in the villages.
 - **Parliamentary form of government:-** In Parliamentary form of government there are two houses of Parliament Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha . Constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens. The universal adult suffrage helps and encourages a democratic mindset and breaks the clutches of traditional caste, class and gender hierarchies. This means that the people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives.
 - **Separation of powers:-** According to the constitution there are three organs of the state:-
 - **The legislature:** - Refers to our elected representation.
 - **The Executive:** - is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.
 - **The Judiciary:** - refers to the system of courts in the country.
 - Each organs act as a check on the other organs of the state and this answers the balance of power between all three.
 - **Fundamental Rights:** - The fundamentals rights are the basic right provided to the citizens of India by the Indian constitution fundamental rights, protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state. The constitution thus, guarantees the right of individuals against the state as well as against other individuals.
 - **Secularism:-** A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion. Secularism refers to the freedom to follow, practice and secular state where all the citizens are free to follow any religion and the state does not promote any one religion.
- 7) Why was the B.R. Ambedkar known as the “Father of the Indian Constitution”?
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is known as the “Father of the Indian Constitution”. Dr. Ambedkar belived that his participation in the constituent Assembly helped the scheduled castes get some safeguards in the draft constitution. But he also stated that although the law might exist, SC still had reason to fear because the administration of these laws were in the hands of caste Hindu officers the therefore, urged scheduled castes to join the government as well as the civil services.
- 8) Which fundamental rights will the following situations violate:-
- I. If a 13 year old child is working in the factory manufacturing carpets:-
 - Right against Exploitation.
 - II. If a politician in one sate decides to not allow laborers from other states to work in hi state:-
 - Right to Freedom
 - III. If a person is discriminated on the basis of religion:-
 - Right to Freedom of Religion
 - IV. If a group of people are not given permission to open a Telgu-Medium school in Kerla:-
 - Cultural and Educational Rights.
 - V. If a government decides not to promote an officer of the armed forces for being a women.
 - Right to Equality

9) Briefly explain the Fundamental Rights.

- **Right to Equality:-** All persons are equal before the law. This means that all the persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country.
- **Right to Freedom:-** This include 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 practice any profession, occupation or business.
- **Right against Exploitation:** - The constitution prohibits human trafficking, forced labour, and employment of children under 14 years of age.
- **Right to Freedom of Religion:** - Religious freedom is provided to all citizens. Every person has the right to practice, perform and propagate the religion of their choice.
- **Cultural and Educational Rights:-** The constitution starts that all minorities, religious or linguistic can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.
- **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.

10) Explain 'Right to Equality'.

- All persons are equal before the law this means that all persons shall be equally protects by the laws of the country. It also states that no citizens can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste or gender. Every person has access to all public places including play grounds, hotel, shops etc. The state cannot discriminate against anyone in matters of employments. But there are exceptions to this. The practice of untouchably has also been abolished.