

New Era High School, Panchgani

Assignment 3

Class VIII

Subject	Social and Political life (Social Science)										
Topic	The Indian Constitution										
Time Line	1 Week, 11 th May to 16 th May, 2020										
Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of a Constitution • Indian Constitution and its Key features. • Need for Laws. • Preamble to the Indian Constitution. 										
Moral Value	<p>Be service Oriented. Be promoters of life saving skills.</p> <p>To be helpful and industrious in the times of difficulty.</p>										
Assessment	<p>QI. Write the meaning of the following words and concepts.</p> <p>1. Arbitrary 2. Ideal: 3. Polity 4. Sovereign 5. Tyranny:</p> <p>QII. Fill in the blanks.</p> <p>1. A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules andthat all persons in a country can agree upon.</p> <p>2. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is known as theof the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>3. The Indian Constitution was enforced on 26th January.....</p> <p>4. was the first Prime Minister of India.</p> <p>5. The second important purpose of a Constitution is to define the nature of a country's.....system.</p> <p>QIII. Match the following:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column 'A'</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column 'B'</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Fundamental Right</td> <td>a. Feature of Indian Constitution</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Federalism</td> <td>b. President of Constituent of Assembly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Separation of powers</td> <td>c. Three Organs of the State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad</td> <td>d. Right to Equality</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>QIV. Multiple choice questions.</p> <p>1. Indian Constitution framed by:</p> <p>(a) Indian Parliament (b) Sardar Vallabhbai Patel (c) Constituent Assembly (d)</p>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	1. Fundamental Right	a. Feature of Indian Constitution	2. Federalism	b. President of Constituent of Assembly	3. Separation of powers	c. Three Organs of the State	4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	d. Right to Equality
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	<p>British Parliament</p> <p>2. Which is the following right is available in the Indian Constitution: (a) Right to equality (b) Right to freedom (c) Right against exploitation (d) All of these</p> <p>3. If a 12 year old child is working in a factory. Which fundamental right is violated here? (a) Right to Equality (b) Right to freedom of Religion (c) Right to Freedom (d) Right Against Exploitation</p> <p>QV. Answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a Constitution? 2. Why do the people of Nepal want a new Constitution? 3. Can a country be governed without a constitution? Why? 4. Name the key features of Indian Constitution. 5. What is Universal adult Franchise?
Activity	Collect information of Human Rights violation in the recent times from the old newspapers and make a write up of it.
Submission	<p><u>Instruction for the students:</u> Please note that students should scan the written assignment or click a picture of the assignment and send a clear image of the same by an email to shubra.surendarababu@nehs.in. The assignment has to be sent on or before 16th of May, 2020.</p> <p>The hard copy is to be submitted as and when the student reports to the school. Please note that the above activities are a part of the Internal Assessment and is mandatory.</p> <p>Go through the notes of the chapter and write the summary of it.</p>
Resources	NCERT Social Science (From NCERT site for e-text book- ncert.nic.in.ebook)

❖ **The Material to be referred only for Social Science.**

Key concepts to remember:

1. Why Does a Country Need a Constitution?

All democratic countries are likely to have a Constitution, but on the other hand, it is not necessary that all countries that have a Constitution are democratic. The Constitution serves several purposes as listed below.

A Constitution tells us what the fundamental nature of our society.

A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.

3 Significant Reasons Why We Need a Constitution

- (i) In democratic societies, the Constitution often lays down rules that guard against the misuse of authority by our political leaders.
- (ii) The Constitution ensures that a dominant group does not use its power against less powerful people or groups.
- (iii) The Constitution helps to protect us against decisions that could have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in.

2. The Indian Constitution: Key Features

A group of 300 people became members of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and had written India's Constitution. While writing the Indian Constitution, these members kept in mind the different communities who speak different languages, belong to different religions, and have distinct cultures.

Listed below are the key features of the Indian Constitution.

1) 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, at the Centre and Panchayati Raj at the village level. The Constitution contains lists that detail the issues that each tier of government can make laws on. In addition, the Constitution also specifies where each tier of government can get the money from, for the work that it does. All persons in India are governed by laws and policies made by each of these levels of government.

2) Parliamentary Form of Government

The people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives. Also, every citizen of the country, irrespective of his/her social background, can contest in elections.

3) Separation of Powers

There are 3 organs of government:

- (i) The legislature: refers to elected representatives by the people.
- (ii) The executive: is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.

(iii) The judiciary: refers to the system of courts in India.

Each organ mentioned above acts as a check on the other organs of government. This ensures the balance of power between all three.

4) Fundamental Rights

The constitution guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as against other individuals. It also guarantees the rights of minorities against the majority.

The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution include:

(i) Right to Equality

(ii) Right to Freedom

(iii) Right against Exploitation

(iv) Right to Freedom of Religion

(v) Cultural and Educational Rights

(vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Fundamental Rights have two-fold objectives:

Every citizen must be in a position to claim fundamental rights.

Fundamental rights must be binding upon every authority that has got the power to make laws.

The Constitution also has a section called Directive Principles of State Policy which ensure greater social and economic reforms, and serve as a guide to the independent Indian State to institute laws and policies.

5) Secularism

A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

Subject Teacher: Mrs. Subhra Surendra Babu
