

## Very Short Answer Questions

**Q. 1. What do you mean by constitution?**

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

**Q. 2. What is democracy?**

**Ans.** 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.

**Q. 3. Define fundamental rights.**

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

**Q. 4. What do you mean by federalism?**

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

**Q. 5. What do you mean by secularism?**

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

**Q. 6. Define right to equality.**

**Ans.** 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 Questions

**Q. 1. Write a short note on right to freedom.**

**Ans.** Right to freedom includes 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 practise any profession, occupation or business.

**Q. 2. What are the Directive Principles of State Policy?**

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

**Q. 3. Explain right against exploitation.**

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

**Q. 4. If any of our right is exploited, what can we do?**

**Ans.** 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.

**Q. 5. Explain Cultural and Educational Rights.**

**Ans.** In Cultural and Educational Rights, the constitution states that all minorities, religions or linguistic can equally enjoy in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

**Q. 6. Describe the Indian National Movement.**

**Ans.** 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.

**Q. 7. What is human trafficking?**

**Ans.** 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.

**Q. 8. Define arbitrary.**

**Ans.** 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 Questions

**Q. 1. Describe briefly the key features of the Indian Constitution.**

**Ans.** 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 forms of laws, the executives which implement the law and the judiciary which maintains 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.

**Q. 2. Elaborate the rights to equality.**

**Ans.** 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 playgrounds, hotels, shops, etc.

(v) The state cannot discriminate against anyone in matters of employment.

(vi) The practice of untouchability has been abolished.

## Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

**Q. 1. What were the factors that were kept in mind by the drafting committee while drafting the constitution?**

**Ans.** The members of the Constituent Assembly had a huge task of drafting the Constitution. They very well knew that the country was made up of several different communities who spoke different languages, belonged to different religions, and had distinct cultures.

The members were careful about the turmoil, India was going through. Overhanging partition, undecided future of the Princely states, disheartening Socio-economic condition of the vast mass of people. They rose to the occasion and gave this country a visionary document that reflects a respect for maintaining diversity while preserving national unity.