

## **CLASS 8<sup>th</sup> CIVICS CHAPTER-1**

### **Questions & Answers**

#### **A.**

1. Democracy
2. 26 Jan 1950
3. Executive laws
4. Three

#### **B.**

1. The set of rules by which a country is governed is called constitution.
2. Indian constitution was adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949 and enacted on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950.
3. Three organs of a state are- the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.

#### **C.**

2. Enforceable
3. Federalism
4. Power
5. Constituion

#### **D.**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False

#### **E.**

1. When any of our right is violated we can seek remedy through court. Court has the power to issue direction for the fundamental rights.
2. The word federalism means the existence of more than one level of government in the country. Citizens are governed by law and policies made by each of these level of government.
3. India is called a welfare state because it is founded on the concept of equal opportunities and equitable wealth distribution.
4. Under this rule of separation of powers, the constitution ensures that a balance of power is maintained between the Legislature Executive and the Judiciary.

## F.

1. The features of Indian constitution are:

- a. Federalism
- b. Parliamentary form of Government
- c. Separation of powers
- d. Fundamental rights and duties
- e. Secularism
- f. Welfare state
- g. A detailed written constitution

2. The Fundamental Right of our constitution is as follows:-

a. **Right to equality:** - Under this, the government cannot do discrimination against a citizen on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

b. **Right to freedom:** - This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression; assemble peacefully, to travel to any part of the country, education and freedom to practice any profession.

c. **Cultural and Educational Rights:** - The Constitution states that all minorities, religious or linguistic can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

d. **Right to Constitutional Remedies:** - The constitution allows citizens to move to the court if they believe that any of their fundamental rights have been violated by the states.

e. **Right to Freedom of Religion:** - The Constitution provides freedom to preach, practice and propagate their religion.

f. **Right to Education:-** This right ensures that every child gets education in a school in a neighbourhood.

g. **Right against Exploitation:** - The constitution prohibits human trafficking, child Labour, and the forced labour.