Chapter 1
The Constitution and the Need for Laws

A. Tick (√) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. Our Constitution was drafted by the (Executive Council/Constituent Assembly).
2. The Constitution has a system of (controls/checks) and balances.
3. The Constitution guarantees certain Fundamental (Rights/Duties) to the citizens in order to protect them against any injustice by the government.
4. Laws are formulated for the (welfare/evil) of the people.
5. The PNDT Act prohibits the determination and disclosure of the (gender/sex) of the foetus.
6. (Social awareness/Security) is needed to change the mindset of the people.
7. The (Rule of Law/Constitutional Law) implies that no one is above the law.
8. The Indian society is plagued by social evils like dowry, alcoholism and (malnutrition/female foeticide).

B. Give one-word answers.

1. What is essential for efficient and proper governance of a country?
2. When did the Indian Constitution come into effect?
3. What is the sex ratio of India according to the 2001 Census?
4. Where is Sabarmati Ashram located?

C. Match the columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dowry Prohibition Act</td>
<td>a. system of checks and balances in our Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PNDT</td>
<td>b. a document laying down the fundamental principles of a country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. start of the Dandi March</td>
<td>c. prohibits giving and taking of dowry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. misuse of power by any organ of the government</td>
<td>d. 12 March 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the Constitution</td>
<td>e. Prenatal Diagnostic Technique</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. It is important to protect the rights of the ___________________ in a country like India.
2. The PNDT Act prohibits any advertisement of prenatal ___________________
3. Laws serve as a means of bringing about ________________ change and establishing an ________________ society.

4. A law which is against the Fundamental Rights of the citizens can be declared ________________ by the Supreme Court.

5. The practice of ________________ has affected India’s sex ratio.

E. **Give long answers for the following questions.**

1. What do you know about dowry? Explain the measures adopted to curb the practice of dowry.

2. Write a short note on female foeticide. What steps have been taken by the government to curb this evil practice?

3. Why did Gandhiji undertake the Dandi March?

4. Who organized the anti-liquor movement in Andhra Pradesh? What was its result?

5. How do democracy and the Rule of Law complement each other.
Chapter 2
Ideals of Our Constitution

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on (26 January 1950/26 November 1949).

2. A resolution on ‘Complete Independence’ was passed at the Lahore Session of the Congress in December (1928/1929).

3. When our Constitution was adopted, it had (395/446) Articles and 8 Schedules.

4. In India, citizens who are (18/21) years and above have the right to vote.

5. The Constitution guarantees (seven/six) Fundamental Rights to the citizens.

6. (Right to Freedom/Right against Exploitation) prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years.

7. Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in (Part IV/Part III) of our Constitution.

8. The aims and objectives of the Constitution are contained in the (Schedules/Preamble).

B. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

1. The Directive Principles of State Policy were adopted from the Constitution of UK.

2. The term ‘republic’ means that the head of the government will be elected by the people.

3. The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 43rd Amendment Act of 1976.

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. ________________ is the freedom to govern oneself within a territory and to be free from any external control.

2. The Right to ________________ means that no one will be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

3. Article 32 of our Constitution safeguards our Fundamental Rights by granting us the Right to ________________
4. The High Court and the Supreme Court uphold the Fundamental Rights of the citizen by issuing a ________________

**D. Who am I?**

1. I mean that no citizen can be punished without being proved guilty in a court of law. I am ________________

2. I am in the form of guidelines given to the government to ensure the welfare of the people and promote a just social order. I am ________________

3. I mean that our country is governed at two levels — at the centre and at the state. I am ________________

4. I refer to equitable distribution of wealth and a decent standard of living for all. I am ________________

5. I am the nominal head at the state level. I am the ________________

**E. Give long answers for the following questions.**

1. Write any three important features of our Constitution.

2. What do you mean by democracy? How does ‘Universal Adult Franchise’ promote democracy?

3. What are Fundamental Rights? Briefly discuss the Right to Freedom.

4. How do the Directive Principles of State Policy differ from the Fundamental Rights?

5. List any eight Fundamental Duties.
Chapter 3
The Parliamentary System

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. In India, the national legislature is called the (Parliament/National Assembly).
2. The Lok Sabha cannot have more than (545/552) members.
3. These days (secret ballot/electronic voting machines) are commonly used in elections.
4. The (Vice President/Speaker) is the Presiding Officer of the Rajya Sabha.
5. In case of an emergency, the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended for (one year/two years).
6. The (President/Prime Minister) is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces of India.
7. All international treaties and agreements are concluded in the name of the (Prime Minister/President).

B. Match the columns.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Council of Ministers</td>
<td>a. shows the income of the government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha</td>
<td>b. control over the Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. budget</td>
<td>c. leader of the majority party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. members of the Rajya Sabha</td>
<td>d. the Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the Prime Minister</td>
<td>e. headed by the Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. function of the Parliament</td>
<td>f. elected for a term of six years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Give one-word answers.

1. What is the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha? ____________________
2. What fraction of members of the Rajya Sabha retire every two years? ______________
3. Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha? _______________________
4. During which hour can the Members of Parliament raise issues of public interest? ______________
5. What is the process of removing the President from office called? ______________
6. Who has the authority to summon or suspend the Parliament? ______________
D. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

1. In case of an external aggression or an armed rebellion, the Prime Minister can impose a state of emergency.

2. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected through state elections.

3. The period during which the House meets to conduct its business is called an assembly.

4. The Prime Minister appoints the Chiefs of the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

5. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has the power to dissolve the House of the People in consultation with the Prime Minister.

E. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. How are the members of the Lok Sabha elected? What is the difference in the tenure of a Lok Sabha member and that of a Rajya Sabha member?

2. Explain the following functions of the Parliament.
   i) Financial control over the government’s income
   ii) Organ of information

3. Under which circumstances can the President declare a state of emergency?

4. Write a short note on the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.

5. What do you about the executive and financial powers of the President?

6. What is the eligibility criteria in order to
   i) become a member of the Lok Sabha?
   ii) become a member of the Rajya Sabha?
   iii) be elected as the President of India?
   iv) be appointed as a Minister in the Council of Ministers?
Chapter 4
The Judiciary

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. The Judiciary upholds and enforces the Fundamental (Duties/Rights) of the citizens.
2. The (Supreme/High) court is the final interpreter of our Constitution.
3. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the (Prime Minister/President).
4. At present there are (28/21) High Courts in India.
5. The judges of the High Court can serve till the age of (62/65) years.
6. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes appeals against the judgements of the (District/High) courts.
7. The court of the Sessions Judge is the highest (criminal/civil) court in a district.
8. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office if a motion of (no confidence/impeachment) is passed by the Parliament by a required majority.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The framers of our Constitution have kept the judiciary __________________ of the Legislature and the Executive.
2. The __________________ heads the Supreme Court.
3. The Advocate General of a state is appointed by the __________________ of that state.
4. The advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court empowers it to advise the ________________ on constitutional issues.
5. The __________________ Courts deal with cases of land records.

C. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

1. Jan Adalat or the ‘People’s Court’ was set up to provide speedy justice.

2. The local courts deal with civil and criminal cases at the village level.
3. The **Sessions** Courts hear civil cases at the district level.

4. To qualify for the appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, the person must have experience of at least **five** years as an advocate of a High Court.

5. The **President** has the power to establish a common High Court for two or more states.

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**D. Who am I?**

1. I am at the apex of the judicial hierarchy. I am the __________

2. I am the seat of the Supreme Court. I am __________

3. I appoint the Chief Justice of the High Court in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of that state. I am the __________

4. I am the highest judicial authority in state. I am the __________

5. I hear appeals against the judgements of lower courts. I am the __________

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**E. Give long answers for the following questions.**

1. What is the importance of the Judiciary? Why is there a need for an independent Judiciary?

2. Define jurisdiction. Which cases fall within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

3. Write a short notes on the following:
   i) Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
   ii) Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

4. Write the composition of the High Court. What is the eligibility for appointment as a judge in a High Court?

5. What is the difference between the District Judge’s Court and the Court of the Sessions Judge?
TEST PAPER – 1
for Chapters 1–4

Time: 2 hours
Marks: 50

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer. (1 × 8)

1. The Dandi March which was led by Gandhiji marked the beginning of
   b. Quit India Movement.
   c. Civil Disobedience Movement.
   d. Swadeshi Movement.

2. Which part of the Indian Constitution explains the goals of the government?
   a. Directive Principles
   b. Preamble
   c. Fundamental Rights
   d. Fundamental Duties

3. The President can issue ________________ when the Parliament is not in session.
   a. laws
   b. ordinances
   c. writs
   d. policies

4. Which of the following functions as the ‘Court of Record’?
   a. High Court
   b. District Court
   c. Lok Adalat
   d. Supreme Court

5. Which of the following is a permanent House and not subject to dissolution?
   a. Lok Sabha
   b. Rajya Sabha
   c. Vidhan Sabha
   d. Vidhan Mandal

6. The judges of the Supreme Court can serve till the age of ________________ years.
   a. 62
   b. 56
   c. 65
   d. 70

7. The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in ________________ of the Constitution.
   a. Part–I
   b. Part–II
   c. Part–III
   d. Part–IV

8. The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in the year
   a. 1952.
   b. 1961.
   c. 1976.

B. Give one-word answers. (1 × 5)

1. What is the document called that lays down the fundamental principles of a country?
   ________________

2. How many Articles, Schedules and Amendments are there in our Constitution now?
   ________________

3. Which organ of the government interprets the laws of our country?
   ________________

4. Who advises the state government on legal issues and performs other legal duties as assigned by the Governor?
   ________________

5. What is the other name of the Rajya Sabha?
   ________________

C. Give short answers for the following questions. (3 × 4)

1. What is the importance of our Constitution?
   ________________
2. How do you know that India is a secular country?
3. How does the Parliament controls the Executive?
4. Write a short note on the jurisdiction of the High Court.

**D. Give long answers for the following questions.**  
(4 × 5)

1. What is a democratic republic? What are the ideals that India being a republic aims to secure?
2. ‘The poor are caught in a vicious cycle of poverty in our society’. Explain.
3. Briefly discuss the different types of Subordinate Courts and their jurisdictions.
4. Write short notes on the following.
   i) Cultural and Educational Rights
   ii) Right to Constitutional Remedies
5. Do you think India is a federal country? Give reasons for your answer.

**E. Fill in the blanks to complete the structure of the Parliament given below.**  
(1 × 5)

Parliament

(House of the People)  (Council of States)

- Maximum strength ____________ members
- 530 members ____________
- ____________ Union Territories
- 2 members ____________
- Presided by ____________
- Members are elected for ____________ years

- Maximum strength ____________ members
- ____________ states and Union Territories
- 12 members ____________
- Presided by ____________
- Members are elected for ____________ years.