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The Constitution of India: An Introduction**Section A: Fill in the blanks.**

1. The Constitution of India came into effect on _____.
2. The Constitution is preserved in a _____ in the Parliament.
3. _____ was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
4. The Constitution of India is the _____.
5. The _____ was formed in 1946.
6. The Preamble begins with the words _____.
7. The three organs of the government are _____.
8. The Constitution guarantees _____ to all citizens.
9. _____ serve as guidelines for the government.
10. The term "Secular" was added to the Preamble by the _____.

Section B: Match the following.

A	B	Ans.
a. Nandalal Bose	i. Parliamentary System	a. _____
b. Prem Behari Narain Raizada	ii. Illustrated the pages of the Constitution	b. _____
c. France	iii. Calligrapher of the Constitution	c. _____
d. USA	iv. Directive Principles	d. _____
e. Ireland	v. Independent Judiciary	e. _____
f. UK	vi. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity	f. _____

Section C: Choose the correct option and tick (✓) the right answer.

1. When did the Constitution of India come into effect?

a. 15th August, 1947	☐	b. 26th November, 1949	☐
c. 26th January, 1950	☐	d. 9th December, 1946	☐
2. Which of the following is part of India's cultural heritage that influenced the Constitution?

a. Judicial review	☐
b. Concept of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'	☐
c. Parliamentary system	☐
d. Separation of powers	☐

3. How many parts and schedules did the Indian Constitution have when it was adopted in 1950?
- a. 22 parts & 8 schedules b. 25 parts & 12 schedules
 c. 30 parts & 10 schedules d. 20 parts & 7 schedules
4. The total number of members in the Constituent Assembly of India initially was
- a. 389 b. 299
 c. 250 d. 400
5. In which year was the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act passed, which integrated the Panchayati Raj System into the Constitution?
- a. 1990 b. 1992
 c. 1989 d. 1995
6. The Constitution guarantees the Right to Education under Article:
- a. 19 b. 21
 c. 21-A d. 22
7. The term "Fraternity" in the Preamble means:
- a. Equality b. Brotherhood
 c. Freedom d. Justice
8. The Constitution was written in nearly:
- a. 5 years b. 4 years
 c. 3 years d. 2 years
9. How many women were in the Constituent Assembly?
- a. 10 b. 5
 c. 20 d. 15
10. How many members were in the Constituent Assembly after Partition?
- a. 299 b. 399
 c. 389 d. 289

Section D: Write T for True and F for False in the box.

1. The Constitution of India came into effect on 26 November 1949.
2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
3. The Constitution contains Fundamental Rights and Duties.
4. Helium gas reacts with ink and paper.
5. The Preamble expresses the spirit of the Constitution.

6. The Constitution of India was written in less than one year.
7. The 73rd Amendment deals with the Panchayati Raj system.
8. The ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity came from the USA.
9. The Constitution ensures justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.
10. India's Constitution can never be changed.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Section E: One Word Answer.

1. The book that lays down the laws and principles of our nation
2. The gas used to preserve the Constitution
3. The place where the parade is held
4. The head of state who takes an oath to protect the Constitution
5. The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly
6. The day the Constitution came into effect

Section F: Answer the following questions.

1. What is a Constitution?

Ans.

2. Name the three organs of the Indian Government.

Ans.

3. What is the three-tier system of government in India?

Ans.

4. Name any two Fundamental Duties.

Ans.

5. What is the role of the judiciary in a democracy?

Ans.

6. Mention any two features that make the Indian Constitution unique.

Ans.

7. Why is the Constitution called a “living document”?

Ans. _____

8. Why do we need a Constitution?

Ans. _____

9. What influenced the makers of the Indian Constitution?

Ans. _____

10. What does the Preamble of the Constitution state?

Ans. _____

Section G: Long Answer Questions.

1. Describe the process of making the Indian Constitution.

Ans. _____

2. Explain the key features of the Indian Constitution.

Ans. _____

3. How did India’s freedom struggle influence the Constitution?

Ans. _____

4. What are Directive Principles of State Policy?

Ans. _____

5. Explain the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

Ans. _____

Section H:: Assertion and Reasoning.

1. Assertion (A): The Constitution of India is called a living document.

Reason (R): Because it can be amended according to the changing needs of society.

Ans. _____

2. Assertion (A): The term “Secular” means that India has an official religion.

Reason (R): The Constitution allows the government to favour one religion.

Ans. _____

Answer**Section A: Fill in the blanks**

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. 26 January 1950 | 5. Constituent Assembly | 9. Directive Principles of State Policy |
| 2. Helium-filled glass case | 6. "We, the People of India" | |
| 3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | 7. Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary | 10. 42nd Amendment (1976) |
| 4. World's largest written constitution | 8. Fundamental Rights | |

Section B: Match the following

a – ii b – iii c – vi d – v e – iv f – i

Section C: MCQs

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. c) 26th January, 1950 | 4. a) 389 | 8. c) 3 years |
| 2. b) Concept of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' | 5. b) 1992 | 9. d) 15 |
| 3. a) 22 parts & 8 schedules | 6. c) 21-A | 10. a) 299 |
| | 7. b) Brotherhood | |

Section D: True or False

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. True | 4. False | 5. True |
| 6. False | 7. True | 8. False | 9. True | 10. False |

Section E: One Word Answer

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Constitution | 3. Kartavya Path | 5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| 2. Helium | 4. President | 6. Republic Day |

Section F: Short Answer Questions

1. A Constitution is a document that lays down the basic principles, structure, and laws by which a country is governed.
2. Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.
3. It includes the Central Government, State Governments, and Local Self-Governments (Panchayati Raj).
4. (i) To protect the environment. (ii) To respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
5. The judiciary ensures laws are followed, protects citizens' rights, and maintains justice by interpreting the Constitution.
6. (i) It is the world's largest written Constitution. (ii) It includes Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Directive Principles.
7. Because it can be amended to meet the changing needs of society.
8. It acts as a rulebook that defines powers, ensures fairness, and protects citizens' rights.
9. India's freedom struggle, cultural heritage, and ideas from other democratic countries like the USA, UK, France, and Ireland.

10. It declares India as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and ensures Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

Section G: Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the process of making the Indian Constitution.
 - The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 with 389 members, later reduced to 299 after Partition.
 - It represented various regions and communities of India.
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman, and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee.
 - The Constitution took nearly three years to complete.
 - It was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into effect on 26 January 1950.
2. Explain the key features of the Indian Constitution.
 - It is the longest written Constitution in the world.
 - It provides a parliamentary form of government.
 - It guarantees Fundamental Rights and Duties.
 - It includes Directive Principles for social and economic justice.
 - It provides for a federal structure and secularism.
3. How did India's freedom struggle influence the Constitution?
 - The ideals of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity came from the freedom struggle.
 - Leaders aimed to eliminate discrimination and ensure equal rights for all.
 - The experience of the struggle shaped democratic values in the Constitution.
4. What are Directive Principles of State Policy?
 - They are guidelines for the government to ensure the welfare of citizens.
 - They aim to create social and economic justice.
 - Examples: Promotion of education, protection of environment, and equal pay for equal work.
 - Though not enforceable by courts, they guide policy-making.
- 5.

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles
Legally enforceable	Not legally enforceable
Protect individual freedom	Aim at social and economic welfare
Example: Right to Equality	Example: Promotion of education
Courts can enforce them	Serve as moral guidelines

Section H: Assertion and Reasoning

1. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.
2. Both A and R are false. India has no official religion; all religions are treated equally.