



Chapter 10: The Constitution of India- An Introduction

Questions and Activities

Que 1. "The Constituent Assembly had representatives from diverse backgrounds in India." Why do you think it was important to have a diverse set of representatives from all over India?

Answer:

- India is a diverse country.
- People from different regions, languages, religions, and communities had different needs.
- The participation of representatives of all sections made the Constitution more inclusive.
- This took care of the interests and rights of all citizens.
- The Constitution received wide acceptance and respect.

Que 2. Read the statements below carefully and identify which key features / values in the Constitution of India are reflected in each statement.

(a) Sheena, Rajat, and Harsh are standing in a line. They are excited to cast their first vote in the general elections.

Answer:

- Universal Adult Voting Rights
- democracy

(b) Radha, Imon, and Harpreet study in the same class in the same school.

Answer:

- equality
- secularism

(c) Parents must make arrangements to ensure their children's education.

Answer:

- Right to Education
- Social Justice

(d) People of all castes, genders, and religions can use the village well.

Answer:

- equality
- Prohibition of discrimination

Que 3. It is said that 'All citizens in India are equal before the law'. Do you think this is a fact? If yes, why? If not, why not? Formulate your arguments.

Answer: Yes, the Constitution of India treats all citizens as equal before the law.

Causes:

- The Constitution provides equal rights to all.
- The law does not discriminate on the basis of a person's religion, caste, gender or economic status.
- Every citizen has the right to get justice in the court.

However, in practice, there is sometimes inequality and discrimination. Therefore, continuous efforts are necessary to fully implement the ideals of the Constitution.

Que 4. You have learnt that 'India is the only country that provided universal adult franchise to its citizens from the beginning.' Can you explain why India did it?

Answer:

- The framers of the Constitution of India believed in democracy.
- They wanted to give equal rights to all citizens.
- The freedom struggle strengthened the spirit of equality and democracy.
- Therefore, all adult citizens were given the right to vote without any discrimination.
- This promoted democracy and public participation.

Que 5. How did the freedom struggle inspire the making of the Constitution of India? How did India's civilisational heritage inspire some of the key features in the Constitution of India? Explain.

Answer:

Impact of Freedom Struggle:

- The ideas of liberty, equality and justice were incorporated in the Constitution.
- Civil rights and democracy were valued.
- The experience of foreign rule made clear the need for self-government.

Impact of Heritage of Indian Civilization:

- Tolerance and respect for diversity.
- Equal treatment towards all religions.
- The values of non-violence, peace and humanity.
- A tradition of social harmony and cooperation.

These values gave a democratic and inclusive character to the Indian Constitution.

Que 6. Do you think we, as a society, have achieved all the ideals of the Constitution? If not, what can we each do as citizens to move our country closer to these ideals?

Answer: No, we have not yet fully achieved all the ideals of the Constitution.

Some Challenges:

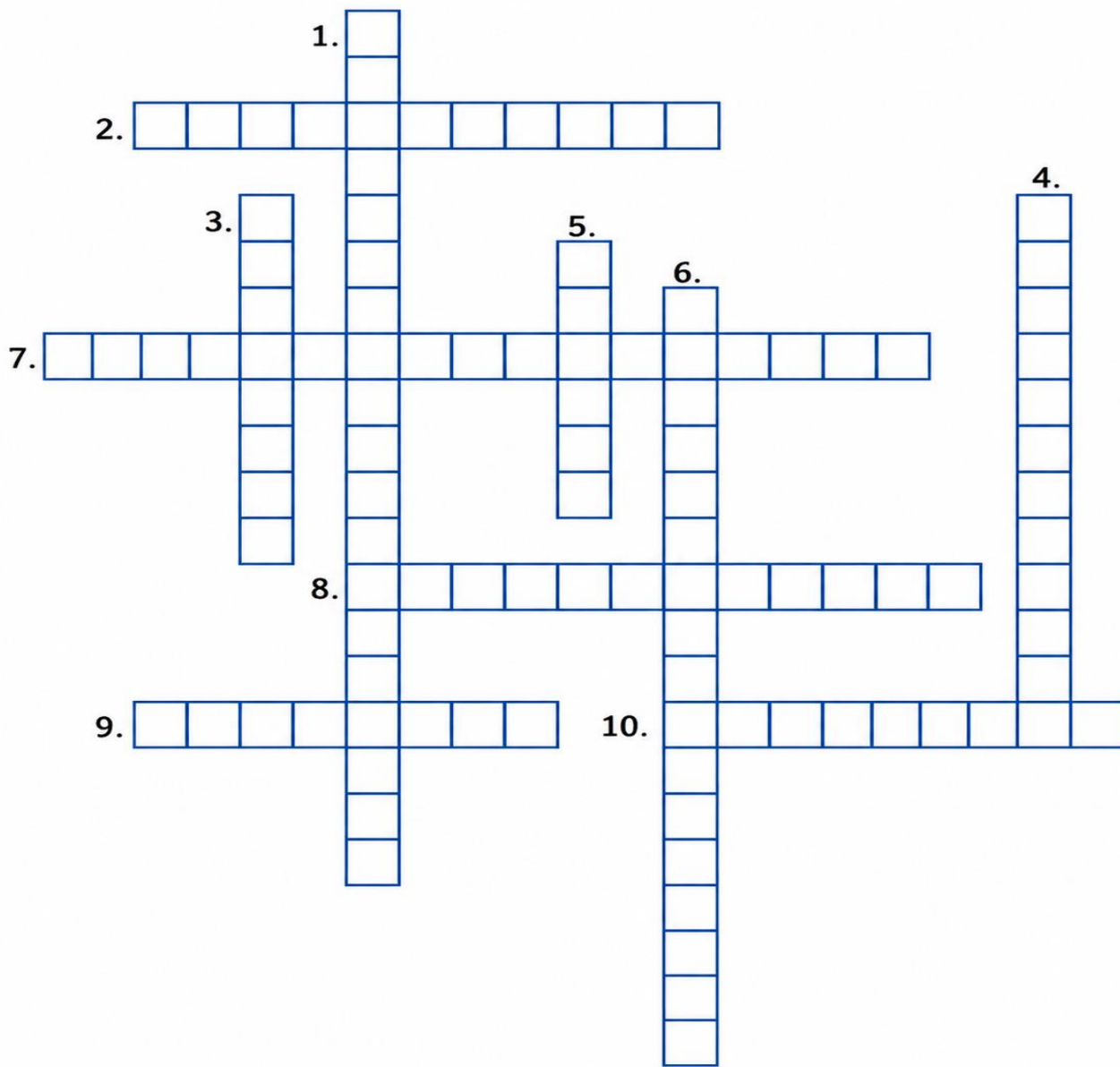
- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- discrimination
- corruption

As a citizen, we can:

- Treat all people equally.
- Follow the laws.
- Promote education and awareness.
- Take part in voting.
- Protect the environment and public property.
- Develop a sense of harmony and cooperation in society.

Conclusion: When every citizen performs his duties, our country will be closer to the ideals of the Constitution—justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.

Que 7. Read the clues carefully to solve the crossword on the next page to uncover important concepts from the Indian Constitution.



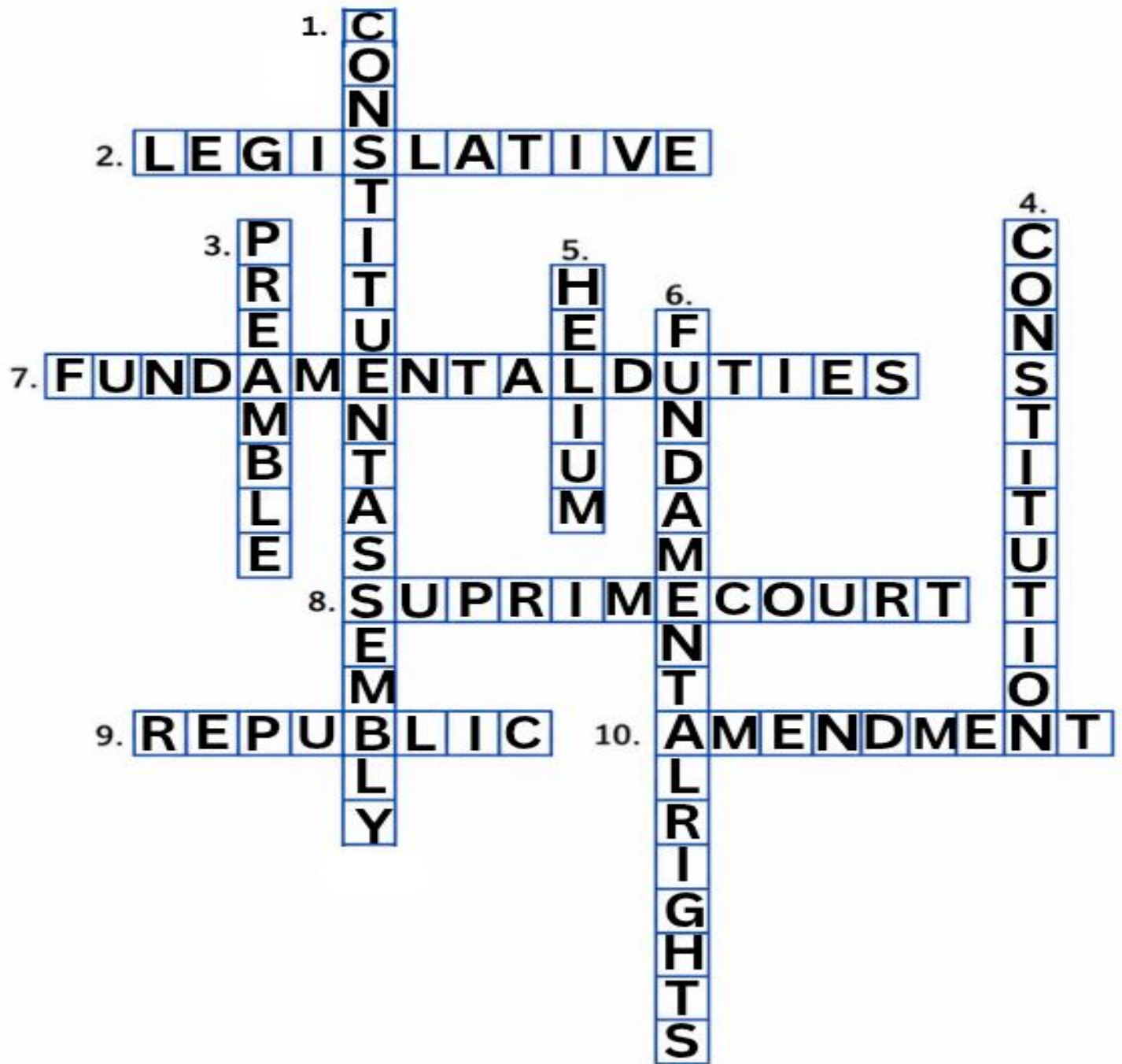
Across

2. The branch of government that makes laws.
7. The part of the Constitution that outlines the duties of citizens towards the country.
8. The highest court in India that protects the Constitution.
9. A system where the head of state is elected, not hereditary.
10. The process by which the Constitution can be changed over time.

Down

1. The group of people who wrote the Indian Constitution.
3. The statement at the beginning of the Constitution that tells us the values it upholds.
4. The document that lays out the rules and laws of a country.
5. The gas used to preserve the original Constitution safely.
6. Basic rights given to every citizen, like freedom and equality.

Answer:



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