

# Indian Constitution



## Exercise

### I. Choose the Correct Answer:

**1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?**

- (a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
- (b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
- (c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
- (d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic

**Ans: d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic**

**2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?**

- (a) Once
- (b) Twice
- (c) Thrice
- (d) Never

**Ans: a) Once**

**3. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Descent
- (b) Registration
- (c) Naturalisation
- (d) All of the above

**Ans: d) All the above**

**4. Find the odd one out.**

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right against Exploitation
- (c) Right to Property
- (d) Cultural and Educational Rights

**Ans: c) Right to property**

**5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?**

- (a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
- (b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
- (c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
- (d) Parents property is inherited by their children

**Ans: c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary.**

**6. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?**

- (a) Right to freedom of religion

- (b) Right to equality
- (c) Right to Constitutional remedies
- (d) Right to property

**Ans: c) Right to Constitutional remedies**

**7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?**

- (a) If the Supreme Court so desires
- (b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
- (c) If the President orders it during the national emergency
- (d) All of the above

**Ans: c) If the President orders it during the national emergency**

**8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the**

- (a) American Constitution
- (b) Canadian Constitution
- (c) Russian Constitution
- (d) Irish Constitution

**Ans: a) American Constitution**

**9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?**

- (a) Article 352
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 360
- (d) Article 368

**Ans: c) Article 360**

**10. Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?**

- 1. Sarkaria Commission
- 2. Rajamannar Committee
- 3. M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below**

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 1 & 2
- (c) 1 & 3
- (d) 2 & 3

**Ans: c) 1 & 3**

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. The concept of constitution first originated in \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans: U.S.A**
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly. **Ans: Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha**
- 3. The Constitution of India was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans: 26th Nov. 1949**
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ writs are mentioned in Article 32. **Ans: Five**
- 5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans: 51A**

### III. Match the following:

- |                          |   |                     |  |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| 1. Citizenship Act       | – | a) Jawaharlal Nehru |  |
| 2. The Preamble          | – | b) 42nd Amendment   |  |
| 3. The mini Constitution | – | c) 1955             |  |
| 4. Classical language    | – | d) 1962             |  |
| 5. National Emergency    | – | e) Tamil            | <b>Ans: 1. c, 2. a, 3. b, 4. e, 5. d</b> |

### IV. Give short Answers:

#### 1. What is a Constitution?

- The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based.
- The concept of constitution was first originated in U.S.A.
- It is the vehicle of a Nation's progress. It also tells us the fundamental nature of our society.

#### 2. What is meant by citizenship?

- The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term 'Civis'. It means resident of a City State.
- The Constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India.
- Articles 5 to 11 under Part II of the Constitution of India deals with Indian citizenship.

#### 3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.

The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Article 12 to 35. They are-

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Religion
- Cultural and Education Rights and
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

#### 4. What is a Writ?

- Writ is an order or command issued by the court in writing under its seal.
- It is the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the Court.
- Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue writs. They are-

i) Habeas Corpus  
iv) Certiorari

ii) Mandamus  
v) Quo Warranto

iii) Prohibition

## 5. What are the classical languages in India?

- In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as "classical languages".
- Six languages are granted the classical language status so far. They are
  - i) Tamil (2004),
  - ii) Sanskrit (2005),
  - iii) Telugu (2008),
  - iv) Kannada (2008),
  - v) Malayalam (2013) and
  - vi) Odia (2014)

## 6. What is national emergency?

- The President under Article 352 can declare emergency if he/she is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
- When the National emergency declared on the ground of war or external aggression, it is known as External emergency.
- On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of armed rebellion, it is known as Internal emergency.
- National emergency has been declared in India three times so far in 1962, 1971 and 1975

## 7. List out the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States.

- The Constitution of India is federal in structure.
- It divides all powers between the Centre and the States.
- The Centre-state relations can be seen under three heads. They are-
  - i) Legislative relations
  - ii) Administrative relations
  - iii) Financial relations

## V. Answer in detail:

### 1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.

The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based. The Salient features of the Constitution of India are-

- It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.
- It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries.

- It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- It establishes a federal system of government.
- It establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre but also in the states.
- It makes India as a secular state.
- It provides an independent judiciary.
- It introduces Universal Adult Franchise and accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without any discrimination.
- It provides single citizenship.
- It makes special provisions for minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.

## 2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

The Fundamental rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Article 12 to 35. At present, there are only six fundamental Rights. Part III of the constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India.

### i) Right to equality:

- Article 14 – Equality before law.
- Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Article 17 – Abolition of Untouchability.
- Article 18 – Abolition of titles except military and academic.

### ii) Right to equality:

- Article 19 – Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.
- Article 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- Article 21 – Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Article 21A – Right to elementary education.
- Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

### iii) Right against Exploitation:

- Article 23 – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

### iv) Right to religion:

- Article 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Article 27 – Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.

- Article 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain

#### v) Cultural & Educational rights

- Art. 29 – Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
- Art. 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

#### vi) Right to constitutional remedies

- Art. 32 – It allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

### 3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue five kinds of Writs. Article 32 deals the Right to Constitutional Remedies. According to Dr.Ambedkar, Article 32 is the 'heart and soul of the Constitution'. The five writs are –

- **Habeas Corpus** : Safeguards people from illegal arrests.
- **Mandamus** : It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.
- **Prohibition** : It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.
- **Certiorari** : It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.
- **Quo Warranto** : It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

### 4. Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

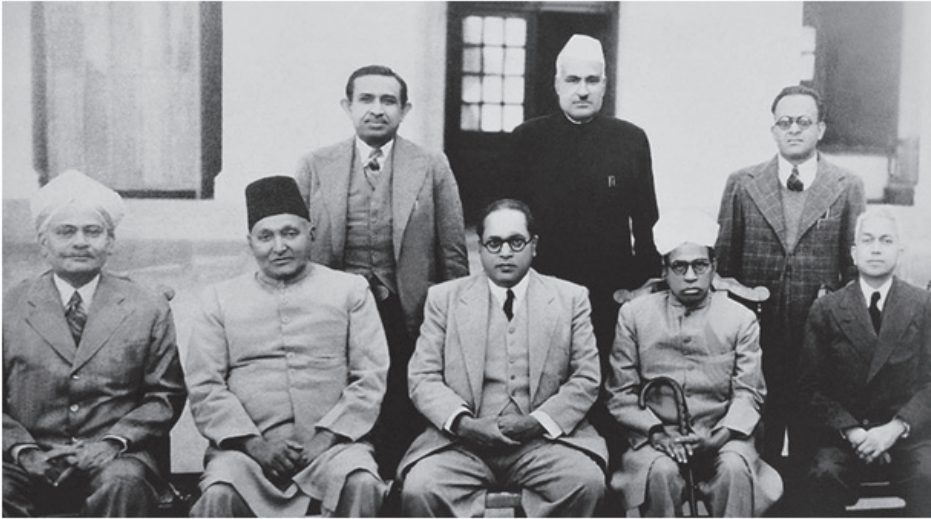
S.No	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State policy
1.	It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
2.	Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights	These are mere instructions to the Government.
3.	These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court
4.	These have legal sanctions	These have moral and political sanctions
5.	These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy
6.	These are natural rights.	These lead to protect human rights.

## VI. Project and Activity:

1. **Collect information about the various members of the Constituent Assembly and their social background.**

### STUDENTS SELF ACTIVITY

2. **Collect the pictures of the Members of the Drafting Committee and their social background.**



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### I. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. **The Indian Constitution gives to its citizens \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Double Citizenship
- b) Single Citizenship
- c) Single Citizenship in some States and double in others
- d) None of the above

**Ans: b) Single Citizenship**

2. **If the fundamental rights of Indian citizen are violated, they possess the right to have an access to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) The Parliament
- b) The Attorney General
- c) The President of India
- d) The Supreme court of India

**Ans: d) The Supreme court of India**

3. **The \_\_\_\_\_ is the fundamental law of a country.**

- a) Supreme Court
- b) President

c) Prime Minister                      d) Constitution                      **Ans: d) Constitution**

**4. The Constituent Assembly consisted of \_\_\_\_\_ members.**

a) 100                                      b) 389  
c) 256                                      d) 175                                      **Ans: b) 389**

**5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constituent Assembly.**

a) Prime Minister                      b) Chairman  
c) President                              d) Member                              **Ans: c) President**

**6. Our Constitution was prepared by the Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of \_\_\_\_\_.**

a) Dr. Ambedkar                      b) Rajaji  
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad              d) Dr. Munshi                              **Ans: a) Dr. Ambedkar**

**7. \_\_\_\_\_ is recognised as the 'Father of the Constitution of India'.**

a) Gandhiji                              b) Kamaraj  
c) Vallababai Patel                      d) Dr. Ambedkar                              **Ans: d) Dr. Ambedkar**

**8. The drafted constitution came into force on \_\_\_\_\_.**

a) 15<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1947                      b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct. 1948  
c) 26<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1950                      d) 1<sup>st</sup> May 1950                              **Ans: c) 26<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1950**

**9. Universal Adult Franchise means the right to vote to all citizens above \_\_\_\_\_ years of age.**

a) 21 years                              b) 18 years  
c) 16 years                              d) 20 years                              **Ans: b) 18 years**

**10. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution.**

a) Preamble                              b) Conclusion  
c) Content                              d) Amendment                              **Ans: a) Preamble**

**11. \_\_\_\_\_ has been described as the 'Key to the Constitution'.**

a) Preamble                              b) Conclusion  
c) Content                              d) Amendment                              **Ans: a) Preamble**

**12. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were the important slogans during the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution.**

a) Russian                              b) American  
c) Chinese                              d) French                              **Ans: d) French**

**13. French Revolution took place in the year \_\_\_\_\_.**

a) 1857                              b) 1911  
c) 1789                              d) 1453                              **Ans: c) 1789**



**14. The word 'Citizen' is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ term.**

- a) Sanskrit
- b) French
- c) Latin
- d) Roman

**Ans: c) Latin**

**15. All persons born in India on or after \_\_\_\_\_ are treated as citizens by birth.**

- a) 15<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1947
- b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct. 1948
- c) 26<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1950
- d) 1st May 1950

**Ans: c) 26th Jan. 1950**

**16. At present, there are only \_\_\_\_\_ Fundamental Rights granted to Indians.**

- a) 5
- b) 8
- c) 6
- d) 9

**Ans: c) 6**

**17. Part \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India.**

- a) IV
- b) III
- c) V
- d) VI

**Ans: b) III**

**18. Right to elementary education comes under the Right to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Freedom
- b) Equality
- c) Religion
- d) Property

**Ans: a) Freedom**

**19. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the 'Guardian of the Constitution'.**

- a) President
- b) Supreme Court
- c) High Court
- d) Parliament

**Ans: b) Supreme Court**

**20. \_\_\_\_\_ safeguards people from illegal arrests.**

- a) Mandamus
- b) Prohibition
- c) Certiorari
- d) Habeas Corpus

**Ans: d) Habeas Corpus**

**21. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution.**

- a) Part III
- b) Part IV
- c) Part V
- d) Part VI

**Ans: b) Part IV**

**22. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian constitution are inspired by the Constitution of former \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) U.S.A
- b) Germany
- c) Russia
- d) United Kingdom

**Ans: c) Russia**

**23. The first language committee in India was appointed in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) 1857
- b) 1955
- c) 1960
- d) 1953

**Ans: b) 1955**

**24. In India, \_\_\_\_\_ languages are recognized as official languages.**

- a) 18
- c) 21

- b) 19
- d) 22

**Ans: d) 22**

**25. For the first time in India, the President's Rule was imposed in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Kerala
- c) Punjab

- b) Tamil Nadu
- d) Jammu & Kashmir

**Ans: c) Punjab**

**26. The Constitution amendment can be brought about only by the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Chief Justice
- c) President

- b) Parliament
- d) High Court Judge

**Ans: b) Parliament**

**27. 42nd amendment of the Constitution is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitution.**

- a) Special
- c) Mini

- b) Macro
- d) Major

**Ans: c) Mini**

**28. \_\_\_\_\_ emergency has not been declared in India so far.**

- a) Judicial
- c) Military

- b) Religious
- d) Financial

**Ans: d) Financial**

**29. The procedure for the amendment of the Indian Constitution is given in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Article 352
- c) Article 360

- b) Article 356
- d) Article 368

**Ans: d) Article 368**

**30. In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Classical languages
- c) World Heritage centres

- b) Linguistic states
- d) Archaeological Survey of India

**Ans: a) Classical languages.**

## **II. Fill in the blanks:**

1. A constitution tells us the fundamental nature of our \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans: Society**
2. Our Constitution was framed by a Constitution Assembly setup under the \_\_\_\_\_, 1946. **Ans: Cabinet Mission Plan**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the 'Father of the Constitution of India'. **Ans: Dr. Ambedkar**
4. The day when the Constitution of India came into force is known as \_\_\_\_\_. **Ans: Republic Day**
5. Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution. **Ans: Calligrapher**
6. Our constitution is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the written constitutions of the world.

**Ans: Longiest**

7. The new words Socialist, secular and integrity are added by the 42nd \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans: Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976**

8. The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes \_\_\_\_\_ ways of acquiring citizenship.

**Ans: Five**

9. The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes \_\_\_\_\_ ways of losing citizenship.

**Ans: Three**

10. The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Article \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans: 12 to 35**

11. Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the \_\_\_\_\_ of India.

**Ans: Magna Carta.**

12. 'Magna Carta' is the Charter of Rights issued by the \_\_\_\_\_ of England.

**Ans: King John**

13. Right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: 44th Amendment Act, 1978.**

14. According to Dr.Ambedkar, \_\_\_\_\_ is the 'Heart and Soul of the Constitution'.

**Ans: Article 32**

15. \_\_\_\_\_ writ prevents usurpation (occupying) of public office through illegal manner.

**Ans: Quo Warranto**

16. When the President makes a \_\_\_\_\_, the freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 are suspended.

**Ans: Proclamation of Emergency**

17. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Article \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans: 36 to 51.**

18. Dr. Ambedkar described the Directive Principles of State Policy as \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution.

**Ans: Novel features.**

19. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India appointed \_\_\_\_\_ in 1983 to make an enquiry into the Centre-state relations.

**Ans: Sarkaria Commission**

20. The Government of India created a new category of languages called as Classical languages in \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: 2004.**

21. The President under the \_\_\_\_\_ can declare National Emergency.

**Ans: Article 352**

22. At the time of State Emergency, the State is governed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on behalf of the President.

**Ans: Governor**

23. Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution in Part XX deals with the powers of the Parliament

to amend the Constitution and its procedure.

**Ans: 368**

24. The Constitution can be amended in \_\_\_\_\_ ways.

**Ans: Three**

25. National Emergency has been declared \_\_\_\_\_ times in India.

**Ans: Three**

26. For the first time, the President's Rule was imposed in Punjab in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans: 1951.**

27. Maximum duration of the emergency can be \_\_\_\_\_ years.

**Ans: Three years.**

### **III. Match the following:**

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Magna Carta                  | – a) Preamble             |
| 2. Guardian of the Constitution | – b) Dr. Ambedkar         |
| 3. Father of the Constitution   | – c) Writ                 |
| 4. Key to Constitution          | – d) Supreme Court        |
| 5. Prohibition                  | – e) King John of England |

**Ans: 1. e, 2. d, 3. b, 4. a, 5. c**

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 6. Part III  | – a) Directive Principles of State policy |
| 7. Part IV   | – b) Fundamental duties                   |
| 8. Part XVII | – c) Right to property                    |
| 9. Part IV A | – d) Fundamental Rights                   |
| 10. Part XII | – e) Official languages                   |

**Ans: 6. d, 7. a, 8. e, 9. b, 10. c**

- |                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 11. National Emergency            | – a) Article 51 A |
| 12. State Emergency               | – b) Article 368  |
| 13. Financial Emergency           | – c) Article 360  |
| 14. Amendment of the Constitution | – d) Article 356  |
| 15. Fundamental duties            | – e) Article 352  |

**Ans: 11. e, 12. d, 13. c, 14. b, 15. a**

### **IV. Give short Answers:**

#### **1. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly?**

- The Constitution of India was framed by a Constituent Assembly.
- It was setup under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946.
- The Assembly consisted of 389 members representing Provinces (292), States (93), the Chief Commissioner's Province (3) and Baluchistan (1).

#### **2. Define the term Preamble.**

- The term 'Preamble' refers to the introduction or preface of the Constitution.
- It consists of the ideals, objectives and basic principles of the Constitution.

- It contains the summary or essence of the Constitution.
- It has great value and has been described as the 'Key to the Constitution'.
- The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution' drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru.

### **3. What are the three ways of losing Indian citizenship?**

The Citizenship Act of 1935 prescribes three ways of losing citizenship. They are-

- It can be voluntarily renounced by a citizen.
- It can be terminated if a person acquires the citizenship of some other country.
- The Central Government can deprive a naturalised citizen, if it satisfied that the citizenship was acquired

### **4. Mention the types of amendments?**

The Constitution can be amended in three ways. They are-

- i) Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament
- ii) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament
- iii) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

## **V. Answer in detail:**

### **1. What are ways of acquiring citizenship in India?**

The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, viz, birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory:

- By Birth: All persons born in India on or after January 26, 1950 are treated as citizens by birth.
- By Descent: A person born outside India on or after January 26, 1950 shall be a citizen of India by descent, if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
- By Registration: A person can acquire citizenship of India by registration with appropriate authority.
- By Naturalisation: A foreigners can acquire Indian citizenship, on application for naturalization to the Government of India.
- By Incorporation of Territory: In the event of a certain territory being added to the territory of India, the Government of India shall specify the persons of that territory who shall be citizen of India.

### **2. List the Fundamental duties of Indian citizens.**

Article 51A declares it to be the duty of every citizen of India. This is the Article that specifies a code of ten fundamental duties of the citizens.

- To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired the national struggle for freedom.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.
- To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.

## 7. Write a paragraph on 'Three types of emergencies' envisaged in the Constitution.

The Central Government has been vested with extraordinary powers to deal with conditions of emergency. Three types of emergencies are envisaged in the Constitution:

### **National Emergency (Article 352)**

- The President under Article 352 can declare emergency if he is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
- When a national emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression it is known as external emergency.
- On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of armed rebellion it is known as internal emergency.
- This type of emergency has been declared three times so far in 1962, 1971 and 1975.

### **State Emergency (Article 356)**

- Under Article 356, the President can declare an emergency in a state if the Governor reports that the administration of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- Maximum duration of the emergency can be three years. In this kind of emergency, the States lose much of their autonomy in legislative and executive matters.
- After such an announcement state legislature is suspended and the State is governed by the Governor on behalf of the President.
- For the first time, the President's Rule was imposed in Punjab in 1951.

### **Financial emergency (Article 360)**

- Article 360 authorises the President to declare financial emergency if he is satisfied that the financial stability of India or of any of its parts is in danger.
- In this type of emergency, salaries and allowances of any class of persons serving State or Union, including judges of the Supreme Court and High Court can be reduced by an order of the President.
- This type of emergency has not been declared in India so far.



## UNIT TEST – 1

### Indian Constitution

Time : 45 mts.

Marks: 40

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

8×1=8

##### 1. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?

- a) Once                      b) Twice                      c) Thrice                      d) Never

##### 2. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through

- a) Descent                      b) Registration                      c) Naturalisation                      d) All of the above

##### 3. Find the odd one out

- a) Right to Equality                      b) Right against Exploitation  
c) Right to Property                      d) Cultural and Educational Rights

##### 4. In India, \_\_\_\_\_ languages are recognized as official languages.

- a) 18                      b) 19                      c) 21                      d) 22

##### 5. For the first time in India, the President's Rule was imposed in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Kerala                      b) Tamil Nadu                      c) Punjab                      d) Jammu & Kashmir

##### 6. The Constitution amendment can be brought about only by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Chief Justice                      b) Parliament                      c) President                      d) High Court Judge

##### 7. We borrowed the Fundamental duties from the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitution.

- a) American                      b) Canadian                      c) Russian                      d) Irish

##### 8. 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment of the Constitution is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitution.

- a) Special                      b) Macro                      c) Mini                      d) Major

#### II. Fill in the blanks:

7×1=7

9. Our Constitution was framed by a Constitution Assembly setup under the \_\_\_\_\_, 1946.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the 'Father of the Constitution of India'.
11. The day when the Constitution of India came into force is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The concept of constitution first originated in \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Our constitution is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the written constitutions of the world.
14. Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the \_\_\_\_\_ of India.
15. According to Dr.Ambedkar, \_\_\_\_\_ is the 'Heart and Soul of the Constitution'.



### III. Match the following:

5×1=5

- |                                  |   |                         |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 16. Magna Carta                  | – | a) Preamble             |
| 17. Guardian of the Constitution | – | b) Dr. Ambedkar         |
| 18. Father of the Constitution   | – | c) Writ                 |
| 19. Key to Constitution          | – | d) Supreme Court        |
| 20. Prohibition                  | – | e) King John of England |

### IV. Give short answer:

5×2=10

21. What is a Constitution?
22. What is meant by citizenship?
23. What is a Writ?
24. What are the classical languages in India?
25. What is national emergency?

### V. Answer in detail:

2×5=10

26. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.
27. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

