

Revision questions and Answers - I

(1) Which of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?

→ Parent's property is inherited by their children.

(2) Which of the following freedoms is not available to an Indian citizen?

- Freedom to participate in armed revolution.
- Freedom to start a movement to change the government.
- Freedom to oppose the central values of the constitution.

(3) Which of the following rights is available under the Indian constitution?

→ Right to protect one's culture.

(4) Name the fundamental right under which each of the following rights falls.

(a) Freedom to propagate one's religion

→ Right to freedom

(b) Right to life

→ Right to freedom.

(c) Abolition of untouchability

→ Right to equality

(d) Ban on bonded labour

→ Right to freedom of religion

Revision questions and answers - II

Q Here are some false statements. Identify the mistake in each case and rewrite these correctly based on what you have read in this chapter.

(a) Leaders of the freedom movement had an open mind about whether the country should be democratic or not after independence.

→ Leaders of the freedom movement had a consensus that the country should be a democratic nation after independence.

(b) Members of the constitution assembly of India hold the same views on all provisions of the constitution.

→ ~~Members~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~constitution~~ ~~assembly~~ ~~of~~ ~~India~~ ~~held~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~views~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~basis~~ ~~principles~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~constitution~~.
Members of the constituent Assembly of India held the same views on the basic principles of the constitution.

(c) A country that has a constitution must be a democracy.

→ A country that is a democracy must have a constitution.

(a) constitution could be amended because it is the supreme law of country.

→ constitution can be amended to keep up with the change in aspirations of the society.

① when did we use the most salient word 'people' in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa?

→ Between the coloured minority and the black majority.

② when did we use a provision that a democratic constitution does not compromise?

→ words of the country.

Revision questions and answers

① when was the constitution of India passed by the constituent Assembly?

→ 26th January 1950, was the constitution of India passed by the constituent Assembly.

② when was the constitution of India adopted?

→ 26th November 1949

③ when was the constitution of India endorsed?

→ 26th January, 1950

④ in which year reorganization of states on linguistic basis becomes a reality?

→ 1956, reorganization of states on linguistic basis becomes a reality.

⑤ 'The authority of the rules of constitution is the same as that of any other law' explain.

Q The resolution 'is the supreme law of the country'. The ruling body however for the constitution says the voters can alter all the other laws and beyond, whereas, if parliament had all the constitutional rules have the scope autonomy? Perhaps answer question, as any other law of the country.

Q What do understand by constitutional amendment?

→ A Constitutional amendment is a modification of the constitution of a polity, irrespective on other type of entity. Conversely, they can be appended to the constitution as supplemental additions, thus creating the frame of governmental structure altering the existing text of the document.

Q Mention the main point of Nehru's famous quote that we need to the constituent assembly?

→ We pledge to serve India and humanity.

→ The responsibility of freedom rests upon the assembly which is sovereign. There are no

expressions of the assembly, 'who violate freedom, oppression, economic distress, social inequalities'.

→ The main agenda of the assembly is to create a suitable polity, 'freedom, justice, equality and equality of opportunities'.

Q What is the importance of preamble of the constitution?

→ The preamble plays a very important role in shaping the destiny of the country. The preamble gives a brief idea to the members of the constitution so that the constituent assembly make plans and formulates the constitution.

Q Explain the Gandhi's dream of free India.

→ Gandhi's dream for India was bringing Swaraj in the country where does not recognize any race or religious purpose.

- ① The name *apartheid* (Afrikaans for 'apartness') is a metaphorical reference to the racial segregation in South Africa.
- The apartheid system was introduced in 1948 by the National Party government.
- ② The main aim of apartheid was to create separate homelands for different racial groups.
- The main aim of apartheid was to create separate homelands for different racial groups.
- Blacks were forced to live separately.
- They were also used as cheap labour.
- Blacks were not allowed to visit the churches where the whites worshipped.
- Transport, housing, education, social services, etc. were all separate for blacks and whites.

- ③ The South African constitution of 1996 provided for a new South African state.
- Although this period of transition had a dark side, the constitution of South Africa was a landmark achievement. It was the first in the world to give everyone the right to equality before the law.
- The constitution also provided for a new South African state.
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