

UNIT 2 - THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Class: VI

Subject: Social Science

I. Choose the correct answer:

- The Constitution Day is celebrated on
a) January 26 b) August 15 **c) November 26** d) December 9
- The Constituent Assembly accepted the Constitution of India in the year
a) 1946 **b) 1950** c) 1947 d) 1949
- There are _____ amendments made in the Constitution of India till 2016
a) 101 b) 100 c) 78 d) 46
- Which of the following is not a fundamental right?
a) Right to freedom b) Right to equality
c) Right to vote d) Right to education
- An Indian citizen has the right to vote at
a) 14 years **b) 18 years** c) 16 years d) 21 years

II. Fill in the blanks:

- Mr. Rajendra Prasad was selected as the chairman of the Constituent Assembly
- The father of the Constitution of India is Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- Law of the country protects our fundamental rights
- The Constitution of India came into existence on 26th January 1950

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Independence day | - | a. November 26 |
| 2. Republic Day | - | b. April 1 |
| 3. Constitutional Day of India | - | c. August 15 |
| 4. Right to Education | - | d. January 26 |
- a) c a d b **b) c d a b** c) d b a c

IV. Answer the questions given under the caption Constituent Assembly.

- In which year was the Constituent Assembly formed?

The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946.

2. How many members were in the Drafting Committee?

There are eight members in the Drafting Committee.

3. How many women were part of the Constituent Assembly?

Fifteen women members were there in the Constituent Assembly.

4. When was the Constitution of India completed?

The Constitution of India was completed on 26th November 1949.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Why was January 26 adopted as the Republic Day?

- The members of the congress unofficially declared in 1929 the day as the Day of Poomaswaraj.
- The next year 26th January 1930 was celebrated as Independence day. That day has been observed as our Republic day.

2. What is the Constitution of India?

- The constitution of India is the ultimate law.
- We have to abide by it.
- It explains the fundamental concepts of structure, methods, powers and duties of Government bodies.
- It also lists the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens.
- Directive Principles are also mentioned in the constitution.
- So it is holistic in nature.

3. List out the special features of the Constitution of India

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- It explains the fundamental concepts of structure, methods, powers and the duties of government bodies.
- It also lists the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens.
- Directive principles are also mentioned in the Constitution.
- It is holistic in nature.

4. What are the fundamental rights?

Fundamental rights are the basic human rights of all citizens.

They are

- Right to Equality

- Right to Freedom
- Right against exploitation
- Right to freedom of Religion
- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies.

5. List out the fundamental duties that you would like to fulfill.

- Respecting the National flag and National Anthem.
- Readiness to serve our country if necessary
- Respect and protect our Constitution
- To avoid non - violence and protect government property
- Providing educational opportunities to children between 6 - 14 years.

6. What is Preamble?

- The Preamble of our constitution stresses on the justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.
- The preface of the constitution is the preamble. According to it, India is a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic.

7. What do you understand by Liberty, Equality and Fraternity?

- Liberty represents freedom. It is an opportunity to be able to express one's own beliefs without fear.
- Equality can stand for being equal in law, status, rights, respect, opportunities and privileges.
- Fraternity means the quality of being brothers or brotherly.

8. Define: Sovereign

- The Constitution of India has granted the people the right to vote.
- The members of the Parliament and the Legislative Assembly are elected by the people.
- The right to decide is only in the hands of the representatives.
- Sovereignty refers to the ultimate power of the country.
- Sovereignty refers to India as an independent country.
- India is not subject to any external power of influence.