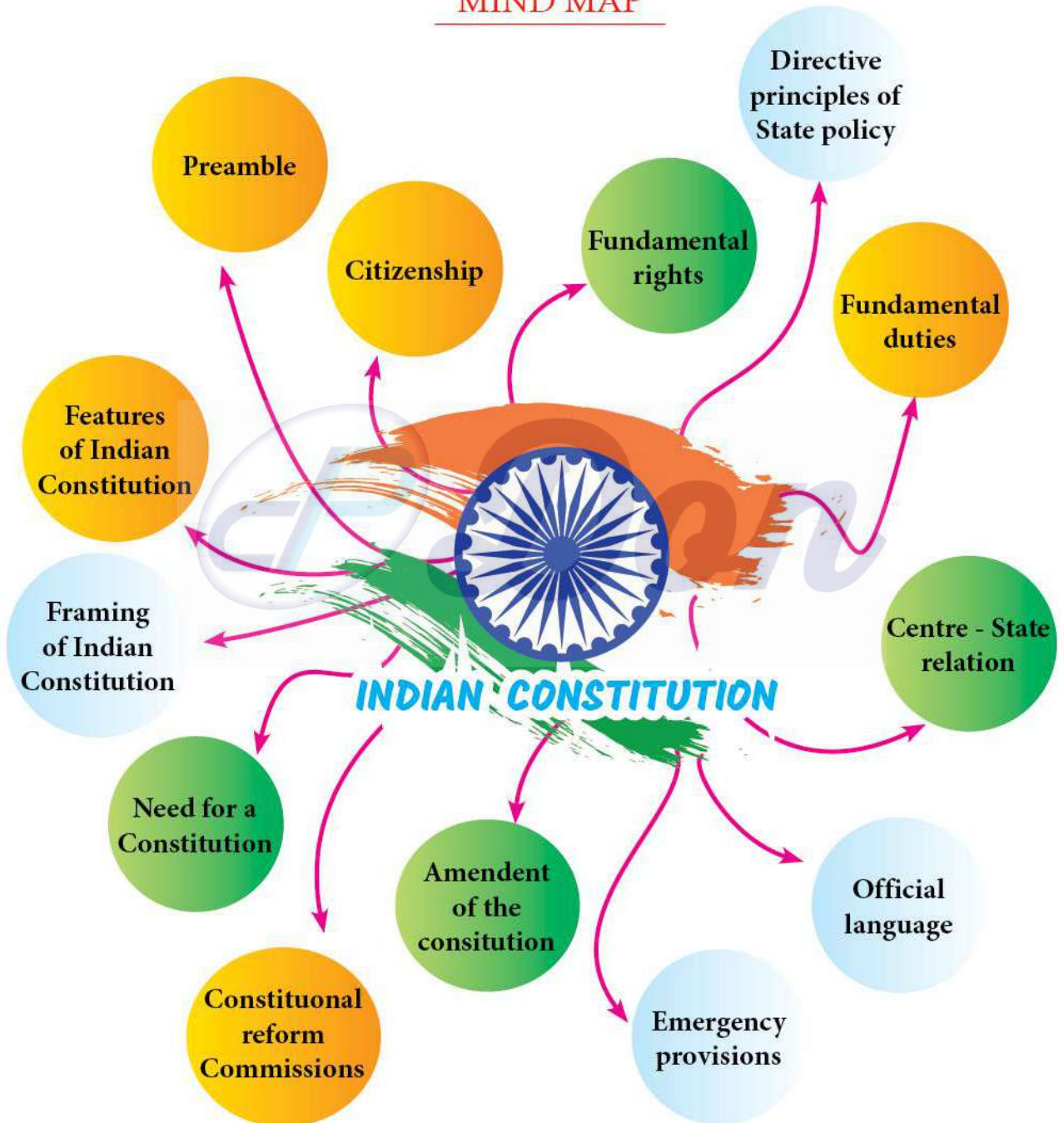


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CIVICS * * *

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

MIND MAP



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The Constitution of India was framed by a constituent assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946
- The Preamble of our Constitution states that India is a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic.
- The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term 'Civis'. It means resident of a city state.
- In 2004, the government of India decided to create new category of languages called as 'Classical Languages'.
- The first assembly met for 11 sessions along with 166 days of meetings.
- According to Dr. Ambedkar, Article 32 is the heart and soul of the Constitution.
- The first language committee was appointed in 1955.
- 42nd amendment of the Constitution is known as the mini Constitution.
- Article 368 of the Constitution in part XX deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure

IMPORTANT ARTICLES

Articles 5 to 11	- Citizenship Act of 1955
Articles 12 to 35	- The Fundamental Rights
Articles 14 to 18	- Right to Equality
Articles 19 to 22	- Right to Freedom
Article 21A	- Elementary education a Fundamental Right
Articles 23 & 24	- Right against Exploitation
Articles 25 to 28	- Right to Religion
Article 29 & 30	- Cultural & Educational Rights
Article 31	- Right to Property
Articles 32	- Right to constitutional remedies
Articles 36 to 51	- The Directive Principles of State Policy
Articles 51A	- Fundamental duties of citizens of India
Articles 268 to 293	- Financial relations between centre and the states
Articles 343 to 351	- Official language
Article 352	- National emergency
Article 356	- State emergency
Article 360	- Financial emergency
Article 368	- Provides for three ways of amendments



I. Choose the correct answer:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **Which of the following sequences is 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
2. **How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?**
 - a) Once
 - b) Twice
 - c) Thrice
 - d) Never
3. **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
4. **A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through**
 - a) Descent
 - b) Registration
 - c) Naturalisation
 - d) All of the above
5. **Find the odd one out.**
 - a) Right to Equality
 - b) Right against Exploitation
 - c) Right to Property
 - d) Cultural and Educational rights
6. **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 get the same salary.
 - d) Parents property is inherited by their children.
7. **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
8. **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
9. **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
10. **We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the**
 - a) American Constitution
 - b) Canadian Constitution
 - c) Russian Constitution
 - d) Irish Constitution

11. **The Directive Principles can be classified into**
 - a) Liberal and Communist Principles
 - b) Socialist and Communist Principles
 - c) Liberal, Gandhian and Communist Principles
 - d) Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal principles
12. **Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?**
 - a) Article 352
 - b) Article 356
 - c) Article 360
 - d) Article 368
13. **The procedure for the amendment of the Indian Constitution is given in**
 - a) Article 352
 - b) Article 356
 - c) Article 360
 - d) Article 368
14. **Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre - State relations?**
 - 1) Sarkaria Commission
 - 2) Rajamannar Commission
 - 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



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

15. **In 1946 _____ was elected as the temporary President of the constituent Assembly.**
 - a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - b) Dr. Sachchidananda Sihna
 - c) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
 - d) P.V. Rajamannar
16. **The citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes _____ ways of losing citizenship.**
 - a) Three
 - b) Four
 - c) Two
 - d) Five
17. **'Magna Carta' is the Charter of Rights issued by King John of**
 - a) Germany
 - b) USA
 - c) England
 - d) Canada
18. **_____ is called the 'Guardian of the Constitution'.**
 - a) The High Court
 - b) The President
 - c) The Supreme Court
 - d) The Assembly
19. **The centre-state relations can be studied under _____ heads.**
 - a) Three
 - b) Two
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
20. **In which year did the Tamilnadu Government appointed three-member committee?**
 - a) 1969
 - b) 1979
 - c) 1989
 - d) 1999
21. **The First language committee was appointed in**
 - a) 1965
 - b) 1975
 - c) 1985
 - d) 1955
22. **In which state was the President's rule imposed for the first time?**
 - a) Delhi
 - b) Punjab
 - c) Karnataka
 - d) Gujarat
23. **What is called 'Mini Constitution'?**
 - a) 42nd amendment
 - b) 32nd amendment
 - c) 22nd amendment
 - d) 52nd amendment

Indian Constitution

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24. **At present** _____ **languages are recognized.**
 a) 32 b) 42 c) 52 d) 22
25. **Late Prime Minister** _____ **appointed the Sarkaria Commission in 1983.**
 a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Rajiv Gandhi
 c) Indira Gandhi d) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

ANSWER

1. d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
2. a) Once 3. b) Single citizenship
4. c) Naturalisation 5. c) Right to Property
6. d) Parents property is inherited by their children.
7. d) The Supreme Court of India
8. c) Right to Constitution Remedies
9. c) If the President orders it during the national emergency
10. c) Russian Constitution
11. d) Socialist, Gandhian and liberal principles 12. c) Article 360
13. d) Article 368 14. b) 1&2
15. b) Dr.Sachchidananda Sihna 16. a) Three 17. c) England
18. c) The Supreme Court 19. a) Three 20. a) 1969
21. d) 1955 22. b) Punjab 23. a) 42nd amendment
24. d) 22 25. c) Indira Gandhi

II. Fill in the Blanks:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. The concept of Constitution first originated in _____.
2. _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.
4. _____ writs are mentioned in Article 32.
5. Fundamental Duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article _____.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

6. In 1946 _____ and _____ were elected as the Vice - Presidents of the constiuent Assembly.
7. _____ is recognized as the Father of the Constitution of India.
8. _____ was the calligrapher of the Indian Constitution.
9. _____, _____ and _____ were the important slogans during the French Revolution in 1789.
10. The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes _____ ways of acquiring citizenship.
11. _____ is the Charter of Rights issued by King John of England.

12. _____ safeguards people from illegal arrests.
13. _____ prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.
14. Article _____ deal with the financial relations between centre and the states.
15. _____ languages have been given the status of classical language.
16. The President's rule was imposed for the first time in Punjab in _____.
17. Article 368 provides for _____ ways of amendments.

ANSWER

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. USA | 2. Dr.Sachchidananda Sinha | 3. November 26,1949 |
| 4. Five kinds of | 5. 51 A | |
| 6. H.C. Mukerjee and Krishnamachari | 7. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar | |
| 8. Prem.Behari Narain Raizada | 9. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity | |
| 10. Five | 11. Magna Carta | 12. Habeas Corpus |
| 13. Quo Warranto | 14. Article 268-293 in part XII | 15. six |
| 16. 1951 | 17. Three | |

III. Match the following:



TEXTUAL QUESTION

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) | 1. Citizenship | a. Jawaharlal Nehru |
| | 2. The Preamble | b. 42 nd amendment |
| | 3. The Mini Constitution | c. 1955 |
| | 4. Classical language | d. 1962 |
| | 5. National Emergency | e. Tamil |

Ans:

- 1) c
- 2) a
- 3) b
- 4) e
- 5) d



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------------|
| B) | 1. Freedom of Speech | a. Article 21A |
| | 2. Equality before Law | b. Article 30 |
| | 3. Elementary Education | c. Article 14 |
| | 4. Religious Affairs | d. Article 19 |
| | 5. Right of Minorities | e. Article 26 |

Ans:

- 1) d
- 2) c
- 3) a
- 4) e
- 5) b

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---------|
| C) | 1. Three member committee | a. 1976 |
| | 2. First language committee | b. 2004 |
| | 3. Classical languages | c. 1969 |
| | 4. Sardar Swaran Singh Committee | d. 2002 |
| | 5. The 86th Amendment Act | e. 1955 |

Ans:

- 1) c
- 2) e
- 3) b
- 4) a
- 5) d



IV. Answer the following in brief:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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.
- It is the vehicle of a Nation's progress.
- It is concerned with institutional fabric and the framework of the distribution of powers between the various organs of the government and between the union and the states.
- The concept of Constitution first originated in USA.

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

- The word 'citizen' is derived from the Latin terms 'civis'.
- It means resident of a city state.
- The Constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India.
- Article 5 to 11 under part II of the Constitution deals with the citizenship.

3. **How many types of Fundamental rights are listed by the Indian Constitution?**

- i) Right to Equality
- ii) Right to Freedom
- iii) Right against Exploitation
- iv) Right to Religion
- v) Cultural & Educational Rights
- vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies

4. **What is a writ?**

- A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- It is in 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 five kinds of writs.
- They are Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo Warranto.

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

- Six languages are granted the classical language status.
- They are Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia.

6. **What is national emergency?**

- Under Article 352, the President can declare emergency if he is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion or if there is an imminent danger or threat.
- When a national emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression it is known as external emergency.
- When it is declared on the ground of armed rebellion it is known as internal emergency.

7. **List out the three heads of the relations between the centre and the states.**

The centre-state relations can be studied under three heads.

- They are,
- i) Legislative relations
 - ii) Administrative relations
 - iii) Financial relations.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

8. **How did India frame the Indian Constitution?**

- The Constitution of India was framed by a Constituent Assembly setup under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946.
- The Assembly consisted of 389 members.
- The Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.
- Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly.
- After the death of Dr. Sahchidananda, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly.
- The Assembly met for 11 sessions along with 166 days of meetings. During the discussion 2473 amendments were presented. Some of them were accepted.
- The draft of the Constitution was prepared by the Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. He is recognised as the 'Father of the Constitution of India'.
- After the draft had been discussed by the people, the press, provincial assemblies and others, the Constitution was finally adopted on November 26, 1949.
- It contained a Preamble, 22 parts, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules.
- The drafted Constitution came into force on 26th January, 1950. This day is known as the Republic Day.

9. **Write a short note about Acquisition of Citizenship.**

- The citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, namely birth descent, registration, naturalization and incorporation of territory.
 - i) By Birth : All persons born in India on or after January 26, 1950 are treated as citizens by birth.
 - ii) 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.
 - iii) By Registration : A person can acquire citizenship of India by registration with appropriate authority.
 - iv) By Naturalization : A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship, on application for naturalization to the Government of India.
 - v) 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.

10. **What are the three ways of losing citizenship?**

- The three ways of losing citizenship are renunciation, termination, and deprivation.
- It can be voluntarily renounced by a citizen.
- It can be terminated if a person acquires the citizenship of some other country.



Indian Constitution

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- The Central Government can deprive a naturalized citizen, if it satisfies that the citizenship was acquired by fraud, false representation or concealment of material facts or indulges in trade with enemy countries or if the person has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 2 years.

11. Write a note on Right to Equality.

- Equality before law
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Abolition of untouchability.
- Abolition of titles except military and academic.

12. Write a note on Right to freedom.

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

13. Write a note on Rights to religion.

- Freedom of conscience and free profession practice and propagation of religion.
- Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
- Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

14. What is Preamble?

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

15. What is Magna Carta?

- Magna Carta is the charter or rights issued by King John of England in 1215 under pressure from the barons.
- This is the first written document relating to the Fundamental Rights of citizens.

16. How can the constitution be amended?

- For amendment of the constitution a bill should be introduced in either houses of the Parliament and passed in each of the houses by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority.
- Then it is sent to the President for his assent. When the President gives his assent the constitution stands amended.

17. Mention the three ways in which the constitution can be amended?

- Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament.
- Amendment by special majority of the Parliament.
- Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

V. Answer in detail:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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

- It is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world.
- It has borrowed most of the 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.

There are six Fundamental Rights. They are

- i) Right to Equality
- ii) Right to Freedom
- iii) Right against Exploitation
- iv) Right to Religion
- v) Cultural & Educational Rights
- vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Right to Equality

- Equality before law
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Abolition of untouchability.
- Abolition of titles except military and academic.

Right to freedom

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

Right against exploitation

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



Rights to Religion

- Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
- Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

Cultural & Educational Rights

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

Right to Constitutional remedies

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

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

- A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. It is in 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 five kinds of writs such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari.
 - i) Habeas Corpus: Safeguards people from illegal arrests.
 - ii) Mandamus: It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.
 - iii) Prohibition: It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.
 - iv) Quo Warranto: It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.
 - v) Certiorari: It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by over stepping its jurisdiction.

4. Mention the differences between fundamental Rights and Directive principles of State policy.

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
It was derived from the Constitution of the USA	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
Even the government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government.
These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions.
These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy.
These are natural rights.	These lead to protect human rights.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

5. Explain the Fundamental duties of the citizens of India.

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added some responsibility of citizen to our Constitution called the Fundamental Duties.

Article 51A declares it to be the duty of every citizen of India.

List of Fundamental duties:

- 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.
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
- To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

6. Write a short note on Centre-State relations.

The Centre-State relations can be studied under three heads. They are

- i) Legislative Relations
- ii) Administrative Relations
- iii) Financial Relations

Legislative Relations:

- The Union Parliament has the power to legislate for the whole or any part of the territory of India, which includes not only the States but also the Union Territories or any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.
- The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution embodies three lists namely the Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
- List consists of 97, 66 and 47 items respectively.
- The Parliament enjoys the exclusive power to legislate on subjects enumerated in the Union List.
- The State Legislature has exclusive right to legislate on the State List.
- Both Parliament and State Legislatures have power to legislate on subjects contained in the Concurrent List.

Administrative Relations:

- The administrative power of a State extends only to its own territory and with respect to which it has legislative competence, whereas the Union has exclusive executive power over
 - (a) the matters with respect to which Parliament has exclusive power to make laws.
 - (b) the exercise of its powers conferred by any treaty or agreement.



Financial Relations

- The Centre and States are empowered by the Constitution to impose various kinds of taxes.
- Certain taxes are imposed and collected by the centre and divided between centre and state based on the recommendation of the Finance Commission appointed by the President under Article 280 of the Constitution.
- Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi appointed the Sarkaria Commission in 1983 to make an enquiry into the Centre-State relations.

7. What are the various types of emergency?

Three types of emergencies are envisaged in the Constitution. They are

- i) National Emergency
- ii) State Emergency
- iii) Financial Emergency

National Emergency:

- Under Article 352, the President can declare emergency if he is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion, or if there is an imminent danger or threat.
- 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:

- Under Article 356, the President can declare an emergency in a state if the Governor reports that situation has arisen under which the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- The continuance of such an emergency beyond one year is possible only if emergency under Art. 352 are in operation or the Election Commission certifies that there are difficulties in holding Assembly elections.
- Maximum duration of the emergency, can be three years.

Financial Emergency:

- Article 360 authorises the President to declare financial emergency if he is satisfied that the financial stability or credit 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.

8. What is the procedure of Amendment of the constitution?

- The term amendment denotes change, improvement and modification.
- Usually this term is associated with one or more changes made in the Constitution of a country.
- Article 368 of the Constitution in Part XX, deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.

- An Amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament. When the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill.
- The Constitution Amendment can be brought about only by the Parliament.
- State Legislatures cannot initiate for any amendment to the Constitution.

9. **How many types of amendment are there? Explain them.**

- Article 368 provides for three ways of amendment, that is, by a special majority of Parliament and also through the ratification of half of the states by a simple majority.
- But some other articles provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the Constitution by a simple majority of Parliament, that is, a majority of the members of each House present and voting.
- Notably, these amendments are not deemed to be amendments of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.
- Therefore the Constitution can be amended in three ways.
 - 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 ratification of half of the State Legislatures.



10

Unit Test

Time : 1.00 hr.

UNIT - I – Indian Constitution

Marks : 30

I. Choose the correct answer:

9 × 1 = 9

- The concept of Constitution first originated in _____.
a) India b) USA c) Asia d) Canada
- The original Constitution was handwritten by _____ in a flowing italic style.
a) Prem Behari Narain Raizada b) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
c) Jawaharlal Nehru. d) Indira Gandhi
- Articles _____ under part II of the Constitution deals with the citizenship
a) 6 to 11 b) 7 to 11 c) 5 to 11 d) 8 to 11
- According to Dr. Ambedkar _____ is the heart and soul of the Constitution.
a) Article 36 b) Article 32 c) Article 14 d) Article 26
- _____ was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act 1978.
a) Right to Equality b) Right to Freedom c) Right to Property d) Right to Religion
- Which one of the following is a 'Classical Language'?
a) Sanskrit b) English c) Urdu d) Hindi
- In _____ the Tamilnadu government appointed a three-member committee.
a) 1979 b) 1969 c) 1989 d) 1999
- _____ authorizes the President to declare financial emergency.
a) Article 360 b) Article 260 c) Article 560 d) Article 660
- The Constitution can be amended in _____ ways.
a) five b) six c) three d) seven

II. Fill in the blanks:

5 × 1 = 5

- Sarkaria Commission was appointed by _____.
- _____ rights are mentioned in Article 32.
- Our constitution came into force on _____.
- _____ is the Charter of Rights issued by King John of England.
- _____ safeguards people from illegal arrests.

III. Match the following:

5 × 1 = 5

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Personal liberty | - | a. Article 24 |
| 2. Freedom of speech | - | b. Article 21A |
| 3. Child labour | - | c. Article 19 |
| 4. Abolition of untouchability | - | d. Article 21 |
| 5. Elementary Education | - | e. Article 17 |

IV. Give short answers:

3 × 2 = 6

- What is the aim of Preamble?
- Write a short note on 'Right to Religion'.
- Explain Administrative relation.

V. Give detailed answer:

1 × 5 = 5

- Point out the Fundamental rights.

