



WORKSHEET

GRADE 8 - SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

CHAPTER 1- THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

A: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. A state where all religions receive due respect is called
 - a) Feudalistic
 - b) Secular
2. A nation which has an elected person as its head is called a
 - a) Republic
 - b) Monarchy
3. The group of people that formed the Constitution was called the.
 - a) constituent assembly
 - b) Executive assembly
4. Constitution of a nation contains.
 - a) Rules
 - b) Ideas
5. Secularism means that the state promotes
 - a) No religion
 - b) One religion

B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

6. ———— was the first prime minister of the Republic of India
7. A nation is ———— when it is free into its external and internal matters.
8. ———— was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly
9. Socialist means free from all forms of ————
10. The process of making changes to the Constitution is called ———

C: WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

11. January 26 is celebrated as Independence Day
12. Laws are not necessary for the smooth running of the society
13. The Constitution is the set of rules which helps the government of a country to rule.
14. Discrimination is the part of our Constitution
15. The Indian constitution was written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

D: MATCH THE FOLLOWING

16. Constitution. - The state is headed by an elected representative
17. Preamble. - safeguards our rights
18. Republic - implements the laws
19. Judiciary - introductory part of the constitution,
20. Executive - interprets the laws

D: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

21. What is a constitution?
22. Why do we need laws?
23. What is the preamble of our country and what is its importance?
24. Explain the significance of Dandi March.
25. What are the various features of the Indian constitution?
26. Discuss about the fundamental rights mentioned in our Constitution.
27. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?
28. What do you understand by a federal structure of government?
29. What is constitutional amendment? Why are amendments made to the Constitution?
30. Briefly trace the formation of the Indian constitution.
31. Why is Dr. Ambedkar known as the father of the Indian constitution?

