



Std 7: Social Science Chapter 03: Constitution: Path and Guiding Light - Questions and Answers

◆ What ideas did Gandhiji wish to have in the future Constitution of India?

- Sovereignty
- Equality
- Fraternity
- Gender justice
- Secularism
- Liberty

◆ Indian freedom struggle became the foundation of our constitution. Evaluate.

- The First War of Independence in 1857 helped the people to develop a sense of nationalism based on religious harmony.
- The Indian National Congress, formed in 1885, helped to develop a sense of nationalism among the people beyond caste, religion and regional thinking.
- The main objectives of the freedom struggle was not only to end foreign rule but also to ensure a better social and political life for every Indian.
- Gandhiji's influence strengthened the demand for democracy based on social justice.
- The ideas and values of freedom, equality based on social justice, brotherhood, and religious harmony put forward by the national movement, should be the foundation of our constitution.
- These views influenced the framing of our constitution.



◆ Observe the figure below and record your



Constitution.

◆ Observe the figure below and record your **conclusions** about the framing of our Constitution.



- Individual freedom should be given priority.
- **Civil rights** must be ensured.
- **All religions** should be given **equal** importance.
- Social justice should be ensured.
- Democratic administration should be strengthened.
- Ensuring that all citizens are equal before the law
- Promotion of a society based on equality and justice.
- Ensuring the welfare and progress of all its citizens.

◆ Which was the first mass movement against **British** rule?

The first War of Independence in 1857

◆ In which year Indian National Congress was formed?

1885

◆ Name the Regional organisations formed in different parts of India against foreign dominations.

- Indian Association
- Madras Native Association





different parts of India against foreign dominations.

- Indian Association
- Madras Native Association
- Pune Sarvajanik Sabha

◆ **When did the Indian Constitution come into force?**

26 January 1950

◆ **What was India's constitution and law for two and a half years after independence?**

Government of India Act passed by the British in 1935

◆ **What are the features of the Government of India Act (1935)**

- Bicameral Legislature in six provinces
- 321 sections and 10 schedules
- Bicameral Legislature at the centre
- Special constituencies for weaker sections, women and workers
- Power divided between the Centre and the Provinces

◆ **Which mission visited India in 1946 to discuss the transfer of power?**

The Cabinet Mission

◆ **The Constitution of India was adopted and signed on**

26 November 1949

◆ **Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian constitution?**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar





◆ **Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian constitution?**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

◆ **Who was the elected chairman of the Constituent Assembly?**

Dr Rajendra Prasad

◆ **The chief architect of our constitution**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

◆ **What are the key features of the Constituent Assembly?**

- Framing period - 2 years 11 months 17 days
- First Meeting 9 December 1946
- Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- The elected chairman Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Came into effect on 26 January 1950 (India became Republic)
- Constitution adopted and signed on 26 November 1949

◆ **The largest written constitution in the world.**

The Constitution of India

◆ **How many parts, articles and schedules Indian constitution had when it came into force?**

Our Constitution, which came into force on 26 January 1950 had 22 parts, 395 articles and 8 schedules.

◆ **What are the main features of our constitution?**

- Parliamentary Democracy - The legislature controls the executive of the country





January 1950 had 22 parts, 395 articles and 8 schedules.

◆ **What are the main features of our constitution?**

- Parliamentary Democracy - The legislature controls the executive of the country.
- Popular Sovereignty - All the powers of the nation originate from the people.
- Fundamental Rights - Each individual is guaranteed certain fundamental rights by the state.
- Fundamental Duties - Responsibilities that every individual owes to the nation and society.
- Directive Principles - Directions given to the state to ensure social and economic rights.
- Rule of Law - All citizens are subject to the law. No one is above the law.
- Universal Adult Franchise - Right to vote given to all who attained a particular age.
- Independent and Impartial Judiciary - The Judicial System is independent of the legislature and executive.
- Federalism - A system in which power is divided between the Centre and the States.
- Single [Citizenship](#) - There is only one citizenship in the country; there is no [separate](#) citizenship for states.

◆ **Check the following statements.**

Draw 😊 against the correct ones and ☹️ to the wrong ones

Our courts work under governments	☹️
Certain powers are vested exclusively with the State governments	😊 ⬆️
Everyone who turns 18 has the right to vote.	😊



wrong ones

Our courts work under governments	☹️
Certain powers are vested exclusively with the State governments	😊
Everyone who turns 18 has the right to vote.	😊
No one is above the law	😊
A person in India has state citizenship in addition to national citizenship	☹️
In democracy, the people are sovereign	😊
As we have rights, so we have duties too	😊
No one has control over our rulers.	☹️

♦ ----- is the fundamental law of the nation.

Constitution

♦ List out the laws related to children's rights mentioned in the collage (Textbook Page: 46).

- Child Labour Prohibition Act
- Juvenile Justice Act
- Right to Education Act

♦ Write a note about POCSO Act.

POCSO 2012 (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012) is an act enacted to implement the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India incorporating child-friendly measures without gender discrimination.

- The law considers all under the age of 18 as child.
- The law states that cases of sexual assault are to be reported (under Section 19) to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or the local police.



- The law considers all under the age of 18 as child.
- The law states that cases of sexual assault are to be reported (under Section 19) to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or the local police.
- Officers handling POCSO cases are known as [Child Welfare](#) Police Officers (CWPO).
- The Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights has set up a monitoring system (POCSO Monitoring Cell) under Section 44 of the POCSO Act.
- The Act ensures severe punishment to anyone who indulges in POCSO offences.

◆ What are the functions of the Constitution?

- Establishes the rights and duties of citizens
- Defines and delimits the powers of the government.
- Ensures that all the administrative systems of the country function according to the constitution.
- Preserving unity in diversity.
- It stands as the fundamental document that directs the nation.
- Defines the basic values and ideals of the nation.
- Acts as safeguard against tyranny and abuse of power.

(ബാക്കി നോട്ട്സ് പിന്നീട്
അപ്ലോഡ് ചെയ്യും.... Stay
tuned....)

◆ [Teaching Manual - Click here](#)

◆ [Teachers Handbook - Click here](#)

