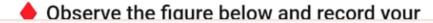
Std 7: Social Science Chapter 03: Constitution: Path and Guiding Light - Questions and Answers

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.







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





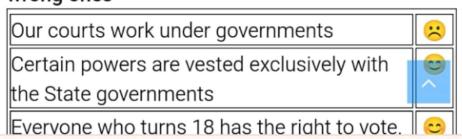


January 1950 had 22 parts, 395 articles and 8 schedules.

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 <u>Citizenship</u> There is only one citizenship in the country; there is no <u>separate</u> citizenship for states.

Check the following statements. Draw against the correct ones and to the wrong ones







wrong ones

Our courts work under governments	×
Certain powers are vested exclusively with	0
the State governments	
Everyone who turns 18 has the right to vote.	<u></u>
No one is above the law	\odot
A person in India has state citizenship in	×
addition to national citizenship	
In democracy, the people are sovereign	\odot
As we have rights, so we have duties too	9
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.





- Q
- 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.

(<mark>ബാക്കി നോട്സ് പിന്നീട്</mark> **അപ്ലോഡ് ചെയ്യും**.... Stay tuned....)

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