



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PL_Ch.1_The Indian Constitution

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: VIII Sec: ____

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who has a role to play in the formation of a government under Universal Adult Suffrage?
(a) All adult Indians
(b) Only males
(c) All children
(d) None of these
2. What kind of role do citizens of India play in electing representatives?
(a) Indirect
(b) No Role
(c) Direct
(d) Submissive
3. What refers to independent people in a democratic form of government?
(a) Sovereign
(b) Ideal
(c) Polity
(d) Trafficking
4. If a 13-year-old child is working in a factory, what is it called?
(a) Freedom to work
(b) Child labour
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
5. Which of the following are Fundamental Rights?
(a) Right to equality
(b) Right to freedom
(c) Right against exploitation
(d) All of these
6. Secularism means that the state promotes
(a) One Religion.
(b) No religion
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA

7.	The Indian Constitution was drafted by _____. A) Congress B) Constituent Assembly C) Judicial Assembly D) Hindu Mahasabha
8.	The father of the Indian Constitution is _____. a) B R Ambedkar b) Liaquat Ali Khan c) Rajendra Prasad d) S C Sinha
9.	To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Constitution introduced A) Directive Principles of State Policy B) Fundamental Rights C) Judiciary Rights D) Executive Rights
10.	Everyone is equal before law.' This right falls under _____. a) Right to Education b) Right to Vote c) Right to Equality d) Right to Study
11.	The elected representatives in India are part of _____. a) Judiciary b) Legislature c) Executive d) Cabinet
12.	Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly? a) Dr Rajendra Prasad b) S Radhakrishnan c) B R Ambedkar d) C Rajaji
13.	The system of courts in the country is collectively referred to as _____. A) Judiciary B) Congress C) Ministers D) Executive
	Assertion Reason-Based Question



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA

1	Assertion: The Constitution of India is the longest-written constitution in the world. Reason: The Constitution of India has more than 400 articles and 12 schedules. A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. B) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. C) Assertion is true but the reason is false. D) Assertion is false but the reason is true.
2	Assertion: The Constitution serves several purposes. Reason: It is not necessary that all countries that have a Constitution are democratic. A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. B) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. C) Assertion is true but the reason is false. D) Assertion is false but the reason is true.
3	Assertion: Federalism refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. Reason: The Constitution contains lists that detail the issues that each tier of government can make laws on. A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. B) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. C) Assertion is true but the reason is false. D) Assertion is false but the reason is true.
4	Assertion: Constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage only for employed citizens. Reason: The people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives. A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. B) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. C) Assertion is true but the reason is false. D) Assertion is false but the reason is true.



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	Case Based Questions
1	Imagine you're a teacher in a government school. A group of students wants to perform a play on a religious story for Annual Day. How would you handle the situation while upholding the principle of secularism?
2	A private school is promoting one religion heavily through daily activities. Would this be a violation of secularism? Why or why not?
3	Suppose your neighbourhood includes people from many religions and a public celebration is planned. What precautions or measures would you suggest to ensure the event remains secular and inclusive?
4	A student is expelled from school for wearing a religious symbol like a hijab or turban. What constitutional rights are being violated, and how could this situation be legally challenged?