

# Social and Political life Worksheet

## Chapter 1: The Indian Constitution

Q1. What do you understand by the term arbitrary?

Q2. Why citizens of Nepal demanded a new constitution?

Q3. Which Fundamental Rights will the following situations violate?

1. If a 13-year old child is working in a factory manufacturing carpets.
2. If a politician in one state decides to not allow labourers from other states to work in his state.
3. If a group of people are not given permission to open a Telugu-medium school in Kerala.
4. If the government decides not to promote an officer of the armed forces for being a woman.

Q5. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Indian Constitution was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_ 1950.
2. In India, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the supreme document of law.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the chairperson of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly.
4. The Constitution of India emphasis ideals such as \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q6. What are the fundamental rights of Indian citizen? Explain any three in details.

## Chapter 2: UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

Q1. Give one example to prove that the Indian secular state can intervene to prevent the religious domination concerning different groups of the same religion.

Q2. Secularism is separating religion from the power of the state. Discuss why it is vital to separate the power of the state from religious practices?

Q3. Fill in the blanks:

1. The most important aspect of secularism is it separation of \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The tyranny of \_\_\_\_\_ could result in the discrimination, coercion and persecution of religious minorities.
3. The objectives of Indian secularism are:
  - a. Onereligious community does not \_\_\_\_\_ another.
  - b. Some members donot dominate other members of the \_\_\_\_\_ community.

- c. The state does not \_\_\_\_\_ any particular religion nor takes away the religious \_\_\_\_\_ of individuals.
4. The policies of Indian state to secure the above objective are:
- The strategy of \_\_\_\_\_ itself from religion.
  - The strategy of non-\_\_\_\_\_.
  - The strategy of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q5. Choose the correct option and state why?
- Laws relating to equal inheritance right, abolishing of untouchability and sati practice are examples where state had adopted the policy of-
    - Intervention
    - Non-interference
  - The special feature of Indian secularism compared to secularism of U.S.A is the strategy of
    - Intervention
    - Non-interference
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ state is not strictly separate from religion but it does maintain a principled distance vis-à-vis religion.
    - Indian
    - U.S.A

### Chapter 3: Why do we need Parliament?

Q1. Give one reason why you think there should be universal adult franchise.

Q2. Discuss the difference between MLA and MP.

Q3. Fill in the blanks:

Democratic governments in our times are usually referred to as representative democracies. In representative democracies, people do not participate .....but, instead, choose their .....through an election process. These .....meet and make decisions for the entire population. These days, a government cannot call itself democratic unless it allows what is known as ..... This means that all adult citizens in the country are allowed to vote.

(Universal adult franchise, representatives, MLAs, directly)

Q4. Complete the concept map:

