

**SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL**  
**CLASS VIII**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CIVICS : CHAPTER ONE**  
**QUESTION & ANSWER**

**1) How does Indian Constitution protect Indian citizens from taking any harmful decision?**

**Ans.** Indian constitution protects us from ourselves. It safeguards us against certain decision that we might take, could have an adverse effect on the larger principles, that the country believes in. A good constitution does not allow for the easy overthrow of provisions that guarantee Rights of citizens and protect their freedom.

**2) What are the key features of Indian constitution?**

**Ans. Federalism :** This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in a country. In India we have government at the state level, in the central, Panchayati Raj is the third tire of government.

**Parliamentary form of government** : The different tiers of government consist of representatives, who are elected by the people.

**Separation of powers** : According to the constitution there are three organs of government. These are legislature, executive and judiciary. The legislature refers to our elected representatives. Executive is a small group of people, who are responsible for the implementation of laws and running the government. The judiciary refers to the system of courts in the country.

**Fundamental Rights** : The section of fundamental rights, has often been referred to as the heart of Indian constitution.

**Secularism** : A secular state is one in which any religion does not promote as the official religion.

### **3) Discuss the objectives of fundamental rights.**

**Ans.** According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, these rights are two fold. 1. Every citizen must be in a position to claim those rights. 2. These rights must be binding upon every authority that has got the power to make laws.

### **4) Define Universal Adult Franchise.**

**Ans.** Universal Adult Franchise means, the right to vote should be given to all adults in a country, irrespective of

their cast, creed, gender religion. In India from the age of 18 people are allowed to cast their vote.

It is based on equality, which is the basic principle of a democracy.

### **5) Why do we need Fundamental Rights?**

**Ans.** To serve as a guide to the independent Indian States. To institute laws and policies, that help in reducing the poverty of the masses.