

CLASS 5
SUBJECT- SOCIAL STUDIES (HISTORY)
TOPIC- THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

ANSWER KEY

1. Name the following:

- a) The Preamble
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Constituent Policy
- d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- e) Two years, eleven months and seventeen days.

2. Answer these questions:

- a) The Preamble states, 'We, the people of India... adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.'
- b) The Constitution of India came into effect on 26th January, 1950 and India became a Republic. That is why we celebrate 26th January as Republic day every year.
- c) The Constitution of India expects all citizens to perform certain duties towards the country. Such duties are called Fundamental duties.
- d) Democratic Republic means that our country is not ruled by a Queen or a King. The country is run by people who are voted to power.
- e) The objectives stated in the Preamble of the Constitution are justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.

Ex. A. Write T for true or F for false (pg 51):

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

Ex. B. Fill in the blanks (pg 51):

1. Constitution of India
2. Fraternity
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Fundamental Rights
5. Fundamental Duty.

Ex. C. Answer the questions (pg 51, 52):

1. A set of rules that guides how a country should work is called the Constitution.

We need the Constitution because:

◇ It lays down rules and regulations according to which a country is to be governed. For example, there will be a prime Minister who will head the government.

✧ It contains the goals of a country. For example, every Indian is to be treated equally.

2. Socialist means that the people of our country should have a share in the country's wealth. Everyone should have food to eat, clothes to wear, a house to live in and so on. The aim is to make everyone's life better.

Secular means that a country does not have any one religion as the official religion of the country. The government protects all religions. Indians are free to follow any religion.

3. Our Constitution list some guidelines for the government to ensure the welfare of the people. These guidelines or guiding principles are called Directive Principles of State Policy.

For example, the Constitution asks the government to ensure that:

- ✧ People have proper living conditions.
- ✧ Every child goes to school.

4. Our Constitution gives every citizen some basic rights. These are called Fundamental Rights. These rights are for the well-being of the citizens. There are 6 Fundamental rights.

The right to equality means that all citizens are equal before the law. All citizens irrespective of their religion, caste, race, sex and place of birth are equal.

5. Three Fundamental duties are:

- ✧ We must abide by the Constitution.
- ✧ We must show respect to the national flag and the national anthem.
- ✧ We must take care of the environment.

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