

**CLASS-8**  
**SUB-SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CIVICS –CH-1**  
**ROLE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND NEED FOR**  
**LAWS**

**SHORT QUESTION**

Q1. Name the three main organs ( branches ) of government.?

Ans. 1. Legislative  
2. Executive  
3. Judiciary

Q2. what do we mean when we say that 'Constitution is a living document'?

Ans. Our constitution is a living document because it is not static as necessary amendments can be introduced in it to incorporate the interests of the public.

Q3. The consumption of liquor is a social evil. Explain the harms that are caused by it.

Ans. The consumption of liquor is a social evil. it has ruined many families ,the poor being the worst sufferers. Many states have prohibited its consumption.

Q4. What is meant by the preamble to the constitution?

Ans. Preamble means to the constitution introduction of the constitution.

Q5 .What does the term ' Republic 'denote'?

Ans . The term ' Republic 'denote that India does not have a hereditary monarch or a queen.

Q6. Name any two salient features of the Constitution of India.?

Ans. The salient features of the constitution : federalism, Parliamentary Form of Government.

Q7. Name any two fundamental duties of the citizens of india.?

Ans. 1. To uphold and protect the sovereignty ,unity and integrity of india.  
2. To value and preserve our rich cultural heritage.

**LONG QUESTION**

Q1. Why are rules and laws necessary?

Ans. They are necessary for the proper functioning of an institution ,society, country.

i. For the efficient governance of country.  
ii. for the safety and well-being of country.

Q2. Define the term ' Constitution '.

Ans .Constitution is a set of such fundamental rules and laws according to which the administration of the country is run.

Q3. What is meant by the rule of law?

Ans. i. The rule of law means that all citizens are equal in the eyes of law.  
ii. There is no discrimination on the bases of race, caste, .

Q4. What is meant by dissent? What should we do when a particular law is unjust?

Ans. The laws which are not good for the people are called unjust law. If a particular law is unjust we should agitate the laws to break it.

Q5. What was the purpose behind Mahatma Gandhi's historic march from the Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi .?

ANS. The purpose behind Mahatma Gandhi's historic march from the Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi was to break the salt law, which became a symbol of defiance against the British ruler.

Q6. What was the purpose of including the Directive Principles in the Constitution of India?

Ans. The purpose of including the Directive Principles was to ensure the social, legal and the economic justice.

Q7. What does Economic justice mean?

Ans. When all the economic resources are equally distributed among the people, it is called economic justice.

Q8. Mention the rights guaranteed under the category of Cultural and Educational Rights.?

Ans. 1. Every minority has a right to conserve its language, script or culture.  
2. No discrimination shall be made in admissions into institutions.

Q9. What is the significance of fundamental rights?

Ans. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ARE:-

Ans. i) Those freedoms which are essential for personal and common goods.  
ii) The rights are guaranteed under the constitution.  
iii) These rights are fundamental in the sense that they have been in the fundamental law of the land and can be enforced by the courts.

Q10. Why were fundamental duties incorporated in the Constitution of India?

Ans. Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution of India because of the following reasons:-

1. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
2. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
3. To value and preserve our rich cultural heritage.

