**Chapter 15**

**India Marches Ahead**

1. The student should write a paragraph on a big challenge which our country is facing along with most of the world since the beginning of the year 2020.
2. List the various infrastructural development in recent times that have helped India to make country secure.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. The Indian Act, 1947 was passed by the British Parliament and was designed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The dominion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were granted complete freedom and they became members of British Commonwealth.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first and the last Indian to become a Governor-General.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was formed with indirectly elected members of the Provisional Legislative Assemblies.
8. In spite of having numerous internal and external problems \_\_\_\_\_\_ has survived as a nation with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ identity.
9. The Congress under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controlled the reins of the government after independence till 1964.
10. Free and fair elections are conducted by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the help of Electronic Voting Machine.
11. It is dream of all Indians that India should emerge as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The first and the last Indian to be the Governor-General of India was
14. Sarvapalli Radhakrishan b) Chakravati Rajagopalachari c) Dr Rajendra Prasad d) Nehru
15. Which of the following was a French colony?
16. Goa b) Jammu c) Pondicherry d) Sikkim
17. The Constitution of India was passed on
18. August 1946 b) August 1947 c) November 26, 1949 d) January 26,1950.
19. The Deputy Prime Minister of free India was
20. Jawaharlal Nehru b) Lal Bahadur Shastri c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel d) none of the above
21. The year 1967 proved to be turning point for Indian democracy because
22. Only congress remain in power after that b) State or regional parties cam into prominence c) only national party were dominant d) none of the above
23. Give an appropriate term /technical term for the following statements
24. The Act designed by Clement Attlee based on Mountbatten Plan:
25. An assembly formed with indirectly elected member of the Provisional Legislative assembly:
26. Indian National Congress, Bharitya Janta Party and Communist Party of India are:
27. Policy that reflects the role and involvement of country in World affairs :
28. A revolution that helped in obtaining self –sufficiency in food grains:
29. Who passed the Indian Independence Act,1947?And who designed it?
30. Who persuaded the princely state to join India and how?
31. Who was the last Viceroy of India?
32. Name the states that joined India after military action.
33. Who drafted the Constitution of India and how long it took to do so?
34. State the inspiring words of late –President Dr Abdul Kalam.
35. What has helped to increase in the agricultural production?
36. What was purpose of Green and White revolution?
37. List the main features of the Indian Independence Act.
38. In spite of having numerous internal and external problems India has survived as a nation with a single unified identity, explain.
39. When was planning Commission set up? What was its function? What has replaced the Planning Commission?
40. Why did India opt for democracy?
41. Who controlled the reigns of Indian democracy and for how long?
42. What has led to us witnessing the coalition government?
43. What are two kind of political parties India has?
44. Name the constitutional authority responsible for administering the Election. What are its functions?
45. State the basic features of India’s foreign policy.
46. What are the challenges of the society India had to face after independence?
47. In spite of many challenges India has made remarkable progress, justify.
48. Why every country needs vision?
49. What is India vision 2020?
50. On a outline political map of India , mark the following
51. State under the rule of Portuguese after independence
52. State under the rule of French after independence
53. States that became part of India after military action

**Chapter 16**

**Our Constitution**

1. State the law passed by government against whom people were sitting for many days at Shaheen Bagh , Delhi.
2. Against which law are people protesting at Delhi borders since December 2020.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that every citizen of the country is equal in the eyes of law.
5. A constitution is a body of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules according to which the government of a country functions.
6. The constitution of a country reflects its distinctive features, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ethos.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an introduction to the Constitution and is non-justiciable.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitution cannot be amended easily.
9. India is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state because the country is free from all external controls.
10. Right to Freedom of Religion is granted by our Constitution under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The constitution of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is written and rigid.
12. Multiple Choice questions
13. India is a sovereign state because
14. Country is against any kind of exploitation b) country is free from all external controls c) all religions enjoy equal freedom d) none
15. A constitution is said to be rigid when
16. It can be amended easily b) It cannot be amended easily c) it can be rewritten d) none of the above
17. Which procedure can be used for amendment?
18. By simple majority b) by special majority c) Special majority and ratification d) none of the above
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called the Soul of the Indian Constitution.
20. Written constitution b) Preamble c) Fundamentals Right d) none of the above
21. The Constitution of India is result of
22. Products of political revolution b) serious deliberations of a representative

c)discussion with different countries d) none of the above

1. State whether given statements are true/false
2. Indian Constitution is a written Constitution.
3. The constitution is the shortest and least detailed constitution.
4. India does not have single integrated judicial system.
5. India has a federal system but with a difference.
6. India is a democratic state because administration of country is carried on by the elected representative of the people.
7. Why is there need of Rules and laws?
8. What do you understand by Rule of Law?
9. What does rule of law demands?
10. What is a constitution?
11. Why is the constitution needed?
12. List the different purposes served by the constitution.
13. How was the Indian constitution made?
14. Name 2 male and 2 females who were the member of the constituent assembly.
15. State some of the ideals included in the constitution.
16. Why is the preamble referred as the soul of the Indian Constitution?
17. The needs and aspirations of the people have also been translated into ideals and rules of constitution, justify.
18. What are the basic features of our constitution?
19. Why Indian constitution is considered the lengthiest and detailed one?
20. How can the constitution be amended?
21. Differentiate rigid constitution from flexible constitution.
22. Why is India considered as secular state?
23. Both UK and India are democracy, India is republic and UK is not, justify.
24. What is Parliamentary form of government?
25. India is not really a federation but a unitary state, explain
26. What do you understand by a) universal Adult Franchise b) Single Citizenship.
27. Name a country that has double citizenship and how is it different from India’s citizenship?
28. India has a single integrated judicial system, explain.
29. Why are the fundamental rights, Directive Principles of state and fundamental duties considered also basic features of constitution of India?