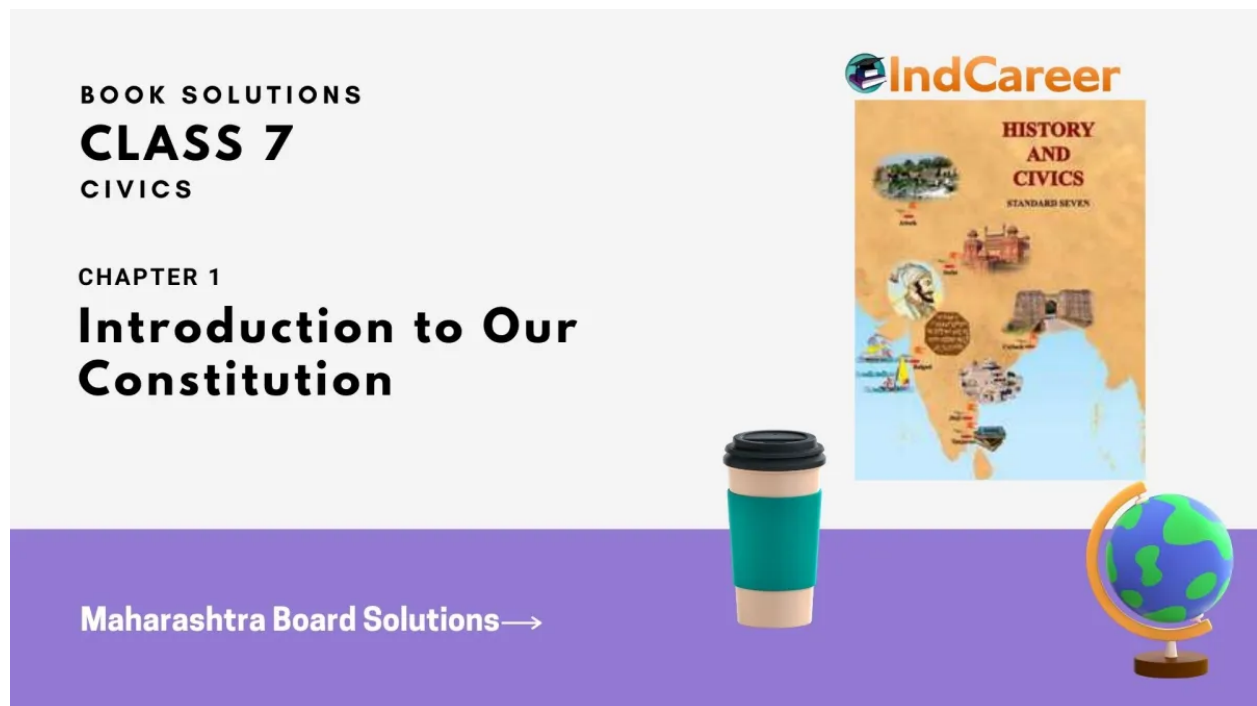


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 7-Civics:

Chapter 1- Introduction to Our Constitution



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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 7-Civics:

Chapter 1- Introduction to Our Constitution

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 7-Civics: Chapter 1- Introduction to Our Constitution

Maharashtra Board 7th Civics Chapter 1, Class 7 Civics Chapter 1 solutions

Questions and Answers

1. Explain the following concepts:

Question 1.

Provisions in the Constitution

Answer:

It is the basic or fundamental law that is stated directly in the Constitution. Therefore, the rules and provisions in the Constitution are the basic or fundamental law of the land. The government is bound to carry out the administration of the country as per the provisions of the Constitution.

Question 2.

Constitution Day

Answer:

The Constituent Assembly enacted the Constitution and adopted it on 26th November, 1949. Therefore, 26th November is observed as 'Constitution Day' in India.

2. Discuss:

Question 1.

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A Constituent Assembly was established.

Answer:

- (i) The process of the making of the Indian Constitution started in 1946.
- (ii) The leaders of the freedom movement insisted that independent India will be governed not by the laws made by the British, but by laws made by Indians themselves.
- (iii) A Committee was established to prepare the Constitution of Independent India and it came to be known as Constituent Assembly.

Question 2.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is called the 'Architect of the Indian Constitution'.

Answer:

- (i) The draft of the Constitution was prepared by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and presented to the Constituent Assembly after an in-depth contemplation and study of the Constitution of different countries of the world.
- (ii) It was discussed Article by Article. Many amendments were suggested by different members.
- (iii) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar would present the draft, answer the various questions raised on them and make changes in the draft as per the suggestions of the Constituent Assembly in order to make every provision of the Constitution flawless.
- (iv) Due to his contribution towards the making of the Constitution, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is called the 'Architect of the Indian Constitution'.

Question 3.

What is included in the administration of a country?

Answer:

- (i) The Government has to make laws relating to several subjects such as defending the boundaries, protecting the people from external aggression, eradication of poverty, creating employment, education and health services, encouragement to commerce and industries, protection of the weaker sections, making policies for the progress of women, children and the tribal people, etc.

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(ii) In short, governments in modern times have to take decisions related to different issues right from space research to public cleanliness. This is included in the administration of a country

3. Choose the right option:

Question 1.

The Constitution of this country is primarily unwritten

- (a) America
- (b) India
- (c) England
- (d) None of these

Answer:

England

Question 2.

Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly

- (a) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Durgabai Deshmukh
- (d) B.B. Rai

Answer:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Question 3.

Who among these was not a member of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Moulana Azad I

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(c) RajkumariAmritKaur

(d) Hansaben Mehta I

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi

Question 4.

Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(c) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

(d) J.B. Kripalani

Answer:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

4. Answer the following questions:

Question 1.

On what subjects does the Government have to make laws?

Answer:

Government has to make laws relating to several subjects:

- Defending the boundaries.
- Protecting the people from external aggression.
- Eradication of poverty.
- Creating employment, education and health services, encouragement to commerce and industries.
- Protection of the weaker section, making policies for the progress of women, children and the tribal people.

Question 2.

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Why do we celebrate 26th January as Republic Day?

Answer:

- Our country began to be governed according to the provisions of the Constitution from 26th January, 1950.
- The Indian Republic came into existence from this day.
- Therefore, 26th January is celebrated as Republic Day.

Question 3.

What are the advantages of running the government as per the provisions of the Constitution?

Answer:

There are several advantages of governing a country with the help of rules or provisions included in a Constitution:

- (i) The Government has to function within a set of rules. This reduces the possibility of the misuse of the power and authority they have been given.
- (ii) A Constitution includes the rights and freedom of the citizens. The Government cannot take away these rights. Therefore, people's rights and freedoms are safeguarded.
- (iii) Running a country as per the provisions of the Constitution is the same as establishing the rule of law, so there is no scope for the misuse of power or high-handed administration.
- (iv) If a country is run as per the Constitution, the faith that the common people have in the government increases. They then become more keen on participating in the activities of the government. Democracy is strengthened due to the increased participation of the people.
- (v) The Constitution presents some political ideals before the country. The nation is also bound to act in that direction. It creates an atmosphere conducive to attain world peace and security, and preservation of human rights.
- (vi) Since the Constitution also includes the list of citizens' duties, it fixes the responsibility of the citizens as well.

Activities

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1. Several committees were established for the effective functioning of the Constituent Assembly. Find out more information about them and discuss the role of different committees.
2. Prepare a report on how you celebrated Constitution Day in your school.
3. Make a collection of the photos of the members of the Constituent Assembly.

Questions and Answers

In-text questions.

Question 1.

Do you wish to ask the questions that puzzled Sameer and Vandana?

Answer:

Yes, I wish to ask such questions.

Question 2.

Where can we find all the rules according to which the administration of the country is carried out?

Answer:

The rules according to which the administration of the country is carried out are found mentioned in a country's constitution.

Question 3.

Who makes those rules?

Answer:

These rules are made by the Constituent Assembly which consist of the representatives of the states and provinces and the leaders of that country.

Question 4.

Is it binding on us to follow them?

Answer:

Yes. All the rules mentioned in the Constitution are binding on every citizen of the country.

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Let's find out:

Find out some information about the Constitution of any one country of your choice with the help of the following points.

Question 1.

Name of the country

Answer:

India

Question 2.

Year of the making of the Constitution:

Answer:

The Constituent Assembly enacted the Constitution and adopted it on 26th November 1949. However the country began to be actually governed according to the provisions of the Constitution only from 26th January 1950.

Question 3.

Two features of the Constitution:

Answer:

(a) The lengthiest Constitution in the world: The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest and the most detailed of all the written Constitutions of the world containing 449 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 101 Amendments.

(b) Parliamentary form of Government: The constitution of India establishes a parliamentary form of a government both at the Centre and the State. The essence of the parliamentary government is its responsibility to the Legislature. The President is the constitutional head of the State but the real executive power is vested in the council of ministers whose head is the Prime Minister.

Activity:

Question 1.

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Several committees were established for the effective functioning of the constituent Assembly. Find out more information about them and discuss the role of different committees.

Answer:

1. Committee on the Rules of Procedure: Rajendra Prasad
2. Steering Committee : Rajendra Prasad
3. Finance and Staff Committee: Rajendra Prasad
4. Credential Committee: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
5. House Committee: B. Pratibha Sitaramayya
6. Order of Business Committee: K.M. Munsi
7. Adhoc Committee on the National Flag: Rajendra Prasad
8. Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly: G.V. Mavalankar
9. States Committee: Jawaharlal Nehru
10. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas: Vallabhbhai Patel
11. Minorities Sub-Committee: H. C. Mookherjee
12. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee: J. B. Kripalani
13. North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee: Gopinath Bardoloi
14. Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee: A.V. Thakkar
15. Union Powers Committee: Jawaharlal Nehru
16. Union Constitution Committee: Jawaharlal Nehru
17. Drafting Committee: B.R. Ambedkar

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Complete the sentence by choosing the appropriate words from the options given below:

Question 1.

The administration of our village or city is carried out in accordance with _____. (will of the majority, rules, orders of the Collector)

Answer:

rules

Question 2.

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The book in which all the provisions regarding the administration of the country are mentioned together in a systematic way is called a _____. (Law book, Guide, Constitution)

Answer:

Constitution

Question 3.

Democracy is _____ due to increased participation of the people. (strengthened, maintained, weakened)

Answer:

strengthened

Question 4.

The process of the making of the Indian Constitution started in the year _____. (1952, 1947, 1946)

Answer:

1946

Question 5.

A committee which was established to prepare the Constitution of independent India was the _____ (Drafting Committee, Standing Committee, Constituent Assembly)

Answer:

Constituent Assembly

Question 6.

There were a total of _____ members in the Constituent Assembly. (298, 299, 289)

Answer:

299

Question 7.

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_____ was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. (Durgabai Deshmukh, J.B. Kripalani, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar)

Answer:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

Question 8.

Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar is called the _____ of the Indian Constitution'. (Architect, Visionary, Inspiration)

Answer:

Architect

Question 11

_____ is observed as 'Constitution Day'. (26th November, 26th January, 15th August)

Answer:

26th November

Question 10.

26th January is celebrated as _____ Day. (Independence, Republic, Constitution)

Answer:

Republic

Question 11.

Our Constitution is a/an _____ document of the provision related to the administration of the country. (written, oral, inspirational)

Answer:

written

Match the following:

Question 1.

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- (1) 15th August (a) Constitution Day
- (2) 26th November (b) Republic Day
- (3) 26th January (c) Independence Day
- (4) 26th January 1950 (d) Country began to be governed according to the provisions of the Constitution

Answer:

1 – c

2 – a

3 – b

4 – d

Answer in one or two sentences:

Question 1.

Why do we follow norms and rules?

Answer:

We follow norms and rules in order that the activities in the family, our school, our village or city are carried out smoothly.

Question 2.

How is the administration of our country carried out?

Answer:

The administration of our country is carried out through a system of rules.

Question 3.

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Explain the term 'Constitution'.

Answer:

The book in which all the provisions related to the administration of the country are mentioned together in a systemic way is called Constitution.

Question 4.

What are the basic or fundamental law of the land?

Answer:

The rules and provisions in the Constitution are the basic or fundamental law of the land.

Question 5.

How were decisions made in the Constituent Assembly?

Answer:

Decisions in the Constituent Assembly were made on the basis of debate and discussion.

Question 6.

What is governance?

Answer:

Government in modern times have to take decisions related to different issues right from space research to public cleanliness. This is governance.

Name the following:

Question 1.

Name the well-known members of the constituent assembly.

Answer:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, J. B. Kriplani, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Durgabai Deshmukh, Hansaben Mehta and others.

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Question 2.

The President of the Constituent Assembly.

Answer:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Question 3.

The States in pre-independence period where the local princes carried out the administration.

Answer:

Princely states.

Give reasons:

Question 1.

We celebrate 26th January as Republic Day.

Answer:

(i) Our country began to be governed according to the provisions of the Constitution from 26th January, 1950.

(ii) The Indian Republic came into existence from this day. Therefore, 26th January is celebrated as Republic Day.

Question 2.

Nature of the Constitutions of different countries is different.

Answer:

- There are differences of history, social structures, culture, traditions, etc., between the countries.
- Similarly, their needs and objectives also might be different.
- Each country tries to create a Constitution that is not only suited to its needs and objectives, but also is in tune with its distinct nature.

Explain in detail:

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Question 1.

If the government does not follow the Constitution while making laws, the Judiciary can declare those laws null and void or unconstitutional. Explain.

Answer:

- The Government is established by the representatives elected by the people.
- It is bound to carry out the administration of the country as per the provisions of the Constitution.
- The rules and provisions in the Constitution are the basic or fundamental law of the land.
- While making laws, the government is bound to follow the Constitution.
- If it does not do so, then the Judiciary can declare those laws null and void or unconstitutional.

Question 2.

How long did it take to write the Constitution?

OR

Why is it the lengthiest Constitution in the world?

Answer:

- (i) It took 2 years, 11 months and 17 days to ! complete the writing of the Constitution.
- (ii) There were 22 parts, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules in the original Constitution, thus making it the lengthiest Constitution in the world.

Question 3.

Write about the wide range of issues in the Constitution which were contributed by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Answer:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's contribution was in a wide range of issues like water conservation, foreign policy, national security, journalism, economics, social justice, etc.

Question 4.

We are proud of our Constitution.

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Answer:

(i) Decisions in the Constituent Assembly were made on the basis of debate and discussion. A respect for opposing view points and the acceptance of the appropriate suggestions were a characteristic of the working of the Constituent Assembly.

(ii) It took 2 years, 11 months and 17 days to complete the writing of the Constitution.

(iii) There were 22 parts, 395 Articles and 8 schedules in the original Constitution



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Class 7 Civics

- Chapter 1- Introduction to Our Constitution
- Chapter 2- Preamble to the Constitution
- Chapter 3- Features of the Constitution
- Chapter 4- Fundamental Rights Part 1
- Chapter 5- Fundamental Rights Part 2
- Chapter 6- Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties

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