

CARMEL ENGLISH SCHOOL, KALLATA

(Secondary & Senior Secondary School, Affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi)

COVID-19 HOLIDAY HOME ASSIGNMENT

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Date : 15-21 APRIL 2020

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Part 1

NCERT Class 8 Political Science / Polity / Civics...: <https://youtu.be/285eelwhNFs>

Part 2

The India constitution | Class 8th Social Studies...: <https://youtu.be/C-qtDvHUQoc>

KEYWORDS

Arbitrary: When nothing is fixed and is instead left to one's judgment or choice. This can be used to refer to rules that are not fixed, or decisions that have no basis etc.

Ideal: A goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form. Indian national

movement: The Indian national movement emerged in nineteenth century India and saw thousands of men and women coming together to fight British rule. This culminated in India's independence in 1947. You will learn about this in greater detail in your history textbook this year.

Polity: A society that has an organised political structure. India is a democratic

polity. Sovereign: In the context of this chapter it refers to an independent people.

Human Trafficking: The practice of the illegal buying and selling of different commodities across national borders. In the context of Fundamental Rights discussed in this chapter, it refers to illegal trade in human beings, particularly women and children.

Tyranny: The cruel and unjust use of power or authority.

EXERCISES

1. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

2. In each of the following situations, identify the minority. Write one reason why you think it is important to respect the views of the minority in each of these situations.

- (a) In a school with 30 teachers, 20 of them are male.
- (b) In a city, 5 per cent of the population are Buddhists.
- (c) In a factory mess for all employees, 80 per cent are vegetarians.
- (d) In a class of 50 students, 40 belong to more well-off families

Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

