



**1.What is Constitution?**

A constitution is a supreme law that establishes the framework for a country's government, its citizen's rights and duties, and the relationship between the two. It's an important document laying down the fundamental principles of a country. Rules and Principles are laid down in the constitution. So, Constitution is regarded as fundamental law of country.

**2.Explain about the making of Constitution of India.**

Constituent Assembly was established to draft constitution of India. First session was held on December 11,1946. Dr.Rajendra Prasad was elected as its president.299 members were there. It was overseen by Dr.B.R.Ambedhkar and completed on November 26, 1949.Constitution was adopted by Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1946 and came into effect on January 26, 1950. The same day was celebrated as Purna Swaraj (or) Complete Independence. This made India to be declared as Republic.

**3.List out the salient features of Indian Constitution.**

Democracy, Socialism, Fundamental Rights, Federalism, Sovereignty, Republic, Secularism, Preamble and the Fundamental Duties are the prominent features of Indian Constitution.

**4.Define the term Socialism.**

Socialism refers to Social and Economic equality for every Indian Citizen. Social Equality refers to equal status and opportunities for everyone. Economic Equality refers to equal distribution of wealth to everyone.

**5. Inspect Right to Constitutional remedies.**

As per Article 32, Citizens are provided the Right to Constitutional remedies. Government may violate the rights given to citizen on some occasions. At that time, Citizens can file law suit against government in Courts. Court can issue Writ order to uphold the fundamental rights.

**6. Categorize Fundamental duties.**

Fundamental Rights and Duties are interrelated. Citizens perform duties to know the value of rights. It is categorized into two forms,

Moral Duty refers to cherishing noble ideas of freedom struggle

Civic Duty refers to respecting National Symbols and Constitution.



**7. What is Democracy?**

Democracy refers to government by the people and for the people. It allows people to right to vote and elect their representatives of the government. Representatives creates laws on behalf of the people. Elections are held after every five years. If people became dissatisfied with the running government, they can dissolve the government.

**8. Explain the term Universal Adult Franchise.**

Democracy refers to government by the people and for the people. It allows people to right to vote and elect their representatives of the government. In India, Citizens aged 18 years and above have the right to vote. This is known as Universal Adult Franchise. Nominal Roll list is maintained by Election Commission.

**9. Classify Federal form of Indian government.**

India has federal form of government. Country is governed at two levels.

Central Government

State Government.

President is the constitutional head of the country. Prime Minister heads the government at central level. Chief Minister heads the government at state level. Parliament makes laws for the country.

**10. What is DPSP?**

DPSP refers to Directive Principles of State Policy. DPSP are guidelines or principles set out in Part IV of Indian Constitution. It helps government in formulating policies and laws to ensure social and economic justice. These principles are non-justiciable [Not legally enforced] by the courts, but they serve as moral guide for the state.