



**Across**

- 5.** The Indian Constitution borrowed the ideals of Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of this country
- 6.** The ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, enumerated in the Preamble, were borrowed from

**Down**

- 1.** The \_\_\_\_ list in the Seventh Schedule lists out the subjects over which both the State and the Centre Governments can legislate upon
- 2.** This system takes care of the appointment of Supreme Court and High Court judges, and was

the Constitution of this country

**7.** The Parliament can amend the Constitution of India, as long as it does not violate its \_\_\_\_\_

**13.** Article 1 of the Indian Constitution says that India shall be a \_\_\_\_\_ of States.

**14.** In this famous case from 1980, the Supreme Court held the Judiciary shall always have the power to decide the validity of Constitutional Amendments, and the Parliament cannot take away this power. The petitioner of this case was a textile mill and their first name is the answer to this question. The mill shares its first name with one of the most beloved Transfiguration professors in the history of Hogwarts.

**17.** Article 21A, which was added on to the Constitution only in 2002 by the 86th Amendment, mandates the State to provide free and compulsory \_\_\_\_\_ to children of the age of 6 to 14 years

**18.** This cricket tournament was held in 1993 in India to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the Cricket Association of Bengal. It was contested by six countries, with India emerging as the winner, beating West Indies in the final. This tournament was also the premise of a landmark Supreme Court judgment on the Right to Information, which held that monopoly over broadcasting is against the right to free speech. This case is even famously known by the name of this tournament in common parlance.

**19.** The infamous Article 370, which has now been repealed, granted special status to the now erstwhile state called \_\_\_\_\_

**20.** In 1978, this Fundamental Right was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution, through the 44th Constitutional Amendment. That makes this the only such right that was removed as a Fundamental Right through a later amendment.

established through the precedents in the three Judges Cases

**3.** A constitutional doctrine that says that if any law made by the Legislature is inconsistent with Part III of the Constitution, then that law is invalid and inoperative to the extent of it being overshadowed by the Fundamental Rights; also shares its name with a natural phenomenon where one heavenly body moves into the shadow of another.

**4.** Article 21, which is considered to be part of the Golden Triangle of Fundamental Rights, provides for the right to \_\_\_\_\_ & liberty. This right has been expanded by the Courts in later years to include the rights to Privacy, Livelihood, Clean Environment etc.

**8.** This word was added to the Preamble only in 1976, along with the word 'Socialist'. This ideal insists that the Government should be neutral while dealing with the affairs of various religious groups.

**9.** President of the Constituent Assembly of India; also the longest serving President of India, who is the only President to complete two full terms in Office.

**10.** Article \_\_\_\_\_, among other things, enables the Government to make special provisions for the advancement of members from Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe communities. It was also the title of a 2019 Bollywood movie, starring Ayushmann Khurrana.

**11.** Part 18 of the Indian Constitution was used to impose a nationwide \_\_\_\_\_ thrice in the history of Independent India. However, the most infamous instance was when Indira Gandhi imposed this for 21 months between 1975 & 1977. This provision, which was borrowed from the German Constitution, provides for the suspension of many Fundamental Rights, including all the Fundamental Rights to Freedom.

**12.** Number of freedoms given to a citizen under Article 19 of the Constitution

**15.** One of the three branches of the Government; Their function is to interpret the law, settle disputes and administer justice to the citizens

**16.** This feature of the Constitution, borrowed from the Constitution of USA, reflects the hopes and aspirations of its people, and serves as a brief introductory statement to the values of the Indian Constitution. You can find this part of the Constitution in almost every NCERT Textbook.