

cls 3rd Term

Date - 19/03/21

The Constitution of India

B. Answer in brief.

1. What is the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

Ans The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is an introduction to the Constitution. It states the aims, objectives and the ideal of the Constitution.

2. What do you mean by a secular state?

Ans Secular state means that religion is regarded as a private matter, without the state supporting any particular religion. Every citizen is free to follow his or her religious beliefs.

3. Explain the term 'single citizenship'.

Ans The Indian Constitution provides single common citizenship to all Indians.

Ques

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There is ~~so~~ no state citizenship. This implies that we are all citizens of India and not, as in America, of both the state and the country.

Q. How is a monarchy different from a ~~republic~~ republic?

Republic

Ans 1. In Republic country the final authority is vested in an elected president.

2. The President is selected through election.

3. People are considered equal in (democracy) / ~~Rep.~~ Republic country.

4. The elected representatives make the laws, rules and regulations on behalf of the people.

Monarchy

1. In monarchy the final authority is vested in the hands of the king or Queen.

2. The Position of Monarch is here ditary.

3. In a monarchy, People are not considered equal.

4. The laws are framed by the kings and Queens. People have no say in the formation ~~no~~ of laws.

Q

4. What is democracy?

Ans Democracy means a form of government in which the power rests with the people collectively. The country is administered by them or by people appointed by them.

Q. Answer in detail.

1. What is a constitution? Discuss the stages in the making of the Indian Constitution.

Ans Constitution is a written document that lays down the roles and duties of a government.

To draw up the constitution of India a constitutional Assembly was formed, which in turn set up the Drafting Committee. The preparation of the Draft Constitution was an extremely challenging task. The

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Committee had to consider the cultural, linguistic and religious diversity of India and its long history. To help them in this task, the members of the committee studied the constitutions of different countries. The Draft Constitution was completed in less than three years. It was then published in the newspapers to gather public opinion, and discussed and debated by the Assembly. The Draft Constitution was finally accepted on 26 November 1949. The Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950. We celebrate this day as the Republic Day.

Q.2) What are the aims of the Government of India, as stated in the Preamble of the Constitution?

Ans. The Preamble goes on to state that the aim of the government, as noted by the Constitution, is to provide all its citizens with the following:

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1. Justice - To ensure that all people irrespective of caste, gender or religion, get equal justice.
2. Liberty - To ensure freedom to all citizens in matters of religion, speech, clothes.
3. Equality - To ensure equal rights for all citizens.
4. Fraternity - To promote a spirit of brotherhood among citizens.

Q.2. Explain the concepts of sovereign and republic with regard to the Indian Constitution.

Ans Sovereign means to be independent of other powers, no other country can interfere in India's internal matters. Republic means a country in which the final authority is vested in an elected president who holds

Ans

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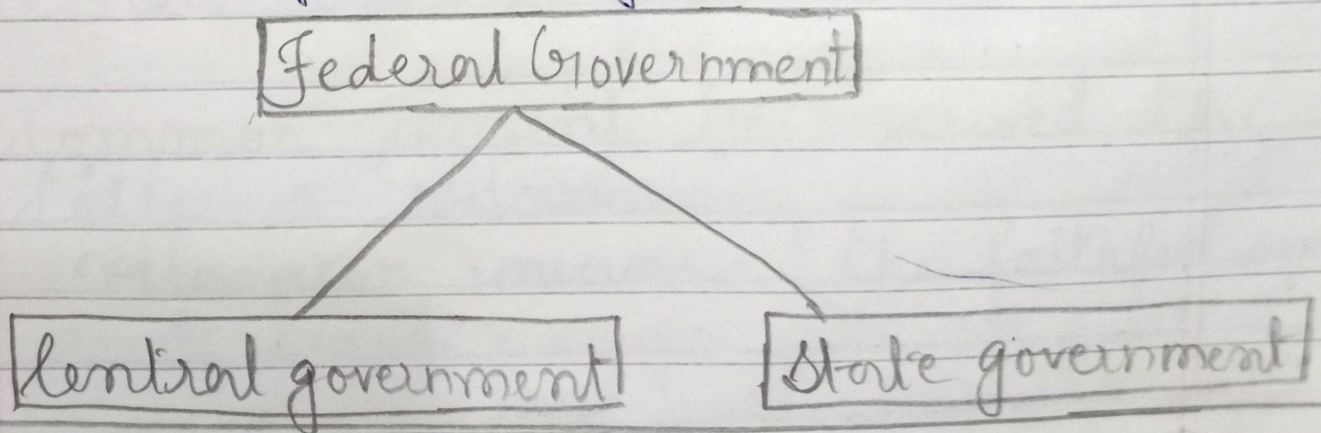
like post for a fixed period of time. The office of the president is not hereditary.

Q.4 Discuss any two special features of the Indian Constitution.

Ans Two special features of the Indian Constitution are:-

1. Federal Government

The Indian Constitution provides for a federal structure of government. This means the country has two sets of government — one for each of the states and one at the head of it all — the central government. The Constitution defines the powers and authority of both types of government.



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2. Directive Principles of State Policy
These are guiding principles included in the Constitution to help the government make policies for the welfare of the people.