

Subject Co-ordinator – Mrs. Namita Kumar

1. What is meant by the term Constitution?

Ans : It is a body of laws and rules which determines the organization of government and specify people's rights and duties.

2. What is 'Rule of Law'?

Ans: Rule of law takes on several meanings. On one hand, it means that no person or government is above the law. On the other, it means that no government or its officials can enforce laws that are unfair or unjust.

3. Why is our Constitution known as the 'Fundamental Law of the Land'?

Ans: Our Constitution is known as the Fundamental Law of the Land, because it is superior to the ordinary laws enacted by the Parliament or State Legislatures.

4. Which body framed the Constitution of India?

Ans: Constituent Assembly

5. Name any two prominent members of Constituent Assembly?

Ans: Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

6. Who was elected as the Interim President of the Constituent Assembly?

Ans: Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha

7. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly's Drafting Committee?

Ans: Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

8. Who was the permanent president of the Constituent Assembly?

Ans : Dr. Rajendra Prasad

9. When was the Constitution of India enacted and adopted?

Ans : It was adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949.

10. When did the Constitution of India come into force?

Ans : 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950

11. What is the importance of January 26 in India's struggle for Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)?

Ans : The Congress Session at Lahore on December 29, 1929 had passed a resolution declaring Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) as India's goal. It was also decided that 26<sup>th</sup> of January should be observed all over India as the Purna Swaraj day, however since 15<sup>th</sup> August became the official Independence day in 1947. The new Constitution took effect on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950, to mark the 1930 declaration. That is why 26<sup>th</sup> January is a special day in India's history in more ways than one.

12. Name any two prominent features of the Constitution of India.

Ans : (a) Longest Constitution in the world

(b) Parliamentary or the Cabinet system of the government.

13. What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans : Universal Adult Franchise means that every person who has attained the age of eighteen years is entitled to vote without any discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender.

14. What argument was given for lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 years in 1989?

Ans : The argument advanced for lowering the voting age was that "enfranchisement of the youth shall make them more sensible, more creative".

15. Define a Welfare State.

Ans : Welfare State refers to a type of governing in which the national government plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well being of its citizens.

16. Mention any two implications of a Democratic Government, as established by the Constitution of India.

Ans : 1. Fundamental rights to enjoy the freedom

2. To have voting system, in order to elect a good leader.

17. What is the opposite of a Secular State? Name any one state that is not secular.

Ans : The opposite of a Secular State is a theocratic state. Example – Saudi Arabia.

## HOMEWORK

Structured Questions : Each answer to be written as 10 marks each.

Question Numbers : 1, 2 (a) and (b) & 3(a) and (b).

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