

CW

Homework Questions

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① Name the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution of India.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution of India.

② What does the word "secular" mean according to the Indian Constitution?

According to the Indian Constitution, secular means, citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs & practices with equal respect.

③ Name the first captain of the Indian Hockey team who was a member of the constituent assembly?

Jaipal Singh Munda is the first captain of the Indian Hockey team who was a member of the constituent assembly.

4) Why is India called Republic?
Republic means the head of the state is an elected person & not a hereditary position. In India, representatives are elected by the people and it is not hereditary. Thus, India is a republic country.

5) In which magazine did Gandhiji discuss his ideas about constitution and its workings?
In "Young India" magazine, Gandhiji discuss his ideas about constitution and its workings.

6) What is meant by the term "socialist"?
According to Indian constitution "socialist" means, wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.

① What is Preamble? Explain any five major ideas enshrined in the preamble to the Indian Constitution?

Our constitution begins with a preface or introduction called the preamble. It highlights the goals and aspirations of the Indian people. The five major ideas enshrined in the preamble to the Indian Constitution are Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, and Republic.

Sovereign:- Sovereign means that India is now independent - it is no longer governed by any external authority & its own master.

Socialist:- Everyone is given equal opportunities to make use of the resources of the country. It was hoped that this would narrow the divide between the rich and poor.

Secular:- There is no discrimination on the basis of religion. All religions are treated equally.

Democratic:- The people of India govern themselves through their elected representatives. Elections are conducted at regular intervals & the people can change the government, if they so desire, in the elections.

Republic:- The Indian Constitution proclaims that the head of state will be elected & not be a hereditary ruler. Thus we have a president who is elected & has a fixed term of office.