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CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

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1. Name the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution of India?
2. What does the word secular mean according to the Indian Constitution?
3. Name the first captain of the Indian Hockey Team who was a member of the Constituent Assembly?
4. Why is India called Republic?
5. In which magazine did Gandhiji discuss his ideas about constitution and its workings?
6. What is meant by the term socialist?
7. What is Preamble? Explain any five major ideals enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Answers

1. The chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution of India was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
2. According to the Indian Constitution, the word secular means the citizens of the country have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.
3. Jaspal Singh was the first captain of the Indian Hockey Team who was a member of the Constituent Assembly.

4. India is called a Republic country because the head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.
5. In 'Young India' magazine in 1934 Gandhi discussed his ideas about constitution and its workings.
6. The term Socialist means that the wealth is generated socially in a country and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.
7. Preamble is an introductory statement in a constitution which states the reasons and guiding ~~and~~ values of the Constitution.
The five major ideals enshrined in the Preamble of the ^{Indian} Constitution are:-
 - ① Sovereign → India is a Sovereign country. People of India have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the govt of India.
 - ② Socialist → India is a Socialist country i.e. the wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Govt. should regulate the ownership of land and industry.

to reduce socio-economic inequalities.

③ Secular ⇒ India is a Secular country. In India, the citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. Govt. treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.

④ Democratic ⇒ India is a Democratic country. Democracy is a form of govt. where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. The govt. is run according to some basic rules.

⑤ Republic ⇒ India is a Republic country where the head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.