

14.5.2021 HOMEWORK

Q1. Name the chairman of the drafting committee of the Constitution of India?

Ans: Bhimrao Ranaji Ambedkar ^{was} ~~is~~ the chairman of the drafting committee of the Constitution of India.

Q2. What is meant by the ~~term~~ term socialist?

Q2. What does the word secular mean according to the Indian Constitution?

Ans: 1. ^{Socialist} Secular means that wealth is ~~so~~ generated socially and should be shared ~~by~~ equally by all society.

2. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.

Q3. Name the first captain of the Indian Hockey Team who was a member of the Constituent Assembly.

Ans:- Jaipal Singh was the first captain of the Indian Hockey Team who was a member of the Constituent Assembly.

Q4. Why is India called Republic?

Ans:- India is called Republic as the head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.

Q5. In which magazine did Gandhiji discuss his ideas about constitution and its working?

Ans:- Gandhiji discussed his ideas about constitution and its working

in his magazine Young India in 1931.

Q.6. What does the word secular mean according to the Indian Constitution?

Ans: The word secular means that all the citizens of India have complete freedom to follow any religion.

2. There is no official religion.

3. Government treats all religious beliefs and values with equal respect.

Q.7. What is Preamble? Explain any five major ideals enshrined in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

Ans: The Constitution begins with an introduction about its basic values. This is known as Preamble.

Five major ideals enshrined in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution are:-

1. Sovereign:- Sovereign means the people of India can make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.
2. Socialist:- Socialist means ^{all} the citizens of India can make use of the resources of the country irrespective of race, class, creed or gender.
3. Secular:- Secular means all the citizens of India have the freedom to follow any religion. There is no state religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and values with equal respect.
4. Democratic:- A form of government which is of the people, for the people and by the people is called democracy. In a democratic form of government, the rulers are elected by the people by universal adult franchise. Elections are conducted

at regular interval i.e. after every 5 years. The ~~cont~~ country is governed by elected representatives.

5. Republic :- Republic ~~we~~ means the head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.