

CHAPTER - I THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

I TECHNICAL WORDS :-

1. Federal - a system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.
2. Convened - came together or assembled for a meeting.
3. Arbitrary - unfair.

II SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS :-

1. What is a state?

The word 'state' refers to a political institution that represents sovereign people who occupy a definite territory. The government (or the executive) is only an element of the state. The state refers to more than just the government and cannot be used interchangeably with it.

2. How do we define a Constitution?

A constitution is a rule book. It contains guidelines for reference in times of need. Hence it can be defined as a written document that contains the rules and regulations by which a country is governed is called constitution.

3. List out the objectives of our constitution.

The primary objectives of the Indian constitution, as outlined in the

preamble, are to secure justice, liberty, equality and fraternity for all citizens. It establishes India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic state. These objectives aim to build a society that is just, free, equal and united.

III LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:-

1. When and how was the Indian constitution drafted?

- * In 1934, the Congress put forth the demand for a constituent Assembly which would only have Indian members.
- * It was finally convened in December 1946 with Dr Rajendra Prasad as its president.
- * Between December 1946 and November 1949, around 300 members worked regularly to draft the constitution of India.
- * Free India was envisioned to be a democracy where there would be no discrimination and everyone would have equal rights.
- * Every citizen would participate in the functioning of the government.
- * Dr B. R. Ambedkar, the father of the Indian constitution, was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- * It took two years, eleven months and seventeen days to draft the constitution.
- * It was approved on November 26, 1949 after a lot of brainstorming sessions and hard work.

2. What are the functions of the three main Organs of the state government?

The constitution defines the power of the three Organs of the state - the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

- * The legislature is made up of a group of elected representatives who make laws on behalf of the people.
- * The executive implements those rules and regulations. It is also answerable to the legislature.
- * The judiciary protects the Interest of the people and is the guardian of the constitution. It makes sure that none of its rules is breached by any of the Organs.