

Our Constitution and Its Salient Features.

Q/Ans

Q1. Which body framed the Constitution of India?

ans. The Constitution of India was framed by the Constituent Assembly.

Q2. Name any two prominent members of the Constituent Assembly.

ans. Two prominent members of the Constituent Assembly are, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q3. Who was elected as the Interim President of Constituent Assembly?

ans. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as the Interim President of Constituent Assembly.

4. Who was the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly?

ans. Dr Rajendra Prasad was the the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly.

Q5. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly's Drafting Committee?

ans. ~~Dr~~ Dr B R Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Q6. When was the Constitution of India enacted and adopted?

ans. The Constitution of was enacted and adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949.

Q7. What is the importance of January 26 in India's struggle for Purna Swaraj?

ans. January 26 had a great significance in India's struggle for Swaraj. The Congress session at Lahore on December 29, 1929 has passed a resolution declaring Purna Swaraj as India's goal. It was also decided that 26th of January should be observed

all over India as the Purna Swaraj Day. The complete Independence Day was for the first time celebrated on January 26, 1930.

Q8. What is meant by ~~universal adult franchise~~ Universal ~~or~~ Adult Franchise?

ans. Our ~~sons~~ Constitution is based on the ~~or~~ Universal Adult Franchise. According to Universal Adult Franchise, The the Constitution ~~give~~ gives voting right to every person i) who is a citizen of India (ii) is not less than 18 years of age; and (iii) is not otherwise disqualified under any law.

Q9. Examine the salient features of the Constitution of India with reference to the following:

a) India is a Welfare State

ans. A Welfare State provides for its citizens a wide range of social services such as education, medical care and financial aid during old age, sickness or unemployment. Under Part IV of the constitution the State is directed to ensure

to the people: i) employment ii) education and iii) assistance in cases of old age, sickness and disablement.

ii) India is a secular state

ans.

The Constitution aims to establish a secular state. A secular state has no official religion. It allows equal freedom of faith and worship to all.

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