

Q1. accordance with
the cabinet mission
plan of



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Q1. State the importance of November 26, 1949 and January 26, 1950 with reference to our Constitution. Ans: On November 26, 1949 our Constitution was formally adopted. On January 26, 1950 the Constitution came into force.

Q2. Why was January 26 chosen as the day for the enforcement of our Constitution? Ans: At the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in 1929, a resolution for Purna Swaraj was passed. There it was decided that January 26, would be observed as Independence Day. Later history decided August 15 as our Independence Day.

So, to commemorate January 26, it was selected as the date for the enforcement of the Constitution of free India. Q3. Define the term Constitution. Ans: The term Constitution is defined as a set of fundamental rules and regulations according to which a State is governed. It provides the legal framework within which a State operates. Q4.

Why the Constitution is called the 'fundamental law of the land'? Ans: Our Constitution is known as the 'fundamental law of the land' as it is superior to the ordinary laws of the State. Any law that violates the Constitution is declared as null and void. Q5. Which body framed the Constitution of India?

Ans: The Constituent Assembly, set up in accordance with the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, framed the Constitution of India. Q6. Name the three important members of the Constituent Assembly.

Ans: Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr A. V. Alexander were the three important members of the Constituent Assembly. Q7. Who was elected as the Interim President of the Constituent Assembly? Ans: Dr Sachidananda Sinha was elected as the Interim President of the Constituent

Assembly. Q8. Name the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly.

Ans: Dr Rajendra Prasad was the permanent President of this august body.

Q9. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly? Ans: Dr B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Q10. Name any five important members of the Constituent Assembly. Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Govinda Ballav Pant and Sarojini Naidu were the five important members of the Constituent Assembly. Q11.

Define the term Preamble. Ans: A Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution. It tells us about the source, the objects and contents of the Constitution. Q12. Is the Preamble a part of the Constitution? Ans: By the Kesavananda Bharati case the Supreme Court ruled that the Preamble was an integral part of the Constitution. Q13. Which new words were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976? Ans: The words ' Socialist', ' Secular', ' Unity' and ' Integrity of the Nation' were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.

Q14. What is the source of our Constitution? Ans: The people of India are the source of the Constitution. Q15. Define the term ' Sovereign'. Ans: The term ' Sovereign' means that India is free both internally and externally from any foreign control. Q16. How would you define a Socialist country as mentioned in the Preamble? Ans: A Socialist country is one where there is a fair distribution of wealth and every individual can secure a decent standard of life. Q17.

What is a Republic? Ans: A Republic State is one where the people elect the Head of the State, either directly or indirectly. The President of India is the indirectly elected Head of our country. Q18.

Define the terms ' Justice', ' Equality' and ' Fraternity' as given in the Preamble. Ans: Justice protects the rights of the individual and gives each one his due. Equality ensures there is no discrimination between our people. Fraternity enforces the spirit of brotherhood and the concept of integration, so vital for our country. Q19. State two reasons why the Preamble is so significant? Ans: The Preamble is significant because— It indicates the democratic basis of our Constitution It justifies the supremacy of the ConstitutionQ20.

When was the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Republic celebrated? On January 26, 2000 India celebrated the Golden Jubilee of her Republic day.