

THEME -15
FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION
The beginning of a new Era

Key concepts in nutshell

- The Indian constitution was framed between Dec.1946 & Nov.1949.
- The Indian constitution came into effect on 26th Jan. 1950.
- The members of the constituent Assembly were elected on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.
- The total members of the constituent Assembly were 300.
- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee and played important role in constitution assembly.
- On the 13 Dec. 1946 Nehru moved the "Objective Resolution" in the constituent Assembly.
- An interim Government was made under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- There was a vigorous debate in the constituent Assembly on the topic of the central Government and the state.
- The language issued was debated for many months with in the constituent assembly.
- Mahatma Gandhi believed that everyone should talk a language which even common man could be able to understand.

V.S.A. (2 Marks)

Q1. What are the ideals of the objective Resolution presented by Jawaharlal Nehru?

- Ans.1.Indian as sovereign republic.
2. Justice, equality and fraternity.
3. Safeguards to minorities.
4. Democracy, socialism, peace, human welfare.

Q2. Write the significance of Indian constitution.

- Ans.1.Largest Democracy.
2. Secular nation.
3. Fundamental rights to all citizen.

Q3. What is constituent assembly?

Ans.1.Constiuent assembly was formed to draft the Indian constitution. It had 300 members.

S.A. (4 Marks)

Q4. Why did Mahatma Gandhi believe that Hindustani should be the official language of India?

- And.1.Because it was the official language of common people.
2. Most of the regional language of India was very close to the Hindustani.
3. It was a combination of sensitized Hindi and Persianised Urdu.
4. It was a multi-cultural language.

Q5. Why was Govind Ballabh Pant against the separate electorate?

Ans.1. Because this will isolate the minorities from the rest of the community.

2. Majorities will never convert to majority.

3. He was against the divide loyalties.

Q6. Give some arguments in favor of a strong center.

Ans.1. For peace, law and order.

2. Strong position of country in the international sphere.

3. To stop communal powers and terrorism.

4. National Security.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q7. What were the challenges before the constituent assembly?

Ans.1. In India there were different languages, religiousness cultures.

2. Country was going through constitution turmoil.

3. The problem with separate electorates.

4. The division of rights between state and central government.

5. The language of the Nation (National Language).

6. The problem of SC/ST and other depressed castes.