



Question 8

Mention the key features of the Indian Constitution.

Solution:

The key features of the Indian constitution are:-

1. Federalism
2. Parliamentary Form of Government
3. Separation of Powers
4. Fundamental Rights
5. Secularism

Question 9

What are the factors the drafting committee had to take into consideration while drafting the constitution?

Solution:

The committee had to keep in mind that India was a land of many communities, languages and many religions. India was a land of diverse cultures and the Princely states in India had to be considered. The partition of the country into India and Pakistan was about to happen and the drafting committee had to bear this in mind. Finally the biggest consideration was the socio-economic condition of a majority of Indians which was in a bad state.

Question 10

What were the highlights of the text prepared by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who was the Chairman of the constitution drafting committee?

Solution:

Highlights of the Text prepared by Dr. Ambedkar are:-

1. Constitutional guarantees and protections for individual citizens
2. Freedom of religion
3. Abolition of untouchability
4. Outlawing of all forms of discrimination
5. Economic and social rights for women
6. Reservations of jobs in the civil services, schools and colleges for members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Question 11

What is universal adult franchise?

Solution:

Universal adult franchise is every adult citizen having a right to vote irrespective of sex, caste, creed, education and financial status.

Question 12

What do you mean by the legislature, the executive and the judiciary?

Solution:

The legislature refers to our elected representatives.

The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.

The judiciary refers to the system of courts in this country.

Question 13

What are the key components of fundamental rights?

Solution:

The key components of Fundamental rights are:-

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Question 14

What is secularism?

Solution:

Secularism is the right of the citizens to practice any religion. A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

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