

CH 1

Constitution and Need of Law

Notes:-

1. What is constitution?

✓ Constitution is a set of rules, law and regulations to learn the institution, any organization and states or countries smoothly.

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- The constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950. The need for making constitution was to rule over the country with the set of rule & regulation to run country smoothly & peacefully.
- The process of forming constitution was started in 1946 by the constitution assembly which was formed by the representative by each and every corner of country. The responsibility to draft the constitution was given to drafting committee.

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Student Notebooks

Q1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was main chairman of the drafting committee. It took two years 11 months and 18 days to draft the constitution.

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A:

SHORT ANSWER question

Q1. What is a constitution?

Ans. Constitution is a set of rules, law and regulations to govern the institution, any organization and states or country smoothly.

Q2. What is the need of law in a society?

Ans. Law are important for the smooth running of the society and for establishing peace and order in the state.

Q3. What is dry закон? Explain the Dowsruf Prohibition Act.

Ans Dowry is the money or gift given to daughter at the time of marriage by their parents. Dowry act was passed there in 1961 According to this act anyone who is found guilty is to be fined and imprisoned for a period of not less than five years.

Q4. what does the word 'preamble' literally mean?

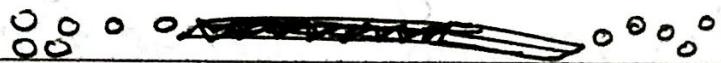
Ans The word preamble literally means 'An introduction to a legal document'.

Q5. why are election important in a democracy

Ans Election are important in democracy because every people on the basis of VAF can remove or change the government with the power of no of votes.

Q6 Why must changes be brought about in a constitution?

Ans. constitution brought into force on 26th Jan 1950, since then many changes have been done in India. The constitution too has to adapt to these changes. As a result it has to be amended.



B. Long answer type question

Q7 Explain the words used in our preamble - sovereignty, secular & socialist

sovereignty. - It means that India is no longer subject to any external power. India is free to follow any kind of policy it wants in its relationship with other countries of the world. No outside power can interfere in the internal affairs of one country.

secular- The word secular implies that all Indians have the freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion they like. The state has no official religion of its own and does not discriminate on the basis of religion.

Socialist:- It tries to see-distribute the wealth of a country such a way that everyone can get at least the minimum to lead a decent life.

Q2. Write on five fundamental duties of the citizens of India.

Duty It shall be the duty of every citizen in India:-

- to abide by constitution and respect its ideals and institutions the National Flag and National Anthem.
- to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- to defend the country and render national

service when called upon to do so.

- to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- to safeguard public property & to abjure violence.

Q3 Discuss the fundamental right to freedom?

~~Q3~~ The constitution guarantees six types of freedom to its citizens:-

- Freedom of speech and expression
- Freedom to assemble peacefully & without arms.
- Freedom to form association & unions
- Freedom to reside & settle in any part of country.
- Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- Freedom to practice any profession and carry on any occupation, trade or business.

→ Sometimes, the government can impose certain restrictions on their right in the national interest, so that it does

not affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of state and public order, and morality.

Q4. what measures are taken by the government for the prohibition of liquor?

Any consumption of alcohol is a major social problem. Instead of improving their living standards, people spend their money on liquor. It leads to violence and other anti-social activities.

In order to curb it, the government has included prohibition of liquor as a part of directive principle of state policy. Some states like Gujarat & Bihar have imposed prohibition on liquor in their state. However, passing of laws does not necessarily mean that issues related to it are realised. Society should take a strong stand on such socially relevant issues.

Q5. What was the salt tax imposed by the British government? How did Gandhiji ~~vote~~ violate this law?

The British had imposed salt tax in India which dictated that whoever will produce salt will have to pay tax. This way another burden of tax over the Indians engaged in making salt. When Mahatma Gandhi heard of this he along with his 72 followers started a march from his Sabarmati ashram in 1930 and reached Dandi on foot and there he himself ~~prepared~~ collected salt from sea water violating the British law. This march is also known as Dandi March.

