

## **Chapter 15**

### **FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION.**

Ques.1 “The Resolution cast the horoscope of our Sovereign Democratic Republic”. Prove this Statement.

Ans:- On December 13, 1946, Pandit Nehru described the objective resolution as a ‘Solemn Pledge to our people’. It gave expression to the aspiration and ideals for which the people of India had worked and struggled and embodied the broad objectives which the constituent assembly was to set before itself.

The resolution ensured that safeguards would be provided to the minorities, backward and tribal areas, depressed and other classes. The resolution proclaimed that the ancient land would attain its rightful and honored place in the world. This republic would be a union of autonomous units in which residuary powers should be with the latter.

The Resolution also stated that the constitution framed by the Assembly must guarantee and secure to all the people of India Justice- social, economic and political; equality of status, of opportunity and equality before law; freedom of thoughts, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, subject, association and action subject to law and public morality.

Infact, all important elements had been included in the objective resolution, constituent assembly had to frame the constitution by following them: the Statement ‘The Resolution cast the horoscope of our sovereign Democratic Republic’, given by Dr. K.M. Munshi seems to be true.

Ques.2:- Why Parliamentary system has been adopted in India? Is it relevant today?

Ans:- The Chief merit of Parliamentary government lay in its ability to satisfy the essential test of a democratic Executive viz.. a combination of stability and responsibility. In India when the poverty and illiteracy of the masses might well encourage the growth of Executive Despotism, Responsibility was no less important than stability.

According to Dr. Ambedkar-under the parliamentary system there is daily and periodic assessment of the responsibility of the Government.

On the basis of the assessment of last 58 years, it can be said that to include parliamentary system in our constitution was a positive and praisable effort which has played an important role in the stability of Democracy in India.

Ques3:- How will you define the term 'Secular'? Is India a Secular state?

Ans:- The term secular means that the state has no Religion of its own. The State is neither religious, nor anti religions. The state observes complete neutrality in Religious matter on the basis of following given detail India can be called a secular nation.

In the Indian Constitution, the articles 25-28 of the right to freedom of Religion have been granted to all persons residing in India. Accordingly by all the persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience. Indian citizens are free to change their religion on their own will.

Ques 4: Analyse the Relevancy of emphasis on the need of a strong government by the constitute assembly.

Ans. The constituent Assembly was emphasizing that the powers of the centre had to be greatly strengthened to enable it to stop the communal riots because this might lead many partitions of India, a strong government was also demanded because only this could plan (Government). Only a strong centre could plan for a well being of the country, mobilised the available economic resources, establish a proper administration and defend the country from any foreign aggression.