

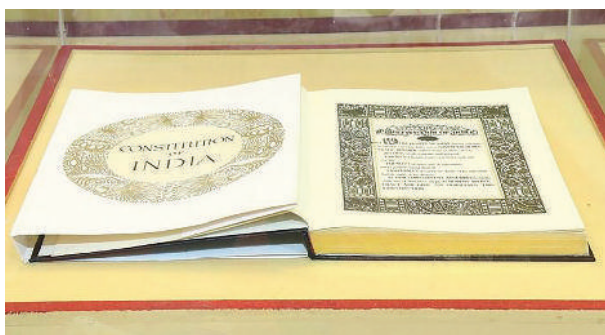


Learning Objectives



- ❖ This chapter discusses the meaning, nature, and significance of the Indian Constitution.
- ❖ This chapter provides insights into the philosophy of the Indian Constitution.
- ❖ It throws light on the making of the Constitution.
- ❖ This chapter identifies the sources that had inspired the framers of the Constitution to improvise and incorporate these into our Constitution.
- ❖ This chapter will explain the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
- ❖ This chapter will elucidate on the parliamentary type of democracy in India.

1.1 Meaning, Functions and Significance of the Constitution



Nationalism during the colonial period strived not only for political independence but also for territorial integration, constitutionalism and democratization.

India is a culturally diverse country, yet united as a political state. Indians are dependent upon each other in many ways, and they cooperate in many ways. There is a felt need to have specific agreed basic rules and regulations which could facilitate the

people of this country to live together. The absence of the basic rules and regulations may imperil the very statehood of India and also make the people feel insecure. Colonial rule was based on Charters, Councils Acts and Government of India Acts. Politics and administration of the newly emerging Indian nation is based on a definite written constitution. The central legislative body was converted into a constituent Assembly (i.e. a constitution Making body). The proposed constitution was meant to bind different matters and different categories of society into one state, facilitating a union of states and cooperation and co-ordination between various segments that constitute the federal narrow.

The most critical function of a constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for optimal coordination amongst members of the state. A



constitution is a body of necessary codes, according to which a state is constituted and governed. The constitution specifies the necessary allocation of power between the various segments of the state. Indian diversities necessitated a Union of states, and the freedom movements favoured a democratic form of government. Accordingly the Parliament in India decides the laws and policies of the country.

Activity



Think-Pair-Share

Topic : Constitution is called the “Fundamental Law of Land”

Students are asked to think about the topic for two or three minutes and share his/her views with his/her pair. Teacher can ask randomly any three pairs to share their views in the classroom.

Constitution empowers the government to fulfill the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society. The part four of the Indian Constitution has provisions for the government to make laws to address many problems prevalent in Indian society. The constitution expresses the fundamental identity of the people in a country. People in a community may have many similar ethnic identities that exist before the enactment of the constitution. The people of a country will have a political identity after the promulgation of the structure by accepting the fundamental laws of the state put forth by the constitution. The individual's objectives, aspirations, and freedoms should comply with the constitutional regulations of a country.

The constitution puts forth specific fundamental laws which cannot be violated by its citizens. It also protects certain fundamental rights of the people living in a country. The constitution of a country defines who are all the citizens of a nation. It also sets the framework that illustrates the relationship between the states or parts of a country with each other and even with the central government. Most of the constitutions in the world are written documents that comprise many articles and schedules. There are still a few constitutions like that of the United Kingdom which do not have one single document, which could be called as a distinct constitution. The United Kingdom, instead has a series of customs, conventions and historical precedents which are collectively referred to as its constitutional components.

Theocratic State



What is the opposite of secular state? Name any state that is not secular.



A state which is not secular is a Theocratic State.

Theocratic state has an official religion (State religion), and all the high posts of the country are reserved for the followers of the religion. Pakistan, Vatican etc., are some examples of a Theocratic State.

Formulation

Formulation refers to how a constitution comes into being, who crafted it and their authority. The Constitution





of India has the legitimacy since it has been drafted by a constituent assembly consisting of people's representatives. The Constitution of India reflected the consensus of most of the sections of people in India during Independence. There are instances where some countries have subjected their constitution to a full-fledged referendum.

Referendum

A referendum is a method of referring a question or set of questions to the electorate directly rather than allowing them to be settled by the people's representatives in the legislature. The referendum is also often used to determine issues of morality which divide a coalition government of many parties and to settle local matters which it is thought are best left to individual to decide. The referendum is seen as conferring legitimacy and popular approval on an individual and sanctions absolute authority.

Neither Indian Constitution nor the amendments made later were subjected to a referendum, which could also be seen as a setback in Indian democracy perhaps the conditions prevailing at that time were not conducive to a referendum. In this regard, it may be useful to study the working of referendum in Switzerland.

Provisions of a Constitution

An ideal Constitution should accommodate the aspirations of all sections of people in the society. Constitutions that are discriminative based on religion, caste and language may not get overwhelming acceptance from everyone in the nation.

The fundamental laws of the structure would reveal the nature of a constitution. Any constitution could be successful only when it preserves the freedom and equality of all its citizens.

Secularism in India

The 42nd Amendment enlarged the Preamble of the Indian Constitution from "Sovereign Democratic Republic" to a "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic," and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation." Former Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, enacted the 42nd Amendment in 1976, during the National Emergency.

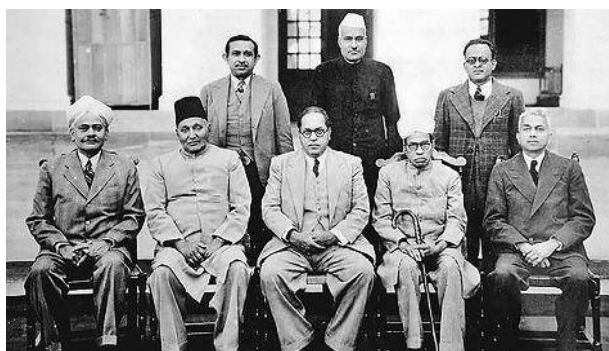
A well-drafted constitution does not concentrate all powers in a single person or a single institution as it may lead to abuse of power by few or one institution. One method that may be incorporated to address this issue is to divide powers among different organs in a balanced way.

The Indian Constitution separates the power horizontally amongst institutions like the legislature, executive and judiciary. Indian Constitution is not too rigid and not too flexible, which is evident from the restrictions and flexibility in the name of the basic structure of constitution and amending provisions respectively. A well-drafted constitution will maintain the core values and will also adapt itself to changing environment. The Indian Constitution balanced the possibility to not only change the provisions but also limits on such changes. The framers of the Indian Constitution had ensured that it would survive during the test of times.

Making of Indian Constitution

The members of Constituent Assembly drafted the Indian Constitution. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on 9th December 1946 and re-assembled after partition of Pakistan as Constituent Assembly for the remaining India on 14th August 1947. The members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies indirectly elected the members of the Constituent Assembly.

The Constituent Assembly was composed of members along the lines suggested by the plan proposed by the Committee of the British Cabinet, also known as the Cabinet Mission.



(February 1948: some members of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India: (seated from left) N. Madhava Rao, Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar and Sir B. N. Rao. Also in the Picture are (Standing from Left) S.N. Mukherjee, Jugal Kishore Khanna and Kewal Krishnan)

According to this plan provinces and princely states or group of states were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:1 million. The provinces were to elect

292 members while the princely states were to send a minimum of 93 seats.

The seats of each province were distributed among three main communities, namely, the Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs, in proportion to their respective populations in their province.

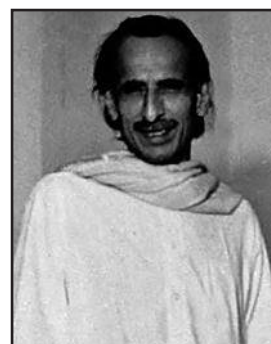
Members of each community in the Provisional Legislative Assembly elected their representatives by the method of proportional representation with a single transferable vote.



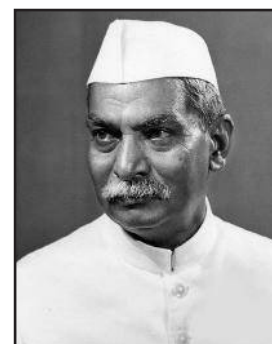
The method of selection of representatives of Princely States was to be determined by the princely states themselves.

The Composition of the Constituent Assembly

Two hundred eighty-four members were present on 26th November 1949 and appended their signature to the Constitution as finally passed.



**Acharya
J.B. Kripalani**



**Rajendra
Prasad**

- ❖ The 1st meeting of the Constituent Assembly took place in Constitution Hall, New Delhi, on Monday, the 9th December 1946, at Eleven of the Clock. The title of the first debate was “Election of Temporary Chairman,” Acharya J. B. Kripalani (United Provinces: General) requesting **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha** to take the Chair as temporary Chairman. (Constituent Assembly Debates)
- ❖ The Final meeting was held on 24th January 1950 with the title of “Signing of the Constitution” and **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the Chairman of the debate.
- ❖ The Constituent assembly debate consists of 12 Volume and it was held between **9th December 1946 to 24th January 1950**

1.2 Sources of Indian Constitution

The Primary Sources of the Indian Constitution are as follows:

The framers of the Constitution adopted the features of the Indian Constitution from several sources. The

primary sources that inspired the framers of the Indian Constitution are:

- ❖ Volume I (9th December to 23rd December 1946)
- ❖ Volume II (20th January to 25th January 1947)
- ❖ Volume III (28th April to 2nd May 1947)
- ❖ Volume IV (14th July to 31st July 1947)
- ❖ Volume V (14th August to 30th August 1947)
- ❖ Volume VI (27th January 1948)
- ❖ Volume VII (4th November 1948 to 8th January 1949)
- ❖ Volume VIII (16th May to 16th June 1949)
- ❖ Volume IX (30th July to 18th September 1949)
- ❖ Volume X (6th October to 17th October 1949)
- ❖ Volume XI (14th November to 26th November 1949)
- ❖ Volume XII (24th January, 1950)

Sources of Indian Constitution

The Government of India Act, 1935:

Federal provisions, office of Governor, judiciary, public service commissions, emergency provisions, and administrative details were adopted from the Government of India Act, 1935.

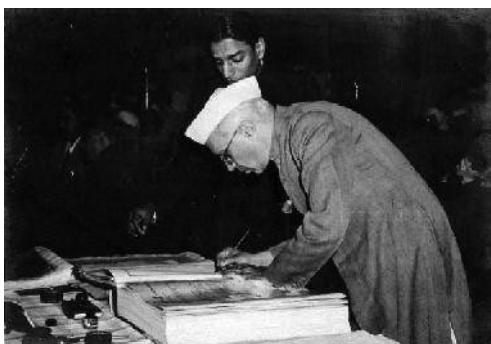
Country	Sources of the Constitution
Britain	Parliamentary government, Single citizenship, Rule of law, Cabinet system, Legislative procedure, Prerogative Writs.
US Constitution	Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review, Independence of Judiciary, Impeachment of the President, Removal of Supreme Court Judges, High Court Judges and Vice-President.



Irish Constitution	The Directive Principles of State Policy.
Canadian Constitution	Federation with a strong centre, Residuary powers with the centre, Concurrent list, The appointment of State Governors by the centre and Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
Australian Constitution	Freedom of trade, Commerce, and The Joint Sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
Weimar Constitution (Germany)	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.
Soviet Constitution	Fundamental duties, the ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble, were based on the model of the constitution of the USSR. (Fundamental duties were asserted through 42 nd amendment in 1976)
French Constitution	Republic, The ideals of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity in the Preamble.
South African Constitution	Procedure for amendment to the Constitution, Election of the members of Rajya Sabha.

1.3 Salient Features of Indian Constitution

Longest Written Constitution: The Indian Constitution is considered to be the longest written constitution in the world. It contains different provisions for states and centre and their inter-relationship. The framers of the Constitution have borrowed provisions from several sources and several other Constitutions of the world. The Indian Constitution contains the detailed list of individual rights as fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy and details of administrative procedures.



A unique blend of rigidity and flexibility: Indian Constitution may be called rigid as well as flexible based on its amending procedure.

Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic: Democracy in India means its people govern India through their representatives elected by the universal adult franchise. India as a sovereign country means it manages its internal and external affairs freely without the interference of any external factors. The term socialist was added to the Indian Constitution through the 42nd Amendment in 1976. In India, we follow the mixed model of the socialist and capitalist economy. Secularism in Indian context means that it recognizes all religions equally without having any state religion. Republic in the Indian context means the head of the state in India is elected and not the monarch.





Parliamentary System of Government: Parliament controls the functioning of the Council of Ministers, and hence it is called the Parliamentary system. In a parliamentary system of government, (i.e.) the executive is responsible to the legislature and remains in power only when it enjoys the confidence of the majority legislators.

Single Citizenship: Indian Constitution has the provision for single citizenship provided by the union and recognized by all the states across India.

Citizenship identifies those who are the lawful members of a country. The Citizenship Act, 1955 regulates the determination and acquisition of citizenship after the adoption of the Indian Constitution. The Indian Constitution provides for citizenship by birth, descent, registration, naturalization and by incorporation of territory. The Constitution also provides for renunciation and termination of citizenship under certain circumstances. The Constitution contains provisions regarding registration of Overseas Citizens of India and their rights.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 27th February, 2015 that amends the Citizenship Act, 1955.

The Act allows a person to apply for citizenship by registration or naturalization if they fulfill specific qualifications. A person may apply for a certificate of naturalization if they have resided in India or have served the Government in India for twelve months immediately preceding the date

of application. The Bill allows the Central Government to relax the requirement of twelve months stay or service if extraordinary circumstances exist.

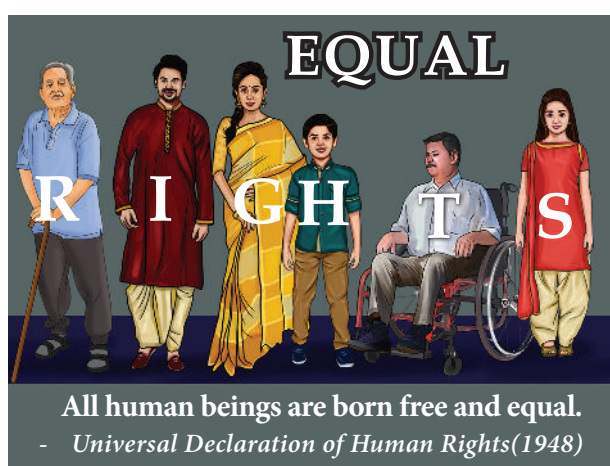
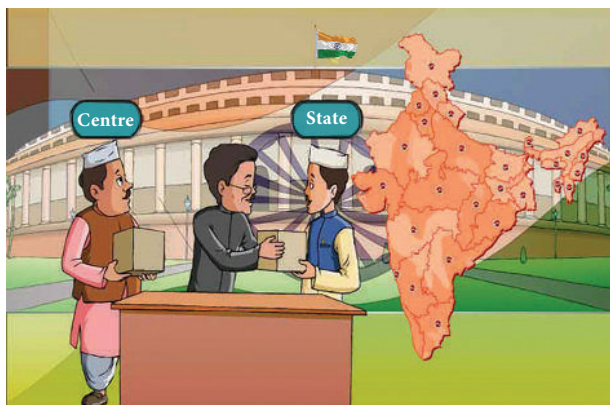
Universal Adult Franchise: The universal adult franchise, which operates with the principle of 'one person one vote.' All Indians who are eighteen years of age or above is entitled to vote in the elections. There is no discrimination in voting rights for the citizens of India based on caste, religion, gender, race or status.

Independent and Integrated Judicial System: In India, the judicial system is an autonomous organ kept free from the influence and intervention of the executive and the legislature in exercising its functions. The integrated Indian judicial system has the Supreme Court at the apex, the high courts and lower courts are subordinate to it.

Fundamental Rights:

The Constitution of India asserts the basic principle that every individual is entitled to enjoy certain essential rights. The provisions for Fundamental Rights are mentioned in Part III of the Indian Constitution. Fundamental Rights are categorized into six heads; Firstly Right to Equality, Secondly Right to Freedom, Thirdly Right against Exploitation, Fourthly Right to Freedom of Religion, Fifthly Cultural and Educational Rights and lastly Right to Constitutional Remedies. Initially there was a provision for Right to Property under Article-31 which was also a Fundamental Right. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978 had omitted Right to Property from the Fundamental

Rights Part and added it as Article 300A and therefore is considered as a legal right.



Fundamental rights provided in Part III of the Indian Constitution are judicially enforceable, thereby the individual can move the judiciary, if there is a violation on any of these rights. The right to move straight to the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights has been guaranteed under Article 32 that is named as Right to Constitutional Remedies. Fundamental rights in India are, however, not absolute and rational restrictions can be imposed keeping in view of the security requirements of the state. It ensures political justice for the people.

“Right to Education -The Indian Constitution (Eighty - Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the

Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full-time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.”

Fundamental Duties: The Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution through the 42nd Amendment. Part IVA of Indian Constitution defines the Fundamental duties. (51A) - It shall be the duty of every citizen of India -

- (a) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India;
- (d) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) To promote harmony and the spirit of universal brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;



- (f) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- (k) Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Federal or Unitary: India is an indestructible Union with destructible states which means it acquires a unitary character during the time of emergency. The Union is not strictly a federal polity but a quasi-federal polity with some vital elements of unitariness. Though federal in form, the Indian Constitution, unlike other federal Constitutions, is both unitary as well as federal according to the requirements of the times and the circumstances.

Balancing Parliamentary Supremacy with Judicial Review: Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made by the

Supreme Court under Article 145, the Supreme Court has the power to review any judgment pronounced or made by it. The independent judiciary in India with the power of judicial review is a prominent feature of our constitution. The harmonization which our Constitution has effected between Parliamentary Sovereignty and a written Constitution with a provision for Judicial Review is a remarkable achievement of the framers of our Constitution.

Directive Principles of State Policy:

One of the unique provisions of the Indian Constitution is the Directive Principles of State Policy. These principles are like directives to the government to implement them for establishing social and economic justice in India.

It comprises significant provisions for equal pay for both men and women, free and compulsory primary education, and right to work. Part IV of the Indian Constitution also has provision for public assistance in case of old age, unemployment, sickness and disablement, the organisation of village Panchayats, adequate means to livelihood, special privilege to the economically backward sections of the people and distribution of wealth. Most of these principles could help in making India a welfare state. Though the provisions given in the Directive Principles of State Policy is not justifiable, these principles are considered very significant in the governance of the country.

Activity



Name some countries which have the Parliamentary system of Government and Presidential form of Government.

Parliamentary form of Government	Presidential form of Government
India	United States of America

1.4 Parliamentary Democracy in India.

Under Article 79, the Parliament of the Union consists of the President and two Houses known respectively as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). The Union Legislature is bicameral, and the need for a bicameral system of the legislature in a federation is admitted: the Upper House

represents the units, the Lower House represents the people; the two Houses respectively functions to preserve the integrity of the units and to secure the integration of the Union. The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha is the booklet that provides explicit conduct of its members. There are various discussions namely: half an hour discussion, short duration discussion and motions of matters in public interests.

Important Debate



1st August 2014: Use of Tamil as court language in Tamil Nadu



“India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. Article 1(1)”

Constructive debates in Tamil Nadu State legislative Assemblies



C. Rajaji



C. Subramaniam



Kamaraj

The first Assembly (1952-1957) under the constitution of India discussed the scheme of elementary education launched by the Rajaji Government and criticized by many including a few in the Congress party that it would perpetuate caste-based social hierarchy. After Kamaraj succeeded him, Education Minister C. Subramaniam in May 1954 informed the House that the scheme would be dropped. The Rajaji days are remembered for landmark laws to protect tenants of farmlands and landless agriculturists.

“Premier of Madras Presidency, C. Rajaji presenting his first budget in 1937.

Location is Madras Legislative Assembly, Senate House, Chepauk Campus of Madras University, Date 1937”

In 1967, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam came to power with C.N. Annadurai as Chief Minister. The Hindu Marriage Act was amended to recognize “self-respect marriages” or those marriages free of religious rituals. His successor and five-time Chief Minister, M. Karunanidhi, piloted several Bills and moved numerous motions. In his last bill (2006-2011), reservation were made for Muslims

within the quota of Backward Classes and Arundathiyars within the reservation of Scheduled Castes.

The 10-year-long rule (1977-1987) of the Government, headed by M.G. Ramachandran of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, was noted for various measures in the area of revenue administration. Notably, the system of hereditary village officers such as “karnam” was abolished at one stroke. He upgraded the mid-day meal scheme into Nutritious Meal Scheme.

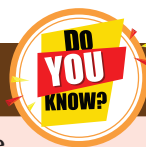
Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly

- ❖ Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly consists of 234 elected Members from 189 General and 45 Reserved Constituencies.
- ❖ The First Madras Legislative Assembly session was held on 3rd of May 1952, constituted after the General Elections in 1952.
- ❖ Under Article 333 of the Constitution of India, the Governor nominates one Member representing from Anglo-Indian Community.
- ❖ The Fifteenth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was constituted on the 21st May 2016 after the general election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on the 16th May 2016.



Public Accounts Committee

- ❖ The Chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its Members of Lok Sabha. The Speaker, for the first time, appointed a Member of the Opposition as the Chairperson of the Committee for 1967-68.
- ❖ Since the Committee became a Parliamentary Committee under the control of the Speaker from January 1950, it has presented 1596 Reports till April 2018.



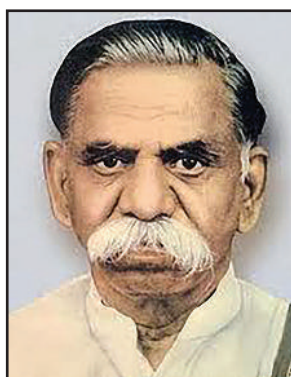
After the Supreme Court delivered the Mandal Commission judgment in November 1992 for reservation in education and employment at 50 percent, the Assembly responded through legislation aimed at safeguarding the existing 69 percent quota for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes.

Sankarlinganar

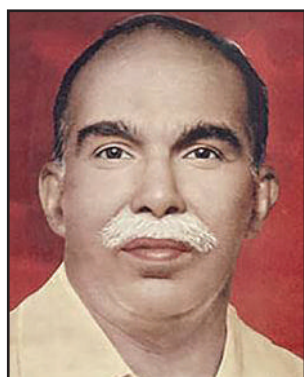


Sankarlinganar

Sankarlinganar is a Tamil Indian Independence activist and Gandhian. He was born in Manmalai Medu in Virudhunagar District to Karuppasamy and Valliammal in 1895. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1917. He also participated in the Salt March in 1930 along with Gandhi under Rajaji's influence. The consequence of Potti Sreeramalu fast demanding for a separate state of Telugu from Madras state for Telugu speaking people and Madras city to be its capital in 1952 led to new agitation in Madras state in need to change its name.



M.P. Sivaganam



Jeevanandham

In 1956, Sankarlinganar started to fast on demand for change in the name of

the state from Madras to Tamil Nadu. He started his hunger strike on 27th July on 1956 in Virudhunagar for 12 demands. Despite the request of C.N. Annadurai, M.P. Sivaganam, and Jeevanandham, he continued to fast and died on the 76th day on 13th October 1956.

Tamil Nadu



- ❖ Thiyaagi Sankaralinganar observed fasting for 76 days from 27.07.1956 to 10.10.1956, for the name conversion of Chennai Presidency as "Tamizhagam."
- ❖ The State of Madras changed the name as State of Tamil Nadu on 14th January 1969.
- ❖ He was the only person in Indian History to end his life by observing fast for many days in Gandhian Way.

Select Committee

The Select Committee is made up of a small number of parliamentary members appointed to deal with particular aspects originating in the Westminster System of parliamentary democracy.

Under Rule 125 of the Rajya Sabha Rules and Procedures, any member may move a bill which is referred to a select committee and, when the motion is admitted, the bill shall be referred to such a committee.

The quorum needs to be one-third of the total number of members of the committee. In case of a tie on any matter, the chairman (or any other person

presiding) will cast his vote. The select committee may appoint a sub-committee to examine any particular points connected with the bill. If any doubt arises on any aspect of the procedure the chairman may refer the point to the Rajya Sabha Chairman, whose decision will be final.

Important joint sittings

- ❖ 6 and 9 May 1961 on Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959.
- ❖ 26 March 2002 on Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002.

Whenever a bill passed by one house is rejected by another house or any disagreement or more than six months has elapsed, the President of India may call a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock. The bill will be passed in both Houses by a majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting. There is no provision in the Indian Constitution for a joint sitting of both houses on a money bill or a Constitution Amendment Bill.

First Prime Minister of India

“Each House has full authority to regulate its procedure within the limits of the Constitution. Neither House, by itself, constitutes Parliament. It is the two Houses together that are the Parliament of India. The successful working of our Constitution, as of any democratic structure, demands the closest cooperation between the two Houses.”

- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Glossary

- ❖ **Act** : A Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament and assented by the President.
- ❖ **Clauses** : A series of numbered paragraphs into which a Bill is divided.
- ❖ **Motion** : A formal proposal made to the House by a member that the House does something, order something to be done or express an opinion with regard to some matter, and is so phrased that, if adopted, it will purport to express the judgment or will of the House.
- ❖ **Oath or affirmation** : A solemn statement in the name of God or an affirmation made by the member of a Legislature before he takes his seat in the House affirming his allegiance to the Constitution and his resolve to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of the country.
- ❖ **Resolution** : The formal expression of the opinion of the legislative body with reference to some subject or a declaration of its intention to do something.
- ❖ **Standing Committee** : Committee constituted by election by the House or nomination by the Chairman every year or from time to time which are permanent in nature.
- ❖ **State** : It includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India
- ❖ **Composition of Parliament** : There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People.



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer:



1. Among the following who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution
 - a) Rajendra Prasad
 - b) C. Rajagopalachari
 - c) Tej Bahadur Sapru
 - d) B.R. Ambedkar
2. In the context of India, which of the following principles is / are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?
 - a) Members of Cabinet are Members of the Parliament
 - b) Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament
 - c) Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 - a) 1 and 2 only
 - b) 3 only
 - c) 2 and 3 only
 - d) 1, 2 and 3
3. How long did the Constituent Assembly take to finally pass the Constitution?
 - a) About 6 months in 1949
 - b) About 2 years since Aug 15, 1947
 - c) Exactly a year since Nov 26, 1948
 - d) About 3 years since Dec 9, 1946
4. When was the Madras state renamed as Tamil Nadu ?
 - a) 1968
 - b) 1971
 - c) 1969
 - d) 1970
5. Which part of constitution declares that India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
 - a) Fundamental Right
 - b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - c) Preamble
 - d) Fundamental Duties
6. The term 'We' in preamble means
 - a) Indian Government
 - b) Supreme Court
 - c) Indian Parliament
 - d) The People of India
7. The order of following words seen in Preamble is

Democratic	Socialist	Sovereign	Secular	Republic
a) 3, 2, 4, 1, 5	b) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5			
c) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5	d) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4			
8. What is the actual strength of Rajya Sabha?
 - a) 250
 - b) 235
 - c) 240
 - d) 245
9. which one is the extra constitutional body?
 - a) Finance commission
 - b) Niti Aayog
 - c) UPSC
 - d) Election Commission





10. The Indian Constituent assembly debate was held between
- 9th August 1946 to 24th January 1950
 - 10th December 1945 to 10th March 1950
 - 9th December 1946 to 24th January 1950
 - 15th August 1945 to 20th March 1950
11. The Rajya Sabha is also called as
- Indian Council
 - Council of States
 - Union of States
 - Representation of States
12. Under Article of the Indian Constitution, the Governor nominated Member representing from Anglo-Indian Community.
- Article 333 and One Member
 - Article 300 and Two Members
 - Article 280 and One Member
 - Article 333 and Two Members
13. Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly consists of elected Members.
- 239
 - 234
 - 250
 - 350
14. **Assertion (A):** The 42nd Constitution Amendment has been referred to as the 'mini constitution'.
- Reason (R):** It was the bulkiest and most comprehensive amendment.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
15. **Assertion (A):** The Constitution of India is very flexible.
- Reason (R):** Since its inception, the Constitution has been amended 100 times.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true

II. Answer the following questions very shortly:

- What is mean by preamble?
- Write a short note on Select Committee.
- Write a short note on Sankaralinganar.
- Write about the structure of the Tamil Nadu State Legaslatre?
- Bring out the significance of Public Accounts Committee.

III. Answer the following questions shortly:

- Write a brief note on the composition of Constituent Assembly.
- Write a short note on Indian Citizenship.
- Bring out the meaning, functions and importance of Constitution.
- Trace the making of Indian Constitution.



IV. Answer the following questions detail:

1. Explicate parliamentary type of democracy in India.
2. Give a detailed account of the sources of Indian Constitution.
3. Elucidate the salient features of Indian Constitution.

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