

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.

The chief reason for a strong centre was partition of India. That is why emphasis on strong centre was being given instead of giving more autonomy to the provinces. A strong demand for the need of centralization of the powers was due to communal riots especially in Bengal and Punjab during 1946 – 1947.

By observing contemporary circumstances it is clear that demand of a strong government at centre was relevant

v/; k; &15

I fo/kku fuekZk dk ; ¶

iz u 1& pmís; I Ecu/kh iLrko gh gekjs Lora= x.kjKT; dh tUedqMyh gB bl dFku dh i¶V dhft, A

mRrj & 13 fnl Ecj 1946 dks if.Mr tokgj yky ug: }kjk I fo/kku ds mís; ka I Ecu/kh iLrko I Hkk ea iLr¶ fd;k x; kA ug: ds vuq kj pbl iLrko ea gekjh og vkdkfkk; a I feefyr gâftuds fy, geus brus dBkj I âk"Z fd; s gâ I fo/kku I Hkk blgha mís; ka dks I Eedk j[kdj gekjs I fo/kku dk fuekZk djschAb

bl iLrko I s; g fo'okl g¶k fd vYil ¶; dk¶ fi NM= gq dckbyh {ks=k¶ fi NMh vls detkj tkfr; ka ds fgr I jf{kr fd; s tk; xA ikphu vls egku Hkkjr nsk fo'o ea , d I Eekutud ifr"Bktud LFku ikr djskA

mís; I Ecu/kh iLrko ds }kjk ; g ?kSk.kk dh xbZ fd Hkkjr dks Lora=] iwZ i Hkd ¶kk I EiUu ykdra=Red x.kjKT; cukuk vko'; d gâ Hkkjrh; x.kjKT; jKT; ka dk I âk gskk rFkk vof'kV 'kDr; k jKT; ea fufgr gkchA I fo/kku I Hkk }kjk cuk; k x; k I fo/kku , d h 'kkl u 0; oLFkk LFkfir djsk ftl ea I Hkh yskla dks I eku vkfFkd] jktuhfrd rFkk I keftd vol j feyax} I ekurk ds vk/kkj ij I cdk i wZ U; k; feyax rFkk I Hkh ysk dkun dh n¶V I s I eku

gkxkA I Hkh ukxfjdka dks vi us fopkj 0; Dr djuš /keZ vLš mi kl uk] dke vLš 0; ki kj] I kgp; Z
rFkk fØ; kdyki ka dh ijih Lora=rk gkschA

okLro ea mīš; I EclU/kh iLrko ea os I Hkh rRo 'kkfey fd;s x;s ftu ij pydj
I ſio/kku I Hkk dks I ſio/kku cukuk FkkA Mk- ,e-ds eqkh dk ;g dFku I R; gh irhr gkŕk gSfd
pmīš; I EclU/kh iLrko Lora= x.kjT; dh tledqMyh gS

izUk 2& Hkkjr ea I d nh; izkkyh dks D; ka viuk; k x; k gS \ D; k ;g oržeku ea Hkh
i kl ſxd gS \

mRrj & I d nh; izkkyh dh eq; fo'kSk; rk ;g gSfd ;g ykdra=h; dk; Zlkfj.kh dh
dI kS/h ij [kjk mrjrh gS vFkZ~; ;g Ijdkj fLFkjr rFkk vius mUkjnkf; Ro ds ifr tkx: d
gkŕh gA ykxka dh xjhch rFkk vf'k{kk ds dkj.k dk; Zlkfj.kh dks rkuk'kkgh i űfr dks i kI kgu
feyrk gS mUkjnkf; Ro Hkh mrug gh egŁoiwkZ gSftruk fd fLFkjrka

Mk- vEcMdj ds vuq kj] I d nh; izkkyh ea Ijdkj ds mUkjnkf; Ro dk ifrfnu dk
rFkk FkkM&FkkM s I e; ds vUrjky ds i'pkr~vuqku yxk; k tk I drk gA foxr 58 o"ks ds
vkdyu ds vk/kkj ij ;g dgk tk I drk gSfd I ſio/kku ea I d nh; izkkyh dk 'kkfey djuk
,d I dkjkrRed ,oa izka uh; iz kl Fkk ftI us Hkkjr ea ykdra= ds LFkF; Ro ea egŁoiwkZ
Hkfedk vnk dh gA

izU 3& /keZujis{k 'kCn dk D; k vFkZ gS \ D; k Hkkjr ,d /keZujis{k jk"Vª gS

mRrj & /keZujis{k 'kCn dk vFkZ gS & jkT; dk viuk dkbZ /keZ ugha gkŕka jkT; u gh
/kfeZ gkŕk gS vLš u gh xš/kfeZIA jkT; /kfeZ ekeyka ea I Hkh /keš ds I kFk I eku 0; ogkj
djrk gA

