

# IMPORTANT QUESTION CLASS – 11 POLITICAL SCIENCE | CHAPTER- 10 | THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONSTITUTION

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## Question 1.

Which of the following principles of secularism are adopted in the Constitution of India?

- (a) that state will have nothing to do with religion
- (b) that state will have close relation with religion
- (c) that state can discriminate among religions
- (d) that state will recognize rights of religious groups
- (e) that state will have limited powers to intervene in affairs of religions

**Answer:**

- (a) that state will have nothing to do with religion
  - (d) that state will recognize rights of religious groups
  - (e) that state will have limited powers to intervene in affairs of religions
- Q6. Match the

## Question 6.

Match the following:

(a) Freedom to criticize treatment of widows	1. Substantive achievement
(b) Taking decisions in the constituent assembly on the basis of reason, not self interest	2. Procedural achievement
(c) Accepting importance of community in an individual's life	3. Neglect of gender justice
(d) Article 370 and 371	4. Liberal individualism
(e) Unequal rights to women regarding family property and children	5. Attention to requirements of a particular region

**Answer:**

- (a)–(2)
- (b)–(1)
- (c)–(4)
- (d)–(5)
- (e)–(3)

## Question 2.

Why is it said that the making of the Indian Constitution was unrepresentative? Does that make the Constitution unrepresentative? Give

### **reasons for your answer.**

#### **Answer:**

- The Constitution of India was framed in November 1946 through indirect election of its members by provincial legislatures under the provisions of Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.
- The Assembly consisted of 389 members out of which 292 were to be elected from the provinces, 93 were to be nominated from princely states and four members were to be nominated from Chief Commissioner's areas.
- Each provincial Assembly elected its own members through single transferable vote system.
- Due to declaration of partition in June 1947 under Mount batten Plan, this membership reduced to 299 and finally 284 members signed on the constitution on 26 November, 1949.
- On August 15, 1947, the Constituent Assembly functioned as a sovereign entity but it is considered unrepresentative because its members were chosen by restricted franchise in place of universal suffrage.
- But Constituent Assembly included the members from each and every section of society to be represented and on a thorough reading, we may find that no section is untouched on the various issues and opinions.

### **Question 3.**

**One of the limitations of the Constitution of India is that it does not adequately attend to gender justice. What evidence can you give to substantiate this charge? If you were writing the Constitution today, what provisions would you recommend for remedying this limitation?**

#### **Answer:**

On the social conditions, there may be very controversial matters which may need careful revision:

- Most important issue is gender justice, particularly within the family.
- Women enjoy unequal rights on property inheritance and children.
- Equal pay for equal work for both men and women has been inserted in the directive principles in place of Fundamental Rights.

My recommendation:

- The empowerment of women.
- To make provisions for inheritance of property in favour of women on equal basis.
- (Hi) To make provisions for reservations of seats.

### **Question 4.**

**Do you agree with the statement that “it is not clear why in a poor developing country, certain basic socio-economic rights were relegated to the section on Directive Principles rather than made an integral feature of our Fundamental Rights”? Give reasons for your answer. What do you think are**

## **the possible reasons for putting socio-economic rights in the section on Directive Principles?**

### **Answer:**

Directive Principles of state policy focus on the need of an egalitarian society:

- These principles are complementary to fundamental rights because fundamental rights ensure the political democracy while these principles aim at social-economic democracy.
- Fundamental rights are justiciable or protected by law where directive principles are moral values supposed to be followed by the government.
- Hence, in a poor country, certain basic social-economic rights were inserted in directive principles rather than making it in the fundamental rights.
- Our country was so poor at that time, when it was not possible to give much pressure on the states for socio-economic moral values.
- Under Article 37 of Constitution, “It shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws”.
- If any government overlooks these, it will lose confidence of people and cannot remain in power.

### **Question 5.**

#### **Why do we need constitution?**

### **Answer:**

- To provide a framework, within which the government has to work.
- It demarcates between the powers of different organs of government to minimise the disputes.
- It controls the misuse of power by government.
- To safeguard Fundamental Rights of citizens.

### **Question 6.**

#### **Write the main features of Constitution of India.**

### **Answer:**

- It establishes a sovereign, democratic, republic in India.
- It establishes a parliamentary form of government (Bi-cameral legislatures).
- It provides fundamental rights and fundamental duties of the citizens.
- It establishes a secular state.

### **Question 7.**

#### **Is India a secular state? Why do we need a secular country in modern times?**

### **Answer:**

Yes, India is a secular state because:

- India has no religion of its own.
- Under Article 25 to 28, the right to freedom of religion has been granted to all the persons residing in India.

- All persons in India are equally free to progress, practise or propagate the religion of their own choices.

Secular state is must in modern times because:

- It opposes to intra-religious domination.
- To value peace, religion and state must be kept separate.
- It promotes freedom within religions.

### **Question 8.**

**How can we say that the Constitution of India pays equal respect to different communities?**

**Answer:**

Every community wants to dominate the other community if they are not given an equal relationship by the state:

- It was a great challenge before the constitution-makers to foster a sense of equal respect in the conditions of hierarchy or intense rivalry.
- India is a land of multiple cultural communities to ensure community-based right to be mandatory.
- Hence, fundamental rights of religious communities to establish and run their own educational institutions as well as to receive money from the government for the same.

### **Question 9.**

**Mention some unique feature of Constitution of India.**

**Answer:**

- It is the written and lengthiest one to have 395 Articles and 12 schedules.
- It is federal in form but unitary in spirit.
- Constitution of India has a provision of six fundamental rights to ensure political democracy.
- It has provisions for directive principles of state policy also to ensure socio-economic justice.
- It is a blend of flexibility and rigidity both to be amended from time to time.
- By 42nd amendment 10 fundamental duties have also been inserted.

### **Question 10.**

**Define duty. What are the fundamental duties given in the Constitution of India?**

**Answer:**

Duty is a positive or negative work that one is assigned to do either one likes or not. Hence 10 fundamental duties have been inserted in the Constitution of India:

- To obtain by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, i.e. National Flag and National Anthem.

- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired national struggle for freedom. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of nation.
- To defend the country and national service to be rendered if required.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of brotherhood and to renounce practices derogatory to women.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of India.
- To protect and improve the natural environment and have compassion for living creatures.
- To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To safeguard public property and to adjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence to rise the nation at the constant highest level of achievements.