



R.K.

GROUP OF COLLEGE

Behind Kalwar Police Station, Kalwar, Jaipur (Raj.)



ASSIGNMENT

Unit-1

Question-1 Write a note on the non-cooperation movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

Answer = Till the First World War, Gandhiji adopted the policy of cooperation towards the British government. But after the First World War, the British government increased the process of atrocities on Indians. The British gave oppressive gifts like the Rowlatt Act against the spirit of cooperation of Indians.

General Dyer showered bullets on the non-violent people gathered in Jallianwala Bagh Amritsar, etc. These incidents made Gandhiji non-cooperative. He decided to launch a non-cooperation movement against the British government and announced the

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non-cooperation movement
10 March 1920.

Reasons For the non-cooperation movement -

1. Economic Crisis - Economic difficulties played an important role in starting the non-cooperation movement. Economic difficulties incited the people to struggle.
2. Rowlatt Act - The Rowlatt Act also inspired Mahatma Gandhi to make him non-cooperative. During the World War-I, the Defence of India Act (DORA) was passed to crush Indian opposition and revolutionaries.
3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre - A public meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on April 13, 1919 to protest against

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Unit-2

Question-2 Write the salient Features of the Government of India Act of 1919.

Ans= The following are the main features of the Government of India Act of 1919.

① Partially Responsible Governance in the Provinces - The most important feature of the Act in 1919 was the establishment of a system of partially responsible governance in the provinces. Provincial administration was divided into two parts -

(1) Reserved subjects (2) Transferred Subjects.

The reserved subjects were still under the members of the executive council responsible to the governor, over whom the legislature had no control, while the transferred subjects were handed over to the ministers.

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the repressive policies of the British government and the Rowlatt Act. The assembly was unnecessarily and indiscriminately fired upon by General Dyne, the head of the military regime, as a result of which at least 800 people were killed and 2000 were injured.

4. Khilafat Movement - In the First World War, the British government had given some assurances to the Muslims of India regarding maintaining the position of the Sultan of Turkey, but after the war Britain made these 'Treaty of Sevres' with Turkey. The assurances were breached.

② Including more Indians in the Provincial Executive Council - Although the administration of the protected area was kept under the Governor, the number of Indians in the Executive Council of the provinces was already increased. Arrangements were made to have two Indian members out of four members of the reserve sections.

③ Reorganization of Provincial Legislative Councils - While increasing the number of Provincial Legislative Councils, provision was made to keep maximum 140 members in the councils of big provinces and at least 60 members in small provinces. At least 80 percent of these members were required to be elected.

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Question-3 Write an essay on the philosophy of the Indian Constitution.

Ans= Philosophy of the Indian Constitution - Preface means, "Introductory statement in a speech or article". At the beginning of every constitution, there is its preamble in which the main aims and objectives of the constitution are clarified. All the provisions of the constitution are contained in the preamble. The facts, principles and ideals enunciated in the preamble are present in the entire constitution. The ideals, values and aspirations of the constitution have been clarified in the preamble of Indian Constitution.

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The Framers of the constitution have stated that sovereignty is vested in the people.

② Social, Political and Economic Justice - The ideal of establishment of political, social and economic justice has been established in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

③ Freedom - In the Preamble of the constitution, freedom does not only mean absence of control or domination. It has a positive concept of the right to Freedom of thought, expression, belief, religion and worship. Freedom in this positive sense means Freedom to act according to one's own will.

Question-4 Write a note on secularism in India.

Ans = Secular state means such a state which does not make religion the basis for its actions, the state does not have any special religion of its own and in the name of religion, the state does not discriminate between the citizens.

Secularism in the political field means that the appointment of the officials are decided by the government, election policies of the state and government.

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sentiments of people".

Reasons for adopting the
principle of secularism
in India -

① During the national movement
developed communal policies
in India
which resulted in
the partition of the
country. From this
the farmers of the
constitution learned that
religion and community
should be kept
separate from the state
and politics.

② The ideal of secularism
is the biggest in
the interest of
religious minorities in
India. Other minorities

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other than muslims include
Sikhs, Parsis, Jains,
Buddhists etc. are
religious followers.

- ③ Democratic governance system
has been established
by the Constitution of
India. Since all
citizens have the right
to equality in
a democracy in a country
therefore in a country
which has followers
of different
religions, if the state
gives protection to a
particular religion or has
enmity with any
religion then the
state cannot
maintain equality among
the citizens.

It is a principle that Discrimination among citizens on grounds of religion, creed, sex, colour, belief, nationality, birth etc, does not.

Everyone has the right to adopt or leave any religion as per his wish.

According to Dr. Radhakrishnan, "Being secular does not mean being irreligious or following narrow religiosity, but it means being completely spiritual".

According to Dr. Ambedkar, "Secular state does not mean that we will not respect the religious

adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution."

New words socialist, secular and integrity were added by the 42nd constitutional amendment in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Importance of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution -

The major features and importance of the preamble of the Indian Constitution can be studied under the following heading -

- ① The ultimate power in the hands of the public -
In the preamble of the constitution, the matter of supremacy and sovereignty has been mentioned first.

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In other words, it can be said that "the Preamble is the political birth paper of the constitution."

It is a short but succinct manifesto of the democratic republican state of India.

The Preamble of the Indian constitution is as follows - "We the people of India, having resolved to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic and to secure social, economic and political justice to all its citizens, freedom of thought, expression, belief, religion and worship, dignity and resolved in this Constituent Assembly today, the 26th day of November, 1949 do hereby

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The lower house was named the central legislative Assembly and the second upper house was named the state council.

⑦ Change in Indian Council - Under the Change in the council of India Act, the Council of India was the Indian demand for abolition was not accepted, but a change was made in the constitution of the council.

⑧ Election and Franchise - Direct elections were initiated by this act and the adult system of franchise was adopted. Communal electorate was not only maintained but its area was further increased.

Unresponsible governance in the center - Through this act partially responsible governance was established in the provinces, but the central government was kept completely free from the influence of the legislature as before. Although the administration was expanded.

⑤ Appointment of more Indians in the Central Executive Council - Through this act, the Governor General was allowed to remain an autocratic autocracy earlier, but some improvement was definitely made in the Central Council.

⑥ Bicameral central legislature - Through this act, a bicameral legislature was established in place of the unicameral legislature in the central region.

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