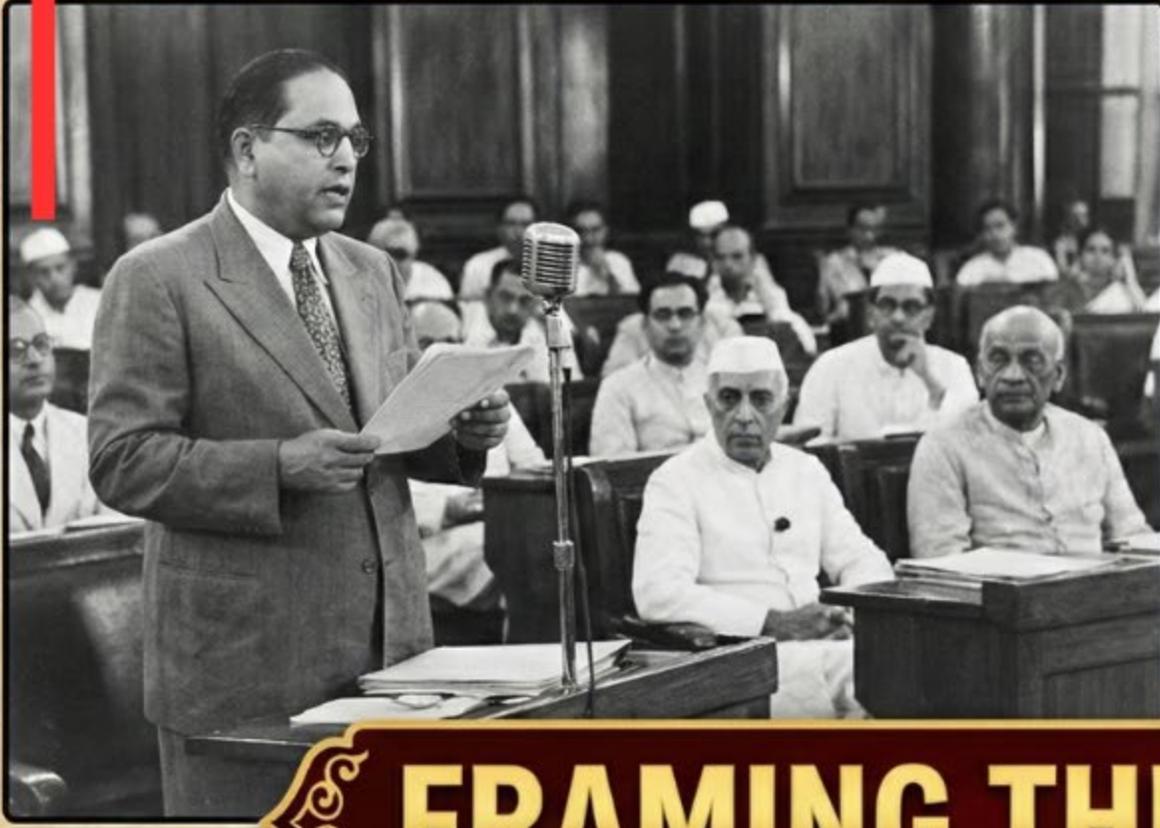


THE PROCESS **TOP 60** THE OUTCOME

Part-21



FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION

THE MAKING OF INDIA'S FOUNDATION

Prepared by: Mr. Bikrant
PGT-Hist.
PM SHRI KV DIPHU

HISTORY QUESTIONS FOR THE CBSE EXAM 2026 chapter wise previous year paper

Q.91 What were the arguments for and against separate electorates in the Constituent Assembly? (8 Marks)

Ans. Arguments in Favour:

B. Pocker Bahadur believed that only separate electorates could ensure that the true voice of Muslims was heard in the political system.

Arguments Against:

Divisive Tool: Nationalists like **Sardar Patel** saw it as a British invention ("poison") designed to divide the people.

Threat to Unity: **Govind Ballabh Pant** argued it would prevent the formation of a unified nation and isolate minorities forever.

Cause of Partition: Many members believed that the system of separate electorates had led to communal riots and the eventual Partition of the country, and thus had no place in free India.



B. Pocker Bahadur



Simple version

Separate Electorates (For vs Against). (8 Marks)

- **For:** B. Pocker Bahadur said minorities need a voice.
- Only separate electorates ensure true **representation.**
- **Against:** Nationalists called it a **British trick** to divide.
- **Sardar Patel** called it a "poison" in politics.
- **Govind Ballabh Pant** said it harms the nation.
- **Begum Aizaas Rasul** called it self-destructive.
- Fears of **Partition violence** made people oppose it.
- Everyone wanted a **unified nation.**



Q. Examine the role of Gobind Ballabh Pant on the Unified Nation in the Constituent Assembly. (3 Marks, 2022 Main)

Ans. Govind Ballabh Pant was a strong advocate for a unified nation and opposed separate electorates:

Harmful for Minorities: He argued that separate electorates were suicidal for minorities as it would permanently isolate them from the majority.

Unified Citizenry: He believed that to build a unified nation, people must identify as citizens of the state first, rather than just members of a community.

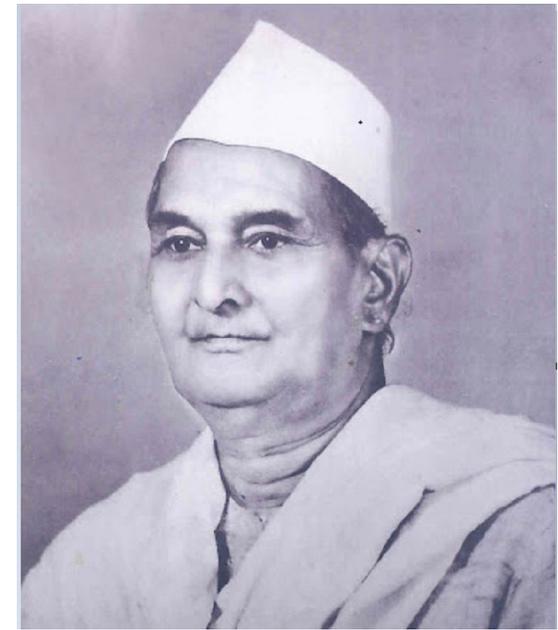
Loyalty: He emphasized that while minorities have rights, they also have an obligation of loyalty to the state.

Q.92 "In the Constituent Assembly, issues over 'national language' were intensely debated." Explain the statement with examples. (6 Marks, 2022 Main)

Ans. The language issue was one of the most contentious debates:

Hindustani: Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru supported **Hindustani** (a blend of Hindi and Urdu) as it was widely spoken and could unite the diverse people of India.

The Push for Hindi: **R.V. Dhulekar** aggressively pleaded for Hindi to be the national language and the language of constitution-making, stating that those who didn't know it were not worthy of being in the Assembly.



R.V. Dhulekar

Fear of Domination: Members from the South, like **T.A. Ramalingam Chettiar** and **G. Durgabai**, feared that Hindi would be forced upon them, threatening their provincial languages and culture.

Final Compromise: The Language Committee proposed a compromise:

Hindi in Devanagari script would be the **Official Language** (not National), and

English would continue for 15 years to ensure a smooth transition.



T.A. Ramalingam Chettiar



G. Durgabai



Simple version

Language Controversy. (8 Marks)

- **Gandhi** supported **Hindustani** (Hindi + Urdu blend).
- R.V. Dhulekar aggressively wanted **Hindi** as National Language.
- **Language Committee** suggested Hindi as **Official Language**.
- English would continue for **15 years**.
- Hindi would use **Devanagari script**.
- **South Indian members** feared Hindi domination.
- They felt Hindi was a **threat** to provincial languages.
- Compromise was made to keep English for official use.

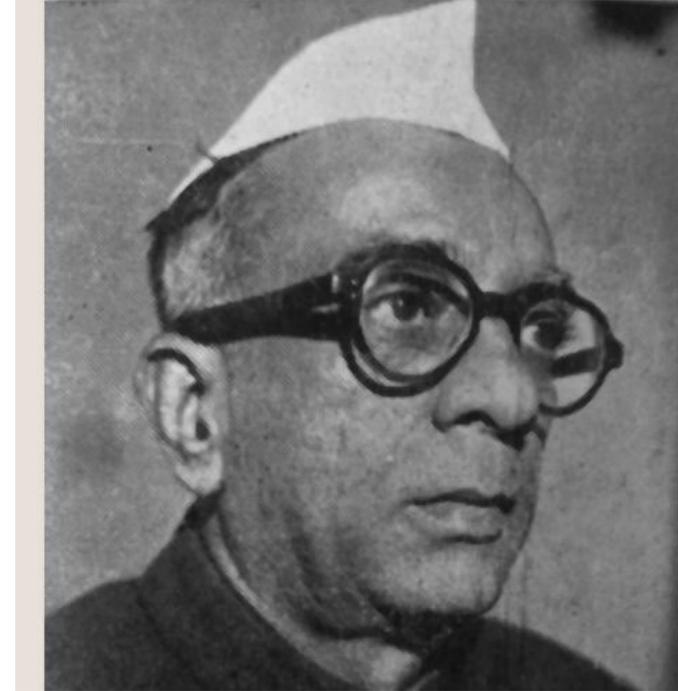
**Q.93 "Issues of 'division of power of the government' at the Centre and State level were intensely debated in the Constituent Assembly."
Explain the statement with examples. (6 Marks, 2022 Main - OR)**

Ans. The debate on federalism was intense, with arguments for both sides:

Arguments for Strong States: K. Santhanam (Madras) argued that if the Centre was overburdened, it would crack. He specifically demanded better fiscal (financial) powers for states to undertake development.

Arguments for Strong Centre: Leaders like **Dr. Ambedkar** and **Nehru** argued for a strong unitary Centre, to stop communal violence, mobilize economic resources for development, and defend the country against foreign aggression.

The Outcome: The Assembly ultimately leaned towards a strong Centre, creating three lists (Union, State, Concurrent) where the Union list had more subjects, and giving the Centre emergency powers.



Q. Why were some members of the Constituent Assembly in favour of a strong Central Government? Explain. (3 Marks, 2023 Supp)

Ans.

To Curb Violence: Members like Dr. Ambedkar wanted a strong Centre to stop the communal riots and violence that were tearing the nation apart during Partition.

Economic Development: Balakrishna Sharma reasoned that only a strong Centre could plan for the country's well-being and effectively mobilize economic resources.

Defense and Unity: Leaders believed a strong central authority was essential to defend the country against foreign aggression and to keep the diverse regions united.



Simple version

Power Distribution (Centre vs State). (8 Marks)

- K. Santhanam wanted more power for **States**.
- He argued **Centre** would break if overburdened.
- States needed **money (finances)** for development.
- **Ambedkar** wanted a **strong and united Centre**.
- **Nehru** said a weak Centre would be **injurious** to peace.
- Strong Centre needed for **defense** and managing resources.
- Finally, Centre was given more power (Union List/Emergency).

Q.94 Describe the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly of India. (3 Marks, 2022 Supp)

Ans. Nehru played a crucial role in shaping the Constitution:

Objectives Resolution: On 13 December 1946, he introduced the historic "Objectives Resolution," which outlined the ideals of the Constitution (Justice, Equality, Liberty) and declared India an Independent Sovereign Republic.

National Flag: He proposed the resolution for the National Flag (tricolour with the wheel).

Strong Centre: He was a vocal **supporter of a strong Central government**, arguing that a weak central authority would be incapable of maintaining peace or coordinating vital matters.



Q. 95 Why is 'Objectives Resolution' of Jawahar Lal Nehru considered as a momentous resolution? Explain. (3 Marks, 2023 Supp - OR)

Ans.

Defining Ideals: It was a momentous resolution because it defined the core ideals and philosophy that would guide the making of the Constitution.

Framework: It provided the framework for the Constitution, proclaiming India as an "Independent Sovereign Republic" and guaranteeing justice, equality, and freedom to all citizens.

Safeguards: It promised adequate safeguards for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed classes, setting the tone for a socially inclusive constitution.



Simple version

• **What was Objectives Resolution? (3 Marks)**

- It outlined the **ideals** of the Constitution.
- Declared India an **Independent Sovereign Republic**.
- Promised **justice, equality, and freedom** to citizens.
- Assured **safeguards** for minorities and tribal areas.

Follow up Question

Q What explanation does Jawaharlal Nehru give for not using the term “democratic” in the Objectives Resolution?

Ans:

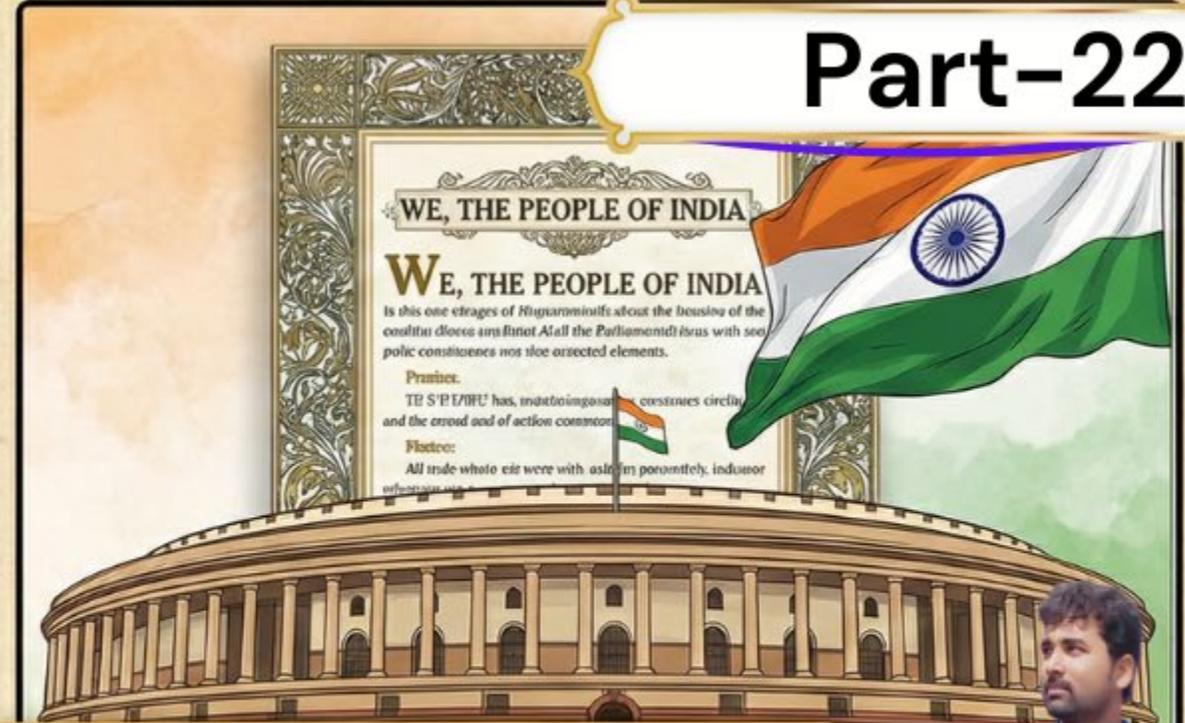
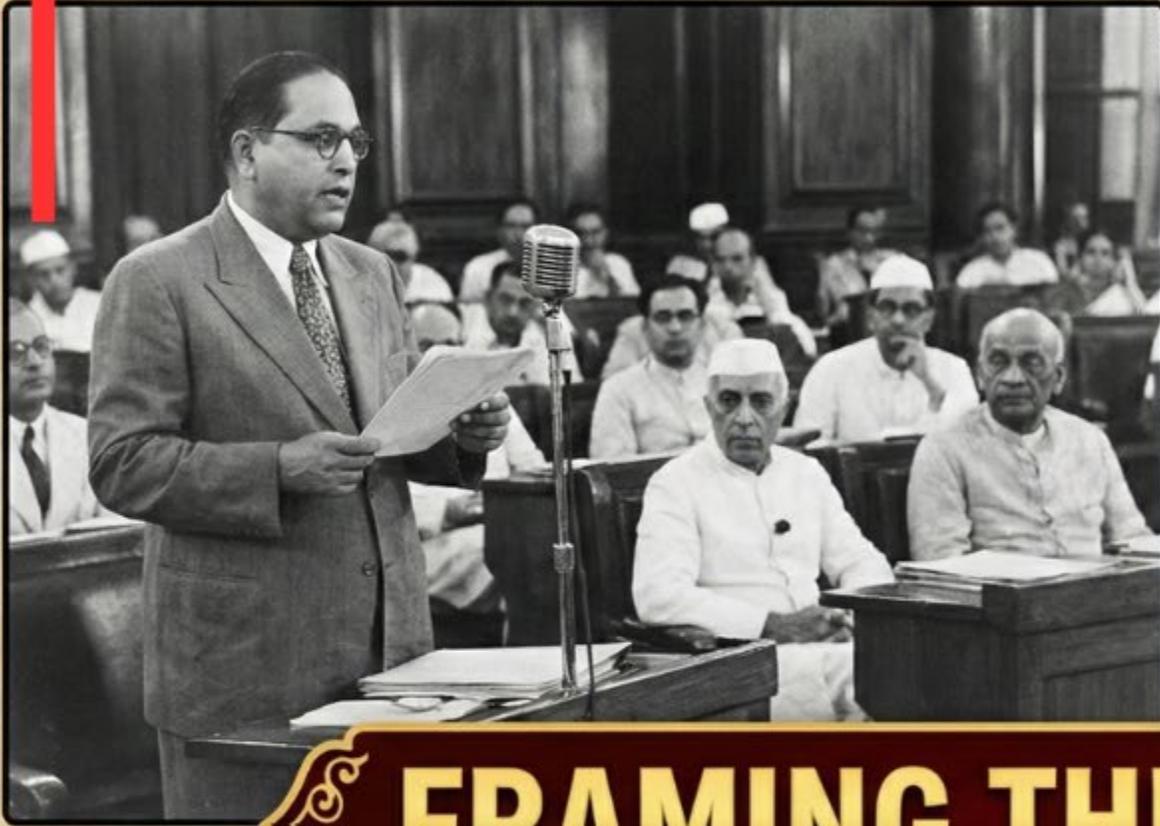
He argued that:

The term "republic" **already implies** a democratic structure.

The Resolution explicitly guaranteed the **content of democracy**—namely **justice, equality, and fundamental freedoms**—making the word "democratic" **redundant**.

THE PROCESS **TOP 60** THE OUTCOME

Part-22



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HISTORY QUESTIONS FOR THE CBSE EXAM 2026

<https://www.youtube.com/@TheSocietalSense>

chapter wise previous year paper



Q.96 Describe the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly. (3 Marks, 2025 Main)

Ans.

Chairman of Drafting Committee: Dr. Ambedkar served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, playing the most critical role in the actual writing of the Constitution.

Advocate for Strong Centre: He was a strong proponent of a powerful Central government to ensure national unity.

Rights of the Oppressed: He championed the cause of the Depressed Classes, recommending the abolition of untouchability, opening of Hindu temples to all, and reservations in legislatures and government jobs.

Q.97 What were the immediate events before the making of the Constitution? (3 Marks)

Ans. The years preceding the Constitution were tumultuous:

Struggle for Independence: The Quit India Movement (1942) and Subhas Chandra Bose's INA struggle.

Popular Uprisings: The Royal Indian Navy mutiny (1946) and mass protests by workers and peasants.

Partition and Violence: The Great Calcutta Killings (1946) and the massive violence and massacre caused by the Partition of India.

BIRTH OF THE CONSTITUTION: TUMULTUOUS YEARS BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

1. STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE  Quit India Movement (1942)	2. POPULAR UPRISINGS  Royal Indian Navy Mutiny (1946)	3. PARTITION AND VIOLENCE  The Great Calcutta Killings (1946)
 Subras Chandra Bosse's INA	 Mass Protets by Workers & Peasants	 Mass Violence & Partitiion

**Result: A Nation Forged in Fire & Conflict,
Leading to the Demand for a New Constitution**

Q.98 Discuss the role of key members like Sardar Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Constituent Assembly. (3 Marks)

Ans.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: He played a key role in drafting several reports and reconciling opposing points of view between different groups.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: As the President of the Assembly, he steered the discussions along constructive lines and ensured that all members got a fair chance to speak.

K.M. Munshi & Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar: These legal experts gave crucial inputs in the drafting of the Constitution.

<https://www.youtube.com/@TheSocietalSense>



K.M. Munshi



Alladi Krishnaswamy



Simple version

Role of important members. (8 Marks)

- **Jawaharlal Nehru:** Moved Objectives Resolution and proposed National Flag.
- **Vallabh Bhai Patel:** Helped draft reports and reconcile opposing views.
- **Rajendra Prasad:** As President, gave everyone a fair chance to speak.
- **B.R. Ambedkar:** Chairman of **Drafting Committee** and Law Minister.
- **K.M. Munshi:** Gave crucial legal inputs for drafting.
- **Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar:** Helped significantly in drafting the Constitution.

Q.99 "We are not going just to copy." Explain the statement given by Jawaharlal Nehru. (3 Marks)

Ans. Nehru clarified that the Indian Constitution would not be a mechanical copy of Western constitutions:

Adaptation: While it was necessary to learn from the achievements and failures of the West, the system had to fit the "temper of our people."

Acceptability: The new system of government had to be acceptable to the Indian people and rooted in the Indian context, not just borrowed from past revolutions elsewhere.



Simple version

We are not going just to copy". Explain. (3 Marks)

- Nehru said we won't just **copy** ideas from elsewhere.
- The system must fit the **temper of Indian people**.
- We should **learn** from Western achievements and failures.

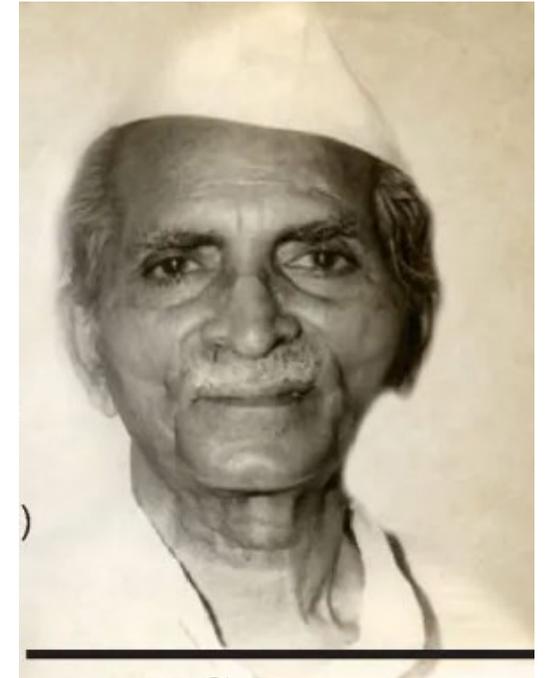
Q.100 Discuss the different arguments made in favour of the protection of oppressed groups (N.G. Ranga and Jaipal Singh). (3 Marks)

Ans.

N.G. Ranga (Socialist): He argued that the "real minorities" were the poor and downtrodden. He said they needed "props and a ladder" (protection and incentives) to effectively enjoy their constitutional rights.

Jaipal Singh (Adivasi): He spoke for the tribals, noting they had been dispossessed of their lands and forests.

He argued that the rest of society had turned away from them as "primitive," and urged the Assembly to break the emotional and physical distance to integrate them.



N.G. Ranga



Jaipal Singh



Simple version

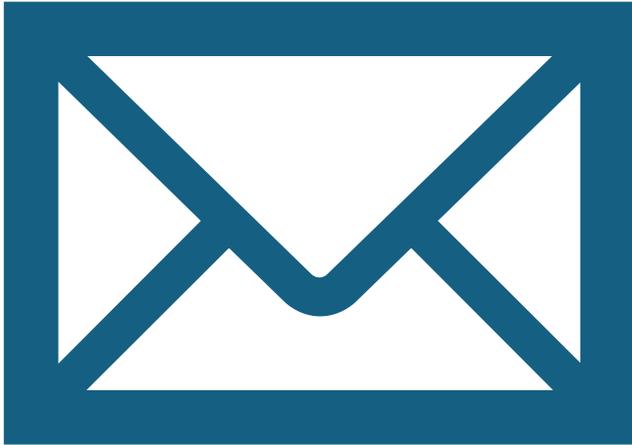
Views of N.G. Ranga and Jaipal Singh. (3 Marks)/

Protection of Oppressed Groups. (8 Marks)

- N.G. Ranga said the poor are the **real minorities**.
- He demanded **protection and props** (support) for them.
- **Jaipal Singh** demanded protection for **Tribals**.
- Tribals were thrown out of their **forests and lands**.
- He asked the general public to **mix** with tribals.
- **Nagappa** said Depressed Castes suffered **marginalization**.
- B.R. Ambedkar demanded abolition of **untouchability**.
- Demanded opening of **temples** to all castes.
- Demanded **reservation** in jobs and legislatures.

COMPLETION OF PART-III

[Click for Video Explanation](#) by Vikram Kr Bikrant



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THANK YOU

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