

CHALTE-CHALTE-15 : INDIAN POLITY

Political and Constitutional Terminology-7

- **Communism:** The ideology of Karl Marx, according to which the abolition of central government, private rule of communities, community's right to property, creation of classless society, equality to the individual, work according to his ability, distribution of wealth or goods according to his needs etc. Things guide social, political and economic life. So communism is the system in which classless society has been conceived. Marx's ideology is called legal socialism. Lenin gave it a revolutionary form, revolutionary socialism is called communism.
- **Peace Agreement:** When two countries give up hostilities, stop fighting, and agree to exchange ideologies to establish peace, then their work is called peace agreement.
- **Autonomy:** The provinces or institutions which have the right to run themselves or govern themselves are called autonomy.
- **Ambassador:** Independent countries send their official representatives to other countries, so that they can represent their country and negotiate. Such a representative who is appointed legally by that country is called ambassador. Under the British Commonwealth, this type of official representative is called the High Commissioner (High Commissioner).
- **Adult Suffrage:** In every democratic state, adults have the right to vote in elections. They can exercise this right without any discrimination of caste, religion, colour, gender. In this, the adult age varies from country to country. The adult age is 18 years in the United States and the Soviet Union, compared to 21 years in India. At present, the voting age in India has been raised to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment in 1969.
- **Apartheid Policy:** This word means to live apart. The Government of South Africa has adopted this policy. According to this the English or fair skinned people and the native inhabitants of Africa or dark skinned people are kept separately. White people are given benefits and facilities, while black natives are treated with discrimination, oppression, cruelty. This policy is called the policy of apartheid.
- **Adjournment Motion:** If there is an incident or accident of national importance, then the members of the House can move that the matter under consideration should be stopped for some time and that event should be considered, it is called Adjournment Motion. Such a proposal can be made only with the approval of a minimum of 50 members. The matter to be raised must be so serious that it is necessary and appropriate for the House to stop its normal business and consider it immediately. The Speaker has full authority as to whether or not to allow a debate on the matter. Through the adjournment motion, the members of Parliament get an opportunity to bring to light the actions and blunders of the ministers.

Major Committees of the Constitution

Board

Sangh Shakti Samiti
Union Constitutional Committee
State Committee
Rules Committee
Steering Committee
Provincial Constitutional Committee
Drafting Committee
Ad-hoc Committee on National Flag
Consultative Committee
Supreme Court Committee
Fundamental Rights Subcommittee
Minorities Subcommittee

Chairman

Jawahar Lal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Vallabhbhai Patel
Bhimrao Ambedkar
Rajendra Prasad
Vallabhbhai Patel
S. Varadachariyar
J.B. Kriplani
H.C. Mukherjee

Member of drafting committee

1. Bhimrao Ambedkar (President)
2. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer
3. N. Gopaldaswami Iyengar
4. K. M. Munshi
5. Syed Mohammad Sadullah
6. D.P. Khaitan: After his death in 1948, T.T. Krishnamachari became a member.
7. N. Madhava Rao: He was appointed in place of B.L. Mitra, who was a member of the committee for a few days.