

QB365

Important Questions - Constitutional Design

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa: 1
 - (a) Between South Africa and its neighbours
 - (b) Between men and women
 - (c) Between the white majority and the black minority
 - (d) Between the coloured minority and the black majority
- 2) On what charge was Nelson Mandela tried by the white South African government? 1
 - (a) Treason
 - (b) Cheating
 - (c) Murder
 - (d) Spreading of violence
- 3) The place in South Africa, where Nelson Mandela was detained by the white government? 1
 - (a) Cophenhegan
 - (b) Durban
 - (c) Robben Island
 - (d) St. helena Island
- 4) Apartheid id discrimination based on: 1
 - (a) Race
 - (b) Sex
 - (c) Religion
 - (d) Economic status
- 5) Nelson Mandela was refused after 28 years of imprisonment on: 1
 - (a) 25th April 1993
 - (b) 26th April 1994
 - (c) 26th March 1994
 - (d) 26th may 1994
- 6) 'My wish is that south Africans never give up on the belief in goodness, that they cherish that in human beings is the cornerstone of our democracy'. Who said this? 1
 - (a) J.L. Nehru
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Robert Mugabe
 - (d) Nelson Mandela
- 7) Which one of the following was not included in South African constitution as similar to Indian Constitution? 1
 - (a) Republic
 - (b) Sovereign rights
 - (c) Secularism
 - (d) Democratic
- 8) Which of the following is not true with respect to South African Constitution? 1
 - (a) The whites agreed to the principle of majority rule
 - (b) The blacks agreed that majority rule would be absolute
 - (c) TThey also agreed to accept some basic rights for the poor.
 - (d) They agreed that the majority would not take away the property of the white minority
- 9) Which of the following problem was not faced by India while framing the constitution? 1
 - (a) The people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizens
 - (b) The country was born through a partition
 - (c) The problem of merger of princely states
 - (d) The problem of selecting Prime Minister

- 10) In which year provincial legislature election was held to offer power to Indians? 1
 (a) 1936 (b) 1937 (c) 1938 (d) 1939

Section-B

- 11) "The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks". Justify by giving 2
- 12) The south african constitution inspires democrats all over the world. Justify the statement. 2
- 13) Explain the five factors that helped in the making of our Constitution 2
- 14) Explain the major factors which contributed to the making of our Constitution. 2
- 15) How has the Indian Constitution embodied the basic values into institutional arrangements? Explain. 2
- 16) What do you mean by the policy of Apartheid? How did this policy come to an end? 2
- 17) Mention any three characteristics of the Indian Constitution . 2
- 18) What was Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to the constitution of india? 2
- 19) Here are some false statements. Identify the mistake in each case and rewrite these correctly based on what you have read in this chapter. 2
 Leaders of the Freedom Movement had an open mind about whether the country should be democratic or not after independence.
- 20) Read again the extracts from Nehru's speech 'Tryst with Destiny' and answer the following: 2
 Why did Nehru use the expression "not wholly or in full measure" in the first sentence?

Section-C

- 21) Here are some false statements. Identify the mistake in each case and rewrite these correctly based on what you have read in this chapter. 4
 Members of the Constituent Assembly of India held the same views on all provisions of the Constitution.
- 22) "I have cherished the idea of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities". Who said these words and to which country did he belong? 4
- 23) Why was Nelson Mandela put to jail for 28 years? 4
- 24) When did the Europeans come to South Africa? 4
- 25) Who was Nelson Mandela? 4

Section-A

- 1) (d) Between the coloured minority and the black majority 1
- 2) (a) Treason 1
- 3) (c) Robben Island 1
- 4) (a) Race 1
- 5) (b) 26th April 1994 1
- 6) (d) Nelson Mandela 1
- 7) (c) Secularism 1
- 8) (b) The blacks agreed that majority rule would be absolute 1

- 9) (d) The problem of selecting Prime Minister 1
- 10) (b) 1937 1

Section-B

- 11) 2

The system of apartheid followed in South Africa was unjust and racist because

- (i) The blacks were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.
- (ii) Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, churches, etc. were all separate for the whites and blacks.
- (iii) Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.

Thus, the apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.

- 12) The Constitution of South Africa has inspired democrats all over the world. 2

- 13) 2

The making of the Constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was not an easy affair. The country was born through a partition which was a traumatic experience.

The major factors which contributed to the making of our Constitution were

- (i) At that time, people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizens. They became conscious of their rights and privileges.
- (ii) Our leaders gained confidence to learn from other countries, but on our own terms. Many of them were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution.
- (iii) They were also influenced by the practices of Parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US.

- 14) 2

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- (iii) They were also influenced by the practices of Parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US.
- (iv) Social Revolution in Russia inspired many Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality.
- (v) The makers of the Constitution were not simply imitating the Constitution of other countries. At each step, they were questioning whether the values and ideals they accepted suited our country or not.

15)

2

The basic values embodied into institutional arrangements were

(i) The value of the universal adult franchise was embodied by laying down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country, i.e., how elections will be conducted.

(ii) The value of right to freedom and equality was embodied by providing fundamental rights to all citizens, which will not be violated.

(iii) The Value of being in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society was embodied by provisions to incorporate changes from time to time, which are called constitutional amendments.

16)

2

Meaning of Policy The Policy of Apartheid was a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. It was imposed on the blacks by the white Europeans. In this system, the blacks were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, etc were all separate for the whites and the blacks.

End of Policy This policy came to an end on 26th April, 1994, when the Republic of South Africa was born with a multi-racial government.

17) (i) India has a written constitution and is one of the lengthiest in the world.

2

(ii) It provides for parliamentary form of government . Parliamentary.

(iii) Independent judiciary system.

18)

2

(i) Mahatma Gandhiji was involved directly in the making of the constitution nor was the member of constituent assembly

(ii) However, his influence on the making and makers of the constitution was immense

(iii) His idea of equality of all both social and economic , special provisions to minority, women and lower caste was adopted in the constitution.

(iv) The constitution also lays special emphasis on Panchayati raj, self-reliance, socialism. These all; were the core values of gandhiji philosophy's.

19)

2

Leaders of the Freedom Movement did not have an open mind about whether the country should be democratic or not after independence. Since they had to struggle hard for achieving their independence from British rule, they were committed to the establishment of democracy in India after independence. Speaking as the President of Indian National Congress in its Faizpur session in 1936, Jawaharlal Nehru affirmed the commitment to democracy-" the Congress stands today for full democracy in India and fight for a democratic state.."

20)

2

Since the pledge to free India was being taken for the last so many years, there was no need to repeat that again he used the word very substantially to put emphasis on that pledge.

Section-C

21)

4

Members of the Constituent Assembly did not have the same views in all provisions of the constitution. Some members of the Assembly were in favour of adopting the unitary form of government while others were for federal system. Most of the issue were debated in the meetings of the Assembly and decisions were taken either by voting or by consensus.

22) (a) Nelson Mandela said these words

4

(b) Nelson Mandela belongs to South Africa

23)

4

Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life-imprisonment in 1964 for opposing the apartheid regime and was tried for treason in South Africa

24)

4

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the trading companies from Europe occupied South Africa

25) - Nelson Mandela was a great nationalist of South Africa who fought for the freedom of his country.

4

- He was sentenced to life-imprisonment in 1964 for opposing the apartheid regime in South Africa.

- When his country became free in 1994, he became the first President.

