




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Civics
Chapter-2 Work Sheet	Topic: Constitutional Design	Year: 2025-26
1	Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution? A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Vallabhbhai Patel	
2	Which of these is a core value enshrined in the new South African Constitution? A. Racial supremacy B. Non-racialism and equality C. Economic inequality D. One-party rule	
3	The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India on: A. 26 January 1950 B. 26 November 1949 C. 26 January 1949 D. 15 August 1947	
4	Which of these countries is an example of a Republic? A. USA B. India C. South Africa D. All of the above	
5	What was the impact of Nelson Mandela's leadership on the creation of South Africa's democratic constitution? A. He introduced economic reforms. B. He led the military to victory. C. He united the people to end apartheid and establish democracy. D. He drafted the entire constitution himself.	
6	Why was the Karachi session of Congress in 1931 significant in the context of the Indian Constitution? A. It declared complete independence as the goal. B. It focused on how independent India's constitution should look like. C. It proposed the partition of India. D. It established the Indian National Army.	
7	----- is the offence of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance. A. Treason B. Philosophy C. Clause D. Preamble	

8	 <p>Identify the person in the image who played a key role in drafting the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Jawaharlal Nehru C. Nelson Mandela D. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar</p>
9	<p>ASSERTION AND REASONING: - In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Indian constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act, 1935.</p> <p>Reason (R): Several groups have questioned some provisions of the Indian Constitution, but no large social group or political party has ever questioned the legitimacy of the Constitution.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true but R is false. D. A is false but R is true.</p>
10	<p>What did the white minority want from the new Constitution?</p> <p>A. Protect its privileges and property B. A separate country for themselves C. Reservation in legislature D. Some special rights</p>
11	<p>Why was apartheid abolished in South Africa?</p> <p>A. Nelson Mandela was arrested B. Economic reforms stopped apartheid C. International and internal pressure led to its end D. All of the above</p>
12	<p>The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India to be:</p> <p>A. A monarchy B. A socialist and secular state C. A theocratic nation D. A dictatorship</p>
13	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer</p> <p>Statement I: Constituent Assembly is an assembly of people's representatives that writes a constitution for a country.</p> <p>Statement II: A Constitution is the supreme law of a country, containing fundamental rules governing the politics and society in a country.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect. B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct C. Both I & II are incorrect D. Both I & II are correct</p>
14	<p>Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:</p>

"I have fought against white domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

25.1 Who made this statement?

Ans: Nelson Mandela

25.2 Name the umbrella organisation that led the struggle against the policies of segregation in South Africa.

Ans: The African National Congress

25.3 Who became the first president of the Republic of new South Africa?

Ans: Nelson Mandela