



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Democratic Politics
Chapter-2 Question Bank:2	Topic: Constitutional Design	Year: 2023-24

1	<p>What was the condition of the blacks under the apartheid system in South Africa?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>How did the white rulers of South Africa follow a policy of segregation under the Apartheid system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They were forbidden from living in White areas.• They could work in White areas only if they had a permit.• Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, schools, hospitals were all separated for the whites and the blacks• They could not even visit the churches where the Whites worshipped.• Blacks could not form associations or protest against any ill treatment.
1	<p>Who are the people who fought against the apartheid and how? What were the effects of their struggle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The blacks, the coloured and the Indians fought against the apartheid system.• The African National Congress led the struggle against the policies of segregation.• Many workers unions and Communist Party joined the struggle.• Several countries too denounced apartheid as unjust and racist. <p>Effects: To control the struggle The White community took the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discriminatory laws are repealed• Bans on political parties and the media were lifted.• Nelson Mandela was released after 28 years of imprisonment.• Finally, on 26th 1994, Republic of South came into existence.
3	<p>What is a Preamble? Why does it call the soul of the Indian Constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Constitution start with a short statement of its basic values. This is called the preamble to the constitution. Taking inspiration from American model most countries begin their constitution with a preamble.• It contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the Indian Constitution.
4	<p>What is the constitutional amendment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. A constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements.• Indian constitution is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it needs to be

	<p>amended quite regularly to keep it updated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those crafted the constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people’s aspirations and changes in society. • They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments.
5	<p>What is a constitution? Why do we need a constitution?</p> <p>The constitution of a country is a set of rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory and also between the people and government.</p> <p>We need constitution for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It generates a degree of trust and coordination for the people living together. • It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have the power to take which decisions. • It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us about the rights of the citizens. • It expresses the aspirations of the people creating a good society.
6	<p>What are the reasons for accepting the constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly more than sixty Years ago?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constitution reflects the views of its members as well as it expresses a broad consensus of its time. During the last 50 years, several groups have questioned some provisions of the constitution but no one has ever questioned the legitimacy of the constitution itself. • The constituent assembly represented the people of all regions, political groups and opinions, different language groups, classes, castes, religion of the country. • There was no universal adult franchise and the members were elected by the provincial legislatures. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions. • The assembly was dominated by the Congress which represented a variety of political groups and opinions. • The constituent assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner thus giving sanctity to the constitution.
7	<p>What is meant by “constituent assembly debate”?</p> <p>The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called ‘Constituent Assembly Debates’. When printed, these debates are 12 bulky volumes! These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the constitution.</p>
8	<p>How much time it took for the constituent assembly to frame the Indian Constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It took 2yrs, 11months and 18 days to frame the constitution. The members deliberated for 114 days. • The Constituent Assembly adopted the constitution on 26th Nov.1949.It came into effect on 26th Jan. 1950 which celebrated as Republic Day.
9	<p>What is the philosophy of the Indian Constitution?</p>

The basic values have been included in the preamble to the constitution. It contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution has been built.

- The preamble provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government to find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the constitution.
- The preamble mentions people as source of the constitution
- It states that India is a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic. It provides justice, liberty, equality and fraternity for the people.

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Write the guiding values of our constitution.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA: The constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives, and not handed down to them by a king or any outside.

SOVEREIGN: People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.

SOCIALIST: Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.

SECULAR; Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.

DEMOCRACY: A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. The government is run according to some basic rules.

REPUBLIC: The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.

JUSTICE: Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender. Social inequalities have to be reduced. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially of the disadvantaged groups.

LIBERTY: There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they think, how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action.

EQUALITY: All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.

FRATERNITY: All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as an inferior.