



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Civics
Chapter-2 QB	Topic: Constitutional Design	Year: 2025-26
1	<p>What is meant by Apartheid? How was it oppressive for the blacks?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Apartheid was a system of racial discrimination that was unique to South Africa and was imposed by the white Europeans settled in South Africa. This system divided the people and labelled them as whites and non-whites on the basis of their skin colour.</p> <p><b>Policies under the apartheid were:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Non-white people were not allowed to vote or enjoy many rights.</li><li>• The apartheid system treated black people very unfairly. They weren't allowed to live in areas meant for white people, and could only work there if they had special permission.</li><li>• Public places like buses, trains, hotels, hospitals, schools, and even toilets were divided by race. White and black people couldn't use the same facilities or go to the same churches. This was called <b>segregation</b>.</li><li>• Black people were not allowed to form groups or protest peacefully, making it hard for them to fight against apartheid.</li></ul>	
2	<p>What were the efforts taken by the people of South Africa against the system of apartheid?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Since 1950, the blacks, coloured and Indians launched protest marches and strikes against the apartheid system.</li><li>• The African National Congress (ANC) was the organisation that led the struggle against the policies of segregation. Many workers' unions and many whites also joined the ANC to oppose apartheid.</li><li>• Several countries denounced apartheid as unjust and racist. But the white racist government continued to rule by torturing and killing thousands of black and coloured people.</li></ul>	
3	<p>"The South African constitution inspires democrats all over the world". Do you agree? Justify.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>How did the white minority and the black majority agree to draw up a common constitution for South Africa?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1994, when South Africa became a democracy, black leaders asked people to forgive the white population and work together to build a fair and equal country.</li><li>• Both the ruling party and the freedom fighters came together to write a new constitution, which became one of the best in the world.</li><li>• The constitution said that everyone should be included and treated with respect.</li><li>• People who had oppressed others and those who were oppressed agreed to live together equally in the new South Africa.</li></ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This peaceful change showed the power of unity, and the South African constitution became a symbol of hope for democracies around the world.</li> </ul>
4	<p>What is a constitution and why do we need it?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. It is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory and also the relationship between the people and government.</p> <p><b>A constitution does many things:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First, it generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together</li> <li>Second, it specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions</li> <li>Third, it lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells about the rights of the citizens</li> <li>Fourth, it expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.</li> </ul>
5	<p>What were the major factors that influenced the creation of the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During India's fight for freedom, people had already imagined what a democratic country would be like.</li> <li>In 1928, Motilal Nehru and other leaders created a draft that became the base for India's future constitution.</li> <li>In 1931, the Congress meeting in Karachi shared ideas for India's constitution, including equal voting rights, freedom, and protection for minorities.</li> <li>Many Indians worked in British government offices and learned how political systems worked.</li> <li>Many of our leaders were inspired by the ideals of French Revolution, the practice of parliamentary democracy from Britain, the Bill of Rights from the US and they incorporated some good points of the constitutions of these countries in the Indian constitution.</li> </ul>
6	<p>What do you mean by 'Constituent Assembly'?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drafting of the document called the Constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members.</li> <li>It took 2yrs, 11months and 18 days to frame the Constitution. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect on 26 January 1950 which is celebrated as the Republic Day.</li> </ul>
7	<p>State the reasons why we accept the Constitution made by the Constituent Assembly more than seven decades ago.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Constitution does not reflect the views of its members alone. This is proven by the fact that no large social group or political party has ever questioned the legitimacy of the Constitution itself.</li> <li>The members of the Constituent Assembly were mostly chosen by the Provincial Legislatures and this helped to include representatives from different parts of the country.</li> <li>Different opinions were allowed because the Congress had many political groups</li> </ul>

	<p>with various views.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations were also represented.</li> </ul>
8	<p>What are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Constituent Assembly worked in an organized and open way. First, they agreed on some basic ideas. Then, the Drafting Committee, led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, prepared a draft of the Constitution.</li> <li>This draft was discussed in detail, clause by clause, by the Assembly. Only after these discussions was the final Constitution adopted.</li> <li>The members of the Assembly met for 114 days over a period of three years. Everything they said and every document they shared was recorded and saved. These records are called the 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. They help us understand the meaning of the Constitution.</li> </ul>
9	<p>What is a Preamble? Explain the major ideals or the guiding values given in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The Preamble is an introductory statement in the Constitution, which explains the guiding values of the Constitution. It is the soul of the Indian Constitution, which contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built.</p> <p><u>Following are the major Ideals or the guiding values given in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution</u></p> <p>SOVEREIGN: People have the supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.</p> <p>SOCIALIST: Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by the society.</p> <p>SECULAR: Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion.</p> <p>DEMOCRACY: A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable.</p> <p>REPUBLIC: The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.</p> <p>JUSTICE: Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially of the disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>LIBERTY: Citizens are free to think, speak, and act on their ideas without unfair limits</p> <p>EQUALITY: All are equal before the law. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.</p> <p>FRATERNITY: All citizens should treat each other like family and never treat a fellow citizen as an inferior.</p>
10	<p>What are called Constitutional amendments?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Indian Constitution is a long and detailed document so it needs regular updates.</li> <li>The makers of the Constitution wanted it to match with people's needs and social changes.</li> <li>They did not see it as a static and allowed changes over time. These changes are called Constitutional amendments.</li> </ul>