

CLASS-9
POLITICAL SCIENCE
Chap-2
CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Q1. Here are some false statements. Identify the mistake in each case and rewrite these correctly based on what you have read in this chapter.

(a) Leaders of the freedom movement had an open mind about whether the country should be democratic or not after independence.

Answer: Leaders of the freedom movement had a consensus that after independence, India will be a democratic nation.

(b) Members of the Constituent Assembly of India held the same views on all provisions of the Constitution.

Answer: Members of the constituent assembly of India held the same views on the basic principles of the Constitution.

(c) A country that has a constitution must be a democracy.

Answer: A country that is a democratic country must have a Constitution.

(d) Constitution cannot be amended because it is the supreme law of a country.

Answer: A Constitution can be amended with time and the needs of the citizens

Q2. Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa?

(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

Answer:

(d) A conflict between the coloured minority and the black majority was the most underlying conflict in the making of the South-African constitution.

Q3. Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have?

(a) Powers of the head of the state

(b) Name of the head of the state

(c) Powers of the legislature

(d) Name of the country

Answer:

(b) Name of the head of the state.

Q4. Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the Constitution:

- (a) Motilal Nehru - President of the Constituent Assembly
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar - Member of the Constituent Assembly
- (c) Rajendra Prasad - Chairman of the Drafting Committee
- (d) Sarojini Naidu - Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928

Answer:

- (a) Motilal Nehru - Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar - Chairman of the Drafting Committee
- (c) Rajendra Prasad - President of the Constituent Assembly
- (d) Sarojini Naidu - Member of the Constituent Assembly

Q5. Read again the extracts from Nehru's speech 'Tryst with Destiny' and answer the following:

(a) Why did Nehru use the expression “not wholly or in full measure” in the first sentence?

Answer: Jawahar Lal Nehru in his speech, ‘Tryst with Destiny’ used the expression, ‘not wholly or in full measure’ as for him nation-building was a challenging task which can’t be achieved overnight. Hence, for nation-building, he wanted it to be a gradual process.

(b) What pledge did he want the makers of the Indian Constitution to take?

Answer: Nehru wanted makers of the Indian constitution to take a pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

(c) “The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye”. Who was he referring to?

Answer: Nehru was referring to Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation.