



CLASS IX
POLITICAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER 2
CONSTITUTION

SOLUTIONS

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternative answers given in each case:

Q1. 'The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye' (Nehru)

- a) Subash Chandra Bose
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Dr. Ambedkar

Ans: (b) Mahatma Gandhi

Q2. Who was the chairman of the Constituent assembly?

- a) Pandit Nehru
- b) Dr. Ambedkar
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Ans: (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q3. The Constituent Assembly had _____

- a) 278 members
- b) 287 members
- c) 291 members
- d) 299 members

Ans: (d) 299 members

B. Answer in one sentence.

Q1. Why do we need a Constitution?

Ans: Because it is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a country and also the relationship between the people and the government.

Q2. Why are constitutional principles unalterable?

Ans: Because the constitution is rigid in the sense that most of its parts cannot be amended easily.

Q3. What do you mean by secularism?

Ans: Secularism means there is no official religion of the state and it treats all religion equally.

Q4. Why India is called a republic?

Ans:- India is a republic because the head of the state is an elected person.



C. Give short answers to the following questions:

Q1. What is the difference between economic equality and social equality?

Ans: Economic equality means the ending of poverty and economic inequalities. Whereas social equality means to reduce social inequalities and not to discriminate on the grounds of caste, religion, sex etc.

Q2. “The Constitution of South Africa speaks of both the past and the future”. Why is it said so?

Ans: Because under the new constitution, the people of South Africa agreed to work together, to transform bitter experiences into the binding glue of a rainbow nation. Their constitution shall never permit a repetition of their racist, brutal and repressive past. It is a democratic country shared by its people.

Q3. What is a racist government? Give one example of its practice in any country.

Ans: It was a system of government in which white rulers follow the policy of apartheid or racial segregation. The white rulers treated all non-whites as inferiors. The non-whites did not have voting rights. This racial government was practised in South Africa.

D. Answer the following questions:

Q1. What are main principles borrowed by the framers of the Indian Constitution from foreign countries?

Ans: The main principles borrowed from other Constitutions of different countries:

- a) From the US Constitution—Independence of Judiciary, Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights.
- b) From the UK Constitution—Parliamentary System, Rule of Law and Institution of Speaker.
- c) From the Constitution of Ireland—Directive Principles.
- d) From the Constitution of Australia—Concurrent List.



Q2. What are the main agreements arrived at by the majority and the minority people of South Africa before the adoption of its constitution.

Ans: The main agreements are as follows:

- a) The white and the blacks in this new democracy were ready to live together as equal.
- b) The white minorities were keen to protect their privileges and property while the majority blacks wanted substantial social and economic rights.
- c) They agreed to work together to transform bitter experiences into the binding glue of rainbow nation
- d) They agreed to adopt a rule which shall never permit a repetition of their racist, brutal and repressive past.
- e) They also agreed on some basic rules such that these rules will be supreme that no government will be able to ignore them.

EXTRA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q1. What is a Constitution of a country?

Ans:- The Constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country.

Q2. What would be the nature of Constitution of India adopted after independence?

Ans:- A democratic Constitution.

Q3. What is meant by the Constituent Assembly?

Ans:- A Constituent Assembly is an elected body entrusted to frame a constitution and to act as an interim(temporary) parliament of a state.

Q4. State the first two values in serial enshrined in the preamble of Indian Constitution to secure to all its citizens.

Ans:- The first two values enshrined in the preamble of Indian Constitution to secure to all its citizens: justice--social, economic and political; liberty-- of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

Q5. State the main salient features of Indian Constitution.

Ans: The main salient features of Indian Constitution are -

1. Written Constitution.
2. Rigid and Flexible.
3. Sovereign Democratic Republic.
4. Secular state.
5. Socialist state.
6. Fundamental Rights and Duties.
7. Directive Principle of State Policy.
8. Partly Federal and Partly Unitary.
9. Parliamentary System of Government.



মণিপুরৰ শাসন (মণি)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)
Government of Manipur

Q6. When did the idea of democracy developed in India?

Ans: In India, the idea of democracy developed mainly during the freedom struggle.

Q7. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly of India?

Ans: 299 members.

Q8. Name a country which follows an unwritten constitution?

Ans: U.K. (United Kingdom).

Q9. What is a constitutional amendment?

Ans: A constitutional amendment is any change in the constitution made by the supreme legislative body in a country.

Q10. What is apartheid?

Ans: Apartheid is the official policy of racial segregation and ill treatment of blacks followed by the government of South Africa between 1948 and 1989.



মণিপুরৰ শাসন (মণি)
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)
Government of Manipur