

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science
CIVICS – Constitutional Design



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1. What is the preamble of the Constitution?

Ans. It is the preface of the Constitution. It sums up the ideals of the Constitution. The Preamble of the Constitution reads like a poem on democracy. It contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action government, to find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the Indian Constitution.

2. What were the guiding values of the Constitution?

Ans. The guiding values of the constitution were:

- (1) To make an India where the poor are not ignored.
- (2) There is no high class or low class.
- (3) All communities live with harmony.
- (4) Ban on untouchability and intoxicating drinks and drugs.
- (5) Women enjoy the same rights as men.
- (6) All types of inequalities to be removed.
- (7) To have the principle of one man one vote one value.
- (8) To make a country where equality, justice, liberty and fraternity are followed.

3. How did Apartheid come to an end in South Africa?

Ans. (1) As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realized that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression.
(2) The white regime changed its policies. Discriminatory laws were repealed. Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted.
(3) After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of the jail as a free man. Finally, at the midnight of 26 April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world. The apartheid government came to an end, paving way for the formation of a multi-racial government.

4. What are the factors which contributed to the making of the Indian Constitution?

Ans. (1) Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders had drafted a constitution for India popularly known as Nehru Report of 1928.
(2) In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like.
(3) The familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule also helped develop an agreement over institutional design.
(4) The experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions, when they formed Congress ministries in 1937 proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them. The Indian constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act 1935.

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(5) Many of our leaders were inspired by the ideals of French Revolution, the practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US.

(6) The socialist revolution in Russia had inspired many Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality. Yet they were not simply imitating what others had done. At each step they were questioning whether these things suited our country.

5. What is the basic philosophy of the Indian constitution?

Ans. Values that inspired and guided the freedom struggle and were in turn nurtured by it formed the foundation for India's democracy.

(1) These values are embedded in the preamble of the constitution.

(2) It contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution was built.

(3) It says that the constitution has been formed by the people of India.

(4) They have decided to make a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and a republic nation and to give its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.

All this is written in the preamble of the Indian constitution which is its soul in a way.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights is:

- (A) Socialist (B) Dictatorial (C) Democratic (D) Autocratic

Ans: (C)

2. The chairman of the drafting committee of Indian constitution was:

- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (B) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
(C) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: (B)

3. Nelson Mandela was in prison for about-----years?

- (A) 25 years (B) 26 years (C) 28 years (D) 20 years

Ans: (C)

4. How many members were there in the constituent assembly that wrote the Indian constitution?

- (A) 299 members (B) 101 members (C) 36 members (D) 206 members

Ans: (A)

5. Constitutional amendments are:

- (A) Changes in the constitution (B) Framework of the constitution
(C) Philosophy of the constitution (D) Limits of the constitution

Ans: (A)

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