



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject :DEMOCRATIC POLITICS	Topic: Constitutional Design	Date of Worksheet :22/5/2019
Resource Person: Mrs Sangeeta Kumble		Date :
Name of the Student :	Class & Division :	Roll Number :

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN YOUR NOTEBOOK :		
1	Define Apartheid .What are its features?(HW)	5
2	Who was Nelson Mandela? What were his achievements? (HW)	3
3	What problems existed in the making of south African constitution? What compromise was made? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems existed because both the black majority and the white minority had their own fears and anxieties. The black majority wanted their constitution to be based on the democratic principle of majority rule they also wanted substantial social and economic rights. • The white minority, on the other hand, wanted to protect its privileges and property. • Ultimately both agreed to a compromise .The whites agreed to the principle of majority rule and that of one person one vote. • The Blacks in turn agreed to protect the property right of the white minority. 	3
4	How apartheid did come to an end in S Africa.? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The African national congress (ANC) started a movement against apartheid which gradually gained momentum • This included many workers unions and the communist party’. Many sensitive whites also joined the ANC to oppose the apartheid and played a leading role in this struggle. • Several countries denounced apartheid as unjust and racist. • As the protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realized that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repressions. • The white regime changed its policies. Discriminatory laws was repealed • Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted • After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of the jail as a free man. • Finally, at the midnight of 26thApril 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 a way for the formation of a multi-racial government. 	3

5	What is constitution? Why do we need constitution? (HW)	5
6	<p>What difficulties did the framers of the Indian constitution face?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was not an easy task/affair to make such a large constitution which has set of certain basic rules that are accepted by all the people living together in India a land of diversities. • India’s constitution was drawn up under very difficult circumstances. • At that time people of India were emerging from the status of a subject to that of citizens. On the basis of religious differences the partition of India was a traumatic experience for the people of India and Pakistan both .Nearly ten lakh people were killed in violence when independent India was born through a partition. • Another big problem was that the British had left to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent. • The merger of these princely states was a difficult task. • Unlike today, the future of the nation did not look much secure .when the Indian constitution was being written, it was a big responsibility to draft/make such a constitution that determines the relationship among its citizens and also good relationship between the people and the government. • There were sharp difference of opinion within the freedom struggle about the path that existed just after independence. • Those who drafted the Indian constitution felt that it had to be in accordance with people’s aspiration and changes.so the Indian constitution needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. 	5
7	<p>What factors have contributed to the making of the Indian constitution? The factors which contributed to the making of the Indian constitution are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain basic values were accepted by all national leaders as a result of the Nehru Report and resolution on Fundamental Rights passed by the Karachi session of the Indian national congress. These included Universal Adult Franchise, Right to freedom and equality and protection of minority rights. • As a result of the 1937 elections, the Congress and other political parties were able to form governments in the provinces. This experience with legislative and political institutions helped in developing an agreement over institutional design. • The Indian Constitution thus adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like government of India Act of 1935. • The founding fathers were also inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution, the working of parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the U S A. The 1917 Russian Revolution inspired our 	5

	<p>leaders to establish a government based on social and economic equality. These factors contributed to the making of our constitution.</p>	
8	<p>Describe the composition of the Constituent Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constituent Assembly initially consisted of 389 members, mostly elected by the Provincial Assemblies and some nominated by the rulers of the native states. As a result of the partition, its membership was reduced to 308 in 1947. • The assembly consisted of people of all regions and communities. Eminent persons like MaulanaAzad, K M Munshi were members of the Constituent Assembly. • It also represented the people of all castes and creeds. Frank Anthony and H P Modi represented Christian and Parsi communities. • Women members like Sarojini Naidu, Renuka Rai and Vijayalakshmi Pandit also played an important role in the Constituent Assembly. • Thus great men and women participated in the constituent assembly from all parts of the country making it a miniature India. 	3
9	<p>Why is the Indian Constitution acceptable to the Indian people even today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indian constitution is acceptable to all because it was based on a broad consensus and did not reflect the views of the drafting committee members alone. • Thus no large social group or political party has ever questioned the legitimacy of the constitution itself. This is a major achievement for any constitution. • Even though there was no Universal Adult Franchise at that time the Constituent Assembly consisted of people of all regions and communities making it a miniature India. Eminent persons like Maulana Azad and women like Sarojini Naidu played an important role in the Constituent Assembly as did people of all castes and creed. • Furthermore, the Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner. First the basic principles were agreed upon, and then a draft constitution was prepared for discussion. The draft constitution was discussed thoroughly clause by clause for nearly three years before being finalized. 	5
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is known as Constituent Assembly Debates? Why are they important? (HW) 	3
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Preamble? (HW) 	3
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is preamble very important? • The preamble is very important because it contains the ideals and the basic underlying principles of the constitution. If there is any ambiguity in the constitution, it is to the preamble that one looks for the 	3

	<p>clarification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preamble shows the way the government ought to run .It declares India to be Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic. • It envisages Justice-Social, Economic and Political for all its citizens. It also seeks to give its citizens all the types of freedom necessary for the individual i.e. freedom of thought and expression freedom of belief and worship etc. • It also seeks to provide equality of status and opportunity to all individuals and thus promote a sense of brotherhood among all citizens. 	
13	Define the following terms: We the people of India ,Republic, Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity(HW)	5
14	What are Constitutional Amendments? (HW)	3
15	What provisions have been made to incorporate changes in the constitution and why? (HW)	3
16	Write any three salient features of Indian Constitution. (HW)	3
17	Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible. Explain. (HW)	3
18	<p>Write about the Institutional Design of the Constitution of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution is mainly about embodying values into institutional arrangements. • It is very long and detailed document. Therefore it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. • So, they made provisions to incorporate the changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments. • The constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language. • Like any Constitution, the Indian constitution lays down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country .It defines who will have how much power to take which decisions. • It puts limits to what the government can do by providing some rights to the citizen that cannot be violated. 	5