

# NCERT SOLUTIONS

**CLASS - 9th**



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Class : 9th  
Subject : Democratic-Politics  
Chapter : 2  
Chapter Name : Constitutional Design

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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.
- (b) Members of the Constituent Assembly of India held the same views on all provisions of the Constitution.
- (c) A country that has a constitution must be a democracy.
- (d) Constitution cannot be amended because it is the supreme law of a country.

Answer. (a) Leaders of the freedom movement had a consensus that the country should be a democratic nation after independence.  
(b) Members of the Constituent Assembly of India held the same views on the basic principles of the constitution.  
(c) A country that is a democracy must have a constitution.  
(d) A constitution can be amended.

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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. The most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa was between the white minority and the black majority.

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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

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

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

Answer.

(a) Motilal Nehru	(iv) Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928
(b) B.R. Ambedkar	(iii) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
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Q5 Read again the extracts from Nehru's speech 'Tryst with Destiny' and answer the following:

- Why did Nehru use the expression "not wholly or in full measure" in the first sentence?
- What pledge did he want the makers of the Indian Constitution to take?
- "The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye". Who was he referring to?

Answer. (a) Nehru used the term 'not wholly or in full measure' because according to him the task they had undertaken was not complete.

(b) The pledge that he wanted the makers of the Indian Constitution to take was to dedicate their lives to the service of India, the Indian people and the humanity at large.

(c) Mahatma Gandhi

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Q6 Here are some of the guiding values of the Constitution and their meaning. Rewrite them by matching them correctly.

(a) Sovereign	(i) Government will not favour any religion.
(b) Republic	(ii) People have the supreme right to make decisions.
(c) Fraternity	(iii) Head of the state is an elected person.
(d) Secular	(iv) People should live like brothers and sisters.

Answer.

(a) Sovereign	(ii) People have the supreme right to make decisions.
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(d) Secular	(i) Government will not favour any religion.

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Q7 How did your school celebrate the Constitution Day on November 26th? Prepare a brief report.

Answer. A friend from Nepal has written you a letter describing the political situation there. Many political parties are opposing the rule of the king. Some of them say that the existing constitution given by the monarch can be amended to allow more powers to elected representatives. Others are demanding a new Constituent Assembly to write a republican constitution. Reply to your friend giving your opinions on the subject.

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Q8 Here are different opinions about what made India a democracy. How much importance would you give to each of these factors?

- (a) Democracy in India is a gift of the British rulers. We received training to work with representative legislative institutions under the British rule.
- (b) Freedom Struggle challenged the colonial exploitation and denial of different freedoms to Indians. Free India could not be anything but democratic.
- (c) We were lucky to have leaders who had democratic convictions. The denial of democracy in several other newly independent countries shows the important role of these leaders.

Answer. (a) Democracy in India is a gift of the British rulers. We received training to work with representative legislative institutions under the British rule.

(b) Freedom struggle was important in spreading the idea of nationalism in India and inculcating the practice of making decisions by consensus.

(c) The leaders had the desire to give freedoms to the people. India's freedom struggle is the only example of a bloodless freedom struggle in the contemporary history. This could be possible because our nationalist leaders had the maturity to listen to others' views.

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Q9 Read the following extract from a conduct book for 'married women', published in 1912. 'God has made the female species delicate and fragile both physically and emotionally, pitifully incapable of self-defence. They are destined thus by God to remain in male protection – of father, husband and son – all their lives. Women should, therefore, not despair, but feel obliged that they can dedicate themselves to the service of men'. Do you think the values

expressed in this para reflected the values underlying our constitution? Or does this go against the constitutional values?

Answer. The given paragraph reflects the patriarchal values. It promotes the idea of inequality of genders. This is contrary to the spirit of equality promoted by the constitution.

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Q10 Read the following statements about a constitution. Give reasons why each of these is true or not true.

- (a) The authority of the rules of the constitution is the same as that of any other law.
- (b) Constitution lays down how different organs of the government will be formed.
- (c) Rights of citizens and limits on the power of the government are laid down in the constitution.
- (d) A constitution is about institutions, not about values

Answer. (a) True

The constitution is the supreme law of a country. It is the foundation of a democratic entity. The rules laid down in the constitution are the bases on which all the other laws are framed. Hence, it follows that the constitutional rules have the same authority, perhaps even greater, as any other law of the country.

(b) True

The constitution lays down the framework for government formation. It defines in detail the composition and functions of the different organs of government, namely the executive, the judiciary and the legislature.

(c) True

The constitution lays down the fundamental rights of every citizen of the country. These rights are enforceable in a court of law. By defining the structure and functions of the different organs of government and by making them independent in their own spheres, yet keeping each organ under check by the other organs, the constitution ensures that there are proper limits to the powers exercised by the government.

(d) Not true

A constitution lays down the composition and functions of the different institutions of government, thereby providing the framework and laws for the working of these institutions. However, in providing such laws and frameworks, it is strongly guided by democratic principles and values. Hence, a constitution is as much about values as it is about the institutions based on these values.

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