

WORKSHEET 2 -CIVICS

Grade:-IX

Time:45 Minutes

Name:

Marks:20

TOPIC- CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Section A – MCQs (1 × 3 = 3 Marks)

1. Which of the following leaders played a key role in drafting South Africa's new Constitution?

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Nelson Mandela | (b) Abraham Lincoln |
| (c) Mahatma Gandhi | (d) John Locke |

2. The Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution on:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) 26th January 1950 | (b) 26th November 1949 |
| (c) 15th August 1947 | (d) 22nd July 1947 |

3. Which of these is NOT a guiding value of the Indian Constitution?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Sovereignty | (b) Democracy |
| (c) Apartheid | (d) Equality |

Section B – Short Answer Questions (2 × 3 = 6 Marks)

4. Why was apartheid considered the most oppressive system in South Africa? (2)
5. Mention two features of the Indian Constitution that make it democratic. (2)
6. Why was the Constituent Assembly described as a “mini-India”? (2)

Section C – Application / Case Study (5 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

> “The apartheid system in South Africa was finally abolished in 1994. People of all races took part in the elections. Nelson Mandela became the first black President of South Africa. The new Constitution guaranteed equal rights to all citizens, regardless of race or colour. It also placed a strong emphasis on reconciliation and building a democratic society.”

Questions:

- 7A. Why was the 1994 election in South Africa considered historic? (2)
- 7B. Mention any two values that the South African Constitution emphasised. (2)
- 7C. What lesson can India learn from the South African struggle? (1)

Section D – Long Answer (6 Marks)

8. "The Indian Constitution is called a living document."

Explain this statement with reference to:

Its flexibility through amendment

Its relevance in protecting democratic values

Its ability to adapt to social change
