

Answer the following

Q Who was Nelson Mandela?

Nelson Mandela was a South African apartheid revolutionary who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.

Q What would have happened in South Africa if the black majority had decided to take revenge on the whites for all their oppression and exploitation?

In South Africa if the black majority had decided to take revenge on the whites for all their oppression and exploitation then South Africa would have never become a democratic country.

Q What is meant by segregation?

Trains, buses, hotels, schools, hospitals, cinema hall, library, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets were all separate for the whites and blacks.

This was called segregation.

Q Which type of tactics did the white racist

government of South Africa use to continue to rule?

The type of tactics the white racist government of South Africa use to continue to rule was Apartheid.

Q What is apartheid?

Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa.

Q How many years of his life, Nelson Mandela spent in jail?

Nelson Mandela spent 28 years of his life in South Africa's most dreaded prison, Robben Island.

Q When was the new flag of Republic of South Africa hoisted for the first time?

At the Midnight of 26 April 1994, the new flag of Republic of South Africa hoisted for the first time.

Q Why India is called a "republic"?

India is called a Republic because head of India is an elected person and not a hereditary person.

Q Highlight any one similarity between the story of South African struggle for freedom and the Indian national movement.

One similarity between the freedom struggle that took place in India and South Africa is —

- Both Indians and South Africans fought against colonial rulers to establish democracies.

Q "I have cherished _____ equal opportunities". Who said these words and to which country did he belong?

Nelson Mandela said these words and he belonged to South Africa.

Q What do you mean by political equality?
Political equality is that the equal right should be given to vote irrespective of caste, creed, religion etc.

Q. What is meant by the term 'Preamble'?

An introductory statement in a constitution which states the reasons and guiding values of the constitution.

Q. Mention any one feature of a Foreign Constitution which inspired the makers of the Indian Constitution.

One feature of a Foreign Constitution which inspired the constitution makers of the Indian Constitution is the practice of Parliamentary democracy in Britain.

Q. Who is the President of Constituent Assembly?

Rajendra Prasad is the President of Constituent Assembly.

Q. What was the main contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?

The main contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is that he played a decisive role in integration of Indian Princely State.

Q. Name two prominent members of constituent assembly?

Two prominent members of constituent assembly

are Rajendra Prasad and Dr BR Ambedkar.

Q. Answer the following questions.

a. When were its elections held?

In July 1946

b. Who was its president?

Rajendra Prasad

c. Who was appointed as chairman of the Drafting Committee?

Dr BR Ambedkar

d. When was the constitution passed by constituent assembly?

26 November 1949

Q. What is the constituent assembly?

The drafting of the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the constituent assembly!

Q. What do we call a state where head of the state is an elected person and not

a hereditary person?
We call a state where head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary person is called a Republic.

Q Answer the following questions

a When was it passed?
26 November 1949

b When was it enforced?
26 January 1950

c Why was this date chosen?

26 January 1950 was chosen as the date of enforcement of constitution because on this day Purna Swaraj day was celebrated in 1930 following the event on December 31, 1929 at Lahore session of INC when Nehru hoisted Tricolour and demanded Purna Swaraj.

Q What were the implications of Apartheid system?

Apartheid system divided the people on the basis of colour. Blacks were not given voting rights. The blacks could not live in white areas and worked there only on a permit. They can't use Trains, buses, taxis to travel in which the whites travelled. Blacks could not protest against this system.

- a. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for blacks. Justify.
- They were forbidden from living in white areas.
 - They could not visit the churches where the whites worshipped.
 - Black could not form associations or protest against apartheid system.

a. What problems existed in the making of South African Constitution? What were the compromises made?

The problems existed in the making of South African Constitution was Apartheid. Whites were keen to protect their privileges and power.

- 2 Blacks wanted a constitution in which majority formed the government
- 3 Nelson Mandela demanded peace and harmony.

Q Indian constitutions adopted many procedures from different countries. Justify.
Indian Constitution leaders were inspired by ideals of French revolution, Bill of rights in USA, the parliamentary democracy in Britain.

Q Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible. Explain.

Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible because the procedure of amendment is neither easy nor difficult. The Constitution has provided federal structure for India.

Q The manner in which the constituent assembly worked gives sanctity to the constitution. Justify.

The statement can be justified by following points —

- 1 It worked in a systematic, open and

Consensual manner.

More than two thousands amendments were considered.

Thorough discussion took place for several rounds.