



पुर्ना International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Class - IX

Social studies

Specimen Copy

Year- 2020-21

Sr. No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
	India & the Contemporary World- I	
1.	The French Revolution	4- 6
2.	Socialism in Europe & The Russian Revolution	7 – 9
3.	Nazism & the Rise of Hitler	10-12
4.	Forest Society & the Colonialism	13-16
	Democratic Politics	
1.	Democracy in the contemporary world	17-18
2.	What is Democracy? Why Democracy?	19-22
3.	Constitutional Design	23-26
	Contemporary India- I	
1.	India- Size & Location	27-30
2.	Physical Features Of India	31-35
3.	Drainage	36-40
	Economics	
1.	The story of Village Palampur	41-42
2.	People as Resource	43-44

Chapter 1
DEMOCRACY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD



Ques 1 Which of the following does not lead to the spread of democracy?

- a. Struggle by the people
- b. Invasion by foreign countries
- c. End of colonialism
- d. People's desire for freedom

Ans : (b) Invasion by foreign countries

Ques 2 Which of the following statements is true about today's world?

- a. Monarchy as a form of government has vanished .
- b. The relationship between different countries has become more democratic than ever before.
- c. In more and more countries rulers are being elected by the people.
- d. There are no more military dictators in the world.

Ans : (c) In more and more countries rulers are being elected by the people.

Ques 3 Use one of the following statements to complete the sentence:

Democracy in the international organisations requires that ...

- a. The rich countries should have a greater say.
- b. Countries should have a say according to their military power.
- c. Countries should be treated with respect in proportion to their population.
- d All countries in the world should be treated equally.

Ans : (d) All countries in the world should be treated equally..

Ques 5: What are the difficulties people face in a non-democratic country?

Ans : The difficulties people face in a non-democratic country are:

- No freedom to elect their rulers.
- People can't form organisation or organise protest against the rulers.
- No freedom of speech and expression.
- Don't have any say in government policies
- Civic rights are curtailed.

Ques 6: Which freedoms are usually taken away when a democracy is overthrown by the military?

Ans : The freedoms which are taken away when a democracy is overthrown by the military:

- Freedom of electing their rulers.
- Freedom of speech, expression and protest against any governmental policies.
- People can't form political parties or organisations.

Ques 7 Which of the following positions can contribute to democracy at the global level? Give reasons for your Ans in each case.

a. My country gives more money to international institutions. Therefore, I want to be treated with more respect and exercise more power.

Ans : a. If any country gives more money to international institutions and its citizens want more respect and more power, it would not contribute to democracy at the global level. Every country and its citizens enjoy equal status whether it is a poor or a rich country. Equality is the basic principle of democracy.

b. My country may be small or poor. But my voice must be heard with equal respect, because these decisions will affect my country.

Ans : b. This position totally contribute to democracy at the global level as Democracy give equal right to every people. The wealth and size of a country doesn't matter in global democracy.

c. Wealthy nations will have a greater say in international affairs. They cannot let their interests suffer just because they are outnumbered by poor nations.

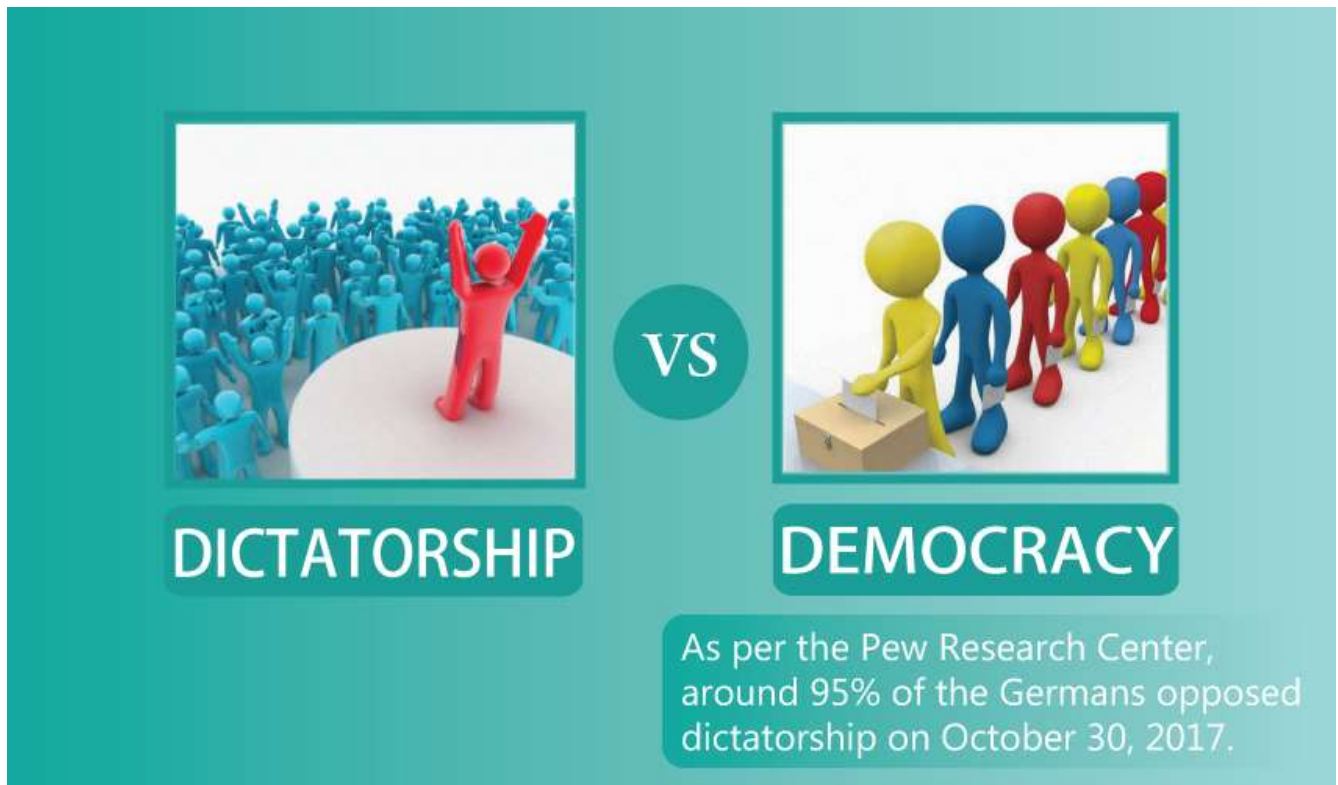
Ans : c. This position does not lead to democracy at the global level because there should be no distinction between the rich nations and the poor nations. All nations are equal in democracy.

d Big countries like India must have a greater say in international organisations.

Ans : d. No, this position can't contribute to democracy because the sizes or the geographical area of a country can't determine the status of a nation in global democracy.

CHAPTER 2

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY



Ques 1 Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries? Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

(a) Country A: People who do not accept the country's official religion do not have a right to vote.

Ans (a) Undemocratic

(b) Country B: The same party has been winning elections for the last twenty years.

Ans (b) Not sure

(c) Country C: Ruling party has lost in the last three elections.

Ans (c) Democratic

(d) Country D: There is no independent election commission.

Ans (d) Undemocratic

Ques 2 Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries? Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

(a) Country P: The parliament cannot pass a law about the army without the consent of the Chief of Army.

Ans (a) Undemocratic

(b) Country Q: The parliament cannot pass a law reducing the powers of the judiciary.

Ans (b) Democratic

(c) Country R: The country's leaders cannot sign any treaty with another country without taking permission from its neighbouring country.

Ans (c) Undemocratic

(d) Country S: All the major economic decisions about the country are taken by officials of the central bank which the ministers cannot change.

Ans (d) Undemocratic

Ques 3 Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy? Why?

(a) People feel free and equal in a democracy.

(b) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.

(c) Democratic government is more accountable to the people.

(d) Democracies are more prosperous than others.

Ans: Option 'D' Democracies are more prosperous than others is not a good argument in favour of democracy as there are many countries such as Sri Lanka, India which opted for democracy but not prosperous where other countries such as China or Saudi Arabia which have communist and monarchy rule respectively are more prosperous. The prosperity of any country depends on the correct policies of government. It also depends on the availability of natural resources not with the form of government. Democracy can't guarantee prosperity.

Ques 4 Each of these statements contains a democratic and an undemocratic element. Write out the two separately for each statement.

(a) A minister said that some laws have to be passed by the parliament in order to conform to the regulations decided by the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Ans (a): A minister said that some laws have to be passed by the parliament –Democratic element to the regulations decided by the World Trade Organisation (WTO). – Undemocratic element.

(b) The Election Commission ordered re-polling in a constituency where large-scale rigging was reported.

Ans (b): The Election Commission ordered re-polling in a constituency – Democratic element large-scale rigging was reported – Undemocratic element

(c) Women's representation in the parliament has barely reached 10 per cent. This led women's organisations to demand one-third seats for women.

Ans (c): This led women's organisations to demand one-third seats for women. –Democratic element
Women's representation in the parliament has barely reached 10 percent. – Undemocratic element

Ques 5 Which of these is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country?

- (a) Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.
- (b) Free press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country.
- (c) Government fears its defeat in the next elections.
- (d) People are free to believe in and practise any religion.

Ans: Option 'd' is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country. This is because practising a religion has nothing to do with preventing famine.

Ques 6 There are 40 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond to their need. Which of these is not a democratic method?

- (a) Filing a case in the courts claiming that water is part of right to life.
- (b) Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties.
- (c) Organising public meetings against government's policies.
- (d) Paying money to government officials to get water.

Ans: Option 'd', which advocates paying the government officials money, is an undemocratic method.

Ques 7 Write a response to the following arguments against democracy:

- (a) Army is the most disciplined and corruption-free organisation in the country. Therefore army should rule the country.
- (b) Rule of the majority means the rule of ignorant people. What we need is the rule of the wise, even if they are in small numbers.
- (c) If we want religious leaders to guide us in spiritual matters, why not invite them to guide us in politics as well. The country should be ruled by religious leaders.

Ans: A democracy is the government elected by the people, from among the people themselves. The Army is integral in protecting the country, but it is not elected by the people; hence, it cannot form a democratic government. The second statement is not true as all people are intelligent to some extent. The third statement is dangerous because bringing religion into politics can cause serious conflict.

Ques 8 Are the following statements in keeping with democracy as a value? Why?

- (a) Father to daughter: I don't want to hear your opinion about your marriage. In our family children marry where the parents tell them to.

Ans (a): This statement of father is undemocratic as every adult has right to choose their life partner.

The father does not have right to impose their choice on daughter.

(b) Teacher to student: Don't disturb my concentration by asking me Ques in the classroom.

Ans (b): This statement also is not under democratic setup. The student have right to ask Ques. This is undemocratic if his right is denied.

(c) Employee to the officer: Our working hours must be reduced according to the law.

Ans (c): The third statement is democratic as it calls for a rule of law which is beneficial for the employees.

Ques 9 Consider the following facts about a country and decide if you would call it a democracy. Give reasons to support your decision

(a) All the citizens of the country have right to vote. Elections are held regularly.

Ans (a): This is democracy as only democratic setup allows right to vote and also election at regular time period.

(b) The country took loan from international agencies. One of the conditions for giving loan was that the government would reduce its expenses on education and health.

Ans (b): A democratic country has to look after the welfare of its people. The condition of reducing of expenses on health and education is against the welfare of the people.

(c) People speak more than seven languages but education is available only in one language, the language spoken by 52 percent people of that country.

Ans (c): In democracy, education is available in all languages as it basic right. Official language can be the language of majority of people.

(d) Several organisations have given a call for peaceful demonstrations and nation-widestrikes in the country to oppose these policies. Government has arrested these leaders.

Ans (d): In a democracy people have right to express their opinion in peaceful manner. It is undemocratic behaviour.

(e) The government owns the radio and television in the country. All the newspapers have to get permission from the government to publish any news about government's policies and protests.

Ans (e): This is undemocratic nature as in democracy freedom of press and media is must. If government own radio and television then freedom of press violated.

Chapter- 3

Constitutional design

WHAT IS A CONSTITUTION?

- Constitution is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. It is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory and also the relationship between the people and government.
- It generates a degree of trust and coordination among the people.
- It specifies powers of the government and how it should function.
- It limits the powers of the government and ensures certain rights to the people

Ques 1: 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.

Ans (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 all provisions of the Constitution.

Ans (b): Members of the Constituent Assembly of India held the same views on the basic principles of the constitution.

(c) A country that has a constitution must be a democracy.

Ans (c): A country that is a democracy must have a constitution.

(d) Constitution cannot be amended because it is the supreme law of a country.

Ans (d): Constitution can be amended to keep up with the changes in aspirations of the society.

Ques 2. 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

Ans: (d) Between the coloured minority and the black majority

Ques 3. 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

Ans: (b) Name of the head of the state

Ques 4. 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

Ans (a) Motilal Nehru (iv) Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928

- (b) B.R. Ambedkar (iii) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
- (c) Rajendra Prasad (i) President of the Constituent Assembly
- (d) Sarojini Naidu (ii) Member of the Constituent Assembly

Ques 5. Read again the extracts from Nehru's speech 'Tryst with Destiny' and Ans the following:

(a) Why did Nehru use the expression "not wholly or in full measure" in the first sentence?

Ans (a): Nehru used the expression "not wholly or in full measure" because according to him the task of building a nation is a gargantuan task which cannot be fulfilled in one's lifetime.

(b) What pledge did he want the makers of the Indian Constitution to take?

Ans (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) “The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye”. Who was he referring to?

Ans (c): He was referring to Mahatma Gandhi.

Ques 6. 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.

Ans (a) Sovereign (ii) People have the supreme right to make decisions.

(b) Republic (iii) Head of the state is an elected person.

(c) Fraternity (iv) People should live like brothers and sisters.

(d) Secular (i) Government will not favour any religion.

Ques 7. 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.

Ans: In my opinion second option is best. Making small amendments does not shift whole power in hands of representatives. This does not make total responsibility on elected representatives what will happen in next years. So, a new and well drafted constitution is right choice.

Ques 8. 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.

Ans (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.

Ans (b): Freedom struggle was important in spreading the idea of nationalism in India and inculcating

the practice of making decisions by consensus.

(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.

Ans (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.

Ques 9. 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?

Ans: The values expressed in this para is totally contradictory to the values underlying our constitution. Here, women are treated as weak while in our constitution men and women both are treated equal. The governmental policies also favour women to bring them in mainstream.

Ques 10. 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.

Ans (a): Not True. Constitution is the supreme law. It describes how government elects and their powers, rights of citizens and their protection. This is totally different than any other law.

(b) Constitution lays down how different organs of the government will be formed.

Ans (b): True. Constitution defines the role of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary and how they should be formed and by whom.

(c) Rights of citizens and limits on the power of the government are laid down in the constitution.

Ans (c): True. Constitutional setup limits the power of government through different institutions and also talks about the right of citizens.

(d) A constitution is about institutions, not about values

Ans (d): Not True. The Constitution contains all the values which the institutions have to promote. The Preamble to the Constitution is a shining example of this and states clearly that justice, liberty, equality and fraternity have to be promoted. Secularism has to be followed and socialism and democracy should be the basis of the government.